This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

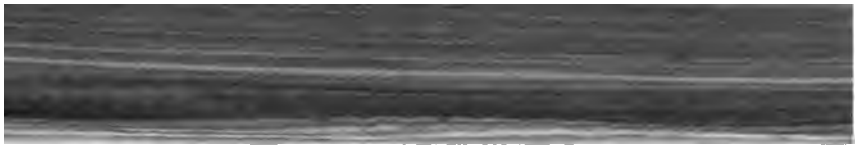
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

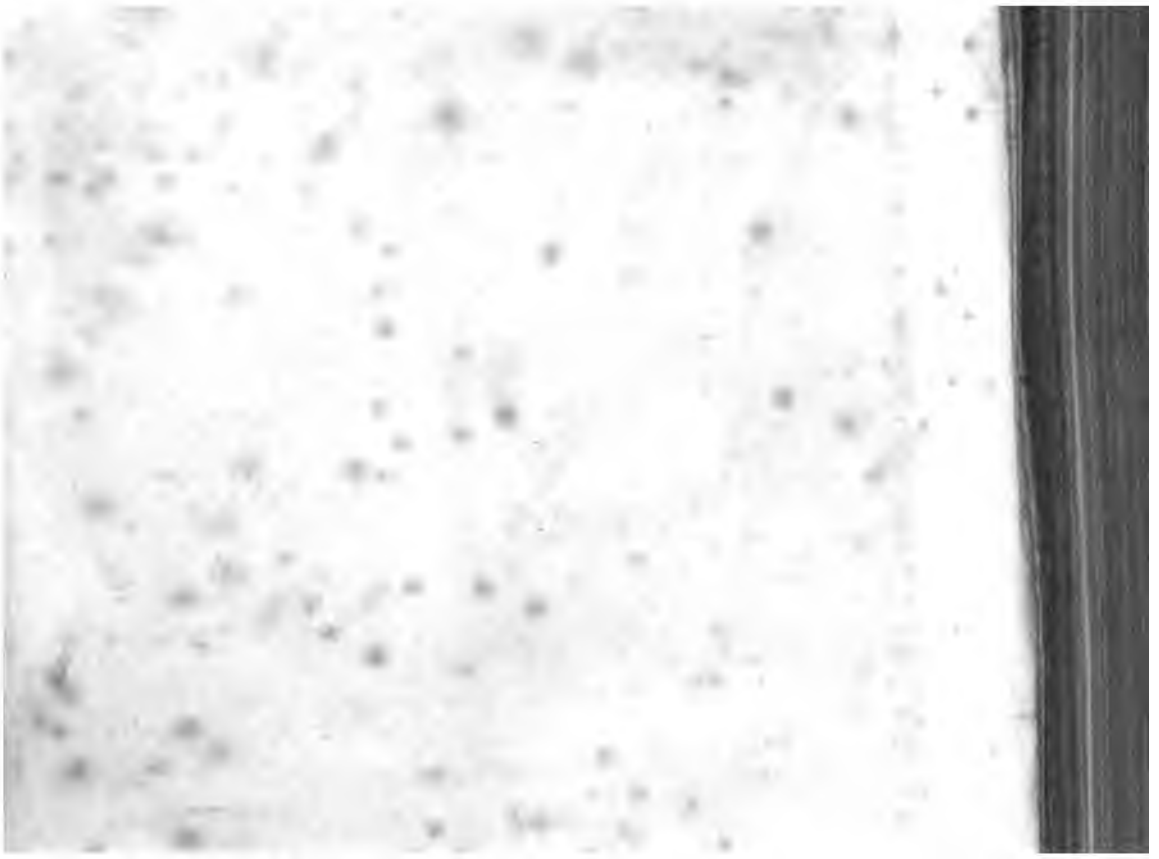
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Q00892000





An Author in his Study.

A NEW UNIVERSAL Technological,

ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Embracing all the terms used in

ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE,

BY JOHN CRAIG ESQ^RE F.G.S.

VOL. 1.

LONDON.

HENRY GEORGE COLLINS 22 PATERNOSTER ROW

MDCCCXLVIII.

30254. f. 2

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EMBRACING ALL THE TERMS USED IN

ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

By JOHN CRAIG, Esq., F.G.S.,
LECTURER ON GEOLOGY IN ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM MACKENZIE, 48 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW

TO

CHARLES KNIGHT,

AND

WILLIAM AND R CHAM

ESQ

GENTLEMEN,

I FEEL it a high ermitt
ork to you, who, by your distinguished tale rs, and your
ertions as Publishers, stand pre-eminent in promoting the intellectual and moral
provement of all classes of society, particularly of the Working Class, on whose
ental culture so much of our national prosperity depends. In the arduous under-
king which I have now completed, however imperfectly the task may be per-
rmed, I have had the same object in view as that to which your labours in the
ld of Literature and Science have been so long, so nobly, and so successfully
rected. It is, therefore, with no small gratification that I am thus enabled to
bscribe myself,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very obliged and humble Servant,

JOHN CRAIG.

4th April, 1849.

PREFACE.

WHEN I commenced the compilation of the UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY, I announced a publication based on the Dictionaries of Johnson and Walker, and purporting to contain such terms as the progress of Literature and Science has, since their time, introduced into our language. It was originally proposed, in this undertaking, to limit the Work to about 1100 pages, being one-half the size which it has now attained; and, under this arrangement, the first part was produced and published.

The success which attended the publication of that portion of the Dictionary, and the many representations made by subscribers, recommending an extension of the plan, induced the Publisher to announce a Work of a more comprehensive character. It has thus become necessary to rewrite the first 40 pages; and it was deemed advisable to publish these simultaneously with the concluding part, in order that the present subscribers might have it in their power to cancel those pages, and substitute the new matter.

The incompleteness of all the existing Dictionaries of the English Language has been long acknowledged and complained of; and they are often so much at variance in definition, pronunciation, and etymology, as to render the task I had undertaken one of laborious research, and requiring great nicety of discrimination. I cannot, therefore, hope that I have entirely succeeded in avoiding errors, or that the soundness of my judgment may not be questioned, as to the propriety of the insertion or omission of many words; for, in scrutinizing the claims of so many thousands of technical and scientific terms, multitudes had to be rejected as synonyms, or as having fallen into merited disuse. Many words have been forwarded to me connected with Art and the Sciences by subscribers and others. Some of these have been inserted, or reserved for an Addenda; others, for which I have been unable to find any authority, I have been compelled to reject. Technical terms are being constantly

added to our scientific vocabularies, in consequence of new discoveries or improved systems of classification; the work will, therefore, be carefully revised, and new authorities consulted, and such terms, as soon as time will permit, be given in the form of an Appendix.

The following passage from Dr. Johnson's Preface to his Dictionary is so discriptive of what I have experienced during the progress of my labours, and so eloquent in its diction, that I hope no courteous reader can object to its insertion in this place :—

"Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted, and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

"Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit of extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even where the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it. To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself, because he has done much, but because he conceives but little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature—with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack—the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour—and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the origin of words, I resolved to show, likewise, my attention to things—to pierce deep into every science—to inquire into the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name—to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical—and to exhibit every production of art and nature in an accurate description—that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries, whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet, doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it was too late to look for instruments when the work called for execution; and whatever abilities I had brought to the task, with these I must finally perform it. To deliberate where I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find, by my first experiment, that what I had not of my own was easily obtained. I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another; that both referred to books; that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that to pursue perfection was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still at the same distance from them."

Dr. Johnson's work must ever be regarded as an astonishing effort of learning, industry, and talent; but from the great accession of words to our language during

the present century, a Dictionary, giving the pronunciation and etymology of words, with concise definitions, was imperatively required. In the attempt to supply this long acknowledged desideratum in our lexicographical literature, it is to me a source of no small gratification that my labours have received the high commendations of a most respectable portion of the British press, the patronage of her Majesty, and that of a most extensive and respectable circle of subscribers.

It appears not a little surprising, that no Dictionary of the English Language, at once etymological, technical, and pronouncing, had appeared previous to the publication of this work, with the exception of that of Dr. Webster; and much though that distinguished lexicographer has achieved in respect to the terms connected with the natural sciences, he has left much undone, and what he has performed is often far from being satisfactory; besides, his mode of indicating the pronunciation of words wants that simplicity which is essential to usefulness, and the pronunciation itself is frequently at variance with that current in the politer circles of British society. As a slight specimen of the want of simplicity in his method, the following words may suffice:—Salaried, precocious, propitiatory; pronounced thus—sal'a-ri-ed, pre-co'cious, pro-pi'tia-to-re;—words which, according to the plan I have adopted, are thus expressed—sal'a-rid, pre-ko'shus, pro-pish'a-tur-e. Nor are the faults of the American Dictionary limited to the mode of noting the pronunciation of words, or to its many innovations in spelling them. The Author contends, for instance, that the long sound of *u*, as heard in *duke*, *muse*, *union*, is not different from that of *u* in *rule*, *brute*, *truth*; in which case, we must either pronounce the former *dook*, *mooze*, *ooyun*, or the latter, *ryool*, *bryoot*, *tryooth*. But, faulty though Dr. Webster's Dictionary in this respect may be, that work is much superior to any of the kind in point of etymology; and if, in as far as the derivation of ordinary terms is concerned, my Dictionary is considered as worthy of approbation, much of the merit is due to the elaborate researches of that distinguished philologist.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

Substantive, *s.*	Interjection, *interj*	English, *Eng.*	Persian, *Pers.*
Adjective, *a.*	Preterite, *pret.*	French, *Fr.*	Portuguese, *Port.*
Pronoun, *pron.*	Participle, *part.*	German, *Germ.*	Russian, *Russ.*
Verb Active, *v. a.*		Greek, *Gr.*	Samaritan, *Sam.*
Verb Neuter, *v. n.*	Arabic, *Arab.*	Gothic, *Goth.*	Sanscrit, *Sans.*
Adverb, *ad.*	Armoric, *Arm.*	Icelandic, *Ice.* or *Icel.*	Saxon, *Sax.*
Preposition, *prep.*	Chaldee, *Chal.*	Latin, *Lat.*	Spanish, *Span.*
Conjunction, *conj*	Danish, *Dan.*		

NAMES QUOTED AS AUTHORITIES FOR UNUSUAL MEANINGS OR OBSOLETE WORDS, WITH THE LAST REIGN IN WHICH THEY FLOURISHED.

Addison, L.,	James I.	Cockeram,	James I.	Kirwan,	George II.
Addison, Joseph	Anne.	Collins,	George II.	Locke,	William III.
Ainsworth,	George II.	Congreve,	Anne.	Lygate,	Henry IV.
Akenside,	George II.	Cotgreve,	James I.	Marston,	Elizabeth.
Arbuthnot,	Anne.	Cotton,	Charles II.	Massinger,	Charles I.
Ascham,	Elizabeth.	Cowel,	James I.	Milton,	Charles II.
Ash,	George III.	Cowel,	Charles II.	Oldham,	Charles II.
Ashmole,	Charles II.	Cowley,	Charles II.	Peacham,	James I.
Atterbury,	Anne.	Crowley,	Elizabeth.	Phillips,	Charles II.
Aycliffe,	Anne.	Crashaw,	Charles I.	Pope,	William III.
Bacon,	Charles I.	Denham,	Charles I.	Prior,	Anne.
Beaumont & Fletcher,	James I.	Derham,	George II.	Quarles,	Charles I.
Beaumont, Dr. J.	Charles I.	Drayton,	James I.	Quincy,	Anne.
Bentley,	George I.	Dryden,	James II.	Raleigh, Sir W.	Eliz. & Jas. I.
Berkley,	George II.	Elyot, Sir Thos.	Charles II.	Ray,	William III.
Blackmore,	William III.	Fairfax,	Elizabeth.	Rosscommon,	Charles II.
Blackstone,	George II.	Fanshaw,	Charles II.	Rowe,	Anne.
Blount,	Charles II.	Feltham,	Charles I.	Sackville,	Mary.
Bolingbroke,	George II.	Fletch, Phineas	Charles I.	Sandys,	Elizabeth.
Boswell,	George III.	Fortescue, Sir John	Henry VIII.	Shakspeare,	James I.
Boyle,	Charles II.	Forthby,	James I.	Sheldon,	James I.
Brady,	Charles II.	Fuller, Dr.	Charles I.	Shelton,	Charles I.
Bramhall,	Charles I.	Gay,	George I.	Shenstone,	George II.
Broome,	Charles I.	Gayton,	Interregnum.	Sidney, Sir Philip	Elizabeth.
Browne,	James I.	Glanville,	Charles I.	Skelton,	Henry VIII.
Brown, Sir T.	Charles I.	Gloster, Robert of	Henry III.	South,	James II.
Bulkonker,	Elizabeth.	Glover,	George II.	Spenser,	Elizabeth.
Burke,	George III.	Gower,	Henry IV.	Stillingfleet,	William III.
Burnet, Bp.	William III.	Granville,	William III.	Surrey, Earl,	Henry VIII.
Burnet, Dr.	Charles II.	Gray,	George III.	Swift,	George I.
Burton,	James I.	Hall, Sir Matthew	Charles II.	Taylor, Bp.	Charles I.
Butler,	Charles II.	Hammond,	Interregnum.	Temple, Sir Wm.	William III.
Camden,	James I.	Harvy, Dr.	Charles I.	Thomson,	George II.
Carew,	Elizabeth.	Hayward,	James I.	Tillotson,	William III.
Cavendish,	Henry VIII.	Henshaw,	Interregnum.	Tusser,	Elizabeth.
Chapman,	James I.	Herbert,	Charles I.	Waller,	Charles II.
Chesterfield,	George II.	Hooker, Bp.	James I.	Walton,	Charles II.
Cibber,	George I.	Howell,	Interregnum.	Wickliffe,	Edward II.
Clarendon, Earl	Charles II.	Huloét,	Elizabeth.	Wotton, Sir H.	Charles.
Cleaveland,	Interregnum.	Johnson, Dr. S.	George III.	Young,	George II.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION,

AND THE

VOWEL SOUNDS, WITH THEIR FRENCH EQUIVALENTS.

1.—A. Long name sound, as in make, late'ly, na'ture, strange. French, *fée, epée.*
2.—A. Short name sound, as in le'gate, prel'ate. This sound is represented by ay when occurring in unaccented syllables, as in aerial, ay-e're-al.
3.—A. Shut sound, as in man, amal'gam, lament'. French, *matin, fat.*
4.—A. Italian sound, as in far, father, marble; represented by ă Italic. French, *fable.*
5.—A. German, or broad sound, as in all, salt, lord, north; represented by aw, as awl, sawlt, lawrd, nawrth. French, *âge, Châlons.*
6.—E. Long name sound, as in mete, meed, sin-cere' se'crets; sometimes represented by ee as in feed. French, *i* in *mitre, epitre.*
7.—E. Short name sound, as in relate', equality, e-qual'e-te.
Note.—The short name sound of e is the same as that of the shut sound of i or y, for which e is used, when it terminates or forms an unaccented syllable, as in the example given.
8.—E. Shut sound, as in men, spend, let, tell, rev'erence. French, *mette, nette.*
9.—I. Long name sound, as in fine, mi'nd, fi'nal. French, *ai* in *laique, naif.*
10.—I. Short name sound as in do'cile, fer'tile, liba'tion.
11.—I. Shut sound, as in fill, spin, him. French, *inné, litre.*
12.—O. Long name sound, as in grove, remote', o'cean. French, *globe, lobe.*
13.—O. Short name sound, as in opin'ion, overset', solu'tion.
14.—O. Shut sound, as in hot, lob'ster, mod'est. French, *hotte, cotte.*
15.—O. Long close sound, as in move, shoe; represented by oo. French, *mouvoir, pouvoir.*
Note.—This is the sound of u in bull prolonged.
16.—O. Broad sound, as in normal, north, which is the same as a in all, represented by aw. French, *or, for, encor.*
17.—U. Long name sound, as in use, abuse', confute', u'nit. French, *iou* in *Cioutat, chiourme.*
18.—U. Short name sound, as in unite', nuta'tion.
19.—U. Shut sound, as in hut, stum'ble, blunt. French, *eu* in *neuf, veuf.*
Note.—In conformity with Walker, we have represented the sound e in her and i in bird, by the shut sound of u, as being, though not the exact, yet the nearest sound to it. It seems intermediate between e and u shut, but approaching nearer to u than e.
20.—U. Short close sound, as in bull, foot, could; represented by ŭ Italic, as bŭll, fŭt, kŭd. French, *ou* in *boule, foule, poule.*
21.—Oi, oy, as in boil, joy; represented by oy, as boyl. French, *cycloïde,* and *heroïque.*
22.—Ou, ow, as in bound, gown; represented by ow, as bownd. French, *aoû* in *Août'.*
23.—Th, as in the, there; represented by th Roman.
24.—Th, as in thin, thick; represented by *th* Italic.
25.—G, as in go, game.

RULES.

I. Vowels have their long name sounds, when accented, or when contained in a monosyllable, or in an accented syllable ending in e mute.

II. The vowels e, i, o, u, have their short name sounds when terminating unaccented syllables, or when forming syllables by themselves. A, in such cases, preserves its shut sound.

III. A vowel contained in an unaccented syllable, ending in e mute, has its short name sound.

IV. A vowel followed by a consonant, without e mute has its shut sound.

V. No. 2 is occasionally represented by ay.—Nos. 5 and 16, by aw, always—No. 4, by ă, always.—No. 6, by ee, occasionally.—No. 20, by ŭ, always.—No. 21, by oy, always.—No. 22, by ow, always.

A UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL

AND

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EMBRACING ALL THE TERMS USED IN ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

A is the first letter of the English alphabet, as it is of all other alphabets, except the Ethiopic, of which it is the thirteenth, and the Runic, of which it is the tenth. The reason of this is probably on account of its representing the first vocal sound naturally formed by the organs of speech, uttered by merely opening the mouth. The name of the letter is the sound of *ay* in *day*; but it has at least four distinct sounds:—1. The name or long sound, as in *babe, bake, nation.* 2. The Italian sound, as in *fär, färmer, fäther.* 3. The German or broad sound, as in *all, bald, halt.* 4. The shut or close sound, as in *man, amalgam.* The first three sounds, when unaccented, are merely shortened in quantity. The fourth sound, when unaccented, approximates in some instances to the sound of *u* or *e* in *butter*, as in *mortar, dollar*, &c. In Grammar, *A* is usually denominated the indefinite article, because, when placed before a noun, it does not particularize. *A* before a vowel, or silent *h*, is changed into *an*, as, *an* agreement, *an* heir; but it is not so altered before *u* long, as that letter has the power of the consonant *y* in *you*. It is placed before a participle or a participial noun, as, he is gone *a* hunting. When prefixed to many or few, *A* sometimes implies a whole number, or an aggregate of few or many taken collectively. As a prefix in words from the Greek, it is generally privative, as, *a*chromatic without colour; in which use, as well as when an article, it takes *n* between it and the following vowel. In Pharmacy, *A.* or *A. A.*, abbreviations of the Greek *ana*, signify *each, separately*, or that things mentioned should be taken in quantities of the same measure. *A. A. A.*, in Chemistry, stand for amalgam, or amalgamation. In Commerce, *A.* stands for accepted. *A*, in Music, is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale, called by Guido *la*. In Burlesque Poetry, *A* is sometimes used to lengthen out a syllable without adding to the sense.

> For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
> And even for oranges from China.—*Dryden.*

A, among the ancients, stood as a numeral for 500, and with a dash over it, $\bar{A}$, for 5000. In the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Samaritan, it denotes one, or unity. In the Julian Calendar, *A* is the first of the seven dominical letters. Among Logicians, *A.*, as an abbreviation, stands for a universal affirmative proposition. *A.* asserts, and *E.* denies: thus, in *barbara*, *A*, thrice repeated, denotes so many of the propositions to be universal. Among the Romans, *A.* was used to signify a negative or dissent. *A.* stands for *antequo*, I oppose or object to the proposed law. In criminal trials, *A.* stood for *absolvo*, I acquit. *A. D. anno domini*, the year of our Lord. *A. U. C., anno urbe condita*, from the building of the city of Rome. *A. M. ante meridiem*, before noon; or *artium magister*, master of arts. *A* has many significations in our old writers and in our provincial dialects, of which the following are some—ah, he, they, all, on, have, one, always, yes, even, &c.

AAM, AUM, AHM, } *s.* awm, A Dutch liquid measure, equal to 41 wine gallons at Amsterdam, 36½ at Antwerp, 38½ at Hamburgh, and 39 at Frankfort.—*Macculloch.*

AARONIC, ay-ron'ik, AARONICAL, ay-ron'e-kal, } *a.* Pertaining to the priesthood of Aaron.

AARONITE, a'ro-nite, *s.* A descendant of Aaron, the brother of Moses, who served as a priest at the sanctuary.—*Kitto.*

AB, ab, *s.* At the beginning of the names of places generally denotes its connection with an abbey, as *Abbington*; as a prefix of Latin origin, it signifies *from*. *Ab* is the Hebrew name of father, and that of the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, including part of our July and August. It is the name of the last summer month in the Syriac calendar.

ABABILO, a-bab'e-lo, *s.* A fabulous animal mentioned in the Koran, said to have had the feet of a dog and the beak of a bird.

ABACISCUS, a-ba-sis'kus, *a.* In Architecture, the square compartment of a mosaic pavement, enclos-

ing a part, or the entire pattern or design. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *abacus*.

ABACIST, ab'a-sist, *s.* (from *abacus*, Lat.) One who casts up accounts; a calculator.

ABACK, a-bak', *ad.* (*on bæc*, Sax.) Backwards.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *abacke* as half with shame confound.—
Spenser.

In Architecture, same as *abacus;* a square surface—(not in use in either of these senses.)

In the centre or midst of the pegm, there was an *aback*, or square, in which this elegy was written.—*Ben Jonson.*

In Marine language, it denotes the situation of the sails when pressed back to or against the mast. *Taken aback*, is when the sails are carried back suddenly by the wind. *Laid aback*, is when the sails are purposely placed in that situation to give the ship sternway.

ABACOT, ab'a-kot, *s.* A cap of state, wrought up into the figure of two crowns, and worn anciently by the kings of England.— *Cowel.*

ABACTOR, a-bak'tur, *s.* (Latin; from *abigo*, to drive away.) One who feloniously steals or drives away a herd of cattle, or cattle in considerable numbers. —An old law term.

ABACTED, a-bak'ted, *part.* Driven away by violence. —Obsolete.

ABACUS, ab'a-kus, *s.* (Latin; from *abax*, a slab or board, Gr.) A counting table, anciently used in calculations. In Architecture, the upper member of the capital of a column, serving as a crowning both to the capital and to the whole column. It is usually square, but sometimes its sides are arched inwards. The name is also given to a concave moulding on the capital of the Tuscan pedestal, and to the plinth above the boultin in the Tuscan or Doric orders. *Abacus harmonicus*, the structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument. *Abacus major*, a trough used in mines to wash ores in. *Abacus Pythagoricus*, the multiplication table, invented by Pythagorus.

ABADA, ab'a-da, *s.* An African animal of the deer or antelope kind.

ABADDON, a-bad'don, *s.* (Greek; from אבון, destruction.) The destroyer, the name given in the Apocalypse to the angel of death. Wherever the same Hebrew word occurs in the Old Testament it signifies destruction, or the place of destruction, *i. e.* the subterranean world, Hades, the region of the dead.

ABÆSUM, a-be'sum, *s.* The oxide which forms on the iron of wheels, formerly used as medicine.

ABAFT, a-baft', *ad.* or *prep.* (*beæftan*, behind, Sax.) Near, or at the stern or hinder part of a ship; towards the stern, as, *abaft* the mainmast. *Abaft the beam*, is that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles with the keel and the point to which the stern is directed.

ABAGUN, ab'a-gun, *s.* The name of a fowl in Ethiopia, remarkable for its beauty, and for a sort of horn growing on its head. The word signifies *stately abbot.*

ABAISANCE, a-ba'sans, *s.* Obeisance,—which see.

ABAISSED, ABASED, a-ba'zd, *a.* Ashamed; abashed—(obsolete.)

And unboxome y-be,
Nouht *abaissed* to agulte
God and alle good men,
So gret was mine herte.—*Piers' Ploughman.*

In Heraldry, an epithet applied to the wings of eagles, &c., when the tips droop to the point of the shield.

ABAJOUR, ab'a-zhoor, *s.* (French, a skylight.) A sloping aperture for light or air in a prison or vault.

ABALIENATE, a-bale'yen-ate, *v. a.* In Law, to alienate; to transfer property from one to another; to estrange; to withdraw the affections.—Not used.

The devil and his deceitful angels do so bewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds, and trouble their memories.—*Abp. Sandys.*

ABALIENATION, a-bale-yen-a'shun, *s.* The act of transferring title to property; alienation of property.

ABAMURUS, a-ba-mu'rus, *s.* (*ab*, and *murus*, a wall, Gr.) A buttress or second wall built to strengthen another.—Not in use.

ABAND, a-band', *v. a.* (contracted from Abandon.) To forsake.—Obsolete.

They stronger are
Than they which sought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforc'd the kingdom to *aband.*—*Spenser.*

ABANDON, a-ban'dun, *v. a.* (*abandonner*, Fr. *abandonare*, Ital. *abandonar*, Span.) To forsake entirely; to renounce; to leave with a view never to return; to resign or yield up, as, to *abandon* the cares of empire—*Gibbon;* to give up or resign without control, as, to *abandon* oneself to sorrow. In Marine Insurance, to relinquish all claim to a ship or goods insured, as a preliminary towards recovering for a total loss;—*s.* one who totally deserts or forsakes—(obsolete);

A friar, an *abandon* of the world.—*Sir E. Sandys.*

a relinquishment.—Not used.

Those heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richer sort.—*Lord Kames.*

ABANDONED, a-ban'dund, *a.* Given up, as to a vice; extremely wicked; sinning without restraint.

ABANDONEE, a-ban-don-e', *s.* In Law, one to whom anything is abandoned.

ABANDONER, a-ban'dun-ur, *s.* One who abandons, deserts, or forsakes.

ABANDONING, a-ban'dun-ing, *s.* Abandonment.

And unnatural *abandoning* of life.—*Bp. Hall.*

ABANDONMENT, a-ban'dun-ment, *s.* (*abandonnement*, Fr.) The act of abandoning; state of being abandoned.

ABANDUM, a-ban'dum, *s.* In Law, anything in a state of sequestration or forfeiture.

ABANGO, a-ban'go, *s.* The Ady, a species of palm-tree, a native of the West Indies. It yields a juice which, when fermented, is used as a beverage.

ABANNITION, a-ban-nish'un, *s.* (*abannitio*, Lat.) A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. —Not in use.

ABAPTISTON, a-bap-tis'tun, *s.* The perforating part of the trephine, a surgical instrument used in trepanning.

ABARE, a-bare', *v. a.* (*abarian*, Sax.) To make bare; to uncover.—Obsolete.

ABARRE, a-bär', *v. a.* To prevent; to hinder.—Obsolete.

They were thus *abarred* from approaching to assaile the citie.—*Holinshed.*

ABARTICULATION, ab-är-tik-u-la'shun, *s.* (*ab*, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.) In Anatomy, that kind of structure of the joints which admits of manifest

or extensive motion. It is likewise called diarthrosis.

ABAS, a-bas', *s.* A Persian weight, less one-eighth of the European carat.

ABASE, a-baze', *v. a.* (*abaisser*, from *bas*, low, or the bottom, Fr. *basis*, Gr. and Lat.) To lower; to depress—(not used in this sense);

So saying, he *abased* his lance against him that had answered.—*Shelton, Trans. of Don Quixote.*

to cast down; to bring low; to humble.

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him.—*Job* xl.

ABASED.—See Abaissed.

ABASEMENT, a-baze'ment, *s.* The act of humbling or bringing low; the state of being brought low; depression; degradation.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate.—*Eccles.* xx. 11.

ABASH, a-bash', *v. a.* (etymology uncertain, probably from *abaisser*, to depress, Fr.: Webster gives *bosh*, to be confounded or ashamed, Heb. and Chal.) To put into confusion through shame, by exciting suddenly a sense of inferiority, error, or guilt.

ABASSI, ab'as-se, } *s.* A silver coin of Persia,
ABASSIS, ab'as-sis, } worth two mammoudis, or four chayes, being equivalent to 16d. sterling. It is so called from having been struck in the reign of Schah Abbas II., king of Persia.—*Encyc. Metr.*

ABASHMENT, a-bash'ment, *s.* Confusion through shame; cause of confusion.

ABATABLE, a-ba'ta-bl, *a.* That may be abated, as an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

ABATE, a-bate', *v. a.* (*abattre*, to beat down, Fr. *abatar*, Span. *battere, abattere*, Ital.) To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; to lessen; to diminish; to moderate, as, to *abate* pride; to mitigate, as, to *abate* pain or sorrow; to overthrow; to cause to fail, as, to *abate* a writ; to frustrate by a judicial sentence; to deduct;

Nothing to add, and nothing to *abate*.—*Pope.*

to annul; to remit, as, to *abate* a tax;—*v. n.* to decrease or grow less in strength or violence, as, the storm *abates*; to fail; to be defeated, as, a writ *abates*. In Law, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. In Horsemanship, to perform well a downward motion: a horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

ABATEMENT, a-bate'ment, *s.* The act or state of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating; diminution; mitigation, as of pain or grief. In Law, overthrow; failure or defeat, as the *abatement* of a writ; the entry of a stranger into a freehold, after the death of the tenant, before the heir or devisee. In Heraldry, a mark of dishonour in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer. In Commerce, the name sometimes given to discount for prompt payment; it is also used to express the deduction that is sometimes made at the custom-house from the duty chargeable on such goods as are damaged.

ABATER, a-ba'tur, *s.* The person or thing that abates.

ABATIS, ab'a-tis, or a-ba-te', *s.* (French.) In Fortification, piles of trees, or branches of trees, sharpened, and laid with their points outwards, and placed in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls.

ABATOIR, ab'a-twawr, *s.* (French.) A general slaughter-house for cattle.

ABATOR, a-ba'tur, *s.* A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.—*Blackstone.*

ABATTUTA, a-bat-tū'ta, *s.* (Italian.) A word used in music-books after a break, to denote that the time of any piece is to be beaten as before.

ABATUDE, ab'a-tude, *s.* (from Abate.) Anything diminished.

ABATURES, ab'a-turze, *s.* (French.) The grass trodden down by a deer in passing.

ABAWM, a-bawm', *s.* A species of red clay.—Not used.

ABAX, ab'aks, *s.* (Greek, a slab.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

ABB, ab, *s.* An old name for the warp of a weaver's web. *Abb-wool*, among Clothiers, the warp or longitudinal fibres of a woven fabric.

ABBA, ab'ba, *s.* (Syriac and Chaldee.) Father. In the Syrian, Coptic, and Ethiopic church, a title given to the bishops; the bishops bestow the title, by way of distinction, on the bishop of Alexandria.

ABBACY, ab'ba-se, *s.* The rights, dignity, and office of an abbot.

ABBATIAL, a-ba'shal, *a.* (French.) Belonging to an abbey.

ABBE, ab'bay, *s.* (French.) An abbot; more commonly an ecclesiastic having no assigned duty or dignity.

ABBESS, ab'bes, *s.* (*abbesse*, Fr. *abbatissa*, Lat.) The superior or governess of a nunnery or convent.

ABBEY, ab'be, *a.* A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; the church attached, or that was attached to an abbey. *Abbey-lubber*, a name given to monks in contempt for their idle habits, or to persons who subsisted on the donations of monasteries, instead of supporting themselves by industry.

ABBOT, ab'bot, *s.* The superior of a monastery or convent. There are various kinds of *abbots*—as, *bishop abbots*, whose abbeys have been erected into bishoprics; *cardinal abbots*, those who are also cardinals; *commendatory abbots*, or bishops in commendam, who are seculars, performing no spiritual office; *croziered abbots*, such as bear the crozier or staff; *mitred abbots*, sovereign or general abbots: they are called *mitred* from the mitre which they wore; *secondary abbots*, the same as priors; and *regular abbots*, real monks who have taken the vow and wear the habits. *Abbot of misrule*, or, in Scotland, *abbot of unreason*, a person who superintended the diversions of Christmas, otherwise called the *lord of misrule*.

ABBOTSHIP, ab'bot-ship, *s.* The state of an abbot.

ABBREVIATE, ab-bre've-ate, *v. a.* (*abbreviare*, Ital. *abbreviar*, Span. *abbrevio*, from *brevis*, short, Lat.) To shorten by contracting the parts; to cut short; to abridge;—*s.* an abridgment. In Mathematics, to reduce fractions to the lowest terms.

ABBREVIATED, ab-bre've-ay-ted, *a.* Shortened. In Botany, an *abbreviated perianth* is shorter than the tube of the corolla.

ABBREVIATION, ab-bre-ve-a'shun, *s.* The act of shortening; a contraction, as *gent.* for *gentleman*; the reduction of fractions to their lowest terms.

ABBREVIATOR, ab-bre've-ay-tur, *s.* (*abbreviateur*,

ard to the coniferous trees included in the Abieteæ of Lindley,—which see.

ABIETINE, a-bi'e-tine, *s.* (*abies*, the fir-tree, Lat.) A resinous substance obtained from Strasburg turpentine.

ABILGAARDIA, a-bil-gärd'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Abilgaard of Copenhagen.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

ABILITY, a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*habilité*, Fr. *abilita*, Ital. *habilitas*, Lat.) The power to do anything, whether depending upon skill, riches, strength, or any other quality; force of understanding; mental power. *Ability* denotes power to perform; *capacity*, power to receive. In the plural, *abilities* denotes mental faculties, natural or acquired.

ABINTESTATE, ab-in-test'ate, *a.* (*ab* and *intestatus*, dying without a will, Lat.) In Civil Law, inheriting from a person who died without having made a will.

ABJECT, ab'jekt, *a.* (*abjectus*, cast away, Lat.) Sunk to a degraded position; literally, cast out of society—hence, mean; worthless; base; grovelling;

I was at first as other beasts that graze,
The trodden herb of *abject* thoughts and low.—*Milton.*

—*s.* a man without hope; a person of the lowest condition, and despicable.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me.—*Ps.* XXXV. 15.

ABJECT, ab-jekt', *v. a.* To throw away; to cast out; to throw down.

The damsell straight went, as she was directed,
Unto the rocke; and there, upon the soyle
Having herself in wretched wize *abjected*,
Gan weepe and wayle.—*Spenser.*

ABJECTEDNESS, ab-jek'ted-nes, *s.* The state of an abject.

Our Saviour sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme.—*Boyle.*

ABJECTION, ab-jek'shun, *s.* State of being cast away or lost; meanness; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

ABJECTLY, ab'jekt-le, *ad.* In a low, mean, or servile manner.

ABJUDICATE, ab-joo'de-kate, *v. a.* (*abjudico*, Lat.) To deprive any one of anything by a judicial sentence.

ABJUDICATION, ab-joo-de-ka'shun, *s.* The act of abjudicating.—Not used.

ABJUGATE, ab'joo-gate, *v. a.* (*abjugo*; *ab* and *jugo*, to yoke, Lat.) To unyoke; to uncouple.—Not used.

ABJURATION, ab-joo-ra'shun, *s.* (*abjuratio*, Lat.) The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end; a rejection or solemn denial, or total abandonment, as an *abjuration* of heresy. *An abjuration of the realm*, is a renunciation upon oath which a person makes to leave the realm for ever. By the ancient common law of England, if a person guilty of any felony, excepting sacrilege, fled to a parish church or churchyard for sanctuary, he might, within forty days after, go clothed in sackcloth before the coroner, confess the full particulars of his guilt, and take an oath to abjure the kingdom for ever, or not to return without the king's license. *Oath of abjuration*, an oath asserting the title of the present royal family to the crown of England, and expressly disclaiming any right to it by the descendants of the Pretender.

ABJURATORY, ab-joo'ra-tur-e, *a.* Containing abjuration.

ABJURE, ab-joor', *v. a.* (*abjuro*; *ab* and *juro*, I swear, Lat.) To renounce upon oath; to abandon, as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince, or abjure the realm; to renounce with solemnity, as, to *abjure* errors; to recant or retract;

I put myself to thy direction,
Unspeak mine own detraction, here *abjure*,
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.—*Shaks.*

to banish.—Obsolete in this sense.

Whereby he hoped the queen to have *abjured*.—*Drayton.*

ABJUREMENT, ab-joor'ment, *s.* Renunciation.

Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely *abjurement*.—*John Hall, Pref. to his Poems.*

ABJURER, ab-joo'rur, *s.* One who abjures.

ABLACTATE, ab-lak'tate, *v. a.* (*ablacto*, to wean, Lat.) To wean from the breast,—a word given by Dr. Johnson without quoting any authority.

ABLACTATION, ab-lak-ta'shun, *s.* (*ab* and *lacto*, to suckle.) Cessation from suckling as regards the mother, and thus distinguished from weaning on the part of the child.—*Palmer.* Among ancient Gardeners, a method of grafting, in which the scion was not separated from the parent stock till it was firmly united to that in which it was inserted. The process is now termed *grafting by approach*, or *inarching*.

ABLANIA, ab-la'ne-a, *s.* (from Goulougon-ablani, the name given to A. Guianensis by the Indians of Guiana.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of Guiana: Order, Tiliaceæ.

ABLAQUEATION, ab-lak-we-a'shun, *s.* (*ablaqueatio*; *ab* and *laquear*, a roof or covering, Lat.) A laying bare the roots of trees, in order to expose them to the action of air and water.

ABLATION, ab-la'shun, *s.* (*ablatio*, a taking away, Lat.) A carrying away. In Surgery, separation or removal of a part, limb, or tumour, by accident or surgical operation, from the animal body.—*Palmer.* In Chemistry, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

ABLATIVE, ab'la-tiv, *a.* (*ablatif*, Fr. *ablativus*, Lat.) Taking away; applied in Grammar to the sixth case of Latin nouns, which implies *carrying away* or *taking from*. *Ablative absolute* is when a word in that case is independent, in construction of the rest of the sentence.

ABLAZE, a-blaze', *ad.* On fire; in a blaze.—Obsolete.

ABLE, a'bl, *a.* (*abal*, strength, Sax. *habilis*, Lat.) Having competent power or strength, bodily or mental; possessed of strong mental faculties or intellectual qualifications, natural or acquired; possessed of sufficient wealth or means; having competent strength; fit; proper; having sufficient knowledge or skill, as, he is *able* to read Hebrew; or, is she *able* to play on the harp? having the natural or requisite qualifications, as, not to be *able* to succeed to an inheritance, through insanity or bastardy;—*v. a.* to make able.—Obsolete as a verb.

God tokeneth and assigneth the times, *abling* them to her proper offices.—*Chaucer.*

Able-bodied, having a body fit for service. *Able-seaman*, one qualified to discharge the duties of a sailor.

ABLEGATE, ab'le-gate, *v. a.* (*ablego*, Lat.) To send abroad on some legation.—Seldom used.

ABLEGATION, ab-le-ga'shun, *s.* (from Ablegate.) The act of sending abroad; a legation from home. —Seldom used.

ABLEGMINA, ab-leg'me-na, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, those choice parts of the entrails of the victims which were set apart and offered to the gods.

ABLEN, ab'len, } *s.* A name given in some places
ABLET, ab'let, } of England to the Bleak, a small fresh-water fish, Leuciscus alburnus.

ABLENESS, a'bl-nes, *s.* Ability of body or mind; vigour; force; capability.

Sufficient *ableness* to strike.—*Sheldon.*

ABLEPSY, ab'lep-se, *s.* (*ablepsia*, Gr.) Blindness; unadvisedness.—*Cockeram.*

ABLIGATE, ab'le-gate, *v. a.* (*abligo*, Lat.) To tie up from.

ABLIGURITION, ab-le-gur-ish'un, } *s.* (*abliguritio*,
ABLIGURY, ab'le-gur-e, } Lat.) Profuse expenditure on meat and drink.—Not used.

Abligury, spending in belly cheere.—*Minsheu.*

ABLINS, a'blins, *ad.* Peradventure; perhaps; possibly.—Used in the north, and in Scotland.

ABLOCATE, ab'lo-kate, *v. a.* (*abloco*, Lat.) To let out on hire.—Not used.

ABLOCATION, ab-lo-ka'shun, *s.* A letting out on hire.

ABLUDE, ab-lude', *v. a.* (*abludo*, *ab* and *ludo*, I play, Lat.) Literally, to play from, or to be out of tune; hence to differ, or to be unlike.—Not used.

ABLUENT, ab'loo-ent, *a.* (*abluo*, *ab* and *luo*, I wash away, Lat.) Cleansing;—*s.* an abstergent,—which see.

ABLUTION, ab-loo'shun, *s.* The act of cleansing or washing, with water or other fluid, part or whole of the body;

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul.—*Bp. Taylor.*

the water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleansed, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main.—
Pope's Iliad.

In Chemistry, the purification of bodies by the effusion of water or other fluid. In Medicine, the washing of the body externally, as in baths; or internally, as by diluting fluids.

ABLUVION, ab-loo've-un, *s.* (*abluo*, I wash away, Lat.) That which is washed off.

ABLY, a'ble, *ad.* In an able manner; with great ability.

ABNEGATE, ab'ne-gate, *v. a.* (*abnego*, I deny, Lat.) To deny; to renounce.

ABNEGATION, ab-ne-ga'shun, *s.* A denial; renunciation.

Let the princes be of what religion they please, that is all one to the most part of men: so that with *abnegation* of God, of his honour and religion, they may retain the friendship of the court.—*John Knox.*

ABNEGATOR, ab'ne-gay-tur, *s.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes anything.

ABNODATE, ab'no-date, *v. a.* (*abnodo*, *ab* and *nodus*, a knot, Lat.) To cut knots from trees.—Seldom used.

ABNODATION, ab-no-da'shun, *s.* The act of cutting knots off trees.—Seldom used.

ABNORMITY, ab-nawr'me-te, *s.* (*abnormis*, irregular, from *ab* and *norma*, a rule, Lat.) Irregularity; contrariety to rule; deformity.

ABNORMAL, ab-nawr'mal, } *a.* (*abnormis*, Lat.)
ABNORMOUS, ab-nawr'mus, } Irregular; without rule or system; contrary to system or rule; deformed.

ABOARD, a-borde', *ad.* *On board*, in a ship, vessel, or boat. *To go on board*, to embark; to go in a ship. *To fall aboard*, to strike the side of another vessel. *Aboard main tack*, an order to draw a corner of the mainsail down to the chesstree. *Aboard*, to approach near the shore.—Obsolete.

Even to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain.—
Soliman and Persida (1599).

ABODANCE, a-bo'dans, *s.* An omen.—Obsolete.

An ill *abodance*.—*Dr. Jackson.*

ABODE, a-bode'. Pret. of the verb *to abide*;—*s.* habitation; dwelling; residence; stay; continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*:
Not I, but my affairs have made you wait.—*Shaks.*

To make abode, to dwell; to reside;—*v. a.* to foreshow;

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspired; and, not consulting, broke—
Broke into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach of it.—*Shaks.*

ABODEMENT, a-bode'ment, *s.* An ominous anticipation; an omen.

——Tush, man! *abodements* must not now affright us.—
Shaks.

ABODING, a-bo'ding, *s.* Presentiment; prognostication.

ABOLETE, ab'o-lete, *s.* (*abolitus*, Lat.) Obsolete; out of use; not used.

ABOLISH, a-bol'ish, *v. a.* (*aboleo*, *ab* and *oleo*, *olesco*, I grow, Lat. *abolir*, Fr.) To abrogate, annul, or make void, as applied to law or institutions; to destroy or put an end to.

More destroy'd than they,
We should be quite *abolish'd* and expire.—*Milton.*

ABOLISHABLE, a-bol'ish-a-bl, *a.* That may be abolished, destroyed, or annulled.

ABOLISHER, a-bol'ish-ur, *s.* One who abolishes or abrogates.

ABOLISHMENT, a-bol'ish-ment, *s.* The act of abolishing; state of being abolished; abrogation; destruction.

ABOLITION, ab-o-lish'un, *s.* The act of abolishing; state of being abolished; abrogation; an annulling of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, &c.; putting an end to slavery; negro emancipation.

ABOLITIONISM, ab-o-lish'un-izm, *s.* The principles of an abolitionist.

ABOLITIONIST, ab-o-lish'un-ist, *s.* One who advocates the immediate emancipation of slaves.

ABOLLA, a-bol'la, *s.* In Antiquity, a kind of military garment worn by the Greeks and Romans.

ABOMA, a-bo'ma, *s.* A large serpent, a native of the morasses and fens of South America.

ABOMASUM, a-bo-ma'sum, } *s.* (*abomasum*, from *ab*
ABOMASUS, a-bo-ma'sus, } and *omasum*, Lat.) The fourth stomach of ruminating animals, and of the herbivorous Cetaceæ.

ABOMINABLE, a-bom'e-na-bl, *a.* (*abominabilis*, Lat.) Hateful; detestable; loathsome; unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any unclean thing, even that soul shall be cut off from his people.—*Lev.* vii. 21.

In low and ludicrous language, *abominable* implies loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so. I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every censure, worse than drunkards.—*Shaks.*

ABOMINABLENESS, a-bom'e-na-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being odious, hateful, or loathsome.

ABOMINABLY, a-bom-in'a-ble, *ad.* Very odiously; detestably; sinfully;

Ahab did very *abominably* in following idols.—1 *Kings* xxi. 26.

In vulgar language, extremely; excessively;

Your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you *abominably*.—*Arbuthnot.*

ABORD, a-borde', *s.* (French.) Address; salutation.

Your *abord* was too cold and uniform.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

—*v. a.* to accost.—Not used.

ABOREA, a-bo're-a, *s.* A species of duck, Anas aborea, or Black-bellied whistling Duck. Colour reddish-brown; crested; belly spotted with black and white.

ABORIGINAL, ab-o-rij'e-nal, *a.* (*ab*, and *origo*, origin, Lat.) Primitive; first; original;—*s.* one of the first inhabitants of a country.

ABORIGINES, ab-o-rij'e-nes, *s. plu.* The first or primitive inhabitants of any country.

ABORSEMENT, a-bawrs'ment, *s.* An abortion.—Obsolete and useless.

The endeavour of these artists is not to force an *aborsement*, but to bring forth a timely birth.—*Bp. Hall.*

ABORT, a-bawrt', *s.* An abortion.—Not used;—*v. n.* to bring forth before the time; to miscarry.

It (the parliament) is *aborted* before it was born, and nullified after it had a being.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

ABORTIENT, a-bawr'shent, *a.* (*abortio*, a miscarriage, Lat.) In Botany, miscarrying; sterile.

ABORTION, a-bawr'shun, *s.* (*abortio*, Lat.) The act of bringing forth before the natural period, or before the fœtus is perfectly formed; any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity; anything that fails in its progress, as a plan or design; the fœtus brought forth before it has been perfectly formed. When the fœtus is brought forth before the end of the sixth month, the accident is called an *abortion* or miscarriage; if between that and the usual time, premature labour.

ABORTIVE, a-bawr'tiv, *a.* (*abortivus*, Lat.) Born or produced before the due time; failing from want of time, or whatever cause; miscarrying. In Botany, abortive or neutral flowers, are those in which both stamens and pistils are defective;—*s.* that which is brought forth prematurely.

No common wind, no customed event,
But they will pluck away its natural causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and presages, tongues of heaven,
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.—*Shaks.*

Figuratively, that which fails for want of time; that which brings forth nothing.

ABORTIVELY, a-bawr'tiv-le, *ad.* Immaturely; in an untimely manner; born before the proper time.

ABORTIVENESS, a-bawr'tiv-nes, *s.* The state of abortion; a failing in the progress to maturity; a failure in producing the intended effect.

ABORTMENT, a-bawrt'ment, *s.* An untimely birth; the thing brought forth prematurely.

ABOUND, a-bownd', *v. n.* (*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, Fr. from *unda*, a wave. Lat. literally, to overflow in great quantity or number, as waves of the sea.) To possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; to be very prevalent.

Where sin abounded, grace did much more *abound*.—*Rom.* v.

ABOUNDING, a-bownd'ing, *a.* Increasing; abundant;—

Be his *abounding* mercy praised,
His majesty adored.—*Hymn.*

—*s.* increase.

Yet amidst those *aboundings* of sin and wickedness, God left not himself without a witness in the hearts of men.—*South.*

ABOUT, abowt, *prep.* (*abutan*, *onbutan*, Sax.) Around; encircling;

And as I wake, sweet music breathe
Above, *about*, or underneath.—*Milton.*

near to in time, place, or manner; near to the person; appended to the person; concerned or engaged in.

I must be *about* my father's business.—*Luke* ii.

In circumference, two yards *about* the stem; near in number or quantity; nearly, as, there fell that day *about* three thousand;—*ad.* circularly or around;

The weird sisters, hand in hand,
Porters of the sea and land,
There do go *about, about*.—*Shaks.*

in compass;

I am two yards *about*.—*Shaks*

here and there; everywhere, as to go *about* begging charity; the longest way in opposition to the straight, as

——I was forced
To wheel three or four miles *about*.—*Shaks.*

To bring about, to bring to the point or state desired; to effect or accomplish. *To come about*, to change or turn; to come to the desired point. *To go about*, to enter upon; to propose; to seek the means.

Why go ye *about* to kill me?—*John* vii.

In Marine, *to go about* is used when a ship changes her course to go on the other tack. *Ready about, about ship*, are orders for tacking. *Look about you*, take care of yourself.—Vulgar.

ABOVE, a-buv', *s.* Higher in place, as, *above* the door; higher in station, as, a marquis is *above* an earl; superior in degree;

I saw a light *above* the brightness of the sun.—*Rev.*

beyond, as, this is *above* my comprehension; longer than, as, he staid *above* three months in London; more than, as, it weighs *above* six pounds; too proud or dignified for, as, *above* asking a favour; to be *above* a mean action; on high, in heaven;

Let not God regard it from *above*.—*Job* iii.

before; in a former place, as in the phrases, *above*-cited, *above*-mentioned, *above*-said. *Above-board*, open; not underhand. *Above-ground*, not buried.

ABRACADABRA, ab-ra-ka-dab'ra, *s.* The name of an Assyrian deity, used as a cabalistic word, being written on paper as many times as it contains letters, the last letter being omitted each time until only one letter remains, and so forming a triangle. It was considered as a charm against ague and other diseases.

Mr. Banester says, 'that he healed 200 in one yer of an ague by hanging *Abracadabra* about ther necks, and wold stanch blood, or heal the tooth ake, although the partyes wer 10 myle of.'—*MS. addit.* 5008.

ABRACULAM, a-brak'u-lam, *s.* The name of a Syrian deity; a cabalistic word, used as a charm amongst the Jews.

ABRADE, a-brade', *v. a.* (*abrado*, *ab* and *rado*, I scrape or shave, Lat.) To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees through

exposure to the action of water, the atmosphere, &c.

ABRAHAM-MAN, a'bra-ham-man, *s.* A bedlam beggar, or Tom of Bedlam.

According to the 'Fraternitye of Vacabondes,' 1575, 'An *Abraham-man* is he that walketh bare-armed and bare-legged, and fayneth hymselfe mad, and caryeth a pack of wool, or a styke with bakin on it, or such like toy, and nameth himself Poor Tom.'—*Halliwell.*

ABRAHAMIC, ab-ra-ham'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham the patriarch, as, the *Abrahamic* covenant.

ABRAID, a-brade', *v. a.* To arouse; to awake.—Obsolete.

And if he out of his sleep *abraide*,
He mighte don us bothe a vilanie.—*Chaucer.*

ABRAMIS, a'bram-is, *s.* The Bream, a genus of fishes: Family, Cyprinidæ.

ABRANCHIANS, a-brangk'e-ans, } *s.* (*a*, without,
ABRANCHIA, a-brangk'e-a, } and *branchia*, Gr. *branchiæ*, gills, Lat.) Cuvier's third order of the Annelides, comprising the Lumbrici (earth worms), and Naides (aquatic worms), of Linnæus. They have no externally apparent organs of respiration whatever, and appear to respire—some, like the earth worms, by the entire surface of the skin, and others by internal cavities. They have a closed circulating system, usually filled with red blood, and have a knotted nervous cord. They form two families—the A. setigeræ, those which have setæ, and the A. asetigeræ, which want them.

ABRASION, a-bra'zhun, *s.* (*abrado*, I wear off, Lat.) The act of abrading or wearing off; the matter worn off by rubbing. In Medicine, the mechanical removal or wearing away of the epidermis, &c.; when applied to the intestines, it signifies superficial ulceration with loss of substance, in shreds, of the intestinal mucous membrane.

ABRAXUS, a-braks'us, *s.* A name given by Leach to a subgenus of Lepidopterous insects, including the Magpie-butterflies, the larvæ of which feed on the currant and gooseberry.

ABRAZITE, ab'ra-zite, *s.* (*a*, without, and *brazo*, I bubble, Gr.) A mineral which effervesces when melted before the blowpipe.

ABRAZITIC, a-bra-zit'ik, *a.* In Mineralogy, not effervescing when melted before the blowpipe.

ABREAST, a-brest', *ad.* Side by side. In Naval tactics, the situation as regards the line of battle at sea. *Abreast line*, the line *abreast* is formed by the ships being equally distant, and parallel to each other, so that the length of each forms a right angle with the extent of the squadron, or line abreast. *Abreast of a place*, is directly opposite to it. *Abreast*, within the ship, implies on a parallel line with the beam.

ABRENUNCIATION, a-bre-nun-she-a'shun, *s.* (*abrenuntiatio*, Lat.) The act of renouncing; absolute denial.

ABREPTION, ab-rep'shun, *s.* (*abripio*, Lat.) The state of being carried away; carrying away.

ABREUVOIR, a-breu-vwar', *s.* (French.) A watering-place for horses. In Masonry, the joint between two stones; or the interstice to be filled up with mortar or cement, when either are to be used.

ABRIDGE, a-bridj', *v. a.* (*abriger*, Fr.) To make shorter in words, keeping still the meaning in substance; to deprive of; to cut off from; to contract; to diminish; to cut short. In Algebra, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression.

ABRIDGER, a-bridj'ur, *s.* One who abridges or shortens; a writer of an abridgment or compendium.

ABRIDGMENT, a-brij'ment, *s.* The epitome of a large work contracted into a smaller compass; a compendium; a summary; a diminution in general; contraction; reduction; restraint from anything pleasing.

ABROACH, a-bro'tsh, *ad.* (*abræcan*, to break, Saxon.) In a posture to run out or yield the liquor contained; ready to be tapped; in a state of being diffused or propagated.

What mischiefs might be set *abroach*!—*Shaks.*

ABROAD, a-brawd', *ad.* (*abrædan*, to extend, or to be dispersed, Sax.) Widely; at large; out of the house; without; in another country.

ABROGATE, ab'ro-gate, *v. a.* (*abrogo*, *ab* and *rogo*, I ask, Lat.) To annul by legislative authority; to repeal; to take away from a law its force.

Laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves.—*Hooker.*

ABROGATION, ab-ro-ga'shun, *s.* (*abrogatio*, Lat.) The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

ABROMA, a-bro'ma, *s.* (*a*, privative, and *broma*, food, Gr.) A genus of exotic evergreen trees: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

ABRONIA, ab-ro'ne-a, *s.* (*abros*, delicate, Gr. from the delicate nature of the involucrum.) A genus of exotic plants: Order, Nyctaginaceæ.

ABROOD, a-brood', *ad.* (*bruten*, to brood, Sax.) In the act of brooding.

ABROOK, a-brook', *v. a.* To brook; to bear; to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face,
With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.—
Shaks.

ABROTANUM, ab-rot'a-num, *s.* (*abrotos*, immortal, Gr.) Southernwood, a species of Artemisia,—which see.

ABRUPT, ab-rupt', *a.* (*abruptus*, Lat.) Broken; craggy; sudden; unconnected;

Or spread his airy flight,
Upborne with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*, till he arrive
The happy isle.—*Milton.*

hasty; rough;—*v. a.* to disturb.—Not used in this sense.

Their enjoyments *abrupteth* our tranquillities.—
Brown's Chris. Mor.

ABRUPTION, ab-rup'shun, *s.* (*abruptio*, Lat.) Breaking off; violent and sudden separation.

ABRUPTLY, ab-rupt'le, *ad.* Suddenly; harshly; steeply; roughly; ruggedly.

ABRUPTNESS, ab-rupt'nes, *s.* An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness; untimely vehemence; the state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness; cragginess.

ABRUS, a'brus, *s.* (*abros*, graceful, delicate, Gr. from its extremely delicate leaves.) A genus of Leguminous plants, the roots of which have the property of the common liquorice, hence called Wild Liquorice. The seeds, which are red with a black spot, are strung and worn as beads, and also used as rosaries; hence the specific name precatorius: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ABSCESS, ab'ses, *s.* (*abscessus*, Lat.) A collection of pus, formed or deposited in some tissue or organ of the body.

ABSCIND, ab-sind', *v. a.* (*abscindo*, Lat.) To cut off.—Little used.

ABSCISS, ab'sis, } *s.* (*abscissa*, Lat.) That part
ABSCISSA, ab-sis'a, } of the diameter of a conic section which is intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCISSION, ab-sizh'un, *s.* (*abscissio*, Lat.) The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off; excission; removal of an organ with a knife; also, a fracture with loss of substance.

ABSCOND, ab-skond', *v. n.* (*abscondo*, Lat.) To hide one's self; to retire from the public view;—*v. a.* to conceal or hide.—Used generally of persons who secrete themselves to avoid a legal process.

Do not *abscond* and conceal your sins.—*Hewyt. Serm.*

ABSCONDER, ab-skon'dur, *s.* One who absconds.

ABSCONDING, ab-skon'ding, *a.* Withdrawing privately from public view, as, *absconding* creditor; one who confines himself to his apartments, or absents himself to avoid apprehension for debt or crime.

ABSENCE, ab'sens, *s.* (*absens*, Lat.) The state of being absent; not present; inattention; heedlessness; neglect of the present object; want; destitution; in the *absence* of conventional law.

ABSENT, ab'sent, *a.* (*absens*, Lat.) Not being present; absent in mind; inattentive; heedless; not attentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in society; in familar language, not at home; a term employed in regimental returns to account for a deficiency in a regiment or company, as, '*absent* with leave,' or '*absent* without leave.'

ABSENT, ab-sent', *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.

ABSENTANEOUS, ab-sen-ta'ne-us, *a.* Relating to absence; being frequently absent; in familiar language, not at home.

ABSENTEE, ab-sen-te', *s.* One who is absent from his country, estate, station, or employment. In Law, non-appearance in court.

ABSENTEEISM, ab-sen-te'izm, *s.* The act of leaving one's country or estate, and living elsewhere.

ABSENTER, ab-sen'tur, *s.* One who absents himself.

ABSENTMENT, ab-sent'ment, *s.* The state of being absent.

A peregrination or *absentment* from the body.—*Barrow.*

ABSINTHIAN, ab-sin'*th*e-an, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.

ABSINTHIATED, ab-sin'*th*e-ate-ed, *a.* Impregnated with bitters or wormwood.

ABSINTHINE, ab-sin'*th*ine, *s.* The bitter principle of absinthium or wormwood.

ABSINTHITES, ab-sin'*th*e-tis, *s.* (Latin.) Wines impregnated with wormwood.

ABSINTHIUM, ab-sin'*th*e-um, *s.* (Latin.) Common wormwood, so called from its powers as a vermifuge; a species of Artemisia.

ABSIS, ab'sis, *s.*—See Apsis.

ABSOLUTE, ab'so-lute, *a.* (*absolutus*, Lat.) Complete; unconditional; unlimited; not relative; positive.

I'm *absolute* 'twas very Clotten.—*Shaks.*

In Grammar, the case *absolute* is when a word or member of a sentence is not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government; a clause independent. In Astronomy, *absolute equation* is the aggregate of the optic and eccentric equations. The apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit, arising from its unequal distances from the earth at different times, is called its *optic equation*. The eccentric inequality is caused by the uniformity of the planet's motion, in an elliptical orbit, which, for that reason, appears not to be uniform. In Algebra, *absolute numbers* are such as have no letters annexed, as $2a + 36 = 18$; the two latter are *absolute* or pure. In Physics, *absolute space*, is space considered without relation to any other object. *Absolute gravity*, that property in bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without regard to circumstances of modification; this is always in the quantity of matter they contain. In Law, without condition or bond, as, an '*absolute* bond,' an '*absolute* estate.'

ABSOLUTELY, ab'so-lute-le, *ad.* Completely; without restriction; despotically; without relation, limits, dependence, or condition; peremptorily; positively; so positively as not to be possibly refused.

Command me *absolutely* not to go.—*Milton.*

In Logic, applied to the terms of a proposition, signifies without relation to anything else.

ABSOLUTENESS, ab'so-lute-nes, *s.* Despotism; independence; completeness, or perfection.

ABSOLUTION, ab-so-lu'shun, *s.* (*absolutio*, Lat.) Acquittal; delivery or pronunciation.

The composition full, the *absolution* plenteous.—*Ben Jonson.*

In Ecclesiastical affairs, a judicial act of the Roman Catholic Church, by which a priest, on confession being made, and the penitence being real, takes upon him to remit sins so confessed and repented of: this he does by power supposed to be delegated to the church by Christ; also, an act in the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic Church, by which a person, who has been excommunicated, is restored to church communion. In Law, a definitive sentence, whereby a man accused of any crime is acquitted.

ABSOLUTISM, ab'so-lu-tizm, *s.* State of being absolute; principles of absolute government; doctrine of predestination.

ABSOLUTORY, ab'so-lu-tur-e, *a.* (*absolutorius*, Lat.) That absolves.

ABSOLVATORY, ab-sol'va-tur-e, *a.* Forgiving; pardoning sin; containing absolution; having the power to absolve.

ABSOLVE, ab-solv', *v. a.* (*absolvo*; *ab*, and *solvo*, I loose or release, Lat.) To clear or acquit of a crime; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce the remission of sin; to finish; to complete.

The work begun, how soon *absolved*!—*Milton.*

ABSOLVER, ab-sol'vur, *s.* One who absolves or pronounces the remission of sins;

A sin-*absolver*.—*Shaks.*

a divine; a ghostly confessor.

ABSONANT, ab'so-nant, *a.* (*absonus*, ill-sounding, Lat.) Absurd; contrary to reason.

ABSONOUS, ab'so-nus, *a.* (*absonus*, Lat.) Contrary to reason; absurd; unmusical.—Not much used.

ABSORB, ab-sawrb', *v. a.* (*absorbeo*, Lat.) To suck up; to swallow up;—*past part.* absorbed or absorpt; to drink in; to waste wholly, or sink in expenses; to exhaust; to engross or engage wholly. *Absorbing cascade*, an instrument invented by Mr. Clement, for the more perfect absorption of fluids.

Absorbability, ab-sawr-ba-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being absorbed.

Absorbable, ab-sawr'ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.

Absorbent, ab-sawr'bent, *a.* That absorbs; imbibing; swallowing;—*s.* a sucker up of fluids.

Absorbents, ab-sawr'bents, *s. plu.* The name given to two distinct sets of vessels which absorb and convey fluids to the thoracic duct. They are divided into the *Lacteals*, which take up the chyme from the alimentary canal; and the *Lymphatics*, which pervade almost every part of the body, in which they absorb the lymph; applied also to the ant-acids, chalk, carbonate of soda, magnesia, &c.

Absorpt, ab-sawrpt'. Past part. of the verb *to absorb*.

Absorption, ab-sawrp'shun, *s.* The process of swallowing or sucking up; the state of being swallowed up; a chemical term, denoting the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, on being united with some other substance.

Absorptive, ab-sawrp'tiv, *a.* Having the power of imbibing.

Abstain, ab-stane', *v. n.* (*abstineo*; *ab*, and *teneo*, I hold, Lat.) To forbear or refrain; to deny one's self any gratification, as, to *abstain* from wine.

Abstemious, ab-ste'me-us, *a.* (*abstemius*, Lat.) Abstinent; temperate; sober; refraining from excess of pleasure; sparing in diet or drink.

Abstemiously, ab-ste'me-us-le, *ad.* Temperately; soberly; without indulgence.

Abstemiousness, ab-ste'me-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being abstemious.

Abstension, ab-sten'shun, *s.* (*abstineo*, Lat.) The act of holding off or restraining; restraint.—Obsolete.

> The church superinduced times and manners of *abstension*, and expressions of sorrow.—*Bp. Taylor.*

Absterge, ab-sterj', *v. a.* (*abstergo*, Lat.) To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

Abstergent, ab-ster'jent, *a.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

Abstergents, ab-ster'jents, *s. plu.* Lotions and other applications for cleansing sores, as soap and water.

Absterse, ab-sters', *v. a.* (*abstergo*, Lat.) To cleanse; to purify.—Not much in use.

Abstersion, ab-ster'shun, *s.* (*abstersio*, Lat.) The act of cleansing; the operation of abstergent medicines.

Abstersive, ab-ster'siv, *a.* Cleansing;

> There many a flower *abstersive* grew,
> The fav'rite flowers of yellow hue.—*Swift.*

—*s.* an abstergent.

Abstinence, ab'ste-nens, *s.* (*abstinentia*, Lat.) Forbearance of any kind; fasting; forbearance from food or drink; the refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from the customary gratifications of animal indulgence. In a more modern signification, a total refraining from the use of spirituous liquors except as medicine.

> And the faces of them which have used *abstinence* shall shine above the stars, whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness.—2 *Esdras* vii. 55.

Abstinency, ab'ste-nen-se, *s.* Same as abstinence.

Abstinently, ab'ste-nent-le, *ad.* In an abstinent manner.

Abstinent, ab'ste-nent, *a.* Temperate in a high degree; abstemious; refraining from spirituous liquors.

Abstorted, ab-stawrt'ed, *a.* (*abstortus*, Lat.) Forced away; wrung from another by violence.

Abstract, ab-strakt', *v. a.* (*abstraho*; *abs*, and *traho*, I draw, Lat.) To take one thing from another; to separate by distillation; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome;—*a.* (*abstractus*, Lat.) separated from something else, generally used with reference to the mental perceptions; pure; refined.

> Love's not so pure and *abstract* as they say.—*Donne.*

An *abstract idea*, in Metaphysics, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which necessarily accompany it. *Abstract terms* are those which express abstract ideas, as whiteness, roundness, beauty, without regard to the object in which they exist. *Abstract numbers* are such as are used without application to things, as 6, 8, 10; but when applied to any, as 6 feet to men, they become *concrete*. *Abstract* or *pure mathematics*, is that which treats of magnitude or quantity without restriction to any species of particular magnitude, as arithmetic and geometry opposed to *mixed mathematics*, which treats of simple properties and the relations of quantity, as applied to sensible objects, as hydrostatics, optics, &c.

Abstract, ab'strakt, *s.* An abridgment or epitome containing the general substance; a general view or principal heads of a treatise or writing. *In the abstract*, in a state of separation considered without reference to particular persons or things; the state of being abstracted; a smaller quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Abstract of title*, a short summary of all the most material parts of such deeds, arranged in chronological order, according to certain prescribed forms.

Abstracted, ab-strak'ted, *part. a.* Separated; disjoined; abstruse; difficult; refined; purified;

> *Abstracted*, spiritual love; they like
> Their souls exhaled.—*Donne.*

absent in mind; inattention to present objects.

> And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends
> The water's murmuring lapse.—*Warton.*

Abstractedly, ab-strak'ted-le, *ad.* With abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

Abstractedness, ab-strak'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being abstracted.

Abstracter, ab-strak'tur, *s.* One who makes an abstract, epitome, or note.

Abstracti, ab-strak'ti, *s.* In Church History, an obscure sect of Lutherans, who asserted that Christ is not only to be adored in the *concrete*, as the Son of God, but that in the *abstract* he is to be regarded as an object of adoration and worship.

Abstraction, ab-strak'shun, *s.* (*abstractus*, Lat.) The state of being occupied by abstract ideas;

> The power which the understanding has of separating the combinations which are presented to it, distinguished by logicians by the name of *abstraction*.—*Stewart.*

absence of mind; inattention; disregard of worldly circumstances; the process of distilling a liquid from any substance by the separation of the volatile parts, which rise, come over, and are condensed in a receiver, from those that are fixed. The term is principally used when a fluid is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort, and distilled off, to change its state, or the nature of its composition.

Abstractitious, ab-strak-tish'us, *a.* Abstracted or drawn from other substances, used to distin-

guish spirit drawn from vegetables, or other substances in which it naturally abounds.

ABSTRACTIVE, ab-strak'tiv, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTIVELY, ab-strak'tiv-le, *ad.* In an abstractive manner.

ABSTRACTLY, ab-strakt'le, *ad.* In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to anything else.

ABSTRACTNESS, ab-strakt'nes, *s.* Subtilty; separation from all matter or common notion.

The *abstractness* of the ideas themselves.—*Locke.*

ABSTRICTED, ab-strik'ted, *a.* (*abstrictus*, Lat.) Unbound.

ABSTRINGE, ab-strinj', *v. a.* (*ab* and *stringo*, Lat.) To unbind.

ABSTRUDE, ab-strood', *v. a.* (*abstrudo*, Lat.) To thrust off; to pull away.

ABSTRUSE, ab-strnse', *a.* (*abstrusus*, Lat.) Hidden; removed from view; difficult; remote from conception.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, saw, without their light,
Rebellion rising.—*Milton.*

ABSTRUSELY, ab-struse'le, *ad.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely; not plainly or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS, ab-struse'nes, *s.* Difficulty or obscurity of meaning.

ABSTRUSITY, ab-stru'se-te, *s.* Abstruseness.—Seldom used.

The occult *abstrusities* of things.—*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ABSURD, ab-surd', *a.* Inconsistent with, or contrary to, common sense or sound reason; opposed to manifest truth. *Absurdum*, or *reductio ad absurdum*, a Latin phrase used in geometry to denote a mode of demonstration, in which the truth of a proposition is demonstrated, not by a direct proof, but by proving that the contrary is absurd or impossible.

ABSURDITY, ab-sur'de-te, *s.* The quality of being absurd; want of judgment; want of propriety.

ABSURDLY, ab-surd'le, *ad.* In an absurd manner; unreasonably; foolishly.

ABSURDNESS, ab-surd'nes, *s.* Unreasonableness; foolishness; impropriety.

ABSUS, ab'sus, *s.* In Botany, the plant Cassius absus of Linnæus, or Four-eared Cassia, a native of Egypt and Ceylon. The powdered seeds are employed, mixed with sugar, as a topical remedy in Egyptian ophthalmy.

ABUNDANCE, a-bun'dans, *s.* (*abondance*, Fr. *abundantia*, from *unda*, a wave, Lat.) Literally, an overflowing; exuberance; great plenty; ample sufficiency; more than enough.

ABUNDANT, a-bun'dant, *a.* (*abundans*, Lat.) Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient.

ABUNDANTIA, a-bun-dan'she-a, *s.* In Numismatics, the goddess of plenty on medals, called Copia by the poets. She is usually represented as seated on a chair, the two sides of which were wrought into cornucopias.

ABUNDANTLY, a-bun'dant-le, *ad.* In great plenty; amply; liberally; in a sufficient degree or quantity.

ABUSAGE, a-bu'zaje, *s.*—Obsolete.

ABUSE, a-buze', *v. a.* (*abutor, abusus*, Lat. *abuser*, Fr. *abusar*, Span.) To make an ill use of; to use with bad motives; to violate by improper sexual intercourse; to defile; to deceive; to impose upon; to treat with rudeness; to reproach; to pervert the meaning of; to misapply, as, to *abuse* words.

ABUSE, a-buse', *s.* The improper use of anything; ill usage; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose;

Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of liberty, as well as by the *abuses* of power.—*Madison.*

a corrupt practice; a bad custom; seduction; unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely; perversion of meaning, as, *abuse* of words.

ABUSER, a-bu'zur, *s.* One who abuses in speech or behaviour; a deceiver; a ravisher; a sodomite.

ABUSION, a-bu'zhun, *s.* Corrupt and improper usage; reproach.—Obsolete.

Shame light on him, that through so false illusion,
Doth turn the name of soldiers to *abusion.*—*Spenser.*

ABUSIVE, a-bu'siv, *a.* Practising abuse; containing harsh language, or ill treatment; deceitful.—Seldom used in the last sense.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum.*—*Bacon.*

ABUSIVELY, a-bu'siv-le, *ad.* Reproachfully; rudely; improperly.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit of roses, swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white button.—*Boyle.*

ABUSIVENESS, a-bu'siv-nes, *s.* Ill treatment; rude reproach; violence to the person.

ABUT, a-but', *v. a.* (*abouter*, from *bout*, an end, Fr.) To border on; to be contiguous to; to meet or approach; to adjoin at the end.

ABUTA, a-bu'ta, *s.* (*abutua*, its name in Guiana.) A genus of climbing plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Sanguisorbaceæ.

ABUTILON, a-bu'til-on, *s.* In Botany, the Broad-leaved Sida, the Sida abutilon of Linnæus, an annual plant, growing in the East and West Indies: Order, Malvaceæ.

ABUTMENT, a-but'ment, *s.* The head or end; that which unites one end of a thing to another: the word is used chiefly to denote the solid pier or mound of earth, stone, or timber, which is erected on the bank of a river to support the end of a bridge, and connect it with the land; that which abuts or borders on another.

ABUTTAL, a-but'tal, *s.* The butting or boundary of land at the end; a headland; also, a writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, the boundaries of land abut.

ABY, a-bi', *v. a.* To pay dear for; to endure;

Who dyes, the utmost dolor doth *aby.*—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to pay; to remain.

But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby.*—*Spenser*

ABYLES, a-bi'lis, *s.* A genus of Acalephans: Order, Hydrostatica.

ABYSMAL, a-bis'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an abyss.

ABYSS, a-bis', *s.* (*abyssos*, bottomless; *a*, priv. and *byssos*, bottom, Gr.) A bottomless gulf; an immense cavern in the centre of the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected the waters on the third day of creation; hell;

From that insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss.—*Roscommon.*

that which is immeasurable; that in which anything is lost.

Thy throne is darkness in the *abyss* of light.—*Milton.*

The *abyss* of time.—*Dryden.*

In Heraldry, the centre of an escutcheon, as, he bears azure, a fleur-de-lis, in *abyss*. In Antiquity, the temple of Proserpina was so called from the immense treasures which it was supposed to contain.

ABYSSINIAN, ab-is-sin'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to Abyssinia;—*s.* a native of Abyssinia. *Abyssinians*, a sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. They are governed by a bishop, or metropolitan, called Abuna, who is appointed by the Coptic patriarch of Cairo.

AC, ak, *s.* In Saxon, the name of the oak, which it signifies in the initial of names, as *Acton*, i. e. Oak-town.

ACACIA, a-ka'she-a, *s.* (Latin; *akakia*, the Egyptian thorn, Gr. a plant mentioned by Dioscorides, as a useful astringent thorn yielding a white transparent gum, corresponding with gum-arabic plants of modern Egypt.) In Modern Botany, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees and shrubs, some of the species of which yield catechu and gum-arabic, others tannin. The trees possess great beauty of foliage and colouring. Three hundred species belong to this genera: Suborder, Papilionaceæ. Among Antiquaries, a name given to a roll or bag seen on Roman medals in the hands of the emperors and consuls. Some consider it as representing a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some a bag of earth to remind them of their mortality. *Acacia gum*,—see Gum-arabic.

ACADEMIAL, ak-a-de'me-al, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, ak-a-de'me-an, *s.* A member of a university; a student attending a college or university.

ACADEMIC, ak-a-dem'ik, *s.* One who belonged to the school, or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato, the leading doctrines of which were, that matter is eternal and infinite, but without form, refractory, and tending to disorder; and that there is an intelligent cause, the author of spiritual being, and of the natural world.

ACADEMICALLY, ak-a-dem'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an academical manner.

ACADEMICIAN, ak-a-de-mish'an, *s.* (*academicien*, Fr.) A member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences, particularly a member of French academies.

ACADEMISM, a-kad'em-izm, *s.* The doctrine of the ancient academic philosophy.

This is the great principle of *academism* and scepticism, that truth cannot be perceived.—*Baxter.*

ACADEMIST, a-kad'e-mist, *s.* A member of an academy, in which the arts and sciences are taught; an academic.

ACADEMY, a-kad'e-me, *s.* (*akademia*, Gr. *academia*, Lat. from Academicus, whose premises at Athens was converted into an academy.) Originally, a grove, garden, or villa, at Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; a school of learning, holding a rank between a college or university, and a common school; the house in which the members of an academy meet; a place of education; a society of men united for the promotion of the arts and sciences, or of some particular science or art. *Academy figure*, in the Fine Arts, a drawing in light and shade, made after a living model, regulated by the rules and orders of an academy.

ACADEMIC, ak-a-dem'ik, } *a.* Belonging to an
ACADEMICAL, ak-a-dem'ik-al, } academy, college, or university; belonging to the school of philosophy of Plato, as, the *academic* sect.

ACÆNA, a-se'na, *s.* (*akaina*, a thorn, Gr.) A genus of exotic herbaceous perennial plants: Order, Sanguisorbaceæ.

ACÆNITUS, a-se'ne-tus, *s.* A genus of insects of the tribe Ichneumonides.

ACALEPHA, a-kal'e-fa, *s.* (*a*, priv. *kalos*, pleasant, and *aphe*, a touching, Gr.) A genus of prickly plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

ACALEPHÆ, a-kal'e-fe, } *s.* (*akalephe*, a nettle,
ACALEPHANS, a-kal'e-fans, } Gr.) A class of gelatinous, marine, radiated animals, which, when touched, produce a disagreeable sensation, like that arising from the sting of a nettle.

ACALEPHE, a-kal'e-fe, *s.* An acalephan,—see Acalephæ.

ACAMACA, a-kam'a-ka, *s.* The Brazilian Fly-catcher, a bird of the genus Todus.

ACAMARCHUS, a-ka-mārk'us, *s.* A genus of corals: Family, Cellularia.

ACAMPSY, a-kamp'se, *s.* (*acampsia*, Lat. from *a*, priv. and *kampto*, I bend, Gr.) Same as Anchylosis,—which see.

ACAMUS, a-ka'mus, *s.* A chambered fossil shell, of a conical shape, and terminated at the apex by a stellular figure, encircled by eight tuberculated apertures.

ACANACEOUS, a-kan-a'shus, *a.* (*akanos*, Gr. Armed with spines.

ACANTHACEÆ, a-kan-*tha*'se-e, *s.* (*akanthus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of monopetalous Exogens, composed of shrubs or herbs, flowers enclosed in large leafy bracts: calyx composed of four or five parts overlapping each other; corolla irregular and monopetalous; seed vessels two-celled, which burst open when ripe, and expose a few roundish seeds hanging to the cells by curiously hooked processes. The plants of the order are chiefly tropical.

ACANTHÆ, a-kan'*the*, *s. plu.* (Latin.) The prickles of thorny plants or spines of fishes.

ACANTHACEOUS, a-kan-*tha*'shus, *a.* (*akanthōeis*, thorny.) Prickly.

ACANTHARINÆ, a-kan-*tha*-ri'ne, *s.* A subfamily of Coryphænidæ fishes, distinguished by the body being ovate or oblong, and the mouth very small.

ACANTHIA, a-kan'*the*-a, *s.* (*akanthias*, a prickly thing, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Tribe, Geocorisæ.

ACANTHICONE.—See Epidote.

ACANTHICUS, a-kan'*the*-kus, *s.* (*akanthikos*, thorny, Gr.) A genus of fishes which have the plates of the body armed with short spines: Family, Siluridæ.

ACANTHINE, a-kan'*thi*ne, *a.* Prickly; spiny; belonging to the order Acanthaceæ.

ACANTHION, a-kan'*the*-un, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of Rodents allied to the porcupine.

ACANTHIUM, a-kan'*the*-um, *s.* (*akanthion*, Gr.) The cotton thistle: Onopordium Acanthium.

ACANTHIZA, a-kan-*thi*'za, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Sylvianæ, or Warblers: Family, Sylviadeæ.

ACANTHOCEPHALA, a-kan-*tho*-sef'a-la, *s.* (*akantha*, a spine, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A family of the Entozoa, or intestinal worms, which attach themselves to the intestines, by a prominence armed with recurved spines.

ACANTHOCERUS, a-kan-*thos*'er-us, *s.* (*akantha*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

ACANTHOCINUS, a-kan-*tho*-si'nus, *s.* (*akantha*, and *kineo*, I move, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

ACANTHOBOLE, a-kan'*tho*-bole, *s.* (French, from *akantha*, a thorn, and *ballo*, I strike, Gr.) An instrument used for the extraction of splinters of bone, or other foreign bodies from a wound.

ACANTHODERMA, a-kan-*oth*-der'ma, *s.* (*akantha*, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from Glaris.

ACANTHODES, a-kan'*tho*-dis, *s.* (*akantha*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Ganoid fossil fishes from the carboniferous strata of Scotland.

ACANTHOMERA, a-kan-*tho*-me'ra, *s.* (*akantha*, and *meros*, the thigh, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects of the family Notacantha; also, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

ACANTHONOTUS, a-kan-*tho*-no'tus, *s.* (*akantha*, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of fishes, furnished with a row of ten detached spines in front of the dorsal and the anal fins.

ACANTHOPHIS, a-kan'*tho*-fis, *s.* (*akantha*, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of serpents, furnished with a single series of plates beneath the tail.

ACANTHOPTERA, a-kan-*thop*'ter-a, *s.* (*akantha*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidæ.

ACANTHOPODUS, a-kan-*thop*'o-dus, *s.* A genus of fishes, mouth small, teeth short and thick set: body greatly compressed, as deep as long; ventral fins represented by two short spines: Family, Squamipennes.

ACANTHOPTERYGIANS, a-kan-*thop*-ter-ij'e-ans, } *s.*
ACANTHOPTERYGII, a-kan-*thop*-ter-ij'e-i, }
(*akantha*, a spine, *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) An extensive order of fishes, distinguished from others by having the first rays of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins supported by a simple spinous process, as in the perch.

ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS, a-kan-*thop*'ter-rij-e-us, *s.* Armed with hard spiny dorsal fins, belonging to the order Acanthopterygii.

ACANTHOSCELES, a-kan-*thos*'e-lis, *s.* (*akantha*, and *skelos*, the leg and foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

ACANTHUS, a-kan'*thus*, *s.* The plant Bear's breech, a genus of plants, type of the natural order Acanthaceæ. In Architecture, an ornament which resembles the leaves of the plant so called. It is used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and is said to have been introduced into the former by Callimachus, an architect who was struck with the beauty of the leaves surrounding a basket, which, covered with a tile, had been left so near the plant, that the leaves had grown over it.

ACANUS, a-ka'nus, *s.* A genus of fossil fishes from Glaris.

ACANZI, a-kan'zi, *s.* The name of the Turkish light horse, which form the van of the Grand Signior's army when on the march.

ACARDA, a-kär'da, *s.* Cuvier's name for the Rudista of Lamarck.—See Cardia.

ACARDIA, a-kär'de-a, *a.* (*a*, priv. Gr. *cardo*, a hinge, Lat.) A genus of fossil bivalve shells of the oyster kind, with a flat lid-like valve applied to the convex one, and connected, without a hinge by the abductor muscle only. The condition of a fœtus born without a heart.

ACARDO, a-kär'do, *s.* A genus of flat nearly equal-valved, bivalve shells, with hinge or ligament, having one muscular impression in the centre of the valves.

ACARI, a-ka'ri, *s. pl.* (Greek; *akari*, a mite.) Those small arachnoid, or spider-like animals, which have a single-jointed chalice or pincer, resembling an antenna, or a suctorious mouth.—See Acarides.

ACARIDES, a-ka're-dis, *s.* (*akari*, a mite, Gr.) A subdivision of the Arachnides, comprehending the small spider-like animals called acari or mites, as well as water-mites and ticks.—See Acari.

ACARNA, a-kär'na, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of plants allied to the Thistle tribe.

ACARNAR, a-kärn'ar, *s.* A bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation Eridanus.

ACARUS, sing. of Acari.—Which see.

ACASTA, a-kas'ta, *s.* A genus of cirripeds, having sessile, ovate, subconic, compressed shells, consisting of six parts, two of the valves small and four large, slightly united, with an orbicular plate internally concave at the base.

ACATALECTIC, a-kat-a-lek'tik, *s.* (*akatalektikos*, not defective at the end, Gr.) A verse having the entire number of syllables peculiar to the measure.

ACATALEPSY, a-kat'a-lep-se, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kata-lepsis*, comprehension, Gr.) Incomprehensibility; impossibility of complete discovery.

ACATALEPTIC, a-kat-a-lep'tik, *a.* Incomprehensible.

ACATAPOSIS, a-kat-a-po'sis, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kata-posis*, deglutition, Gr.) Inability to swallow.

ACATER, a-ka'tur, *s.* (*accattare*, to beg or borrow, Ital.) A provider or purchaser of provisions.—Obsolete.

> A gentel manciple was ther of a temple,
> Of which *achatours* might take ensample.
> For to ben wise in buying of vitaile.—*Chaucer.*

ACATES, a-kayts', *s.* (*acheter*, to purchase, pronounced *acater* in Picardy and Languedoc, old Fr.) Provisions; viands. In more modern language—*cates*.—Obsolete.

> The kitchen clerk that hight digestion,
> Did order all the *acates* in seemly wize.—*Spenser.*

ACATHARSIA, a-ka-thär'she-a, *s.* (*akatharsia*, uncleanness, Gr.) In Surgery, the filth or impure fluid or sordes issuing from sores; impurity.

ACATIUM, a-ka'shum, *s.* In Antiquity, a kind of military boat or pinnace wrought by oars.

ACATRY, a-ka'tre, *s.* The room or place allotted to the keeping of ale and such provisions as the purveyors purchased for the king.—*Halliwell.*

ACAULINE, a-kaw'line, } *a.* (*a*, priv. and *kaulos*, a
ACAULOUS, a-kawl'us, } stem, Gr.) In Botany, without a caulis; applied to plants whose leaves spring directly from the root, as those of the primrose, hyacinth, and crocus.

ACAWERIA, a-ka-we're-a, *s.* The name given in Ceylon to the bitter root of the plant Ophioxylon serpentinum, a supposed antidote to the poisonous bite of a serpent.

ACCEDE, ak-sede', *v. a.* (*accedo*; *ad* and *cedo*, to yield or give place, Lat.) To agree or assent to; to become a party to, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention. *Accedas ad curium*, in Law, a writ which removes a plaint from an inferior to a higher court.

ACCELERATE, ak-sel'er-ate, *v. a.* (*accelero*; *ad* and *celero*, I hasten, Lat.) To cause to move faster;

to hasten; to add to velocity; to add to natural or ordinary progression.

ACCELERATED, ak-sel'ler-ay-ted, *a.* Hastened; quickened. *Accelerated motion*, a rapidity of motion constantly increasing. The velocity of a falling body increases each second in the arithmetical ratio, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and the whole space passed over in the geometrical ratio of squares, 1, 4, 9, 16, &c. *Accelerated force*, the increase which a body exerts in consequence of its increased motion.

ACCELERATION, ak-sel-er-a'shun, *s.* The act of causing to move faster; the state of moving faster. In Mechanics, *acceleration of motion* is the continual accession of velocity which a falling body acquires. In Music, quickening the time in the middle of a piece. In Military tactics, to carry a trench under the works of a fortified place, in order to take it by prompt assault. *Acceleration of the moon*, the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; the moon moving with greater velocity than it did in ancient times—a discovery made by Dr. Halley. *Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars*, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly 53 minutes 56 seconds. *Acceleration of a planet* is when its real diameter exceeds its mean diurnal motion.

ACCELERATIVE, ak-sel'er-a-tiv, } *a.* Increas-
ACCELERATORY, ak-sel'ler-a-tur-e, } ing velocity; quickening progression.

ACCELERATOR, ak-sel'er-ay-tur, *s.* A muscle which, by its contraction, accelerates the discharge of urine, &c.; one of the pairs of muscles called Acceleratores urinæ.

ACCEND, ak-send', *v. a.* (*accendo*; *ad* and *candeo*, *caneo*, I am white, from *canus*, white, Lat.) To set on fire; to kindle.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort.—*Decay of Piety.*

ACCENDIBILITY, ak-send-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being ignited, kindled, or inflamed.

ACCENDIBLE, ak-send'e-bl, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

ACCENDONES, ak-sen'do-nis, } *s.* In Roman An-
ACCEDONES, ak-se'do-nis, } tiquity, a kind of assistant gladiators, whose office was to excite and animate the combatants.

ACCENSI, ak-sen'si, *s.* In Antiquity, supernumerary soldiers taken from the fifth class of Roman citizens as a kind of reserved force; also, an inferior order of officers, attendant on the Roman magistrates, as ushers, sergeants, &c.

ACCENT, ak'sent, *s.* (*accentus*, from *cano*, *cantum*, to sing, Lat.) The modulation of the voice, or manner of speaking or pronouncing with regard to force or eloquence;

I know, sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguileth you in a plain accent was a plain man; which, for my part, I will not be.—Shaks.

the particular stress or force laid upon a syllable; accent in this sense is primary or secondary—it is greater or less, as in the word *ac'la-ma"shun*, *ma* being the primary, *ac* the secondary. When an accent is placed on a vowel, it has its long name sound, as in *re'cent*; when placed on a consonant preceded by a vowel, the vowel has its shut or short sound, as *mal'ice*; the mark of accentuation. The Greeks, whom we have copied in this respect, used three accents—the acute, which raises the intonation of the voice; the grave, which depresses it; and the circumflex, which gives it a modulation; modulation of the voice, expressive of passion or sentiment;

The tender *accents* of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard and unregarded die,
When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail.—*Prior.*

poetically, language or expression in general;

How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er
In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown.—*Shaks.*

a particular tone or inflection of voice in pronouncing sentences or words, as, an Irish, Scotch, or English accent; to write or mark the accentuation of words. In Music, a swelling of sounds for the purpose of variety or expression, or an enforcement of particular sounds by the voice or instruments where the emphasis falls. In common time, the first and third notes of a word are accented, and, in treble time, the first and last note. In Mathematics, accents are used to denote difference of quantities or magnitudes.

ACCENT, ak-sent', *v. a.* To pronounce with the proper accent; to alter a syllable with the proper force.

ACCENTED, ak-sent'ed, *part. a.* Uttered with accents; marked with accents.

ACCENTION, ak-sen'shun, *s.* (*accensio*, Lat.) The act of kindling; state of being kindled; ignition.

ACCENTOR, ak-sen'tur, *s.* In Music, one who takes the leading part. In Ornithology, the hedge-sparrow, a genus of birds belonging to the Parinæ, or Titmice: Family, Sylviadæ.

ACCENTUAL, ak-sent'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to accent; rhythmical.

ACCENTUATE, ak-sen'tu-ate, *v. a.* To mark words with the proper accents.

ACCENTUATION, ak-sen-tu-a'shun, *s.* The act of placing the accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

ACCEPT, ak-sept', *v. a.* (*accepto*, from *accipio*; *ad* and *capio*, I take, Lat. *accepter*, Fr. *acceptar*, Span.) To take or receive what is offered with an agreeable feeling; to receive with approbation or favour, as, he *accepted* the office made to him; to regard with partiality; to value or esteem;

It is not good to *accept* the person of the wicked.—*Prov.* xviii.

to consent or agree to, as, to *accept* a treaty; often followed by *of*, as, to *accept of* the terms proposed; to understand or receive in a particular sense.

The same epithet in several places *accepts* sundry interpretations.—*Fuller's Worthies.*

In Commerce, to agree or promise by signature, to pay when due, as in a bill of exchange. *Accepting service of process*, the agreement by the attorney or solicitor of a defendant, to accept or receive, on his client's behalf, such writ or process from the opposite party, as should have been served personally upon the defendant at the commencement of legal proceedings.

ACCEPTABLE, ak-sep'ta-bl, *a.* That may be received with agreeable feelings; grateful; pleasing; seasonable. This word is sometimes accented on the first syllable, as in the following passage:

This woman whom thou mad'st to be my help,
And gave me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So just, so *acceptable*, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill.—*Milton.*

ACCEPTABILITY, ak-sept-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* The qua-
ACCEPTABLENESS, ak'sept-a-bl-nes, } lity of being agreeable to a receiver.—Acceptability is seldom used.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed for the remission of our sins, and for obtaining the grace and the *acceptability* of repentance.—*Bp. Taylor.*

ACCEPTABLY, ak-sep'ta-ble, *ad.* In an acceptable manner; in a way which can be received.

Let us have grace whereby we may serve God *acceptably.*—*Heb.* xii.

ACCEPTANCE, ak-sep'tans, *s.* Reception with satisfaction or approbation;

Thus I embolden'd spake; and freedom used
Permissive, and *acceptance* found.—*Milton.*

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others.—*South.*

acceptation or reception of the meaning in which a word is understood—(not used in this sense.) *Acceptance in law*, the acceptance or taking anything which a person is not bound to accept or take, but which, when accepted or taken, becomes binding in its operation and effects. *Acceptance for honour*, in Scottish law, the acceptance of a bill after it has been protested against the drawee for non-acceptance. *Acceptance of a bill*, an engagement to pay a bill according to the tenor of the acceptance, which may be either absolute or qualified. An *absolute acceptance* is an engagement to pay a bill according to its request, which is done by the drawee writing *Accepted* on the bill, and subscribing his name, or writing *Accepted* only; or merely subscribing at the bottom or across the bill. A *qualified acceptance* is when a bill is accepted conditionally; as, when goods conveyed to the drawee are sold, or when a navy bill is paid or other future bill, which does not bind the acceptor till the contingency has happened.—*Macculloch.* *Acceptance* also signifies an agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by which a bargain is concluded, and the parties bound; likewise, an agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law, as a bishop taking rent reserved on a lease by his predecessor is an acceptance in terms of the lease. In Common Law, it denotes the accepting or taking of one thing as a compensation for the payment or performance of another. In Merchandise, a bill of exchange accepted.

ACCEPTATION, ak-sep-ta'shun, *s.* Favourable reception; state of being acceptable; favourable regard or acceptableness—(the word more generally used in this sense); the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood or generally received; reception in general, whether good or bad.—Not used in this sense.

ACCEPTER, } ak-sep'tur, *s.* One who accepts. An
ACCEPTOR, } *accepter of a bill*, the drawee or person who, by his signing it, becomes bound to pay it when due.

ACCEPTILATION, ak-sep-te-la'shun, *s.* (*acceptilatio*, Lat.) The remission of a debt without payment of any consideration.

ACCEPTION, ak-sep'shun, *s.* The received sense of a word; acceptance; state of being accepted.—Obsolete.

ACCEPTIVE, ak-sep'tiv, *a.* Ready to accept.

The people are very *acceptive*, and apt to applaud any meritable work.—*Ben Jonson.*

ACCESS, ak-ses', *s.* (*accessus*, Lat.) Approach or way by which any thing may be approached; the means or liberty of approaching either to men or things; admission; addition; increase; accession. In Medicine, the assemblage of phenomena which signalize the recurrence of periodical disease, as intermittent fever, comprehending their cold, hot, and sweating stages.

ACCESSARILY.—See Accessorily.

ACCESSARINESS.—See Accessoriness.

ACCESSARY.—See Accessory.

ACCESSIBLE, ak-ses'se-bl, *a.* That may be approached or reached; approachable.

ACCESSIBLY, ak-ses'e-ble, *ad.* So as to be accessible.

ACCESSION, ak-sesh'un, *s.* (French; *accessio; ad*, and *cedo*, I go to, Lat.) A coming to; an acceding to or joining; a going to;

Besides, what wise objections he prepares,
Against my late *accessions* to the wars.—*Dryden.*

increase by something added; augmentation, as, an *accession* of wealth. In Law, a mode of acquiring property, either natural or artificial. *Natural accession* is the young of cattle belonging to the mother, and the produce of the earth to the owner of the soil. *Artificial accession* is that addition which is the result of human industry, called likewise *industrial accession*, as trees planted, or a house built on the property of another, which belongs to the proprietor of the ground, and not to the planter or builder. *Deed of accession*, in Scottish Law, a deed by the creditors of a bankrupt or insolvent debtor, by which they approve of a trust executed by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the fiduciary arrangement proposed for extricating his affairs.—*Bell.* The act of arriving at a throne, office, or dignity; the invasion of a fit of periodical disease or fever.

ACCESSIONAL, ak-sesh'un-al, *a.* Additional.

ACCESSORIAL, ak-ses-so're-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

ACCESSORILY, ak'ses-sor-e-le, *ad.* In the manner of an accessory; by subordinate means, or in a secondary character; not as a principal, but a subordinate agent.

ACCESSORINESS, ak'ses-sor-e-nes, *s.* The state of being accessory; or of being or acting in a secondary character.

ACCESSORY, } ak'ses-sor-e, *a.* (*accessorius*, from
ACCESSARY, } *accedo, accessus*, Lat.) Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect or acting in subordination to the principal agent; usually in a bad sense, as, *accessory* to felony; aiding in certain acts, or in a secondary manner, as, *accessory* to music. In Law, a person guilty of a felony, not by committing the crime in person or as a principal, but by advising, commending, or otherwise inciting another to its commission. In Treason, there are no accessories. An *accessory before the fact*, is one who counsels or commands another to commit a felony; *after the fact*, the one who receives and conceals the offender. In common language, that which accedes to something else, as its principal. In Scottish Law, an *accessory action* is one in some degree subservient to others, as those of *wakening* or *transference*. *Accessory obligations*, in the same law, obligations adjected to antecedent or primary obligations, as cautionary obligations and bonds of corroboration, and the regular payment of interest. Among Painters, *accessories* are the ornamental part»

of a picture, as vases, armour, &c. In the Fine Arts, anything introduced into a work that is not essential to the main design. *Accessory nerves*, in Anatomy, a pair of nerves, which, rising from the medulla in the vertebræ, ascend and enter the skull; then passing out with the *par vagum*, are distributed into the muscles of the neck and shoulders.

ACCESSUS, ak-ses'sus, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a climbing machine for ascending the walls of besieged places.

ACCIACCATURA, ak-se-a-ka-tū'ra, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a term denoting the putting down, along with any interval, the half note below it, and instantly taking off the finger which has struck the lowest of the two notes, continuing the sound of the other note till the harmony is changed.

ACCIDENCE, ak'se-dens, *s.* (See Accident.) A small book containing the rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the parts of speech.

ACCIDENT, ak'se-dent, *s.* (*accidens*, falling, from *ad* and *cado*, I fall, Lat.) Literally, a falling or coming; an event which takes place without being foreseen or expected; a casualty; a contingency; chance. In Grammar, something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, inflection. In Heraldry, a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms. In Logic, a property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it, as whiteness, sweetness, softness, clothes. In Metaphysics, *accidents* are distinguished into primary and secondary. *Primary accidents* are such as are absolute, as quantity and quality.

ACCIDENTAL, ak-se-den'tal, *a.* (French.) Casual; fortuitous; happening by chance; having the quality of an accident; non-essential. In Morbid Anatomy, the term is applied to all structures developed, as the consequences of a morbid process; —*s.* a property which is non-essential. *Accidental colours*, colours depending on the light of the eye, and not belonging to light itself, or to any quality of the luminous object. *Accidental point*, in Perspective, that point in which a right line, drawn from the eye parallel to another right line, cuts the picture or plane.

ACCIDENTALS, ak-se-den'tals, *s. pl.* In Painting, fortuitous or chance effects produced from rays of light falling on certain objects, by which they are brought into stronger light than they otherwise would be. *Accidentals*, in Music, are those flats and sharps which are prefixed to the notes in a movement, and which would not be considered so by the sharps and flats in the signature.

ACCIDENTALLY, ak-se-den'tal-le, *ad.* Casually; fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, ak-se-den'tal-nes, *s.* The quality of being accidental.

ACCIDENTIARY, ak-se-den'sha-re, *a.* Pertaining to the accidence or the accidents of grammar.

ACCIDIOUS, ak-sid'yus, *a.* (*akidia*, Gr.) Slothful.

ACCIDITY, ak-sid'e-te, *s.* Slothfulness.

ACCINCT, ak-sinkt', *a.* (*accinctus*, Lat.) Girded; prepared; ready.

ACCIPENSER.—See ACIPENSER.

ACCIPIENT, ak-sip'e-ent, *s.* (*accipiens*, Lat.) A receiver.

ACCIPITER, ak-sip'e-tur, *s.* (Latin, a hawk.) The Sparrow-hawk, a genus of rapacious birds: Subfamily, *Accipitrinæ*.

ACCIPITRARY, ak-sip'e-tra-re, *s.* One who catches birds of prey.

ACCIPITRINÆ, ak-sip-e-trī'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the rapacious birds, embracing the hawks.

ACCISMUS, ak-sis'mus, *s.* (Latin.) A feigned denial. In Rhetoric, ironical dissimulation.

ACCITE, ak-site', *v. a.* (*accitus*, Lat.) To cite; to call; to summons.—Obsolete.

> We will *accite* all our state.—*Shaks*

ACCLAIM, ak-klame', *v. n.* (*acclamo*, Lat.) To applaud;—*s.* a shout of praise.

ACCLAMATION, ak-kla-ma'shun, *s.* (*acclamatio*, Lat.) Shouts of applause by a multitude; unanimous and immediate election. In Archæology, a representation in sculpture or on medals, of people expressing joy.

ACCLAMATORY, ak-klam'a-tur-e, *a.* With applause.

ACCLIMATE, ak-klī'mate, *v. a.* To habituate the body to a foreign climate, so as not to be peculiarly liable to its endemic diseases.—*Webster.*

ACCLIMATED, ak-klī'ma-ted, *a.* Inured to a change of climate.

ACCLIMATION, ak-klī-ma'shun, *s.* (*ad*, to, *clima*, climate, Lat.) Naturalization to climate.

ACCLIMATISE, ak-klī'ma-tize, *v. a.* To accustom plants and animals to a climate new to them.

ACCLIMATURE, ak-klī'ma-ture, *s.* Act of acclimating; state of being acclimated.

ACCLIVE, ak-klive', *a.* (*acclivis*, Lat.) Rising with a rapid slope.

> Nearly as *acclive* as a desk.—*Aubrey.*

ACCLIVIS, ak-klī'vis, *s.* A muscle of the belly, so named from the oblique ascent of its fibres.

ACCLIVITY, ak-kliv'e-te, *s.* (*acclivus*, Lat.) A steep rising ground; the ascent of a hill.

ACCLIVOUS, ak-klī'vus, *a.* Rising with a slope.

ACCLOY, ak-kloy', *v. a.* (from *enclouer*, Fr. or, according to Junius, from the verb *to clog*.) To fill up; to satiate; to clog.—Nearly obsolete.

> At the well-head the purest streams arise,
> But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
> And with untimely weeds the gentle wave *accloys*.—*Spenser.*

ACCOIL, ak-koyl', *v. n.* (see Coil.) To crowd about.—Obsolete.

ACCOLENT, ak-ko'lent, *s.* (*accolens*, Lat.) He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.

> About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*.—*Spenser.*

ACCOLADE, ak-ko-lade', *s.* (*ad*, to, and *collum*, the neck, Lat.) A ceremony formerly used in the conferring of knighthood, by the king embracing the knight, or laying his sword upon his shoulder.

ACCOMMODABLE, ak-kom'mo-da-bl, *a.* That may be fitted.

ACCOMMODABLENESS, ak-kom'mo-da-bl-nes, *s.* The capability of accommodating.

ACCOMMODATE, ak-kom'mo-date, *v. a.* (*accommodo*, *ad*, and *commodo*, I help or profit, Lat.) To supply with conveniences of any kind; to adapt; to fit; to make consistent with; to reconcile; to adjust. In Commerce, to lend;—*v. n.* to be conformable to;—*a.* suitable.

ACCOMMODATELY, ak-kom'mo-date-le, *ad.* Suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODATENESS, ak-kom'mo-date-nes, *s.* Fitness.

ACCOMMODATING, ak-kom'mo-date-ing, *a.* Disposed to agree with; obliging; suitable.

ACCOMMODATION, ak-kom'mo-da-shun, *s.* Provision of conveniences; things requisite to ease and refreshment; conveniences; reconciliation of differences between parties; adaptation; fitness. In Commerce, a lending of money. *Accommodation note*, in America, a note drawn and offered for discount, in opposition to one which the owner has received for goods. In England, an *accommodation bill* is a bill given instead of a loan of money. *Accommodation* is also used as a note lent merely to accommodate the borrower. In Theology, the verb means the application of one thing to another by analogy, as the words of a prophecy to a future event. *Accommodation ladder*, a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.

ACCOMMODATOR, ak-kom'mo-day-tur, *s.* He who manages or adjusts a thing.

ACCOMPANABLE, ak-kum'pa-na-bl, *a.* Social.—Not used.

ACCOMPANIER, ak-kum'pa-ne-ur, *s.* One who makes part of the company; a companion.

ACCOMPANIMENT, ak-kum'pa-ne-ment, *s.* That which attends a person or thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry; the instrumental or the subordinate part of a concert. *Accompaniments*, in Painting, are objects used for ornament to the chief figures. In Heraldry, things added by way of ornament to the shield. It is also used for several bearings about a principal one, as a saltier, bead, &c.

ACCOMPANEST, ak-kum'pa-nist, *s.* One who takes the accompanying or instrumental part in performing a piece of music.

ACCOMPANY, ak-kum'pa-ne, *v. a.* (*accompagner*, Fr.) To go with or attend another person as a companion;—*v. n.* to associate with; to cohabit. In Music, to perform the accompanying parts.

ACCOMPLICE, ak-kom'plis, *s.* (*complice*, Fr.) An associate; a partner in crime. By the law of Scotland, accomplices cannot be prosecuted till the principal offenders are convicted.

ACCOMPLISH, ak-kom'plish, *v. a.* (*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.) To complete; to execute fully; to fulfil as a prophecy; to gain; to obtain; to adorn or furnish either mind or body.

ACCOMPLISHABLE, ak-kom'plish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

ACCOMPLISHED, ak-kom'plish-ed, *a.* Complete in some qualification; elegant; finished in respect of embellishments: used commonly with respect to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

ACCOMPLISHER, ak-kom'plish-ur, *s.* One who accomplishes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, ak-kom'plish-ment, *s.* Completion; full performance; perfection; embellishment; elegance; ornament of mind or body; the act of obtaining or perfecting anything; attainment.

ACCOMPT, ak-kownt', *s.* (*compter*, Fr.) An account; a reckoning.—See Account.

ACCOMPTANT, ak-kown'tant, *s.* (French.) A computer; a reckoner.—See Accountant.

ACCORD, ak-kawrd', *s.* (French.) Agreement; harmony of minds; concurrence of opinion; agreement in pitch and tone; harmony of sounds; concord, the word more generally used; just correspondence or harmony of things, as of light and shade in painting; will; spontaneous or voluntary motion, applied to the motion of either persons or things;

That which groweth of its own *accord* thou shalt not reap.—*Lev.* xxv.

adjustment of a difference; reconciliation.

If both are satisfied with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.—*Dryden.*

In Law, an agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated;—*v. a.* to make to agree or correspond; to adjust one thing to another;

Her hands *accorded* the lute's musick to her voice; her panting heart danced to the music.—*Sidney.*

to settle; to adjust or compose;

Which may better *accord* all difficulties.—*South.*

to give, grant, or concede, as, he *accorded* his request; to agree; to be in correspondence; to harmonize in pitch and tone.

The lusty throstle, early nightingale,
Accord in tune, though vary in their tale.—*Ben Jonson.*

ACCORDABLE, ak-kawr'da-bl, *a.* Agreeable; consonant.—Obsolete.

It is not discordable
Unto my word, but *accordable*.—*Gower.*

ACCORDANCE, ak-kawr'dans, } *s.* Agreement.
ACCORDANCY, ak-kawr'dan-se, }

ACCORDANT, ak-kawr'dant, *a.* Consonant; corresponding.

ACCORDANTLY, ak-kawr'dant-le, *ad.* In an accordant manner.

ACCORDATURA, ak-kawr-da-tū'ra, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a particular mode of tuning a stringed instrument.

ACCORDED, ak-kawrd'ed, *part. a.* Harmonious in pitch and tone; adjusted.

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife
Gives all the strength and colour of our life.—*Pope.*

ACCORDER, ak-kawr'dur, *s.* One who accords; an assistant; a helper; a favourer.—Not used.

ACCORDING, ak-kawrd'ing, *part. a.* Agreeing; harmonizing;

The *according* music of a mixt state.—*Pope.*

suitable; agreeable; in accordance with.

Our zeal should be *according* to our knowledge.—*Sprat.*

ACCORDINGLY, ak-kawr'ding-le, *s.* Agreeably; opposite; suitably; conformably.

ACCORDION, ak-kawr'de-un, *s.* A musical instrument with keys, inflated on the principle of a pair of bellows, and the tones of which are generated by the play of wind on small metallic reeds.

ACCORPORATE, ak-kawr'po-rate, *v. a.* (*ad*, and *corpus*, a body, Lat.) To unite.—Obsolete.

ACCOST, ak-kost', *v. a.* (*accoster*, Fr.) To speak first to; to address;—*v. n.* to adjoin.—Obsolete.

All the shores which to the sea *accoste*,
The day and night doth ward both far and wide.—*Spenser.*

ACCOSTABLE, ak-kos'ta-bl, *a.* Easy of access; familiar.

ACCOSTED, ak-kos'ted, *part.* Addressed first;—*a.* In Heraldry, side by side.

ACCOUCHEUR, ak-koo-sheur, *s.* (French.) A man-midwife.

ACCOUCHEUSE, ak-koo-sheuz, *s.* (French.) A midwife.

NOTE.—*eu* in these words has the sound of the French *u*, as heard in the Scotch pronunciation of the word *soot*.

ACCOUCHMENT, ak-kootsh'ment, or, in French, a-koosh-mong, *s.* (French.) Lying in; in childbed; the delivery of a woman in childbed.

Account, ak-kownt', *s.* (*accompt*, old Fr.) A computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts relating to money; the state or result of a computation; value, importance, or estimation; profit; advantage; distinction; rank; dignity; a narrative; a relation; an examination of an affair taken by authority; the relations and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority; assignment of causes;—*v. a.* (*acconter*, old Fr. *accontare*, Ital.) to esteem; to hold in opinion; to reckon; to assign to as a debt; to make *account*, that is, to have a previous opinion.—Obsolete. In Law, *a writ of account* is one which the plaintiff brings, demanding that the defendant should render his first account, or show cause to the contrary. In Commerce, *accounts*, arithmetical computations in general, whether of time, weight, measure, money, &c. *Books of accounts, or merchants' accounts*, those books in which the transactions of a merchant are entered in proper order. *To account of*, to hold in esteem.

Silver was not *accounted* of in the days of Solomon.—*1 Kings x.*

To open an account, is to enter it for the first time in a ledger. *To keep open account*, is when merchants agree to honour each other's bills of exchange reciprocally;—*v. n.* to reckon; to compute; to give an account; to assign the cause; to make up the reckoning; to answer; to appear, as the medium by which anything may be explained.

Accountable, ak-kown'ta-bl, *a.* Of whom an account may be required; answerable.

Accountableness, ak-kownt'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being accountable.

Accountability, ak-kown-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* Liability to render an account; responsibility.

Accountably, ak-kownt'a-ble, *ad.* In an accountable manner.

Accountant, ak-kown'tant, *s.* A computer; a man skilled or employed in keeping accounts. *Accountant-general*, an officer in the court of Chancery who receives all monies lodged in court, and pays the same to the bank; also, the principal or responsible accountant in the offices of Excise and Customs, in the India House, Bank of England, &c.

Accountantship, ak-kown'tant-ship, *s.* The office or duties of an accountant.

Accounting, ak-kown'ting, *s.* The act of reckoning or making up accounts.

Accouple, ak-kup'pl, *v. a.* (*accoupler*, Fr.) To couple; to join; to link together.

Accouplement, ak-kup'pl-ment, *s.* (old French.) The act of coupling or joining together.

Accourage, ak-kur'aje, *v. a.* To encourage.

But the same forward twain would *accourage*.—*Spenser.*

Accourt, ak-korte', *v. a.* To entertain courteously.

Who all the while were at wanton rest,
Accorting each his friend with lavish feast.—
Spenser.

Accoutre, ak-koo'tur, *v. a.* (*accoutre*, Fr.) To dress; to equip.

Accoutrements, ak-koo'tur-ments, *s.* (French.) Dress; equipage; furniture; trappings; ornaments; equipment of a soldier.

Accoy, ak-koy', *v. a.* (*accoisir*, old Fr.) To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress.—Obsolete.

Than is your careless tongue *accoyed*.—*Spenser.*

Accredit, ak-kred'it, *v. a.* (*accredo*, Lat. *accréditer*, Fr.) To countenance; to procure honour or credit to any person or thing.

Accreditation, ak-kred-e-ta'shun, *s.* That which gives a title to credit.

Accredited, ak-kred'it-ed, *a.* Of allowed reputation; confidential.

Accrescent, ak-kres'sent, *a.* (*accresco*, Lat.) Increasing; growing up.

Accrescimento, ak-kres-se-men'to, *s.* (Italian, from *accrescere*, to increase.) In Music, the increase by one half of its original duration which a note gains by having a dot appended to the right of it.

Accretion, ak-kre'shun, *s.* (*accretio*, Lat.) An increase or growth by the addition of new parts, not by alimentary supply; an addition of matter to any body externally; the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers and toes. In Civil Law, the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another, as when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves by right of *accretion*.

Accretive, ak-kre'tiv, *a.* Increasing in size by external augmentation.

Accroach, ak-kro'tsh, *v. a.* (*accrocher*, Fr.) To draw to one as with a hook; to draw away that which is another's by degrees; to encroach.—Obsolete.

Fire, when to towe it approcheth,
To him anon the strength *accrocheth*.—*Gower.*

Accroachment, ak-kro'tsh-ment, *s.* The act of accroaching.

Accrue, ak-kroo', *v. n.* (*accroitre*, *accru*, Fr.) To be added to; to append to, or arise from; to be produced or arise, as profits in business.

Accrument, ak-kroo'ment, *s.* Addition; increase.

Accubation, ak-ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*accubo*, to lie down, Lat.) The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

Accumb, ak-kumb', *v. n.* (*accumbo*, Lat.) To lie at the table according to the ancient manner.

Accumbency, ak-kum'ben-se, *s.* The act of leaning.

Accumbent, ak-kum'bent, *a.* (*accumbo*, Lat.) Leaning or reclining as the ancients at table. In Botany, when one part of an organ is applied to another by its edge, it is said to be *accumbent* in contradistinction to incumbent;—*s.* one who is placed at a dinner table, but without reference to the ancient mode of reclining at meals.—Not used as a noun.

What a penance must be done by every *accumbant* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.—*Bp. Hall.*

Accumulate, ak-ku'mu-late, *v. a.* (*accumulo*, Lat.) To heap up one thing upon another; to pile up; to heap together; to amass; to collect or bring together, as, to *accumulate* wealth;—*v. n.* to increase in size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly;—*a.* collected into a mass or heap.

Accumulation, ak-ku-mu-la'shun, *s.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.

Accumulative, ak-ku'mu-lay-tiv, *a.* That accumulates; that is accumulated; heaping up.

Accumulatively, ak-ku'mu-lay-tiv-le, *ad.* In an accumulating manner; in heaps.

Accumulator, ak-ku'mu-lay-tur, *s.* One who accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Accuracy, ak'ku-ra-se, *s.* (*accuratio*, *ad* and *curare*, to take care, Lat.) Exactness; nicety; exact conformity to truth or to rule; correctness; closeness; tightness.

ACCURATE, ak'ku-rate, *a.* Exact; not careless; without failure or defect; determinate; precisely fixed; close; perfectly tight.

ACCURATELY, ak'ku-rate-le, *ad.* Exactly; without error; nicely; closely.

ACCURATENESS, ak'ku-rate-nes, *s.* Exactness; nicety; accuracy; precision.

ACCURSE, ak-kurs', *v. a.* (see Curse.) To doom to misery or destruction; to evoke misery upon any one.

ACCURSED, ak-kur'sed, *part. a.* Cursed or doomed to misery—(seldom used);

When Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV., there were none so hardy as defend their lord.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

that deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; wicked; malicious. With divines, lying under the sentence of excommunication.

ACCUSABLE, ak-ku'za-bl, *a.* That may be censured; blamable; culpable.

ACCUSANT, ak-ku'zant, *s.* One who accuses.

ACCUSATION, ak-ku-za'shun, *s.* (*accusatio*, Lat.) The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one by the accuser; the declaration containing the charge.

They set over his head his *accusation.*—*Matt.* xxvii.

In Law, a declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to have punishment inflicted on the guilty person.

ACCUSATIVE, ak-ku'za-tiv, *a.* (*accusativus*, Lat.) Censuring; accusing. *s.* In Grammar, the case of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates. In English Grammar it is called the objective case.

ACCUSATIVELY, ak-ku'za-tiv-le, *ad.* In an accusative manner. In Grammar, relating to the accusative case.

ACCUSATORY, ak-ku'za-tur-e, *a.* (*accusatorius*, Lat.) Accusing; containing or producing an accusation.

ACCUSE, ak-kuze', *v. a.* (*accuso*, Lat.) To charge with a crime; to impeach; to blame or censure; followed by *of*.

ACCUSER, ak-ku'zur, *s.* One who brings a charge against another.

ACCUSTOM, ak-kus'tum, *v. a.* (*accoutumer*, Fr.) To habituate; to form a habit by practice; to inure; —*v. n.* to be wont to do anything; to cohabit.—Obsolete.

We with the best men *accustom* openly.—*Milton.*

—*s.* custom.—Obsolete.

Justinian or Trebonian defines matrimony, 'a conjunction of man and woman containing individual *accustom* of life.'—*Milton.*

ACCUSTOMABLE, ak-kus'tum-ma-bl, *a.* Of long custom or habit; habitual; customary.

ACCUSTOMABLY, ak-kus'tum-ma-ble, *ad.* According to custom; habitually.

ACCUSTOMANCE, ak-kus-tum'ans, *s.* Custom; use; habit.—Obsolete.

ACCUSTOMARILY, ak-kus'tum-ma-re-le, *ad.* In a customary manner.—Seldom used.

ACCUSTOMARY, ak-kus'tum-ma-re, *a.* Usual; practised; according to custom.

ACCUSTOMED, ak-kus'tumd, *a.* According to custom; frequent; usual.

ACE, ase', *s.* (*eis*, Gr. *as*, Fr.) A unit; a single point of cards or dice; a small quantity; a particle; an atom. *Ace-point*, a card or the side of a die which has but one point.

ACELDAMA, a-sel'da-ma, *s.* (Hebrew.) A field of blood; a field near Jerusalem purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the field of blood.

No mystery but that of love divine,
Which lifts us on the seraph's flaming wing,
From earth's *aceldama*, this field of blood,
Of inward anguish, and of outward woe.—*Young.*

ACEPHALA, a-sef'a-la, *s.* (*a*, privative, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) Headless animals. An order of Mollusca, comprehending all the inhabitants of bivalve shells, and some of the multi-valves, as well as others which have no shells. They form two sections—the A. Testacea, those which have shells, and the A. Nuda, or naked, which have no shells. Also an order of insects.

ACEPHALISM, a-sef'a-lizm, *s.* The condition of a fœtus without a head.

ACEPHALI, a-sef'a-li, *s.* In English History, a name given in the reign of Henry I. to a sect of levellers, because they were not believed to possess even a tenement to entitle them to have the right of acknowledging a superior lord. In our ancient law books, the term is used for persons who held nothing in fee. In Ecclesiastical History, the name appears to have been first applied to the persons who refused to follow either John of Antioch or St. Cyril, in a dispute which happened in the council of Ephesus, in 431. The name was also given to those bishops who were exempted from the jurisdiction and discipline of their patriarch. They were generally Eutychians, or persons who believed that Christ had only one nature.

ACEPHALOBRACH, a-sef'a-lo-brak, *s.* (*a*, *kephale*, and *brachion*, an arm, Gr.) A fœtus without head and arms.

ACEPHALOCHIRUS, a-sef-a-lo-ki'rus, *s.* (*a*, *kephale*, and *cheir*, the hand, Gr.) A fœtus without head and hands.

ACEPHALOCYSTIS, ACEPHALOCYSTS, a-sef'a-lo-sist, *s.* (*a*, privative, *kephale*, a head, and *kystis*, a bladder, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, or intestinal animal, consisting of a simple bladder, without heads, or other visible organs; formerly included, with certain others, under the name Hyatides, in the genus Tænia of Linnæus. The condition of animal life in the Acephalocysts are so obscure that many naturalists have regarded it only as a particular mode of organic alteration, and, consequently, destitute of animal vitality.

ACEPHALOUS, a-sef'a-lus, *a.* Without a head.

ACER, a'ser, *s.* (Latin, sharp, from the wood having been formerly manufactured into heads of pikes and other weapons.) The Maple, a genus of plants. The A. Pseudo-platanus, the Plane-tree of Scotland, and called Sycamore in England, is the only British species. A. saccharinum, a native of North America, yields sugar from its sap, of which an ordinary tree, in a good season, gives from 20 to 30 gallons, affording 5 or 6 lbs. of granulated sugar: Type of the order Aceræ.

ACERACEÆ, as-er-a'se-e, ACERINEÆ, a-se-rin'-e-e, *s.* (*acer*, one of the genera.) A natural order of monopetalous Exogens, allied to the Tiliaceæ or Lindens; the flowers are unsymmetrical, stamens hypogynous, and inserted upon a disk; fruit winged; pistils two-lobed and winged behind; style one; stigmas two; the species are all trees or shrubs, with opposite stalked exstipulate leaves. The sap of most of the species yields a saccharine substance, of which sugar is manufactured in North America.

ACERANS, a'ser-ans, } *s.* (*a*, privative, and *keras*, a
ACERA, a'ser-a, } horn, Gr.) A family of insects which have neither wings nor anteunæ.

ACERAS, a'se-ras, *s.* (*a*, privative, and *keras*, a horn or spur.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ACERATE, as'er-ate, *s.* A salt, with the basis of lime, found in the sap of the Acer campestre, or common maple.

ACERB, a-serb', *a.* (*acerbus*, sour, Lat.) Having a rough acid taste like that of the sloe or unripe plum.

ACERBATE, a-ser'bate, *v. a.* To make sour.

ACERBITY, a-ser'be-te, *s.* (*acerbitas*, Lat.) A rough sour taste; sharpness of temper; severity.

ACERIC, a-ser'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the maple. *Aceric acid*, an acid which exists in the juice of the maple tree, Acer campestre, in the shape of an acerate of lime.

ACERINA, a-se-ri'na, *s.* (*acer*, sharp, Lat.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

ACEROSE, as'e-rose, } *a.* (*acerosus*, Lat.) Mixed
ACEROUS, as'e-rus, } with chaff; chaffy; resembling chaff. In Botany, applied to leaves which are linear and permanent in the form of a needle, as in the pine and juniper, or yew;—from *acer*, sharp.

ACERVAL, a-ser'val, *a.* Occuring in heaps.

ACERVATE, a-ser'vate, *v. a.* (*acervo*, Lat.) To heap together.

ACERVATION, a-ser-va'shun, *s.* The act of heaping together.

ACERVOSE, a-ser'vose, *a.* Full of heaps.

ACESCENCE, a-ses'sens, } *s.* (*acesco*, Lat.) Sour-
ACESCENCY, a-ses'sen-se, } ness; acidity.

ACESCENT, a-ses'sent, *a.* Having a tendency to sourness; turning sour or tart;—*s.* an article of diet or medicine which readily becomes acid.

ACESTIS, a-ses'tis, *s.* (*akestes*, a healer, Gr.) A fictitious sort of chrysacollo made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and nitre.

ACETABULUM, a-se-tab'u-lum, *s.* (Latin word for a vinegar cruet.) A measure containing two ounces and a half; a hemispherical hollow body or cup. In Anatomy, the cup-like cavity which receives the head of the femur or thigh-bone. In Botany, sea navel-wort, a species of Tubularia, a powerful diuretic.

ACETABULIFORM, a-set-tab'u-le-fawrm, *a.* Cup-like.

ACETARIOUS, a-se-ta're-us, *a.* Pertaining to an acid, as, *aceturious plants*, those used in making salads, such as lettuce, mustard, cress, &c.

ACETARY, as'e-ta-re, *s.* An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies towards the base of the fruit.

ACETAS, a-se'tas, *s.* In Pharmacy, an acetate, a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an alkaline or metallic base. The following are used in medicine:—A. Ammoniæ, acetate of ammonia; A. Cupri, acetate of copper; A. Morphii, acetate of morphia; A. Barytæ, acetate of barytes; A. Sodæ, acetate of soda; A. Ferri, acetate of iron; A. Hydrargyri, acetate of mercury; A. Plumbi, acetate of lead; A. Potassæ, acetate of potash.

ACETATE, as'se-tate, *s.*—See Acetas.

ACETATED, as'e-tay-ted, *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

ACETIC ACID, a-set'ik as'sid, *s.* Concentrated vinegar, obtained from wood by distillation, or from the acetates, by decomposition with sulphuric acid.

ACETIFICATION, a-set-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making acid or sour; the operation of making vinegar.

ACETIFY, a-set'e-fi, *v. a.* To convert into acid or vinegar.

ACETITE, as'e-tite, *s.* A salt supposed to be formed with an acid, containing the same proportions of carbon and hydrogen as the acetic acid, but with less oxygen. As, however, there is no such acid, the term *acetite* is not now used.

ACETOMETER, a-se-tom'e-tur, *s.* (*acetum*, vinegar, Lat. and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

ACETOSE, a-se-tose', *a.* (*aceteux*, Fr.) Having a sharp sour taste.

ACETOSELLA, a-se-to-sel'la, *s.* The Wood-sorrel, a species of Oxalis: Order, Oxalidæ.

ACETOSITY, a-se-tos'e-te, *s.* Sourness; acidity.

ACETOUS, a-se'tus, *a.* (*acetum*, Lat.) Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

ACETUM, a-se'tum, *s.* (Latin.) Vinegar.

ACHÆAN, a-ke'an, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia, a province in Greece.

ACHÆNIUM, or ACHENIUM, a-ke'ne-um, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *chaino*, I gape, Gr.) A small bony fruit, consisting of a single seed, which neither adheres to the pericarp, nor opens when ripe.

ACHÆUS, a-ke'us, *s.* A genus of Decapod crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

ACHANIA, a-ka'ne-a, *s.* (from *akanes*, closed, Gr. because the corolla does not open out as in most malvaceous plants, but remains always rolled up.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

ACHATINA, a-ka-ti'na, *s.* (*achates*, the agate, Gr. and Lat.) A genus of terrestrial snails, the inhabitants of oval, oblong, ventricose shells, striated longitudinally; outer lip always thin; base of the pillar truncated or sinuated before it joins the outer lip: Family, Helicidæ.

ACHATINÆ, a-ka-ti'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Helicidæ, in which the shell is spiral; aperture oblong or oval, always equal, and generally shorter than the spire.

ACHATINELLA, a-ka-te-nel'la, *s.* A small subgenus of the Agate shells; sub-trochiform; spire obtuse; outer lip with a thickened internal margin: Family, Helicidæ.

ACHATMA, a-kat'ma, *s.* (*achates*, the agate, Gr.) A name applied by some naturalists to the Agate snails, inhabitants of the shells so called.—See Achatina.

ACHE, ake, *s.* (*ace*, Sax. *aches*, Gr.) A continued pain;—*v. n.* to be in pain; to suffer grief; to be distressed.

ACHERNER, a-ker'nur, *s.* A star of the first magnitude, in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

ACHERON, ak'er-un, *s.* (*achos*, grief, Gr.) A river in Greece, fabled by the poets as that of hell.

ACHERONTIA, ak-er-on'she-a, *s.* (from Acheron.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Crepuscularia.

ACHERSET, ak'er-set, *s.* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to have been about 8 bushels.

ACHERUSIA, a-ker-oo'zhe-a, *s.* A river, fabled as the entrance to the infernal regions.

ACHERUSIAN, a-ker-oo'shan, *a.* Pertaining to Acherusia, a lake in Campania in Italy.

ACHIAS, a'ke-as, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidæ.

ACHIEVABLE, a-tsheve'a-bl, *a.* Possible to be done.

ACHIEVABLENESS, a-tsheve'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being able to be performed.

ACHIEVANCE, a-tshe'vans, *s.* Performance.

ACHIEVE, a-tsheve', *v. a.* (*achever*, Fr.) To perform; to finish; to accomplish.

ACHIEVEMENT, a-tsheve'ment, *s.* (*achevement*, Fr.) The performance of an action; a great or heroic action. In Heraldry, the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to a person for the performance of great actions: the term is now generally applied to the armorial ensigns of deceased persons.—Sometimes pronounced *hatsh'ment*.

ACHIEVER, a-tshe'vur, *s.* One who performs what he endeavours or purposes.

ACHILLEA, a-kil-le'a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants, so named from one of its species, millfoil, having been used by Achilles in curing Telephus; also, a genus of flat cartilaginous fishes.

ACHILLES TENDON, a-kil'les ten'dun, *s.* The strong tendon of the gastro-enemius and soleus muscles, inserted into the heel.

ACHING, ake'ing, *s.* Pain; uneasiness; distress.

ACHIOTE.—See Anotta.

ACHIRITE, ak'e-rite, *s.* Green Malachite, a species of copper ore.

ACHIRUS, a-ki'rus, *s.* A genus of flat fishes: Family, Pleuronectidæ.

ACHLAMYDEÆ, ak-la-mid'e-e, *s.* (*a*, without, and *chlamys*, a tunic, Gr.) A term applied to those plants which have neither calyx nor corolla.

ACHLAMYDEOUS, ak-la-mid'e-us, *a.* Pertaining to the Achlamydeæ, or plants having naked flowers, that is, inflorescence without calyx or corolla.

ACHLYS, ak'lis, *s.* (Greek; gloom, mist.) In Mythology, personified as the goddess of obscurity. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Podophyllaceæ.

ACHMITE, ak'mite, *s.* A mineral of a brownish-black, or reddish-brown colour, supposed to be a bisilicate of soda combined with a bisilicate of iron.

ACHNANTHES, ak-nan'*th*is, *s.* (*achne*, froth, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the fine down on the plants.) A genus of the Algæ, or Sea-weeds.

ACHNODONTON, ak-no-don'ton, *s.* (*achne*, chaff, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ACHOR, a'kor, *s.* (*achyron*, chaff, Gr.) A small accuminated pustule, which contains a straw-coloured matter, and is succeeded by a thin brownish or yellowish scab; occurs most frequently on the heads of children. In Mythology, the god of flies, said to have been worshipped by the Cyrenians, to avoid being vexed by those insects.

ACHRAS, a'kras, *s.* (Greek name of the wild pear.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapotaceæ.

ACHROMATIC, ak-ro-mat'ik, *a.* (*a*, priv. and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) Applied to glasses, which are contrived so as to correct the aberrations of light and colour in telescopes.

ACHROMATISM, a-krom'a-tizm, } *s.* The de-
ACHROMATICITY, a-kro-ma-tis'e-te, } struction of the primary colours which invest an object when viewed through a prism.

ACHYLA, a-ki'la, *s.* A genus of Algæ: Order, [illegible]

[illegible]is, *s.* (*achyron*, chaff, A genus of evergreen undershrubs, with chaff-like envelopes: Order, Amarantaceæ.

ACHYRONIA, ak-e-ro'ne-a, *s.* (*achyron*, chaff, Gr.) An Australian genus of Leguminous plants: Sub-order, Papilionaceæ.

ACHYROPHORUS, a-ke-rof'o-rus, *s.* (*achyron*, chaff, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Composite herbaceous plants, with chaffy receptacles: Sub-order, Tubulifloræ.

ACIANTHUS, as-se-an'*th*us, *s.* (*akis*, a point, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of tuberous-rooted plants, with bristly-pointed flowers: Order, Calyceraceæ.

ACICARPHA, as-se-kär'fa, *s.* (*akis*, a point, and *karphos*, a palea, Gr. because that appendage is spiny.) A genus of plants: Order, Calyceraceæ.

ACICULÆ, a-sik'u-le, *s.* (*acicula*, Lat.) The spikes or prickles on certain plants and animals, as in the Cactæ and Echini.

ACICULAR, a-sik'u-lar, *a.* (*acicularis*, from *acicula*, a little needle, Lat.) Needle-shaped.

ACICULARLY, a-sik'u-lar-le, *ad.* In an acicular manner.

ACICULATE, a-sik'u-late, *a.* (*aciculatus*, from *acicula*, Lat.) In the form of a needle.

ACICULIFORM, a-sik'u-le-fawrm, *a.* (*aciculiformis*, from *acicula*, and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) Having the appearance or form of needles.

ACICULINE, a-sik'u-line, *a.* (*aciculinus*, from *acicula*, Lat.) Shaped like a needle.

ACID, as'sid, *a.* (*acidus*, Lat.) Sour;—*s.* a compound substance, possessing, in general, a sour taste, and having the property of converting vegetable blues to red. An acid is generally a compound of oxygen and another substance, simple or compound.

ACIDIFEROUS, a-se-dif'er-us, *a.* (*acidum*, an acid, and *fero*, I bear or contain, Lat.) Containing an acid or acids.

ACIDIFIABLE, a-sid'e-fe-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being converted into an acid.

ACIDIFICATION, a-sid-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The state or act of being converted into an acid.

ACIDIFIER, a-sid'e-fi-ur, *s.* That which converts into an acid.

ACIDIFY, a-sid'e-fi, *v. a.* To convert into an acid.

ACIDIMETER, as-e-dim'e-tur, *s.* (*acidum*, an acid, Lat. *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

ACIDIMETRY, as-se-dim'e-tre, *s.* The measurement of the strength of acids.

ACIDITY, as-sid'e-te, *s.* The quality of being acid; sourness.

ACIDNESS, as'sid-nes, *s.* Sourness; acidity.

ACIDOTON, as-e-do'ton, *s.* (*akidotos*, pointed, Gr.) A genus of stinging plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

ACIDULÆ, a-sid'u-le, *s. pl.* Medicinal springs charged with acids.

ACIDULE, a-sid'u-le, } *s.* In Chemistry, a salt
ACIDULUM, a-sid'u-lum, } in which the acid is in excess, as Tartaric *acidulum*, Oxalic *acidulum*.

ACIDULATE, a-sid'u-late, *v. a.* (*aciduler*, Fr.) To convert into an acid; to make sour to a moderate degree.

ACIDULOUS, a-sid'u-lus, *a.* Slightly sour; subacid.

ACIFORM, a'se-fawrm, *a.* (*aciformis*, from *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) Needle-shaped.

ACINACEOUS, ay-se-na'shus, *a.* (*acinaceous*, Lat.) Full of kernels.

ACINACIFORM, as-e-nas'e-fawrm, *a.* Sabre-shaped.

ACINESIA, as-e-ne'zha, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kineo*, I move, Gr.) Loss of motion.

ACINIFORM, a-sin'e-fawrm, *a.* (*acinus*, the seed of the grape, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Full of small kernels.

ACINOPUS, a-sin'o-pus, *s.* (*akinos*, a grape, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects.

ACINOSE, as'e-nose, } *a.* (*acinus*, Lat.) Consisting
ACINOUS, as'e-nus, } of minute granular concretions.

ACINUS, as'e-nus, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, one of the small grains which compose the fruit of the rasp, bramble, &c.

ACIOA, as-e-o'a, *s.* (*aciuia*, the Guiana name.) A genus of trees, natives of Guiana: Order, Chrysobalanaceæ.

ACIOTIS, as-e-o'tes, *s.* (*akis*, a point, and *ous otes*, an ear, Gr. in reference to the petals which are obliquely awned.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

ACIPENSER, a-se-pen'sur, *s.* (Latin.) The Sturgeons, a genus of Malacopterygious fishes: in Swainson's arrangement, constituting the Family Sturionidæ.

ACISANTHERA, a-sis-an-*the'*ra, *s.* (*akis*, a point, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. the anthers being pointed.) A genus of plants: Order, Lythraceæ.

ACKNOWLEDGE, ak-nol'ledj, *v. a.* (*cnawan*, to know, and *lecgan*, to lay to, Sax.) To own the knowledge of; to own anything or person in a particular character; to confess as a fault; to own as a benefit.

ACKNOWLEDGING, ak-nol'ledj-ing, *a.* Grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ak-nol'ledj-ment, *s.* Concession of the truth of any position; an owning of the validity of any act or legal instrument; confession of a fault; confession of a benefit; something given or done in confession of a benefit received. *Acknowledgment money*, a sum of money paid by copyhold tenants in some parts of England, on the death of their landlords, as an acknowledgment of their new lords.

ACLIDE, a-klide', *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a missive weapon used by the Roman soldiery, consisting of a sharp javelin with a thong fixed to it.

ACMADENIA, ak-ma-de'ne-a, *s.* (*akme*, a point, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. from its glandular anthers.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceæ.

ACME, ak'me, *s.* (Greek.) The height or crisis of anything, as of a disease.

ACMELLA, ak-mel'la, *s.* (Latin name of a plant mentioned by Virgil.) The Virginian hemp, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ACNE, ak'ne, *s.* A hard inflamed tubercle, occurring generally on the face, sometimes on the breast, back, or shoulders.

ACNESTIS, ak-nes'tis, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *knao*, I rub or gnaw, Gr.) That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from the melaphrenon, between the shoulder blades, to the loins, which the animal cannot reach.

ACNIDA, ak-ni'da, *s.* (*a*, priv. *knide*, a nettle, Gr. from its not stinging, but otherwise resembling the nettle.) The Virginian hemp, a genus of North American annual plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

ACO, ak'o, *s.* The name of a fish, said to be a native of the Lake Como, in Italy, and of the Mediterranean.

ACOCANTHERA, a-ko-kan-*the'*ra, *s.* (*akoke*, a mucrone, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. the anthers being mucronate.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Solanaceæ.

ACOLD, a-ko'ld, *a.* Very cold.—Obsolete.

Poor Tom's *acold*.—*Shaks.*

ACOLIN, ak'o-lin, *s.* The name given in Cuba to a bird of the partridge kind.

ACOLOGY, a-kol'o-je, *s.* (*akos*, a remedy, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of therapeutic agents in general, or of the method of curing disease.

ACOLYTHIST, a-kol'e-*thist*, } *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kolen-*
ACOLYTE, ak'ol-ite, } *thos*, way, Gr.) In
ACOLYTHE, ak'o-li*the*, } Ecclesiastical Antiquity, a church officer, superior to the subdeacon. The term is derived from the Acolythi, or Acolythists, a name applied to the stoics and others among the ancients, from the sternness of their moral principles—the name meaning, not to turn out of the way.

ACONITA, a-ko-ni'ta, } *s.* A poisonous alkaline
ACONITINE, a-kon'e-tine, } substance first extracted by Brandt from the plant Aconitum napellus.

ACONITAS, a-ko-ni'tas, *s.* (Greek.) The Jaculum or Dart-snake, the name given by Cuvier to a genus of serpents remarkable for the velocity with which they dart upon their assailants. They are harmless and gentle in their habits, and are generally small.

ACONITE, ak'o-nite.—See Aconitum.

ACONITUM, a-ko-ni'tum, *s.* (Latin, from Acone, a place in the Crimea famous for its poisonous plants.) Wolfsbane or aconite, a genus of plants, the species of which are generally poisonous: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

ACOP, a-kop', *a.* At the top.—Obsolete.

Marry, she is not in fashion yet; she wears
A hood, but it stands *acop*.—*Ben Jonson.*

ACOR, a'kor, *s.* (Latin.) Acidity, particularly of the stomach.

ACORIA, a-ko're-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. *koreo*, I satiate, Gr.) Canine appetite; inordinate desire for food and drink.

ACORN, a'kawrn, *s.* (*æcern*, Sax.) The seed of the oak. In Nautical language, a conical piece of wood fixed on the uppermost point of the spindle, above the vane, to keep it from being blown off from the mast-head.

ACORNED, a'kawrnd, *a.* Fed with acorns.

Like a full-*acorn'd* boar.—*Shaks.*

In Heraldry, a tree bearing acorns.

ACORUS, ak'o-rus, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kore*, the pupil of the eye, Gr.) The Sweet Flag, a genus of plants: Order, Araceæ. A. calamus, is said by Linnæus to be the only aromatic plant of northern climates. The root, which is used by druggists, has a strong aromatic smell, and a warm bitter pungent taste. Though common in some places in Britain, that used is imported from the Levant.

ACOSMIA, a-kos'me-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kosmos*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of Brazil: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

ACOTYLA, a-ko-til'a, *s.* (*acotyles*, Fr. from *a*, priv. and *kotyle*, a cavity, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to a family of Acalephæ, comprehending those species which have neither a central mouth nor lateral cavities.

ACOTYLEDONEA, a-ko-te-le-do'ne-a, } *s.* (*a*, without, and *kotyledon*, a seed-lobe, Gr.) The second grand division of the vegetable kingdom, comprehending plants which have no seed-lobes. This division is also characterised by the Linnæan name Cryptogamia, plants which have hidden organs of fructification; and by the more modern appellation Cellulares, plants composed of cellular tissue only. They have no veins in their leaves; they do not form wood, and are destitute of perfect flowers. The lowest tribe, the Fungi and Algæ, have no leaves. The highest tribe, the Ferns, approach in character to the Vasculares, holding an intermediate position between these and the Cellulares. They have veins in the leaves, but these are not as in the vascular plants, composed of spiral vessels. The Acotyledons or Cellulares are divided into—1. Foliaceæ, comprehending the Filices or ferns, Equisetaceæ, Lycopodineæ, Marsileaceæ, Musci, and the Hypaticeæ. 2. Aphyllæ, comprehending the Algæ, Lichenes, and Fungi.

ACOTYLEDONEÆ, a-ko-te-le-do'ne-e, }

ACOTYLEDONS, a-ko-te-le'duns, }

ACOTYLEDONOUS, a-ko-te-le'do-nus, *a.* Having no seed-lobes; pertaining to the Acotyledoneæ.

ACOUCHY, a-koo'she, *s.* The Surinam rabbit, Dasyprocta acouchi.

ACOUMETER, a-kow'me-tur, *s.* (*akouo*, I hear, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument invented by Itard for measuring the extent of hearing in the human ear.

ACOURUS, a-kow'rus, *s.* (*akouros*, unshaved, Gr.) A genus of bearded Malacopterygious fishes: Family, Cobitidæ.

ACOUSTIC, a-kow'stik, *a.* (*akoustikos*, Gr.) Relative to the propagation or production of sound; pertaining to the sense of hearing.

ACOUSTICS, a-kow'stiks, *s.* (*akouo*, I hear, Gr.) That branch of physics which examines the laws by which sound is produced and propagated; medicines given to assist the hearing.

ACQUAINT, ak-kwaynt', *v. a.* (*acointer*, old Fr.) To make familiar with; to inform.

ACQUAINTABLE, ak-kwaynt'a-bl, *a.* Easy to be acquainted with; accessible.—Obsolete.

> Wherefore be wise and *acquaintable*.—
> *Chaucer.*

ACQUAINTANCE, ak-kwayn'tans, *s.* The state of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge of; familiar knowledge; a slight or initial knowledge of a person, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.

ACQUAINTANCESHIP, ak-kwayn'tans-ship, *s.* State of being acquainted.

ACQUAINTED, ak-kwayn'ted, *a.* Familiar; well-known.

ACQUEST, ak-kwest', *s.* (French.) Attachment; acquisition; the thing gained. In Law, *acquest*, or *acquets*, denotes goods not descended by inheritance, but acquired by purpose or donation.

ACQUIESCE, ak-kwe-es', *v. n.* (*acquiesco*, Lat. *acquiescer*, Fr.) To rest in or remain satisfied with; to assent to.

ACQUIESCENCE, ak-kwe-es'ens, } *s.* A silent appearance of content or submission, distinguished from avowed consent on one hand, and from opposition or open discontent on the other; satisfaction; rest; content; submission; confidence.

ACQUIESCENCY, ak-kwe-es'en-se, }

ACQUIESCENT, ak-kwe-es'ent, *a.* Easy; submitting to; resting satisfied; disposed to submit.

ACQUIESCENTLY, ak-kwe-es'ent-le, *ad.* In an acquiescent manner.

ACQUIET, ak-kwi'et, *v. a.* (*acquieto*, low Lat.) To render quiet; to compose.—Obsolete.

> *Acquiet* his mind from stirring you against your own peace.—*Sir T. Shirley's Travels.*

ACQUIRABLE, ak-kwire'a-bl, *a.* That may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

ACQUIRABILITY, ak-kwi-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* State of being acquirable.

ACQUIRE, ak-kwire', *v. a.* (*acquiro; ac*, and *quæro*, I seek, Lat.) To gain by one's own labour; to gain by any means something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor, as an estate, learning, habits, skill, &c.: plants *acquire* a green colour from the solar rays: temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*—we *obtain*, but do not *acquire*, a loan; to come to; to procure; to obtain; to purchase.

ACQUIRED, ak-kwi'rd, *a.* Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

ACQUIREMENT, ak-kwire'ment, *s.* That which is acquired; gain; attainment.

ACQUIRER, ak-kwi'rur, *s.* The person who acquires; a gainer.

ACQUIRING, ak-kwi'ring, *s.* Acquirement.

ACQUISITE, ak'kwe-zite, *a.* (*acquisitus*, Lat.) Gained or acquired.—Obsolete.

> Three being innate and five *acquisite*.—
> *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

ACQUISITION, ak-kwe-zish'un, *s.* (*acquisitio*, Lat.) The act of acquiring or gaining; the thing gained; acquirement.

ACQUISITIVE, ak-kwiz'ze-tiv, *a.* (*acquisitivus*, Lat.) Acquired; gained; anxious to acquire.

ACQUISITIVENESS, ak-kwiz'ze-tiv-nes, *s.* The desire to obtain possession of; a name given by phrenologists to one of the regions of the brain, situated below ideality, and before secretiveness. It gives the desire to acquire property, or possession of things in general: covetousness, avarice, and dishonesty, are its abuses.

ACQUISITIVELY, ak-kwiz'ze-tiv-le, *ad.* In an acquisitive manner.

ACQUIST, ak-kwist', *s.* (*acquisito*, Ital.) Acquirement; attainment.

ACQUIT, ak-kwit', *v. a.* (*acquitter*, Fr.) To set free; to clear from the charge of guilt; to absolve; to clear from any obligation—followed by *of*.

ACQUITMENT, ak-kwit'ment, *s.* (*acquitement*, old Fr.) The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.—Not in use.

ACQUITTAL, ak-kwit'tal, *s.* Deliverance from the charge of an offence, as, when found not guilty by a jury.

ACQUITTANCE, ak-kwit'tans, *s.* (*acquittanza*, Ital.) The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

ACRÆ, ak're, *s.* In Mythology, a fabulous daughter of the river Asterian, who gives her name to a mountain of Argolis in the Peloponnessus; it was also used as a surname of Diana, from a temple erected to her honour by Melampus, on a mountain near Argos.

ACRANTHUS, a-kran'thus, *s.* (*akranthos*, irritated, Gr.) A genus of long-tongued lizards, having the

tail round, and only four toes on the hinder feet: Order, Lacertidæ.

ACRASE, a-krāze', *v. a.* (see Crazy.) To impair the understanding; to infatuate;

These things did make me much that morning to mislike,
And I *acrased* was, and thought at home to stay.—
Mir. for Mag.

—(*ecraser*, to crush or squash, Fr.) to impair; to destroy.

My substance impaired, my credit *acrased*, my talent hidden.—*Gascoigne.*

ACRASY, ak'ra-se, *s.* (*akrasia; a*, priv. *krasis*, constitution, Gr.) Excess; irregularity; predominance of one quality above another in mixture, or in the human constitution.

ACRATIA, a-krā'she-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *kratos*, strength, Gr.) Weakness; intemperance.

ACRE, a'ker, *s.* (*acer*, Sax. *akker*, Germ. and Dutch.) A quantity of land, being the measure by which it is usually bought and sold. An English statute acre consists of 4 roods = 160 perches = 4840 square yards: 48 Scotch acres are equal to 61 English: 121 Irish acres are equal to 196 English acres. The French are, or acre, is a square, whose side is 10 metres, or 1000 English acres, equal to 40.466 French ares. The English statute acre is used in the United States of America.

ACRED, a'kurd, *a.* Possessing acres; having landed property.

ACRID, ak'rid, *a.* (*acer*, Lat.) Of a hot biting taste; bitter; acrimonious.

ACRIDIANS, a-krid'e-ans, *s.* A family of Orthopterous insects, having for its type the genus Acridium: Tribe, Locustariæ.

ACRIDITY, a-krid'e-te, } *s.* A hot disagreeable
ACRIDNESS, ak'krid-nes, } biting taste; acritude.

ACRIDIUM, } a-krid'e-um, *s.* (*akris*, a locust.) A
ACRYDIUM, } genus of insects of the Locust family, having the wings and elytra sloping like a roof; legs constructed for leaping; antennæ filiform; tarsi with three joints; a spongy ball between the hooks.

ACRIDOPHAGI, a-kre-dof'a-ji, *s.* (*akris*, a locust, Gr. and *phago*, I eat.) Locust-eaters.

ACRIMONIOUS, ak-re-mo'ne-us, *a.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; severe; corrosive.

ACRIMONIOUSLY, ak-re-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* In an acrimonious manner; severely.

ACRIMONIOUSNESS, ak-re-mo'ne-us-nes, *s.* The act or state of being acrimonious.

ACRIMONY, ak're-mo-ne, *s.* (*acrimonia*, Lat.) Sharpness; corrosiveness; sharpness of temper; severity; bitterness of thought or language.

ACRISY, ak're-se, *s.* (*akrisia*, want of judgment, Gr.) That on which no judgment is passed, or of which no choice is made; a matter in dispute; want of judgment, but more particularly, if not exclusively, applied to a disease, the symptoms of which are uncertain, from its not coming to a crisis.

ACRITA, a-kri'ta, *s.* (*akritos*, doubtful or confused, Gr.) A name given by MacLeay to a division of the animal kingdom, comprehending the Infusoria, the Polypes, and some of the Intestina.

ACRITOUS, ak're-tus, *a.* (*akritos*, Gr.) Doubtful; indecisive as to the event.

ACRITUDE, ak're-tude, *s.* (*acritudo*, Lat.) A hot biting taste.

ACROATICS, ak-ro-at'iks, *s. plu.* In Antiquity, the name given to Aristotle's lectures on the abstruser points of philosophy delivered, in the Lyceum, in the mornings. Those who were admitted to the secrets of this philosophy were called *Acroamatici.*

ACROAMATIC, ak-ro-a-mat'ik, } *a.* (*akroao-*
ACROAMATICAL, ak-ro-a-mat'e-kal, } *mai*, I hear, Gr.) Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROBATICA, ak-ro-bat'e-ka, *s.* (*akros*, on the summit, and *baino*, I go, Gr.) An ancient machine for the purpose of hoisting workmen to the top of buildings or trees.

ACROCARPE, ak-ro-kär'pe, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr.) A suborder of the mosses, which have the fructification terminal.

ACROCEPHALUS, ak-ro-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*akros*, on the summit, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. in allusion to the flowers being disposed in small dense, terminal imbricate heads.) A genus of plants, natives of China, bearing the flowers on the topmost branches: Order, Lamiaceæ.

ACROCERA, ak-ros'e-ra, *s.* A genus of insects, type of the family Acroceridæ.

ACROCERIDÆ, ak-ro-ser'e-de, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *keras*, a horn or antenna, Gr.) A family of Dipterous insects, having for its type the genus Acrocera.—*Leach.*

ACROCHORDUS, ak-ro-kawr'dus, *s.* (*akrochordon*, a wart, Gr.) A genus of warty-scaled serpents found in Java.

ACROCOMIA, ak-ro-ko'me-a, *s.* (*akros*, on the top, and *kome*, a tuft, Gr.) A genus of trees, chiefly belonging to the West Indies: Order, Palmaceæ.

ACRODACTYLUM, ak-ro-dak'te-lum, *s.* (*akros*, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) The upper surface of each digit.

ACRODUS, a-kro'dus, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil sharks, with large polygonal enamelled teeth.

ACROGENS, a-kro'jens, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *gennao*, I produce, Gr.) A name given to distinguish cellular plants by their manner of growth, which increases principally in length, not in thickness. Exogens increase externally in thickness; Endogens, internally. For the other characteristics of this division of the vegetable kingdom, see Acotyledoneæ.

ACROLITH, ak'ro-lith, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) In Architecture and Sculpture, a statue, the extremities of which were of stone, and the body of wood.

ACROMANIA, ak-ro-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*akromanes*, raving mad, Gr.) The height of insanity.

ACROMIAL, a-kro'me-al, *a.* Pertaining to the acromion.

ACROMION, a-kro'me-on, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *omos*, the shoulder, Gr.) The humeral extremity of the scapula or shoulder-blade.

ACRONICAL, a-kron'e-kal, *a.* (*akron*, the summit, Gr.) In Astronomy, a star is said to be acronical, or to rise acronically, when it rises and sets about the same time as the sun.

ACRONICALLY, a-kron'e-kal-e, *ad.* In an acronical manner.

ACROPODIUM, ak-ro-pod'e-um, *s.* (*akros*, on the summit, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in allusion to the legumes being stalked within the calyx.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceæ. In Zoology, the upper surface of the foot, applied particularly to the feet of birds.

ACROPOLIS, a-krop'o-lis, *s.* (Greek.) A citadel, particularly that of Athens.

ACROSPIRE, ak'ro-spire, *s.* (*akros*, high, and *speira*, a spire, Gr.) The sprout at the end of seeds during germination, termed also the plume or plumule.

ACROSPIRED, ak'kro-spirde, *a.* Having sprouts or plumules.

ACROSPERMUM, ak-ro-sper'mum, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A small genus of Fungi, of a reddish or blackish colour, found on the stalks of dead herbs and putrid mushrooms.

ACROSPORIUM, ak-ro-spo're-um, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *sporia*, a sporule, Gr.) A genus of Fungi occurring in red-coloured patches on the leaves of grasses and rotten oranges.

ACROSS, a-kros', *ad.* Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it; adversely; contrarily.

ACROSTIC, a-kros'tik, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, a verse, Gr.) A poem in which the first letter of each line forms one of a name, title, or motto.

ACROSTICALLY, a-kros'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an acrostic.

ACROSTICHUM, a-kros'te-kum, *s.* (*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

ACROTARSIUM, ak-kro-tär'se-um, *s.* (*akron*, an end, *tarsos*, tarsus, Gr.) In Zoology, the upper surface of the tarsus.

ACROTERIA, a-kro-te're-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Architecture, small bases serving to support statues; also the sharp pinnacles placed in ranges about flat buildings with rails and balusters.

ACROTHYMION, ak-kro-*thim*'e-on, *s.* (*akron*, an end, and *thymon*, a wart, Gr.) A conical, rugated, bleeding wart.

ACROTRICHE, a-krot're-ke, *s.* (*akron*, end, and *thrix*, hair, Gr. from the nature of the corolla.) A genus of Australian shrubs: Order, Epacridaceæ.

ACT, akt, *v. n.* (from *ago*, to urge or drive, lead, bring to, or, in general, to move; to exert force; *agir*, Fr.) To exert power, as, the stomach *acts* on the food; to be in motion; to move; to work, as, this engine *acts* well; to behave, as, to *act* prudently; to operate, as, to *act* as a check; to fulfil, as, to *act* up to; to be equal to in action, as to *act* up to a promise, or obligation, or duty;—*v. a.* to perform on the stage, as, he *acted* his part well; to perform, as, he *acted* the part of a friend; to actuate or put in motion—(obsolete in this sense);

Most people are *acted* by levity.—*Locke.*

to feign; to counterfeit.

With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued.—*Dryden.*

In Law, an instrument given in writing to declare or justify the truth of anything. In the Universities, a theses publicly maintained by a candidate for a degree, or to show a student's proficiency. At Oxford, the time when masters or doctors complete their degrees is also called the *act*, which is held with great solemnity. In Cambridge, it is called the 'commencement.' *Act of faith*, the Auto da Fe of the Inquisition, when condemned persons were brought from their dungeons to be burnt or otherwise put to death. *Acts of parliament*, are positive laws, to which the three estates of the realm, king, lords, and commons, have agreed. *Acts of the apostles*, a book of the New Testament, written by the Evangelist Luke;—*s.* the exertion of power; the effect of power exerted, as, an *act* of the judgment; action; performance; deed, as, an *act* of kindness; exploit or achievement;

The miracles and *acts* which he did in the midst of Egypt.—*Deut.* xi.

when preceded by *in*, it denotes incomplete act; she was caught in the very *act*. *In act* is used also to signify incipient action, or in a state of preparation, as, in *act* to strike; one of the chief divisions of a drama, after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers; a decision, decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, &c. of a prince, legislative body, council, or court of justice, as, an *act* of council, an *act* of parliament. In Law, *act of God*, any inevitable accident or event which takes place without the intervention of man, or which cannot be referred to any specific cause. In Scottish Law, *act and commission*, the form in the judicial proceedings of the Court of Session, by which a commission is given by the court to a person for taking proof in a depending action. Among the Romans, *acta diurna*, a sort of gazette, containing an authorized account of transactions in Rome, nearly similar to our newspapers. *Acta populi*, or *acta republica*, the Roman registers of assemblies, trials, births, marriages, and deaths of illustrious persons, &c. *Acta senata*, minutes of what passed in the Roman senate, called also *commentarii*.

ACTÆA, ak-te'a, *s.* (*akte*, the Greek name of the Elder, which the plants of this genus resemble in foliage and fruit.) Bane-berry, a genus of perennial herbaceous plants, with racemes of white flowers: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

ACTEGETON, ak-te-ge'ton, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *geiton*, near to, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Celastraceæ.

ACTIAN, ak'shan, *a.* Pertaining to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, in Greece, as the *Actian games*, which were instituted by Augustus to celebrate his naval victory over Antony, near that town, 2d September, B.C. 31. They were celebrated every five years.

ACTINANTHUS, ak-tin-an'*thus*, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Syria: Order, Umbellaceæ.

ACTING, ak'ting, *s.* Action; performing an assumed or dramatic part.

ACTINIA, ak-tin'e-a, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray of the sun, Gr.) Sea Anemonies, or animal flowers, a genus of soft radiated marine animals: Class, Acalephæ.

ACTINIARIA, ak-tin-e-a're-a, *s.* (from Actinia.) A name given by Lamouroux to an order of polypi, which have much the appearance of the Actinia.

ACTINIFORM, ak-tin'e-fawrm, *a.* (*aktin*, a ray, Gr. and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) Having a radiated form.

ACTINISM, ak'tin-izm, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, Lat.) In Philosophy, the radiation of heat or light; that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the radiation of heat or light.

ACTINOCAMAX, ak-tin-ok'a-maks, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *kamax*, a peg, Gr.) A name given by Miller to the fossil shells of an extinct genus of Cephalopods, forming apparently the connecting link between the extinct Belemnites and the existing Sepia: found in the Chalk formation.

ACTINOCARPUS, ak-tin-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*aktin*, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ACTINOCHLOA, ak-tin-ok'lo-a, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *chloa*, grass, Gr.) A genus of exotic grasses.

ACTINOCRINITE, ak-tin-ok're-nite, *s.* (*aktin*, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A fossil Crinoidian from the Carboniferous limestone.

ACTINOLITE, ak-tin'o-lite, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A variety of Hornblende, of a green colour, occurring usually in fasciculated crystals. It consists of silica, 46.26; magnesia, 19.03; lime, 13.96; alumina, 14.48; protoxide of iron, 3.43; protoxide of manganese, 0.36; fluoric acid, 1.60; water, &c. 1.04. *Actinolite schist*, a rock of a slaty and foliated structure, of which actinolite is one of the principal constituents.

ACTINOLITIC, ak-tin-o-lit'ik, *a.* Containing actinolite: of the nature of actinolite.

ACTINOMETER, ak-tin-om'e-tur, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument invented by Sir John Herschel, for measuring the intensity of the rays of the sun.

ACTINOMORPHIA, ak-tin-o-mawr'fe-a, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *morpha*, form, Gr.) Same as Actinozoaria,—which see.

ACTINOPHYLLUM, ak-tin-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants, now included in Sciodaphyllum,—which see.

ACTINOSTOMA, ak-tin-os'to-ma, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to an order of Helianthoides, comprehending those whose mouths are encircled with radiated tentacula.

ACTINOSTOMOUS, ak-tin-os'to-mus, *a.* (*aktin*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) Having a radiated mouth.

ACTINOTHYRIUM, ak-tin-o-thir'e-um, *s.* (*aktin*, and *thyrion*, a little door, Gr.) A small black fungus found on the culms of grasses.

ACTINOTUS, ak-tin-o'tus, *s.* (*aktin*, a ray, Gr.) Sunflower, a curious genus of Australian plants, with a radiated involucre: Order, Umbellaceæ.

ACTINOZOARIA, ak-tin-o-zo-a're-a, *s.* (*aktin*, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) Radiated animals; Blainville's name for the Radiata,—which see.

ACTION, ak'shun, *s.* (*actio*, Lat.) Literally, a driving; hence the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; the effect of power by one body on another. Action is *voluntary* or *mechanical*. *Voluntary* or *spontaneous*, when produced by the will of a living agent; *mechanical*, when produced by the action of one body or substance on another; an act or thing done; battle; fight; engagement by sea or land. In Mechanics, agency; operation; driving impulse; the effect of one body acting on another. *Action and reaction*, the force exerted by one body on another, and the repelling of that force by the body acted upon, which are equal and contrary. In Ethics, conduct; behaviour; demeanour. In Poetry, the series of events called the subject or fable, which is of two kinds—the principal action, and the incidental. In Oratory, the external deportment of the speaker; gesticulation. In Physiology, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal, and natural. In Law, a suit or process by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a legal tribunal. *Real or feudal action*, is one in which the demandant claims a title to real estate. *Personal action*, when a person demands a debt; personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property. *Civil action*, an action instituted by a private individual, or individuals, for the recovery of debt or damages. *Penal* or *criminal action*, when instituted to recover a penalty by way of punishment. *A chose in action*, a right to a thing in opposition to the possession of it, (from *chose*, a thing, Fr.) In Painting or Sculpture, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which passion or action is expressed. *Action of account*, an action which lies against a party to compel him to render an account to another, with whom he has had transactions, as against a bailiff of a manor, or a receiver of rents.

ACTIONABLE, ak'shun-a-bl, *a.* Admitting of an action in law; punishable.

ACTIONABLY, ak'shun-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner subject to a process in law.

ACTIONARY, ak'shun-a-re, *s.* One who has a share in actions or stocks.

ACTION-TAKING, ak'shun-ta'king, *a.* Litigious; fond of entering into lawsuits.

> A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave, a lily-livered *action-taking* knave.—*Shaks.*

ACTION-THREATENER, ak-shun-*th*ret'en-ur, *s.* A person of a litigious or revengeful disposition; one accustomed to threaten a lawsuit in case of dispute.

> Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye impleaders and *action-threateners*, how long shall the Lord suffer you in his house!—*Harmar's Trans. of Beza.*

ACTITATION, ak-te-ta'shun, *s.* (*actito*, Lat.) Frequent and rapid action.

ACTIVATE, ak'te-vate, *v. a.* (*activus*, Lat.) To make active.

ACTIVE, ak'tiv, *a.* (*activus*, Lat.) Having the power or quality of acting; busy; engaged in action; nimble; agile; quick; requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; opposed to speculative. *Active verb*, in Grammar, a verb which expresses what one thing does to another; called also *transitive*, because the action expressed denotes action passing from the agent or nominative, the object acted upon, as, William *struck* John; I *know* him. *Active capital or wealth*, is money or property that may be readily converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit. *Active commerce*, the commerce in which a nation carries its own productions, and foreign commodities, in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens. *Active molecules*, in plants, are extremely minute, and apparently spherical moving particles, found in vegetable matter when rubbed in pieces, and examined under very powerful lenses.

ACTIVELY, ak'tiv-le, *ad.* In an active manner; busily; nimbly; in act. In Grammar, in an active signification.

ACTIVENESS, ak'tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness.

ACTIVITY, ak-tiv'e-te, *s.* The quality of being active; nimbleness; quickness of motion. *Sphere of activity*, the whole space in which the virtue, power, or influence of any object is exerted. *To put into activity*, to put in action or employment.

ACTLESS, akt'les, *a.* Without action or spirit.

ACTOR, ak'tur, *s.* (Latin.) He who acts or performs anything; he who personates a character; a stage-player. In Law, a counsel or advocate. This term is still used by the clerks of the Court of Session in Scotland, who, in prefixing the *partibus* or mandate of appearance to interlocutors, designate

the respective counsel for the parties *Actor* and *Alter*.

ACTRESS, ak'tres, *s.* (*actrice*, Fr.) She who performs anything; a female stage-player.

ACTUAL, ak'tu-al, *a.* (*actualis*, Lat. *actuel*, Fr.) Comprising action; really existing in act; not merely potential or speculative. *Actual sin*, or *transgression*, in Theology, sin committed by a person himself, as opposed to original sin, or the corruption of human nature, supposed by some to be communicated from our first parents. *Actual cautery*, burning by a red-hot iron opposed to a cautery; a caustic application that may produce the same effect upon the body by a different process.

ACTUALITY, ak-tu-al'e-te, *s.* The state of being actual; reality.

ACTUALLY, ak'tu-al-le, *ad.* In act; in effect; really; in truth.

ACTUALNESS, ak'tu-al-nes, *s.* The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, ak'tu-ar-e, *s.* (*actuarius*, Lat.) The registrar or clerk of a court of law. The name is sometimes assumed by the clerks of some of the societies in the metropolis or other large cities.

ACTUATE, ak'tu-ate, *v. a.* To put into action; to invigorate or increase the powers of motion; to move or incite to action;—*a.* put in action; animate; brought into effect.

ACTUATED, ak'tu-ay-ted, *part.* Put into motion.

ACTUATION, ak-tu-a'shun, *s.* Operation; state of being put in action; the quality of bringing into effect.

ACTUS, ak'tus, *s.* In Antiquity, a measure equal to 120 Roman feet. In Roman Agriculture, the length of the furrow.

ACUATE, ak'u-ate, *v. a.* (*acuo*, Lat.) To sharpen; to make pungent or corrosive.

ACUBENE, ak'ku-be-ne, *s.* A star of the fourth magnitude in the southern claw of Cancer.

ACUITY, a-ku'e-te, *s.* (*acuitie*, Fr.) Sharpness.

ACULEATE, a-ku'le-ate, } *a.* (*aculeatus*, Lat.)
ACULEATED, a-ku'le-ay-ted, } Prickly; having a sharp point. In Botany, having aculei. In Zoology, having a sting.

ACULEATES, a-ku'le-ayts, *s.* (*aculeus*, a prickle, Lat.) A tribe of Hymenopterous insects, in which the females and neuters are provided with a sting concealed in the hinder segment of the abdomen.

ACULEI, a-ku'le-i, *s.* (*pl.* of aculeus.) Prickles or spines arising from the bark and not from the wood.

ACULON, ak'u-lon, } *s.* (*akulos*, Gr.) The fruit or
ACULOS, ak'u-los, } acorn of the Ilex or Scarlet oak.

ACUMEN, a-ku'men, *s.* (Latin.) A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of the intellectual faculties.

ACUMINATE, a-ku'me-nate, *v. a.* (*acumen*, Lat.) To whet or sharpen;—*v. n.* to rise like a cone;—*a.* sharp.

ACUMINATED, a-ku'me-nate-ed, *a.* (*acuminatus*, Lat.) Sharp-pointed.

ACUMINATION, a-ku-me-na'shun, *s.* Sharp-pointedness.

ACUMINOUS, a-ku'me-nus, *a.* Sharp-pointed.

ACUPUNCTURE, ak-ku-pungk'ture, } *s.*
ACUPUNCTURATION, ak-ku-pungk-tu-ra'shun, } (*acuo*, I sharpen, and *punctura*, a pricking, Lat.) The act of pricking the skin with needles, as in headaches and lethargies.

ACURA, ak'u-ra, *s.* The name given in India to a fragrant aloe-wood.

ACUS, a'kus, *s.* (Latin.) In Zoology, the Needle-fish, or Gar-fish; the Ammodyte, or Sand-eel; also, the oblong Cimex, an insect.

ACUTE, a-kute', *a.* (*acutus*, Lat.) Sharp; ending in a point; ingenious; having quick sensibility or discernment; penetrating; vigorous; powerful. In Music, an *acute tone* is one which is sharp or high. In Botany, ending in an acute angle, as a leaf or perianth. *Acute accent*, that which raises or sharpens the voice, marked (´). *Acute disease*, any disease that is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; opposed to chronical.

ACUTELY, a-kute'le, *ad.* After an acute manner; sharply; with keen discrimination.

ACUTENESS, a-kute'nes, *s.* Sharpness; force of intellect; quickness and vigour of the senses; violent and speedy crisis of a disease; sharpness or elevation of sound.

ACUTIATOR, a-ku'she-ay-tur, *s.* A name given before the invention of fire-arms, to persons who attended armies for the purpose of sharpening swords and other instruments of war.

ACYNOS, as'e-nos, *s.* (the Greek name of a plant probably related to Thymus.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

AD, (Latin.) A prefix, signifying *to* or *nearness*. In Composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, as *acclamo*, *aggredior*, *affirmo*, *allego*, *appono*, *arripio*, *attineo*; for *adclamo*, *adgredior*, *adfirmo*, *adlego*, *adpono*, *adrippio*, *adtineo*. *Ad captandum*, to captivate. *Ad captandum vulgus*, to please and attract the populace. *Ad indefinitum*, to any indefinite extent. *Ad infinitum*, to endless extent. *Ad interim*, in the mean time, for the present. *Ad inquirendum*, a judicial writ, commanding inquiry to be made of anything relating to a cause depending in courts. *Ad pondus omnium*, the weight of the whole. *Ad hominum*, to the man; in Logic, an argument adapted to touch the prejudices of the person addressed. *Ad libitum*, at pleasure. *Ad valorem*, according to the value.

ADACT, a-dakt', *v. a.* (*adago*, Lat.) To drive; to compel.

God himself once compelled the wicked Egyptians, by flies, and frogs, and grasshoppers, and other such contemptible worms, to confess the power of his divine majesty; not vouchsafing to *adact* them by any other of his creatures more worthy.—*Fotherby.*

ADACTYLE, a-dak'tile, *a.* (*a*, priv. and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) Having no digits or fingers;—*s.* an animal with digits.

ADAGE, ad'aje, *s.* (*adagium*, Lat.) A maxim; a proverb or wise saying handed down from former times.

> Fine fruits of learning; old ambitious fool,
> Dost thou apply that *adage* of the school,
> As if there's nothing worth that lies conceal'd,
> And science is not science till revealed?—*Dryden.*

Smith on Old Age uses *adagy* for adage.

ADAGIAL, a-da'je-al, *a.* (French.) Proverbial.

ADAGIO, a-da'je-o, or a-daj'e-o, *s.* (Italian.) A term used by musicians to mark slow time.

ADAM, ad'am, *s.* According to Scripture, the first of the human race. It is considered by Webster as connected with the Hebrew and Chaldee *damah*, to be like or equal—whence the sense of likeness, image of God, in which he is said to have been

formed. *Adam's apple*, a species of citron: also, the prominent part of the throat, so called from a superstitious notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat, and occasioned this prominence. *Adam's needle*, a plant of the genus Yucca.

ADAMANT, ad'a-mant, *s.* (*adamas*, Lat. from *a*, priv. and *damo*, I subdue, Gr.) A stone, imagined by writers to be of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; used also for the loadstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*.—*Shaks.*

ADAMANTEAN, ad-a-man-te'an, *a.* (*adamanteus*, Lat.) Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ad-a-man'tine, *a.* (*adamantinus*, Lat.) Of the nature of adamant; extremely hard. *Adamantine spar*, the crystals of the mineral Corundum are so named from their being of excessive hardness.

ADAMIA, a-da'me-a, *s.* (in honour of John Adam, some time governor of India, a promoter of Natural History.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepaul: Order, Hydrangeaceæ.

ADAMITES, ad'a-mitse, *s. pl.* (from Adam.) An ancient sect of heretics, but renewed by the German anabaptists, who prayed naked.

I had rather be an *adamite*, and bring fig-tree leaves into fashion again.—*Beau. and Fletcher.*

ADAMITIC, ad-a-mit'ik, *a.* Like an adamite.

Adamitic impudence.—*Bishop Taylor.*

ADANSONIA, ad-an-so'ne-a, *s.* (after Michael Adanson.) European Sour-gourd, Monkey's-bread, or Baobab-tree. The A. digitata, or Baobab, forms a genus of the order Bombaceæ. It is considered to be the largest or rather broadest tree in the world. Several trunks measured by M. Adanson were from 65 to 78 feet in circumference. Some specimens on the coast of Africa are said to indicate an antiquity of 5000 years.

ADAPIS, ad'a-pis, *s.* (the Hyrax of Gesner.) The name given by Cuvier to a genus of fossil Mammalia, found in the Eocene formation at Paris. It is considered to have been intermediate between the Pachyderms, or thick-skinned animals, and the Hedgehog.

ADAPT, a-dapt', *v. a.* (*ad*, and *apto*, to fit, Lat.) To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

ADAPTABLE, a-dapt'a-bl, *a.* That which may be adapted.

ADAPTABILITY, a-dap-ta-bil'e-te, } *s.* The capa-
ADAPTABLENESS, a-dapt'a-bl-nes, } bility or quality of adaptation.

ADAPTATION, a-dap-ta'shun, *s.* The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

ADAPTEDNESS, a-dap'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being fitted; suitableness.

ADAPTION, a-dap'shun, *s.* The act of fitting.

Prudent *adaptions*.—*Cheyne.*

ADAPTNESS, a-dapt'nes, *s.* The state of being fitted.

Adaptness of the sound.—*B. Newton.*

ADAR, a'dar, *s.* (from *adur*, to be glorious, Heb. from the exuberance of vegetation in Egypt and Syria in that month.) The twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and sixth of the civil, year, including a part of February and of March.

ADARCE, a-dārs'e, *s.* (*adarkes*, Gr.) A name given to a saltish concretion on reeds and grasses, in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is lax and porous, like bastard-sponge, and is used in leprosy, tetters, &c.

ADARCON, a-dār'kon, *s.* In Jewish Antiquity, a gold coin, value about 25s. sterling. The principal impression on it was a crowned archer.

ADARME, a-dār'me, *s.* A Spanish weight equal to the sixteenth of an ounce. The Spanish ounce is seven per cent. lighter than that of Paris.

ADATIS, ad'a-tis, *s.* A muslin, or species of cotton cloth from India. It is fine and clear: the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters wide.

ADAUNT, a-dawnt', *v. a.* (*a* and *daunt*.) To subdue. —Obsolete.

He *adaunted* the rage
Of a lyon savage.—*Skelton's Poems.*

ADAW, a-daw', *v. a.* (*ad*, to, and *awe*?) To daunt; to keep under; to subdue.—Obsolete.

The sight thereof did greatly him *adaw*.—*Spenser.*

ADAYS, a-daze', *ad.* In these times. This word is generally connected with now, forming *nowadays*, which Dr. Johnson pronounces barbarous; the words were written separately by our old authors.

That duly *a days* counts nine.—*Spenser.*

ADCORPORATE, ad-kawr'po-rate, *v. a.* (*ad*, and *corpus*, a body.) To unite one body to another; to accorporate.—Not used.

ADD, ad, *v. a.* (*addo*; *ad* and *do*, I give or put to, Lat.) To join or unite to; to join one sum to another; to increase the number; to increase the quantity; to augment; to subjoin.

ADDAX, ad'daks, *s.* A species of antelope.

ADDECIMATE, ad-des'se-mate, *v. a.* (*ad*, and *decimus*, ten, Lat.) To take, or to ascertain tithes.

ADDEEM, ad-deem', *v. a.* (from *deem*.) To esteem; to account; to award; to sentence.—Obsolete.

So unto him they did *addeem* the prize.—*Spenser.*

ADDENDUM, ad-den'dum, *s.* (Latin.) An addition or appendix to a book; any addition, generally speaking. In the plural, *addenda*.

ADDER, ad'dur, *s.* (*ætter*, or *ættor*, Sax.) A poisonous serpent of the Viper family. *Adder's-tongue*, a fern of the genus Ophioglossum. *Adder's-wort*, same as snakeweed. *Adder-fly*, a local name of the dragon-fly.

ADDIBILITY, ad-de-bil'e-te, *s.* The possibility of being added.

ADDIBLE, ad'de-bl, *a.* That may be added.

ADDICE.—See Adze.

ADDICT, ad-dikt', *v. a.* (*addico*, Lat.) To devote to; to accustom; to dedicate: taken commonly in a bad sense, as, *addicted* to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, ad-dik'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being addicted.

ADDICTION, ad-dik'shun, *s.* (*addictio*, Lat.) The act of devoting or giving up; the state of being devoted. Among the Romans, *addiction* was a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also, an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors.

ADDITAMENT, ad-dit'a-ment, *s.* (*additamentum*, Lat.) Addition; the thing added, as the furniture of a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredient in a compound.

ADDITION, ad-dish'shun, *s.* (*additio*, Lat.) The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added. In Arithmetic and Algebra, the summation of numbers or quantities; the uniting two or more numbers into one sum; the branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. *Simple addition* is the adding of numbers or quantities of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, shil-

emissaries, or visitors, and give information of occurrences therein to the father-general. In Natural History, the Ardea gigantea, or gigantic crane, one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known. It is so fond of swallowing bones, that it has been called the Bone-eater, or Bone-taker.

ADJUTE, ad-jute′, *v. a.* (*adjuto*, Lat.) To help;—*v. n.* to concur.—Obsolete.

> For there be
> Six bachelors, as bold as he,
> *Adjuting* to his company,
> And each one hath his livery.—*Ben Jonson.*

ADJUTOR, ad-ju′tur, *s.* (*adjutor*, Lat.) A helper; an assistant.

ADJUTORIUM, ad-ju-to′re-um, *s.* (Latin; help, succour.) In Anatomy, a name given to the humerus from its usefulness in lifting up the arm.

ADJUTORY, ad′ju-tur-e, *a.* (*adjutorius*, Lat.) Helping; assisting.

ADJUTRIX, ad-ju′trix, *s.* A female assistant.

ADJUVANT, ad-ju′vant, *s.* (*adjuvans*, Lat.) An assistant;—*a.* helpful; useful.

> I have been only a careful *adjuvant*, and was sorry I could not be the efficient.—*Sir H. Yelverton*, (1600).

ADJUVATE, ad′ju-vate, *v. a.* (*adjuvo*, Lat. To help; to further; to put forward.—Not used.

ADLEGATION, ad-le-ga′shun, *s.* (*ad* and *legatio*, an ambassador, Lat.) A joint embassy. A right which the states of the German empire formerly claimed to adjoin plenipotentiaries to those of the Emperor, in all the public treaties or negotiations of the empire at large.

ADLOCATION, ad-lo-ka′shun, *s.* (*adlocatio*, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, the name given to the speeches addressed by generals to their armies.

ADMEASURE, ad-mezh′ur, *v. a.* (*ad* and *measure*.) To measure or ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; to apportion; to assign to each claimant his right. The ancient and most effectual method is by writ of *admeasurement* of pasture. This lies either where a common appurtment or in gross, is certain as to number, or where a man has common appendant or appurtenant to his land; the quantity of which common has never yet been ascertained * * * * and upon this suit all the commoners shall be *admeasured*.—*Blackstone.*

ADMEASURER, ad-mezh′ur-ur, *s.* One who admeasures.

ADMEASUREMENT, ad-mezh′ur-ment, *s.* The act of measuring; the adjustment of proportions. In Law, an ascertainment of shares, as of dower, as, where a widow holds more land from the heir than she is entitled to (*admensuratio datis*); or of pasture held in common, *admensuratio pasturæ*.—See under Admeasure.

ADMENSURATION, ad-men-shu-ra′shun, *s.* (*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.) The act of measuring out to each his part.

ADMETIATE, ad-me′shate, *v. a.* (*admetior*, I measure, Lat.) To measure.

ADMINICLE, ad-min′e-kl, *s.* (*adminiculum*, Lat.) Help; support. In Scottish Law, a term used in the action of proving the tenor of a lost deed, and signifies any writing, draft, or scroll, tending to establish the existence of the terms in question.

ADMINICULAR, ad-me-nik′u-lar, *a.* Slightly assisting; helping.

> He should never help, aid, supply, succour, or grant them any subventitious furtherance, auxiliary suffrage, or *adminicular* assistance.—*Trans. of Rabelais.*

ADMINICULATOR, ad-me-nik-u-la′tur, *s.* One who helps or assists the weak; an advocate in the cause of the needy.

ADMINICULUM, ad-me-nik′u-lum, *s.* A name given by Kirby to the abdominal semicircular row of small teeth, which, in certain subterranean insects, enables them to make their way to the surface. Scopuli gives this name to all those vegetable organs to which Linnæus applied that of fulcrum.

ADMINISTER, ad-min′is-tur, *v. a.* (*administro*, Lat.) To give; to afford; to supply; to act as an agent in any employment or office; to dispense justice; to dispense, as, to *administer* the sacrament; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to give physic. In Law, to act as administrator.

ADMINISTERIAL, ad-min-is-te′re-al, *a.* Pertaining to the administration or government.

ADMINISTRABLE, ad-min′is-tra-bl, *a.* That may be administered.

ADMINISTRATE, ad-min′is-trate, *v. a.* To administer.—Obsolete.

ADMINISTRATION, ad-min-is-tra′shun, *s.* (*administratio*, Lat.) The act of administering or conducting any employment, as the conducting of the public affairs, or dispensing the laws; the active or executive part of government; collectively, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed; the government; distribution; exhibition; dispensation; the rights and duties of an administrator to a person deceased. In Law, *letters of administration* are granted, by the ordinary, to the family or heirs of a person dying intestate, to divide the property according to the statute of distribution, viz.: one-third to the wife, and the remainder in equal proportion to the other members of the family, subject to his debts. If he dies without children, the wife gets one-half, and the next in kin in equal degrees.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ad-min′is-tray-tiv, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR, ad-min-is-tra′tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who has the goods of a man dying without a will committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same; one who officiates in divine rites; a member of the government; the minister or agent in any employment. In Scotch Law, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father, who has the power over his children and their estate during their minority.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ad-min-is-tra′tur-ship, *s.* The office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX, ad-min-is-tra′triks, *s.* A female who has the goods of a person dying intestate committed to her charge; also, a female who has the supreme direction of the affairs of a state.

ADMIRABILITY, ad-me-ra-bil′e-te, *s.* (*admirabilis*, Lat.) The state or quality of being admirable.

ADMIRABLE, ad′me-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of being admired; having the power to excite agreeable wonder.

ADMIRABLENESS, ad′me-ra-bl-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, ad′me-ra-ble, *ad.* In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, ad′me-ral, *s.* (*amir*, or *emir*, lord or commander, Arabic, and *alios*, belonging to the sea, Gr. *amiral*, Fr.) The chief commander of a fleet,

equivalent to a general in the army; also, any great or capital ship.

The mast of some great *admiral*.—*Milton.*

The *admiral* in which I came.—*Sir R. Hawker's Voyage.*

ADMIRALSHIP, ad'me-ral-ship, *s.* The office or power of an admiral.—Little used.

ADMIRALTY, ad'me-ral-te, *s.* (*amiraulté*, Fr.) The power, or officers, appointed for the management of naval affairs. *Court of Admiralty*, the supreme court for the trial of maritime affairs, held before the lord high admiral, or lord of the admiralty.

ADMIRANCE, ad-mi'rans, *s.* Admiration.—Obsolete.

For so great prowesse, as he there had proved,
Much greater than was ever in her weeting,
With great *admirance* inwardly were moved,
And honour'd him with all that her behoved.—
Spenser.

ADMIRATION, ad-me-ra'shun, *s.* (*admiratio*, Lat.) Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, veneration, love, &c.; a compound emotion excited by something new, rare, great, or excellent; the act of wondering at what is great or beautiful.

ADMIRATIVE, ad'me-ra-tiv, *a.* The point expressive of admiration, surprise, astonishment, or indignation, marked thus (!), is sometimes termed the admirative point.

ADMIRE, ad-mire', *v. a.* (*admiror*, Lat. *ad*, and *miror*, I wonder; *admirer*, Fr.) To regard with high estimation; to regard with love or wondering veneration;—*v. n.* to wonder; to be affected with slight surprise, sometimes followed by *at*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of man would have rested here, and *admired at* his own success.—*Bacon.*

ADMIRED, ad-mi'rd, *part. a.* Regarded with wonder; mingled with pleasures or emotions: sometimes used in a bad sense.

You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most *admir'd* disorder.—*Shaks.*

ADMIRER, ad-mi'rur, *s.* One who regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, ad-mi'ring-le, *ad.* With admiration.

ADMISSIBILITY, ad-mis-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being admissible.

ADMISSIBLE, ad-mis'se-bl, *a.* (*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.) That may be admitted.

ADMISSIBLY, ad-mis'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner that may be admitted.

ADMISSION, ad-mish'shun, *s.* (*admissio*, Lat.) The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance; the power of entering or being admitted; assent to an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved. In the Church of England, the act of a bishop admitting or allowing a clerk to be able or qualified for a cure. *Admission*, in the Kirk of Scotland, is an act of the presbytery of the bounds, admitting a minister to his church, or, as the law expresses it, collating him to his benefice. *Admission-money*, the price of admission to any place or society.

ADMIT, ad-mit', *v. a.* (*admitto*, Lat.) To suffer to enter into a place, office, or into the mind; to allow or grant the truth of.

ADMITTABLE, ad-mit'ta-bl, *a.* That may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, ad-mit'tans, *s.* The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter; the power or right of entering; concession of an opinion; custom or prerogative of being admitted.—Not in use.

Now (Sir John), here is the heart of my purpose. You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great *admittance*.—*Shaks.*

ADMITTER, ad-mit'tur, *s.* The person who admits.

ADMIX, ad-miks', *v. a.* (*admisceo*, Lat.) To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION, ad-miks'tshun, *s.* The union of one body with another, without undergoing any chemical change.

ADMIXTURE, ad-miks'ture, *s.* Different substances mechanically, not chemically, mixed; a mixture.

ADMONISH, ad-mon'ish, *v. a.* (*admoneo*, *ad*, and *moneo*, to teach, Lat.) To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to warn gently.

Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste,
Alike *admonish* not to roam;
These tell me of enjoyment past,
And those of sorrows yet to come.—*Cowper.*

to counsel against evil practices; to put in mind of a fault or duty. In its Latin signification, to inform; to acquaint with; to give notice, as—

Till by the heel and hand *admonished*.—*Burns.*

ADMONISHER, ad-mon'ish-ur, *s.* The person who admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, ad-mon'ish-ment, *s.* Admonition; counsel; gentle reproof.

ADMONITION, ad-mo-nish'un, *s.* (*admonitio*, Lat.) The hint of a fault or duty; gentle reproof; friendly counsel.

ADMONITIONER, ad-mo-nish'un-ur, *s.* A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITIVE, ad-mon'ne-tiv, *a.* Of the nature of an admonition.

ADMONITORY, ad-mon'ne-tur-e, *a.* That admonishes; containing admonition.

ADMORTIZATION, ad-mawr-te-za'shun, *s.* (*ad*, and *mors*, *mortis*, death, Lat.) The act of alienating lands or tenements by permission of the sovereign, or of the lord of the manor, by any guild, corporation, or fraternity.

ADMOVE, ad-moov', *v. a.* To bring one thing to another.—Obsolete.

ADMURMURATION, ad-mur-mur-a'shun, *s.* (*admurmuro*, Lat.) The act of murmuring or whispering to one another.—Obsolete.

ADNA, ad'na, *s.* (*adnatus*, growing or sticking to, Lat.) A genus of the Balani or Barnicles; cup or lozenge-shaped multivalve shells found attached to stones on the sea-coast.

ADNASCENT, ad-na'sent, *a.* (*adnascens*, Lat.) Growing to or upon something else.

ADNATA TUNICA, ad-na'ta tu'ne-ka, *s.* (*adnatus*, growing to, and *tunica*, a tunic, Lat.) In Anatomy, one of the coats of the eye, called also *albuginea*, situated between the sclerotica and conjunctiva: it is sometimes confounded with the latter.

ADNATE, ad'nate, *a.* (*adnatus*, Lat.) Growing to; adherent. In Botany, a leaf is said to be adnate when it adheres to the stems by its surface; likewise stipules when they are attached to the petioles or flower-stalks; also, an anther when adherent to the filament in its whole length. Stereodon adnatus is so called on account of its adhering firmly to the bark of the tree upon which it grows.

ADNOUN, ad'nown, *s.* An adjective.—Which see.

ADNUBILATED, ad-nu-be-la'ted, *a.* (*ad* and *nubila*, a cloud, Lat.) Clouded; darkened.

ADO, a-doo', *s.* (*adoa*, to do, Sax.) Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult; business; more show than the affair is worth.

> We'll keep no great *ado!*—*Shaks.*

ADOLESCENCE, ad-o-les'ens, } *s.* (*adolescens*,
ADOLESCENCY, ad-o-les'sen-se, } Lat.) The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; the prime and flower of youth.

ADOLESCENT, ad-o-les'sent, *a.* Advancing into manhood.

ADONIA, a-do'ne-a, } *s.* A verse consisting of a
ADONIC, a-don'ik, } dactyle and a spondee, so named from the poem which bewailed the death of Adonis being written in that measure.

ADONIAN, a-do'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis.

ADONIS, a-do'nis, *s.* In Mythology, the favourite of Venus, who is said to have been changed by her into an anemone after his death, which was occasioned from a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar while hunting. In Botany, the Pheasant's eye. A genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

ADONISTS, a-do'nists, *s.* (*Adon*, Lord, Heb. and Chal.) A sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the word Jehovah are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it, but that they are vowel points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore taught always to pronounce the word *Adonai*, instead of *Jehovah*.

ADOORS, a-do'rz, *ad.* At the door.—Obsolete.

> If I get *adoors*, not the power o' the country,
> Nor all my aunt's curses, shall disembogue me.—
> *Beau. and Fletcher.*

ADOPT, a-dopt', *v. a.* (*adopto*, *ad* and *opto*, I desire or choose, Lat.) To take a son or daughter of other parents as one's own; to place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else than they have by nature; to embrace any particular method or manner of opinion, conduct, habit, or dress; to select and take, as, which mode will you *adopt?*

ADOPTEDLY, a-dop'ted-le, *ad.* In the manner of adoption.

ADOPTER, a-dop'tur, *s.* He who gives one by choice the rights of a son. *Adopter* or *adapter*, is a large globular vessel, placed, in chemical manipulation, between the retort and the receiver.

ADOPTION, a-dop'shun, *s.* (*adoptio*, Lat.) The act of adopting or taking to one's self what is not native; the taking the child of another as one's own. In Theology, God's taking sinners into his favour and protection; the state of being adopted. *Adoption by arms*, an ancient ceremony of presenting arms to one for his merit or valour, which laid the person under an obligation to defend the giver. *Adoption by baptism*, is the spiritual affinity which is contracted by godfathers and godchildren in the ceremonies. It was introduced into the Greek Church, and afterwards among the ancient Franks. This affinity was supposed to entitle the godchild to a share of the godfather's estate. *Adoption by hair*, was performed by cutting off the hair of a person and giving it to the adoptive father, as in the case of Pope John VIII., who in this manner adopted Boson king of Arles. *Adoption by matrimony*, is the taking the children of a wife or husband by a former marriage into the condition of natural children. This is a practice peculiar to the Germans, but it is not so properly called *adoption*, as *adfiliation*. *Adoption by testament*, is the appointing of a person to be heir by will, on condition of his taking the name, arms, &c., of the adopter.

ADOPTIONIST, a-dop'shun-ist, *s.* One who maintains that Christ was the son of God by adoption only.

ADOPTIVE, a-dop'tiv, *a.* (*adoptivus*, Lat.) Adopted by another; adopting another;—*s.* one who is not a native, but adopted.

ADOR, a'dor, *s.* (Latin.) The wheat used by the ancients in sacrifice.

ADORABLE, a-do'ra-bl, *a.* (French.) That which ought to be adored, or is worthy of adoration.

ADORANT, a-do'rant, *a.* Adorable.—Obsolete.

> He adored and worshipped God, beseechying his excelse, high, and *adorant* majestie, that he would vouchsafe to grant him this or that.—*Grafton.*

ADORABLENESS, a-do'ra-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY, a-do'ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, a-do-ra'shun, *s.* (*adoratio*, Lat.) The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence; homage paid to persons in high station or esteem.

> O ceremony, show me but thy worth.
> What is thy soul, O *adoration?*
> Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form,
> Creating awe and fear in other men?—*Shaks.*

ADORE, a-dore', *v. a.* To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours; to reverence; to honour very highly; to love.

ADOREMENT, a-dore'ment, *s.* Adoration.—Obsolete.

> The literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizards, and beetles.—*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADORER, a-do'rur, *s.* A worshipper; a lover; an admirer.

ADORN, a-dawrn', *v. a.* (*adoro*, Lat.) To dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to decorate; to embellish;—*s.* ornament;

> Her brest all naked as nett yvory,
> Without *adorne* of gold or silver bright.—*Spenser.*

—*a.* adorned.—Obsolete as a noun and adjective.

> Made to *adorn* for thy delight the morn,
> So awful that with honour thou mayst love
> Thy mate.—*Milton.*

ADORNING, a-dawrn'ing, *s.* Ornament.

ADORNMENT, a-dawrn'ment, *s.* Ornament; embellishment; elegance.

ADOSCULATION, a-dos-ku-la'shun, *s.* (*ad*, and *osculatio*, a kissing, Lat.) The impregnation of plants by means of the pollen falling on the stigma.

ADOWN, a-down', *ad.* (*adune*, Sax.) Down, on the ground; from a higher to a lower point;—*prep.* down, towards the ground; from a higher to a lower situation; throughout.

> Her hair
> Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
> *Adown* her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
> And in the jetty curls ten thousand Cupids play'd.—
> *Prior's Solimun.*

> Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,
> Though passing strange indeed the tale,—
> *Percy's Relics.*

ADOXA, a-doks'a, *s.* (*adoxos*, inglorious, Gr.) The

Moschatel, a genus of plants: Order, Saxifragaceæ.

ADPRESSED, ad-prest', *a.* In Botany, applied to leaves when they rise in a direction nearly parallel to the stem, and are close to it.

ADREAD, a-dred', *ad.* (*adræd*, Sax.) In a state of fear; frighted; terrified.—Obsolete.

ADRIATIC, ad-re-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the gulf of Venice;—*s.* the gulf of Venice.

ADRIFT, a-drift', *ad.* (*adrifan*, to drive, Sax.) Floating at random; impelled or moving without direction.

ADROIT, a-droyt', *a.* (French, from *droit*, right, straight.) Dexterous; active; skilful; ingenious.

ADROITLY, a-droyt'le, *ad.* Dexterously.

ADROITNESS, a-droyt'nes, *s.* Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs or mental powers; activity.

ADRY, a-dri', *ad.* (*adrigan*, Sax.) Athirst; thirsty.—Obsolete.

Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?—*Burton's Anat. Melan.*

ADSCITITIOUS, ad-se-tish'us, *a.* (*adscititius*, Lat.) Added; taken to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.

ADSTRICTION, ad-strik'shun, *s.* (*adstrictio*, Lat.) The act of binding together; costiveness; used generally in a medical sense.

ADULARIA, a-du-la're-a, *s.* (Mount Adula in Switzerland, where it is supposed to have been first found.) Moonstone, a semi-transparent or translucent variety of felspar; milk-white, greenish-white, or greyish-white; silvery; opalescent. It consists of silica, 64; alumina, 20; lime, 2; potash, 14: sp. gr. 2.54.

ADULATION, ad-u-la'shun, *s.* (*adulatio*, Lat.) Flattery; high compliment.

ADULATOR, ad'u-lay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A flatterer.

ADULATORY, ad'u-lay-tur-e, *a.* Flattering.

ADULATRESS, ad'u-lay-tres, *s.* A female flatterer.

ADULT, a-dult', *a.* (*adultus*, Lat.) Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness;—*s.* a full-grown person; one arrived at the age of puberty.

ADULTED, a-dul'ted, *part. a.* Completely grown.—Not in use.

We are not *adulted*, but ancient creatures.—*Howell's Letters.*

ADULTER, a-dul'tur, *v. n.* (*adultero*, Lat.) To commit adultery; to pollute; to stain.—Not used.

ADULTERANT, a-dul'ter-ant, *s.* (*adulterans*, Lat.) The person or thing that adulterates.

ADULTERATE, a-dul'ter-ate, *v. n.* (*adultero*, Lat.) To commit adultery;—*v. a.* to corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate; to change the quality of a thing by admixture;—*a.* tainted with the crime of adultery; corrupted by foreign admixture.

ADULTERATELY, a-dul'ter-ate-le, *ad.* In an adulterate manner.

ADULTERATENESS, a-dul'ter-ate-nes, *s.* The state of being adulterate or counterfeit.

ADULTERATION, a-dul-ter-a'shun, *s.* The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign admixture; contamination.

ADULTERER, a-dul'ter-ur, *s.* (*adulter*, Lat.) A man who commits adultery. In Scripture, an idolater.

ADULTERESS, a-dul'ter-es, *s.* A woman guilty of adultery.

ADULTERINE, a-dul'ter-ine, *s.* (*adulterinus*, Lat.) The child of an adulteress; a term of canon law;—*a.* proceeding from adulterous intercourse; spurious.

ADULTEROUS, a-dul'ter-us, *a.* Guilty of adultery; spurious; corrupt. In Scripture, idolatrous; very wicked.

ADULTEROUSLY, a-dul'ter-us-le, *ad.* In an adulterous manner.

ADULTERY, a-dul'ter-e, *s.* (*adulterium*, Lat.) The sin of incontinency in a married person; criminal sexual connection with a married person; adulteration; corruption. In Scripture, apostacy from the true God; idolatry. In Church affairs, the intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the bishop..

ADULTNESS, a-dult'nes, *s.* The state of being an adult.

ADUMBRANT, ad-um'brant, *a.* Having a shadowy or faint resemblance.

ADUMBRATE, ad-um'brate, *v. a.* (*adumbro*; *ad*, and *umbra*, a shade, Lat.) To shadow out; to give a faint likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford to the bodies which they represent.

ADUMBRATION, ad-um-bra'shun, *s.* The act of adumbrating, or giving a faint and shadowy representation. In Heraldry, the shadow only of any figure outlined, and painted of a darker colour than the field.

ADUNATION, ad-u-na'shun, *s.* (*ad*, and *unus*, one, Lat.) Union.—Obsolete.

ADUNCITY, a-dun'se-te, *s.* (*aduncitas*, Lat.) Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

ADUNCOUS, a-dungk'us, *a.* (*aduncus*, Lat.) Crooked; hooked; bent inwards.

ADUNQUE, a-dunk', *a.* Crooked; hooked.

ADURE, a-dure', *v. a.* (Latin.) To burn up; to scorch.—Obsolete.

Doth mellow and not *adure*.—*Bacon.*

ADUST, a-dust', *a.* (*adustus*, Lat.) Burned up; scorched.

Adust complexion.—*Pope.*

ADUSTED, a-dus'ted, *a.* Burnt; scorched; dried by fire.

ADUSTIBLE, a-dus'te-bl, *a.* That may be scorched or burned up.

ADUSTION, a-dus'tshun, *s.* The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

AD UTERUM, ad u'ter-um, *s.* The analogue of the Fallopian tubes in birds, or of the Cornua Uteri in the Mammalia.

ADVANCE, ad-vans', *v. a.* (*avancer*, Fr. *avans*, Arm.) To bring forward; to raise to preferment; to improve; to heighten; to enhance; to raise in price; to grace; to give lustre to; to forward; to accelerate; to offer to the public; to bring into view or notice; to pay beforehand; to supply beforehand; to supply or pay for others in expectation of reimbursment;—*v. n.* to come forward; to make improvement, as, to *advance* in knowledge and virtue;—*s.* the act of coming forward; advancement; promotion; preferment, as, an *advance* in rank; first time, by way of invitation; first step towards an agreement; the act of coming forward as a lover;

Who, though he cannot spell it, wise
Enough to read a lady's eyes,
And well each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*.—*Swift.*

addition in price, as, an *advance* on the cost of goods; an act of invitation; gradual progression; progress

towards perfection; money given beforehand. *Advance ditch*, or *fosse*, in Fortification, a ditch made along the glacis beyond the counterscarp. *Advance guard*, the first division or line of an army. *Advance money*, money paid in advance, in part or in whole. *In advance*, in part; before; also, beforehand; before an equivalent is received, or when one partner has furnished more than his proportion.

ADVANCED, ad-vanst', *a.* Having reached the decline of life, as, an *advanced* age.

ADVANCEMENT, ad-vans'ment, *s.* The act of moving forward; the act of advancing another; improvement; promotion in rank or excellence; settlement on a wife or jointure; provision made by a parent for a child by a gift of property, during the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled after the parent's death.

ADVANCER, ad-van'sur, *s.* One who advances or comes forward; a promotion of anything; a forwarder. Among Sportsmen, a start or branch of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm.

ADVANCIVE, ad-van'siv, *a.* Having a tendency to advance or promote.

ADVANTAGE, ad-van'taje, *s.* (*avantage*, Fr.) Favourable circumstances; superiority gained by stratagem or unlawful means; opportunity; convenience; superior excellence; gain; profit; overplus; preponderance on the side of the comparison. *Advantage-ground*, ground or position that affords superiority of annoyance or resistance;—*v. a.* to benefit; to promote; to bring forward; to advance the interests of.

ADVANTAGEABLE, ad-van'taje-a-bl, *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful.

ADVANTAGED, ad-van'tayjd, *a.* Possessed of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ad-van-ta'jus, *a.* Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ad-van-ta'jus-le, *ad.* Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ad-van-ta'jus-nes, *s.* The quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

ADVECTITIOUS, ad-vek-tish'us, *a.* (*advectitius*, Lat.) Brought from another place. In Botany, applied to anything not in the ordinary course of nature, as when leaves appear where they are not wont to grow, or, as in the roots of the Banana-tree, which are sent down from the branches.

ADVENE, ad-vene', *v. n.* (*advenio; ad*, and *venio*, I come, Lat.) To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever *advenes* to act itself.—*Ayliffe.*

ADVENIENT, ad-vene'yent, *a.* (*adveniens*, Lat.) Advening; coming from outward causes; superadded.

ADVENT, ad'vent, *s.* (*adventus; ad*, and *venio*, I come, Lat.) The time appointed by the church as a preparation for the celebration of the advent of the Saviour, commencing four weeks previous to, and lasting till, Christmas.

ADVENTIVE, ad-ven'tiv, *s.* Adventitious; the person or thing that comes from without.—Not used.

ADVENTITIOUS, ad-ven-tish'us, *a.* (*adventitius*, Lat.) That which advenes, is intrinsically added, and not essentially inherent. Applied, in Anatomy, to false membranes.

ADVENTITIOUSLY, ad-ven-tish'us-le, *ad.* Accidentally.

ADVENTRY, ad'ven-tre, *s.* An enterprise; an undertaking.—Old word.

Act a brave work, call it thy last *adventry*.—
Ben Jonson.

ADVENTUAL, ad-ven'tu-al, *a.* Relating to the advent.

ADVENTURE, ad-ven'ture, *s.* (French.) An enterprise; an accident; a hazard; a chance; an event of which we have no direction. A *bill of adventure*, a writing signed by a person who takes goods on board his ship wholly at the risk of the owner;—*v. n.* to try the chance; to dare;—*v. a.* to put into the power of chance; to risk; to hazard.

ADVENTURER, ad-ven'tu-rur, *s.* (*adventurier*, Fr.) One who seeks occasions of hazard, or puts himself at the mercy of chance.

ADVENTUREFUL, ad-ven'ture-fŭl, *a.* Given to adventures; full of enterprise.

ADVENTURESOME, ad-ven'ture-sum, *a.* Adventurous.—A vulgar word.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ad-ven'ture-sum-nes, *s.* The quality of being enterprising.

ADVENTUROUS, ad-ven'tu-rus, *a.* Disposed for adventures; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, ad-ven'tu-rus-le, *ad.* Hazardously; courageously; daringly.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, ad-ven'tu-rus-nes, *s.* The act or quality of being adventurous.

ADVERB, ad'verb, *s.* (*adverbium*, Lat.) In Grammar, a word joined to a verb, an adjective, or other adverb, to express some quality, manner, or circumstance connected with it, as, he runs *swiftly*, he is *seriously* ill, he lives *honestly*.

ADVERBIAL, ad-ver'be-al, *a.* Having the nature of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ad-ver'be-al-le, *ad.* In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ad-ver'sa-bl, *a.* (from *adverse*.) Contrary to; opposite to.

ADVERSARIA, ad-ver-sa're-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a commonplace-book; a note-book.

ADVERSARIOUS, ad-ver-sa're-us, *a.* Adverse; opposed; opposite to.—*Webster.*

ADVERSARY, ad'ver-sa-re, *s.* (*adversarius*, Lat.) An opponent; an antagonist; an enemy;—*a.* opposed; opposite to; adverse, as an *adversary* suit, that is, one in which there is an opposing party, in distinction from an application in law or equity, to which no opposition is made.

ADVERSATIVE, ad-ver'sa-tiv, *a.* (*adversativus*, Lat. *adversatif*, Fr.) In Grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety. The drug is bitter *but* useful. *But* is an adversative conjunction, when denoting opposition.

ADVERSE, ad'vers, *a.* (*adversus*, from *adverto*, to turn to or from, Lat.) Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; counteracting; opposite; opposing;

The king's name is a tower of strength,
Which they upon the *adverse* party want.—*Shaks.*

acting contrary to, or in another direction, as *adverse* winds. In Botany, placed in opposition to; turned from, as an *adverse* leaf, which has its margin turned towards the stem;—*v. a.* to thwart; to affect.—Obsolete as a verb.

With that he pulleth up his head,
And made right a glad visage,
And said how that was a presage,
Touchende to that other Perse,
Of that fortune him shulde *adverse*.—*Gower.*

ADVERSELY, ad-vers'le, *ad.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; in a manner contrary to wish.

ADVERSENESS, ad-vers'nes, *s.* Opposition.

ADVERSITY, ad-ver'se-te, *s.* (*adversité*, Fr.) Affliction; calamity; misfortune; misery.

ADVERT, ad-vert', *v. n.* (*adverto*, from *ad*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To attend to; to regard; to observe;—*v. a.* to regard; to advise; to consider attentively.

> So though the soul, the time she *advert*
> The body's passions, takes herself to die.—
> *More's Song of the Soul.*

> I can no more; but in my name *advert*,
> All earthly power beware the tyrant's heart.—
> *Mir. for Mag.*

ADVERTENCE, ad-ver'tens, } *s.* (*advertance*, Fr.)
ADVERTENCY, ad-ver'ten-se, } Attention; regard; heedfulness; consideration.

ADVERTENT, ad-ver'tent, *a.* Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

ADVERTISE, ad-ver-tize', *v. a.* (*avertir*, Fr *avertiza*, Arm. *ad*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To inform another; to give intelligence of; to give public intimation of, by advertisement in the public prints or otherwise.

ADVERTISEMENT, ad-ver'tiz-ment, *s.* (*advertissement*, Fr.) Especial notice given in a newspaper or public print; legal notification; intelligence; information; admonition.

> 'Tis all men's office to speak patience
> To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
> But no man's virtue or sufficiency
> To be so moral, when he shall endure
> The like himself. Therefore, give me no counsel,
> My griefs are louder than *advertisement*.—*Shaks.*

ADVERTISER, ad-ver-ti'zur, *s.* (*advertiseur*, Fr.) One who advertises a matter; a paper in which advertisements appear.

ADVERTISING, ad-ver-ti'zing, *part. a.* Giving intelligence; containing advertisements.

ADVESPERATE, ad-ves'pe-rate, *v. n.* (*ad*, and *vespero*, Lat.) To draw towards the evening.—Not used.

ADVICE, ad-vise', *s.* (*avis*, Fr.) Counsel, or opinion recommended as worthy of being followed; friendly instruction; reflection; prudent consideration; consultation; deliberation. In Commerce, information given by one merchant or banker to another, by letter, as to bills or drafts made upon him, with particulars as to date or sight, the sum to whom payable, &c. *Advice-boat*, a vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVIGILATE, ad-vij'e-late, *v. n.* (*advigilo*, Lat.) To watch diligently.—Not used.

ADVISABLE, ad-vi'za-bl, *a.* Prudent; fit to be advised; expedient; open to advice.

ADVISABLENESS, ad-vi'za-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being advisable; fitness; propriety.

ADVISE, ad-vize', *v. a.* (*aviser*, Fr.) To counsel; to inform; to make acquainted with anything;—*v. n.* to consult; to consider; to deliberate.

ADVISED, ad-vi'zd, *part. a.* Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise; performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

ADVISEDLY, ad-vi'zed-le, *ad.* Prudently; deliberately.

ADVISEDNESS, ad-vi'zed-nes, *s.* Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ad-vize'ment, *s.* (French.) Counsel; information.—Obsolete.

ADVISER, ad-vi'zur, *s.* One who advises or gives counsel; a counseller.

ADVISING, ad-vi'zing, *s.* Counsel; advice.

> Fasten your ear on my *advisings*.—*Shaks.*

ADVISORY, ad-vi'zur-e, *a.* Having the power or tendency to advise.

ADVOCACY, ad'vo-ka-se, *s.* The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology; judicial pleading.

ADVOCATE, ad'vo-kate, *v. a.* (*advoco*, Lat. *avoca*, Fr.) To plead for; to support; to vindicate; to defend;—*s.* (*advocatus*, Lat.) a lawyer who pleads at the bar of a court of judicature; he who pleads any cause in whatever manner, as a controversialist or vindicator. *Faculty of advocates*, in Scotland, a society of eminent lawyers who practise in the supreme courts. The *lord advocate*, in Scotland, the principal crown lawyer or prosecutor in criminal cases. *Judge advocate*, in courts martial, the person who manages the prosecution.

ADVOCATESHIP, ad'vo-kate-ship, *s.* The office of an advocate.

> Leave your *advocateship*,
> Except that we shall call you Orator Fly.—*Ben Jonson.*

ADVOCATESS, ad'vo-kay-tes, *s.* A female advocate.

> God hath provided us with an *advocatess*, who is gentle and sweet, &c., and many such other dogmas, propositions.—*Bp. Taylor.*

The older synonym, *advocatrice*, is used by Sir Thomas Elyot.

ADVOCATION, ad-vo-ka'shun, *s* The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

> My *advocation* is not now in tune.—*Shaks.*

Bill of advocation, in Scottish Law, a written application to a superior court, to call an action before them from an inferior court. The order from the superior court is called a *letter of advocation*.

ADVOLATION, ad-vo-la'shun, *s.* (*advolvo*, Lat.) The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION, ad-vo-lu'shun, *s.* (French; *advolutio*, Lat.) A rolling towards something.

ADVOUTREH, ad-vow'trur, *s.* An adulterer.—Obsolete.

ADVOUTRESS, ad-vow'tres, *s.* An adulteress.—Obsolete.

ADVOUTROUS, ad-vow'trus, *a.* Adulterous.—Obsolete.

ADVOUTRY, ad-vow'tre, *s.* Adultery.—Obsolete.

ADVOW, ad-vow', *v. a* To affirm; to vow to.—Obsolete.

ADVOWEE, ad-vow-e', *s.* One who has the right of advowson; the advocate of a church or religious house.

ADVOWSON, ad-vow'sun, *s.* In Common Law, the right to present to a benefice, termed, in Canon Law, *Jus Patronatis*, the right of patron. *Advowsons* are of three kinds—*presentative*, when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative*, when the bishop is the patron, and institutes or collates his clerk by a single act.

ADYNAMIA, a-de-na'me-a, } *s.* (*a.* priv. and *dynamis*,
ADYNAMY, a-din'a-me, } power, Gr.) Diminution of the vital powers; debility; impotence; prostration of the action of the senses, and of the muscular system.

ADYNAMIC, a-de-nam'ik, *a.* Weak; destitute of strength.

ADYSETON, ad-e-se'ton, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A

genus of plants, consisting of small evergreen herbs or subshrubs, with yellow flowers: Order, Cruciferæ.

ADYTUM, ad'e-tum, *s.* (*adytos*, Gr.) The inner or sacred place of a heathen temple, into which none but the initiated durst enter the place of the oracle; a vestry.

ADZE, adz, *s.* (*adese*, Sax. formerly written *addice* in English.) A cutting instrument, used for chopping a horizontal surface of timber.

Æ, a diphthong used in words derived from the Latin and Greek. It has the sound of *e*, with which it is often replaced in the commencement of words. It answers to the Greek *ai*.

ÆCIDIUM, e-sid'e-um, *s.* (*aikion*, a wheel, and *eidos*, like, Gr. from the form of the pustules.) A genus of Fungi, found as small membranous bags on the bark and leaves of trees.

ÆDELE, e'de-le, *s.* (Latin.) A Roman civic magistrate, whose office was to see that the houses, streets, and temples were kept in proper repair.

ÆDES, e'des, *s.* (Latin.) An inferior kind of ancient temple, consecrated to some deity.

ÆDILITE, e'de-lite, *s.* (*aidoios*, modesty, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a light-grey striated appearance; a silicate of alumina: found in Sweden.

ÆDOIOGRAPHY, e-do-e-og'graf-e, *s.* (*aidoia*, organs of generation, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A description of the organs of generation.

ÆDOIOTOMY, e-do-e-ot'o-me, *s.* (*aidoia*, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) Dissection of the organs of generation.

ÆDOITES, e-do-i'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the organs of generation.

ÆGAGRAPILUS, e-ga-grap'e-lus, *s.* (*aix*, a goat, *pilos*, a ball of hair, Gr.) A concretionary hairy ball, found occasionally in the stomachs of ruminating animals.

ÆGERIDEÆ, e-jer-id'e-e, *s.* (*aix*, a goat, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) The Hornets, a family of Lepidopterous insects, the grubs of which feed on the currant and other berry-bearing bushes.

ÆGIALITES, e-je-a-li'tes, *s.* (*aigialos*, a beach, Gr.) A name given by Vieillot to a family of wading-birds, comprehending those which live on the banks of streams.

ÆGICERAS, e-jis'er-as, *s.* (*aix*, a goat, and *keras*, a horn, Gr. from the form of the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrsineaceæ.

ÆGILOPS, e'je-lops, *s.* (*aigilops*, goat-eyed, Gr.) A sore immediately under the inner angle of the eye, so named from goats being supposed subject to the disease; a genus of the Graminaceæ, called Hardgrass.

ÆGINETIA, e-je-ne'she-a, *s.* (named in memory of Paul Æginette, a physician who flourished in the 7th century.) A genus of plants, natives of India: Order, Orobanchaceæ.

ÆGIPHILA, e-gif'e-la, *s.* (*aix*, a goat, and *philos*, dear, Gr.) Goat's Friend, a genus of West Indian plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

ÆGIS, e'jis, *s.* (Latin.) A shield; properly the shield of Jupiter, so named from its having been covered with the skin of the goat Amalthea.

ÆGITHALES, e-jith'a-les, *s.* A name given by C. Bonaparte to a family of Passarine birds which feed on bees.

ÆGLE, e'gle, *s.* (Ægle, one of the Hesperides.) The Bengal Quince: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

ÆGOCHLOA, e-gok'lo-a, *s.* (*aix*, a goat, and *chloa*, grass, Gr. from some of the species being fetid.) A genus of plants: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

ÆGOPODIUM, e-go-po'de-um, *s.* (*aix*, a goat, and *podion*, a little foot, Gr.) Goat-weed, a genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceæ.

ÆGOPOGON, e-go-po'gon, *s.* (*aix*, a goat, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ÆGYPTIACUM, e-jip-ti'a-kum, *s.* An ointment, consisting of verdigris, powdered alum, vinegar, treacle, and sulphuric acid.

ÆIPATHY, e-ip'a-*the*, *s.* (*aei*, always, and *pathos*, a passion, Gr.) Continued passion.

ÆL, EAL, or AL, in compound names, signify all or altogether, as in Ælwin, a complete conqueror; Albert, all-illustrious; Ælf, implies assistance; Ælfwin, is victorious; and Ælfwold, an auxiliary governor.

ÆOLIAN, e-o'le-an, *a.* (*Æolus*, the god of the winds, Lat.) Pertaining to the winds. *Æolian harp*, a stringed instrument, which yields agreeable sounds when acted on by a current of air. In Prosody, *Æolian verse*, a kind of verse consisting of an iambus or spondee; then of two anapests separated by a long syllable.

ÆOLIPILE, e-o'le-pile, *s.* (*Æolus*, and *pila*, a ball, Gr.) An instrument used in showing how water may be converted into steam, consisting of a hollow ball and a slender tube.

ÆOLIST, e'o-list, *s.* (*Æolus.*) A pretender to inspiration.

ÆOLLANTHUS, e-ol-lan'*thus*, *s.* (*aiollo*, I vary, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Verbenaceæ.

AERANTHIS, ay-er-an'*this*, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Orchidaceæ.

AERATE, a'er-ate, *v. a.* (*aer*, air, Gr.) To impregnate a liquid with carbonic acid.

AERIAL, ay-e're-al, *a.* (*aerius*, Lat.) Pertaining to the air; consisting of air; living in the air; high, elevated. In Painting, the secondary objects, as seen through the medium of the atmosphere, are so termed. *Aerial perspective*, that branch of perspective which treats of the relative diminution of the colours of bodies, in proportion to their distance from the eye.

AERIAN, ay-e're-ans, *s.* In Church History, a branch of Arians, named from Aerius, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

AERIDES, a'er-e-dis, *s.* (*aer*, air, Gr.) Air-plant. A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

AERIE, e're, *s.* (*airie*, Fr.) A nest of eagles, hawks, or other birds of prey.

AERIFEROUS, ayr-if'er-us, *a.* (*aer*, air, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Containing air, applied to those vesicles which characterize certain Fuci, and enable them to swim on the surface of the water. Applied in Zoology to the bronchial vessels.

AERIFICATION, ayr-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of becoming air; the state of being filled with air; the act of becoming air, or changing from a liquid or solid into an aeriform state.

AERIFORM, ayr'e-fawrm, *a.* Resembling or partaking of the nature of air.

AERIFY, ayr'e-fi, *v. a.* To combine with air; to infuse air into; to fill with air.

AERODYNAMICS, ayr-o-di-nam'iks, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) The science which treats of the properties of air in motion.

Aerognosy, ayr-og'no-se, *s.* (*aerognosie*, Fr. from *aer*, and *gnosis*, knowledge, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of the properties of air, and of the part it performs in the operations of nature.

Aerography, ayr-og'gra-fe, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A description of the air or atmosphere.

Aerohydrous, ayr'o-hi-drus, *a.* (*aerohydre*, Fr. from *aer*, air, and *hydor*, water, Gr.) Applied to minerals which contain water in their cavities.

Aerolite, ayr'o-lite, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A meteoric stone; a stone which falls from the atmosphere under certain circumstances, which has given origin to a number of unsatisfactory conjectures as to their cause or origin.

Aerological, ayr-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

Aerologist, ayr-ol'o-jist, *s.* One who is versed in aerology.

Aerology, ayr-ol'o-je, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise upon the air in general, and its properties.

Aeromancy, ayr'o-man-se, *s.* (*aeromancie*, Fr. from *aer*, air, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) The act of divining by the state of the atmosphere.

Aerometer, ayr-om'e-tur, *s.* (*aerometre*, Fr. from *aer*, air, and *metron*, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the density of the air.

Aerometry, ayr-om'e-tre, *s.* (*aerometrie*, Fr.) That part of physics which treats of the density and expansion of the air, and the means of measuring it.

Aeronaut, ayr'o-nawt, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *nautes*, a sailor, Gr.) One who sails through the air in a balloon.

Aeronautics, ayr-o-naw'tiks, *s.* The art of aerial suspension, or of making and guiding balloons.

Aeronautism, ayr'o-nawt-izm, *s.* The practice of ascending and floating in the air in balloons.

Aerophobia, ayr-o-fo'be-a, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *phobio*, I fear, Gr.) The dread of air; a symptom of hydrophobia.

Aerophyte, ayr'o-fite, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) An air-plant; a plant which draws its nourishment exclusively from the atmosphere.

Aeroscopy, ayr-os'ko-pe, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *skopos*, an inspector, Gr.) The observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.

Aerostat, ayr'o-stat, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *statikos*, causing to stand, Gr.) A machine or vessel for sustaining weights in air.

Aerostatic, ayr-o-stat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to aerostation.

Aerostatics, ayr-o-stat'iks, *s.* That part of physics which examines the laws of the equilibrium of the air and other gaseous bodies.

Aerostation, ayr-os-ta'shun, *s.* Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, or guiding balloons in the atmosphere.

Æruca, e'rū-a, *s.* (from *eroûd*, its Arabic name.) A genus of plants: Order, Amarantaceæ.

Æruginous, e-ru'je-nus, *a.* Of the nature or colour of verdigris.

Ærugo, e-ru'go, *s.* (Latin.) Verdigris, sub-acetate of copper. English verdigris is a spurious kind, in which the sulphate of copper and the acetate of lead are substituted.

Æschynanthus, es-ke-nan'thus, *s* (*aischynomai*, I am modest, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of twining parastic plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.

Æschynomene, es-ke-no'me-ne, *s.* (*aischynomai*, I am modest, Gr. from one of the species being sensitive.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

Æsculus, es'ku-lus, *s.* (a name given by Pliny to a kind of oak which had an eatable nut, derived from *esca*, nourishment, Gr.) Horse-chesnut. A genus of plants, consisting of trees: Order, Sapindaceæ.

Æsthetics, es-*thet*'iks, *s.* (*aesthetikos*, perceptible, Gr.) The faculty of perceiving by means of the sense; the faculty of judging and reasoning exclusively from ascertained phenomena. The term has been applied by certain German writers to a branch of philosophy, the object of which is a philosophical theory of the beautiful, as applied to poetry and the fine arts.

Æsthna, es*th*'na, *s.* A genus of Dragon-flies, remarkable for their wings continuing outspread while in a state of rest.

Æstival.—See Estival.

Æstive, es'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to the summer.

I must also show how they are likewise engendered out of the dust of the earth by warme, *æstive*, and summer showers, whose life is short, and there is no use for them. —*Topsell's History of Serpents.*

Æstus Volaticus, e'stus vol-at'e-kus, *s.* (*æstus*, heat, and *volo*, I fly, Lat.) A term applied to transient heats or erythema of the face.

Æther.—See Ether.

Æthionema, e-*the*-o-ne'-ma, *s.* (*aitho*, I scorch, and *nema*, a filament, Gr. in allusion to the tawney or sunburnt tinge of the stamens.) A genus of plants: Order, Cruciferæ.

Æthonia, e-*tho*'ne-a, *s.* (*æthon*, one of Phœbus's horses.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

Æthops.—See Ethops.

Æthrioscope, *eth*'re-o-skope, *s.* (*aithrios*, clear, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the relative degrees of cold, produced by the pulsations from a clear sky.

Æthusa, e-*thu*'za, *s.* (*aithusso*, I warm or kindle, Gr.) A genus of umbelliferous plants, one of which, E. cynapium or Fool's-parsley, is highly poisonous.

Ætiology, et-e-ol'o-je, *s.* (*aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of Pathology which has for its object the doctrine or knowledge of the causes of diseases.

Ætites, e-ti'tis, *s.* (*aetos*, an eagle, Gr.) Eaglestone, a variety of ironstone, formed of concentric or subconcentric layers, round a nucleus, which is often loose, and makes a noise when shaken.

Ætobatis, e-to-ba'tis, *s.* (*aetos*, an eagle, and *batis*, the bramble, Gr.) The Eagle Rays, a genus of skate fishes with long thorny tails.

Affa, af'fa, *s.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce.

Afar, a-fär', *ad.* (*a* and *far*, Sax.) At a great distance; to or from a great distance; *afar off*, remotely distant. In Scripture, figuratively, estranged in affection; alienated;

My kinsmen stand *afar* off.—*Ps.* xxxviii.

not belonging to the visible church.

Ye who sometimes were *afar* off, are made nigh by the blood of Christ.—*Eph.* ii.

Afeard, a-feerd', *part. a.* (*afærde*, Sax.) Frighted, terrified, afraid.—Obsolete.

But tell me, Hall, art thou not horribly *afeard*?—*Shaks.*

Afer, a'fer, *s.* (Latin.) The south-west wind.

Notus and *Afer* bleak with thunderous clouds.—*Milton.*

AFFABILITY, af-fa-bil'e-te, *s.* (*affabilité*, Fr.) Easiness of manners; civility; condescension. Used commonly with respect to superiors.

AFFABLE, af'fa-bl, *a.* (French, from *affabilis*, Lat.) Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant; benign; mild; favourable.

AFFABLENESS, af'fa-bl-nes, *s.* Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY, af'fa-ble, *ad.* In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

AFFABROUS, af'fa-brus, *a.* (*affabre*, Fr.) Skilfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner.

AFFABULATION, af-fab-u-la'shun, *s.* (*affabulatio*, Lat.) The moral of a fable.

AFFAIR, af-fare', *s.* (*affaire*, Fr.) Business; something to be managed or transacted. In Military language, a partial engagement; a rencounter; also a duel; an *affair* of honour, absurdly so called. In the plural, it denotes transactions in general, as human affairs; church affairs; the affairs of the state.

AFFAMISH, af-fam'ish, *v. a.* (*affamer*, Fr.) To starve.

My love-*affamished* heart.—*Spenser.*
The *affamishing* of others.—*Bp. Hall.*

AFFAMISHMENT, af-fam'ish-ment, *s.* Starvation.

AFFEAR, af-feer' *v. a.* (*afæran*, Sax.) To frighten. —Obsolete.

Each trembling leaf, and whistling wind they heare,
As ghastly bug does greatly them *affeare*.—*Spenser.*

AFFECT, af-fekt', *v. a.* (*affecter*, Fr. from *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.) To act upon; to produce effects in the same thing; to move the passions; to aim at; to endeavour; to lend to; to endeavour after; to be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to make a show of something; to study the appearance of anything with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner; to tend to, by natural affinity or disposition, as the drops of a fluid *affect* a spherical form; judicially, to convict of some crime.

AFFECTATION, af-fek-ta'shun, *s.* (*affectatio*, Lat.) An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; an artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence; affectation; fondness. —Obsolete in the last sense.

AFFECTED, af-fek'ted, *part. a.* Moved; touched in the feelings; excited; internally disposed or inclined; studied with overmuch care, or with hypocritical appearance; full of affectation; given to false show.

AFFECTEDLY, af-fek'ted-le, *ad.* In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality; studiously; with laboured intention.

AFFECTEDNESS, af-fek'ted-nes, *s.* The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTIBILITY, af-fek-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of being affectible.

AFFECTIBLE, af-fek'te-bl. *a.* That may be affected.

AFFECTION, af-fek'shun, *s.* (French.) The state of being affected—(not used in this sense); passion of any kind; a bent of mind toward a particular object; goodwill; love; zealous attachment; desire; inclination; state of the mind in general.

There grows
In my most ill-composed *affection*, such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.—*Shaks.*

attribute. In Pathology, a disease, or any morbid state of the body, as a hysteric *affection*.

AFFECTIONATE, af-fek'shun-ate, *a.* Full of affection; fond; warm-hearted; zealous, proceeding from affection, indicating love; benevolent; tender; inclined to; warmly attached.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *affectionate* of old to the war of France.—*Bacon.*

AFFECTIONATELY, af-fek'shun-ate-le, *ad.* With affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, af-fek'shun-ate-nes, *s.* Fondness; goodwill; affection.

AFFECTIONED, af-fek'shund, *a.* Disposed; having an affection of heart.

Be ye kindly *affectioned* one to another.—*Rom.* xii.

affected; conceited.—Obsolete in these senses.

An *affectioned* ass, that cons stole without book, and utters it by great swaths.—*Shaks.*

AFFECTIVE, af-fek'tiv, *a.* That affects or excites emotion; suited to affect.

AFFECTIVELY, af-fek'tiv-le, *ad.* In an affective or impressive manner.

AFFECTOR, AFFECTER, af-fek'tur, *s.* One who imitates a fashion; one who assumes.

The Jesuits, *affectors* of superiority.—*Sir E. Sandys.*
A just *affecter* of thy faith.—*Beau. & Flet.*

AFFECTUOSITY, af-fek-tu-os'e-te, *s.* (*affectuositas*, Lat.) Passionateness.

AFFECTUOUS, af-fek'tu-us, *a.* (*affectueux*, old Fr.) Full of passion.—A word seldom used.

AFFEER, af-feer', *v. a.* (*affier*, to set, Fr.) To confirm; (*afferer*, to assist, Fr.) in Law, to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum, or to reduce a general amercement to a sum certain, according to the circumstances of the case.

AFFEERER, AFFEEROR, af-fe'rur, *s.* A person appointed in court leets, &c., upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults, arbitrarily punishable, and having no express penalty set down by statute.—*Cowel.*

AFFEERMENT, af-feer'ment, *s.* The act of affeering or assessing an amercement, according to the circumstances of the case.

AFFETTO, AFFETTUOSO, af-fet'to, af-fet-tu-o'so, *a.* (Italian.) A term in Music, denoting that the strain to be sung or played is to be done in a slow, tender manner.

AFFIANCE, af-fi'ans, *s.* (French.) A marriage contract; trust; confidence; sincere reliance; trust in the Divine promises and protection;—*v. a.* to betroth or bind any one by promise to marriage: to give confidence.

Affianced in my faith.—*Pope.*

AFFIANCER, af-fi'an-sur, *s.* He who makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFICHE, af-feesh', *s.* (French.) A placard.

AFFIDATION, AFFIDATURE, af-fe-da'shun, *s.* (*affido*, Lat.) Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, af-fe-da'vit, *s.* (*pret.* of *affido*, low Lat.) A declaration on oath; an oath in writing, or a declaration to the truth; an oath is sworn before a person legally qualified to administer an oath.

AFFIED, af-fide', *part. a.* Joined by contract; affianced.

AFFILE, af-file', *v. a.* (*affiler*, Fr. and Dan.) To polish.—Obsolete.

He must preche and well *affile* his tongue.—*Chaucer.*

AFFILIATE, af-fil'e-ate, *v. a.* (*affilier*, Fr. from *ad* and *filius*, a son, Lat.) To adopt: to receive in a

family a son; to receive in a society a member, and initiate him into its mysteries, plans, or intrigues.

Affiliation, af-fil-e-a'shun, *s.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

Affinage, af'fin-aje, *s.* (French.) The act of refining metals; the process by which metals are obtained in a state of purity.

Affined, a-fi'nd, *a.* (*affinis*, Lat.) Joined in affinity; related to another.

If partially affin'd or leagued in office.—*Shakz.*

Affinity, af-fin'e-te, *s.* (*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.) Relationship by marriage; opposed to consanguinity or relation by birth; relation to; connection with; resemblance to. In Zoology and Botany, the relation of one animal to another. In Chemistry, the power by which the atoms of different substances are attracted to each other in the production of chemical compounds; electric attraction. In Botany, the relation which *natural* orders bear to each other, as regards structure, external or internal, of the plants they embrace.

Affirm, af-ferm', *v. n.* (*affirmo*, Lat.) To declare solemnly; to aver; to maintain as true; to tell confidently;—*v. a.* to declare positively; to ratify or establish.

Affirmable, af-ferm'a-bl, *a.* That may be affirmed.

Affirmably, af-ferm'a-ble, *ad.* In a way capable of affirmation.

Affirmance, af-ferm'mans, *s.* Confirmation; declaration; opposed to repeal.

Affirmant, af-ferm'mant, *s.* The person who affirms; a declarer.

Affirmation, af-fer-ma'shun, *s.* (*affirmatio*, Lat.) The act of affirming or declaring; confirmation; ratification; the position affirmed. In Law, the solemn declaration made by Quakers and Moravians in cases where an oath is required from others; false affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury.

Affirmative, af-ferm'a-tiv, *a.* That affirms; declaratory of what exists; that can or may be affirmed; confirmation; ratifying; positive; dogmatical;—*s.* that which contains an affirmation.

Affirmatively, af-ferm'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

Affirmer, af-fer'mur, *s.* The person who affirms or declares anything positively.

Affix, af-fiks', *v. a.* (*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.) To unite to the end; to subjoin; to annex; to attach, unite, or connect with;—*s.* a syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

Affixion, af-fik'shun, *s.* The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.—Seldom used.

Afflation, af-fla'shun, *s.* (*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.) The act of breathing upon anything.

Afflatus, af-fla'tus, *s.* (Latin.) A blast or breath of wind; communication of the power of prophecy; inspiration.

Afflict, af-flikt', *v. a.* (*afflicto*, *afflictum*, Lat.) To put to pain; to grieve; to torment; to harass; to overthrow.

Afflicted, af-flik'ted, *a.* Suffering grief or pain; tormented; overthrown.

There rest, if any rest can harbour there;
And reassembling our *afflicted* Powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend
Our enemy.—*Milton.*

Afflictedness, af-flik'ted-nes, *s.* The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

Afflicter, af-flik'tur, *s.* One who afflicts; a tormentor.

Afflicting, af-flik'ting, *a.* Grievous; distressing, as an *afflicting* dispensation.

Afflictingly, af-flik'ting-le, *ad* In an afflicting or oppressive manner.

Affliction, af-flik'shun, *s.* The state of pain or sorrow; calamity; the state of being sorrowful; misery; distress; torment.

Afflictive, af-flik'tiv, *a.* Causing affliction; painful; tormenting.

Afflictively, af-flik'tiv-le, *ad.* Painfully; in a state of torment.

Affluence, af'flu-ens, } *s.* (*affluentia*, Lat.) The
Affluency, af'flu-en-se, } act of flowing to any place; concourse;

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles into Spain, after the voice of the prince being there had been noised.—*Wotton.*

exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Affluent, af'flu-ent, *a.* (French, from *affluens*, Lat.) Flowing to any part, as, the *affluent* blood; abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

Affluently, af'flu-ent-le, *ad.* In an affluent manner; in abundance.

Affluentness, af'flu-ent-nes, *s.* The quality of being affluent.

Afflux, af'fluks, *s.* (*affluxus*, Lat.) The act of flowing to, or that which flows to, as an *afflux* of blood to the head; affluence; that which flows to another place.

Affluxion, af-fluk'shun, *s.* (*affluxio*, Lat.) The act of flowing to; that which flows to.

Afforage, af'fo-raje, *s.* (French, from *afforer*, to value.) A duty paid in France to the proprietor of a district, for permission to sell wine, &c., within his superiority.

Afforcement, a-forse'ment, *s.* (*ad* and *force.*) In old charters, a fortress; a fortification.

Afford, af-forde', *v. a.* To yield; to produce; to be able to sell at a certain price; to be able to bear expenses.

Afforest, af-for'est, *v. a.* (*afforestare*, Lat.) To turn ground into a forest.

Afforestation, af-for-res-ta'shun, *s.* The act of converting ground into a forest.

Affranchise, af-fran'shiz, *v. a.* (*affranchir*, Fr.) To make free.

Affranchisement, af-fran'shiz-ment, *s.* (*affranchissement*, Fr.) The act of making free.

Affrap, af-frap', *v. n.* (*affrappare*, Ital.) To strike; to make a blow.

I have been trained up in warlike stowre,
To lossen spear and shield, and to *affrap*
The warlike rider.—*Spenser.*

Affray, af-fra', *v. a.* (*affrayer*, Fr.) To fright; to terrify—(obsolete);

Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*.—*Spenser.*

—*s.* a tumultuous assault; a battle; tumult; confusion.

The general *affrays* and bloodsheds of the world.—*Bp. Hall.*

Affreight, af-frate', *v. a.* To hire a ship for the transportation of goods.

Affreighter, af-fra'tur, *s.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods.

Affreightment, af-frate'ment, *s.* The act of having a ship for the transportation of goods,

together; union of parts; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

AGGLUTINATIVE, ag-glu'tin-ay-tiv, *a.* Tending to unite, or cause adhesion.

AGGRACE, ag-grase', *v. a.* (*ad* and *gratia*, Lat.) To favour—(obsolete);

She granted and that knight so much *aggrac't*,
That she him taught celestiall discipline,
And open'd his dull eyes, that light mote in them shine.
—*Spenser.*

—*s.* kindness; favour.

So goodly purpose they together fond
Of kindnesse and of curteous *aggrace*.—*Spenser.*

AGGRANDIZATION, ag-gran-de-za'shun, *s.* (from Aggrandize.) The act of aggrandizing.

AGGRANDIZE, ag'gran-dize, *v. a.* (*agrander*, Fr. from *ad* and *grandis*, supposed by Vossius to be from *granum*, a grain, Lat. which etymology he illustrates by the application of *grandis*, to *fruges frumentum*, i. e. to the whole product or accumulation of grain.) Literally, to accumulate in large heaps; to make great; to enlarge; to magnify; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank;—*v. n.* to become greater; to increase.

Follies continue till old age do *aggrandize* and become horrid.—*John Hall.*

AGGRANDIZEMENT, ag'gran-dize-ment, *s.* (*agrandissement*, Fr.) The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

AGGRANDIZER, ag'gran-dize-ur, *s.* The person who aggrandizes or makes another great.

AGGRATE, ag-grate', *v. a.* To please.—Obsolete.

Each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.—*Spenser.*

AGGRAVATE, ag'gra-vate, *v. a.* (*aggravo*; from *ad* and *gravis*, heavy.) Literally, to make heavy, but used only in a metaphorical sense, as, to *aggravate* an accusation or punishment; to make more enormous or less excusable, as, to *aggravate* a crime.

AGGRAVATED, ag'gra-vate-ed, *a.* Rendered worse or more intense.

Follows the loosen'd *aggravated* roar,
Enlarging, deep'ning, mingling; peal on peal
Crashed horrible, convulsing heaven and earth.—
Thomson.

AGGRAVATION, ag-gra-va'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of making worse; used of evils natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper; exaggerated representation.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and, by a little *aggravation* of the features, changed it into a Saracen's head.—*Addison.*

AGGREGATA, ag-gre-ga'ta, *s.* (*aggrego*, called together, Lat.) A family of the naked Acephala, the bodies of which become united into a common mass in the later stages of their existence.

AGGREGATE, ag'gre-gate, *v. a.* (*aggrego*, to collect in troops or flocks; *ad* and *grex*, a flock, Lat.) To bring together; to collect particulars into a mass or sum;—*a.* formed by a collection of particulars into a mass or sum, as the *aggregate* amount of expenses. *Aggregate gland*, in Anatomy, those which are clustered together, especially those connected with the intestines. *Aggregate flowers*, in Botany, are such as are composed of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx. *Aggregate corporation*, one which consists of two or more persons united, whose existence is preserved by a succession of new members;—*s.* a sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars, as an *aggregate* of stones, bricks, timber, &c.

AGGREGATELY, ag'gre-gate-le, *ad.* Collectively.

AGGREGATION, ag-gre-ga'shun, *s.* (*agregation*, Fr.) Collection, or the state of being collected; the collection or act of collecting many particulars into one whole; an aggregate.

AGGREGATIVE, ag'gre-gay-tiv, *a.* (*agregatif*, Fr.) Taken together.

AGGREGATOR, ag'gre-gay-tur, *s.* One who collects materials.

AGGRESS, ag-gres', *v. a.* (*aggredior*, *aggressus*; *ad* and *gradior*, I go, Lat.) To commit the first act of offence or violence; to begin the quarrel; to assault; to invade.

AGGRESSION, ag-gresh'un, *s.* The first act of hostility or injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity or injury.

AGGRESSIVE, ag-gres'siv, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack.

AGGRESSOR, ag-gres'sur, *s.* The person who first commences hostility; an assaulter; an invader.

AGGRIEVANCE, ag-gre'vans, *s.* Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

AGGRIEVE, ag-greev', *v. a.* (*ad* and *grieve*, or from *agraviar*, to injure, Span.) To give pain or sorrow; to bear hard upon; to oppress or injure in one's rights; to vex or harass;—*v. n.* to mourn.

My heart is *aggriev'n* that such a wretch should reign.—
Mir. for Mag.

AGGROUP, ag-grūp', *v. a.* (*agrupar*, Span. *aggruppare*, *aggroppare*, to knot or bring together, Ital.) To bring together; to group; to collect many persons or figures together, in statuary, painting, or description.

AGHAST, a-gast', *ad.* (*a*, and *gast*, a ghost, Sax? or from *agaze*.) Struck with horror at the sight of a spectre.

AGILE, aj'il, *a.* (French; *agilis*, Lat.) Nimble; ready; brisk; active.

AGILENESS, aj'il-nes, *s.* Agility; nimbleness; readiness to move; quickness of motion; activity.

AGILIA, a-jil'e-a, *s.* (*agilis*, Lat.) A family of Rodents, including the squirrels, dormice, &c.

AGILITY, a-jil'e-te, *s.* (*agilité*, Fr. *agilitas*, Lat.) Nimbleness; readiness to move; activity.

AGIO, ad'je-o, *s.* (French; *aggio*, surplus, difference, Ital.) In Commerce, the difference in point of value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another rate of exchange.

AGIOTAGE, ad'je-o-taje, *s.* (*agio*, Ital.) The manœuvres of speculators to alter the value of the public funds; stock-jobbing.

AGIST, a-jist', *v. a.* (If the primary sense is to lie or to rest, this is from *gesir*, Fr. *agiser*, Norm. to be levant and couchant, from *giser*, to lay or throw down, whence *gist*, cast, *gistance*, casting.—*Webster.*) To take in the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum. In old Law, it signifies feeding the cattle of strangers in the king's forest.

AGISTMENT, a-jist'ment, *s.* The feeding of cattle in a common pasture for a stipulated price. In Canon Law, tithe due for the profit made by agisting or feeding of unprofitable cattle, as neither the ground nor the cattle can in any other way pay anything for an acknowledged receipt of profit from tithable articles; an embankment; earth heaped up.

AGISTOR, a-jis'tur, *s.* An officer in the king's forest.—See Agist.

AGITABLE, aj'e-ta-bl, *a.* That which may be agitated or put in motion.

AGITATE, aj'e-tate, *v. a.* (*agito*, from *ago*, I act, Lat.) To put in motion; to shake; to disturb; to affect with perturbation; to bandy from one to another; to discuss; to controvert; to contrive; to revolve; to form by mental deliberation; to be the cause of motion; to actuate.

AGITATION, aj-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*agitatio*, Lat.) The act of moving or shaking anything; the state of being moved or agitated; discussion; controversial examination; violent emotion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of thought; deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon, as a scheme of *agitation*.

AGITATIVE, aj'e-tay-tiv, *a.* Having a tendency to agitate.

AGITATO, aj-e-tat'o, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a word denoting a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken, surprise, or agitate.

AGITATOR, aj'e-tay-tur, *s.* One who agitates; one who excites the public mind by inflammatory harangues; an insurgent; a political demagogue. In the time of Cromwell, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their affairs were called *agitators*. In Antiquity, a charioteer.

AGLAIA, a-gla'ya, *s.* (*aglaia*, charmingly bright, Gr.) In Mythology, one of the Graces. In Ornithology, a genus of very beautiful Brazilian finches: Subfamily, Tanagrinæ. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Aurantaceæ.

AGLAONEMA, a-gla-o-ne'ma, *s.* (*aglaos*, splendid, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Araceæ.

AGLAOPHENIA, ag-la-o-fe'ne-a, *s.* (*aglaos*, splendid, and *phene*, the osprey, Gr.) A class of plant-like corals; they are very elegant, and resemble the waving plumes of the ostrich; hence the name.

AGLAURA, ag-la-u'ra, *s.* (*aglaos*, splendid, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Dorsi-branchiate Annelides, distinguished by the possession of nine jaws, and its bright colouring.

AGLET, ag'let, *s.* (*aiguillete*, Fr.) A tag or a point carved into the representation of an animal, generally man; a small plate of metal. In Botany, an anther—(not used in this sense); the tag of a lace to women's stays. *Aglet baby*, a small image on the top of a lace.

> Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to an *aglet baby*, or an old trot, with ne'er a tooth in her head.—*Shak.*

AGLOSSA, a-glos'sa, (*a*, priv. and *glossa*, a tongue.) A genus of plants, the Wedelia of Lindley.

AGLUTITION, ag-lu-tish'un, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *glyzo*, I swallow, Gr.) Difficulty of swallowing.

AGMEN, ag'men, *s.* (Latin.) A troop. In Antiquity, the Roman armies, in their marches, were divided into *primum agmen*, answering to our van-guard; *medium agmen*, our main-guard; and *postremum agmen*, the rear-guard.

AGMINAL, ag'me-nal, *a.* (*agmen*, a troop, Lat.) Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL, ag'nale, *s.* (*ange*, pain, and *nagle*, a nail, Sax.) A disease in the nails; a whitlow.

AGNATE, ag'nate, *a.* (*agnatus*, Lat.) Allied or akin to by the father's side;—*s.* any male relation.

AGNATHA, ag-na'tha, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A name given by Dumeril to a family of Neuropterous insects, comprehending those which have the mouth so small at the point of the mandibles, as scarcely to be observable to the eye.

AGNATIC, ag-na'tik, *a.* Relating to kindred, by descent from the father.

> *Agnatic* succession or issue derived from the male ancestors.—*Blackstone.*

AGNATION, ag-na'shun, *s.* (*agnatus*, Lat.) Descent from the same father in a direct male line, distinct from cognation or consanguinity, which includes descendants from females; alliance; connection.

AGNEL, ag'nel, *s.* (*agnus*, a lamb, Lat. the figure struck on the coin.) An old French coin, value 12 sous, 6 deniers; it was also called *mouton d'or*, and *agnel d'or*.

AGNITION, ag-nish'un, *s.* (*agnitio*, Lat.) Acknowledgment.—Seldom used.

AGNIZE, ag-nize', *v. a.* (*agniser*, Fr.) To acknowledge; to own; to avow.—Obsolete.

AGNOMEN, ag-no'men, *s.* (*ad* and *nomen*, a name, Lat.) A name given to a person on account of some action or circumstance; a name in praise or dispraise.

AGNOMINATE, ag-nom'e-nate, *v. a.* (*agnomino*, Lat.) To name.

> The flowing current's silver streams,
> Which, in memorial of victory,
> Shall be *agnominated* by our name.—*Locrine.*

AGNOMINATION, ag-nom-e-na'shun, *s.* (*agnominatio*, Lat.) Allusion of one word to another by resemblance of sound.

AGNOSTES, ag-nos'tis, *s.* (*agnosia*, ignorance, Gr.) A genus of fossil trilobites found in the Silurean system.

AGNOTHERIUM, ag-no-*the*'re-um, *s.* (*agnus*, a lamb, Lat. and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) An extinct fossil quadruped, allied to the dog, found in the Miocene formation of France.

AGNUS CASTUS, ag'nus kas'tus, *s.* (*agnos*, chaste, Gr. and *castus*, chaste, Lat.) The chaste-tree, so called from its supposed virtues in preventing licentious desires.

AGNUS DEI, ag'nus de'i, *s.* (Latin.) Lamb of God, the figure of a lamb holding a cross. *Agnus Scythicus*, the Scythian lamb; the roots of the Fern, Aspidium Baromez, which is covered with brown hairy scales, and assumes a rude figure, somewhat resembling that of a lamb; hence the name.

AGO, a-go', *ad.* (*agan*, Sax.) Past, as, long *ago*; *i. e.* long time has passed since. Reckoning time towards the present, we use *since*, as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckoning from the present, we use *ago*, as, it is a year *ago*.

AGOG, a-gog', *ad.* (*à gogo*, to live in clover, Fr., hence *ils vivent à gogo*, they live according to their wish. The word is perhaps nothing more than a corruption of the Gothic *gagg*, the road, from *gaggo*, to go, whence the Saxon *gangan*, to go.—*Todd.*) In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment; longing, strongly excited.

> The gaudy gossip, when she's set *agog*,
> In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob,
> Goes flaunting out, and in her trim of pride
> Thinks all she does or says is justified.—*Dryden.*

AGOING, a-go'ing, *ad.* In motion, as, to set the mill *agoing*; into action.

> Let his clack be set *agoing*.—*Dryden.*

AGOMPHIA, a-gom'fe-a, } *s.* (*a*, priv. and
AGOMPHIANS, a-gom'fe-ans, } *gomphios*, a tooth, Gr.) A name given by Ehrenberg to the rotiferous Infusoria which are destitute of teeth.

AGONALIA, ag-o-na'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) An annual feast kept by the ancient Romans on the ninth of January, with games and prize-fights in honour of Janus.

AGONE, a-gone', *ad.* (*agan*, Sax.) Ago; past; since.

> Is he such a princely one
> As you speak him long *agone*.—*Ben Jonson.*

AGONIDÆ, a-gon'e-de, *s.* (*agon*, Gr.) The mailed Bullheads. A family of acanthopterygious fishes, with long angulated bodies like the pipe-fish, and covered with mailed plates; the jaws prolonged and rather tube-shaped; the vomer without teeth; ventral fins very small, with two rays.

AGONISM, ag'o-nizm, *s.* (*agonisma*, Gr.) Contention for a prize.

AGONIST, ag'o-nist, } *s.* (*agonistes*, Gr.) A
AGONISTES, ag'o-nis-tes, } prize-fighter; a combatant.

AGONISTICAL, a-go-nis'te-kal, } *a.* Relating to prize-
AGONISTIC, a-go-nis'tik, } fighting.

AGONISTICALLY, a-go-nis'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of a prize-fight.

AGONIZE, ag'o-nize, *v. n.* (*agonizomai*, I struggle, Gr. *agoniser*, Fr.) To feel agony; to writhe with pain; to feel great anguish;—*v. a.* to torture.

> It *agonizes* his mind perpetually.—*Feltham.*

AGONIZINGLY, ag-o-ni'zing-le, *ad.* In a very painful or distressing manner.

AGONOTHETE, a-gon'o-*th*ete, *s.* (see Agonothetic.) An officer who presided over the games of Greece.

AGONOTHETIC, ag-o-no-*thet*'ik, *a.* (*agonothetikos*, from *agon*, contention, and *tithemi*, to place, Gr.) Pertaining to public prize-games; giving prizes; presiding at public games.

AGONUS, a-go'nus, *s.* (*agon*, contention, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the type of the mailed Bullhead family.

AGONY, ag'o-ne, *s.* (*agonia*, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.) Anguish of body or mind; the pangs of death; violent contest or striving; with theologians, Christ's sufferings in the garden of Gethsemane.

AGORA, ag'o-ra, *s.* (Greek.) Among the Greeks, a square similar to the forum of the Romans. These squares were surrounded by spacious and double porticoes, embellished with niches and statues. Adjoining were the basilica, senate-house, prisons, &c.

AGORANOMI, a-gor-a'no-mi, *s.* (Greek.) Ten magistrates at Athens, who protected the interests of the city and port. It was their peculiar duty to inspect whatever was exposed for sale; a certain toll or tribute being paid by all who brought anything to sell in the market.

AGOUTI, a-goo'ti, *s.* (The Indian name.) A genus of the Rodentia, which have the appearance of the rabbit, but neither burrow like it, nor squat like the hare; they lodge under trees or rocks: there are several species.

AGRACE, a-grase', *v. a.* To gain favour.—Obselete.

AGRAMMATIST, a-gram'ma-tist, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *grammatikos*, a learned person, Gr.) An illiterate person.—Not used.

AGRARIAN, a-gra're-an, *a.* (*agarius*, from *ager*, a field, Lat.) Relating to the fields. *Agrarian law*, a celebrated law among the Romans for the division and distribution of the conquered or public lands among the people, and for limiting the number of acres which each individual might enjoy.

AGRARIANISM, a-gra're-an-izm, *s.* An equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favour such a division.

AGREE, a-gre', *v. n.* (*agreer*, Fr.) To be in concord; to grant; to yield; to admit; to settle amicably; to settle terms by stipulation; to accord; to settle a price between a buyer and seller; to concur in the same opinion; to co-operate; to be consistent; to suit with; to be accommodated to; to cause no disturbance in the body;—*v. a.* to put an end to a variance; to make friends; to reconcile.

AGREEABILITY, a-gre-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Easiness of disposition.

> All fortune is blisful to a man by the *agreeabilitie*, or by the egaleté of him that suffereth it.—*Chaucer.*

AGREEABLE, a-gre'a-bl, *a.* (*agreable*, Fr.) Suitable to; consistent with; conformable to; pleasing; suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper.

AGREEABLENESS, a-gre'a-bl-nes, *s.* Consistency with; suitableness to; the quality of pleasing; resemblance; likeness.—Not used in the last sense.

> The relation is likewise seen in the *agreeableness* of man, and the other parts of the universe.—*Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

AGREEABLY, a-gre'a-ble, *ad.* Consistently with; in a manner suitable to; pleasingly; alike.

> So forth they goe together (God before),
> Both clad in shepherds' weeds *agreeably*,
> And both with shepherds' hooks.—*Spenser.*

AGREED, a-greed', *part. a.* Settled by consent.

> When they had got known and *agreed* names to signify those internal operations of their minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. —*Locke.*

AGREEINGLY, a-gre'ing-le, *ad.* In conformity to.

AGREEINGNESS, a-gre'ing-nes, *s.* (*agrement*, Fr. *agrementum*, low Lat.) Concord; compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

AGREEMENT, a-gre'ment, *s.* (*agrement*, Fr.) Harmony; concord; conformity;

> What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols?—2 *Cor.* vi.

union of opinion; resemblance; similitude; stipulation; bargain; contract. In the Fine Arts, a certain degree of resemblance between the parts, in style and character, so that they may seem to belong to each other. In Law, that which is consented to by two or more parties.

AGRESTIC, a-gres'tik, } *a.* (*agrestis*, Lat.)
AGRESTICAL, a-gres'te-kal, } Having relation to the country; rude; rustic.

AGRICOLATION, ag-re-ko-la'shun, *s.* (*agricola*, a husbandman, Lat.) The culture of the soil.

AGRICULTOR, ag-re-kul'tur, *s.* (*ager*, a field, and *cultor*, a cultivator, Lat.) A husbandman.

AGRICULTURAL, ag-re-kul'ture-al, *a.* Relating to the cultivation of the soil.

AGRICULTURE, ag're-kul-ture, *s.* (*agricultura; ager*, a field, and *cultor*, a cultivator, Lat.) The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.

AGRICULTURISM, ag-re-kul'ture-izm, *s.* The science of agriculture.

AGRICULTURIST, ag-re-kul'ture-ist, *s.* One who is skilled in agriculture; one who cultivates the ground; a farmer.

AGRIMONIA, ag-re-mo'ne-a, *s.* (*argemonia*, Lat.) Agrimony, a genus of plants: Order, Rosaceæ. A. eupatoria, the only British species, is a well-known herb which is used as a tonic.

AGRIONIA, ag-re-o'ne-a, *s.* (*agrios*, wild, Gr.) Fes-

tivals annually celebrated by the Bœotians in honour of Bacchus. They were instituted, as supposed, from the god being symbolically represented as attended by wild beasts.

AGRIONIDÆ, ag-re-on'e-de, *s.* (*agrion*, one of the genera.) The Dragon-flies, a family of Neuropterous insects, the Libellula of Linnæus.

AGRIOPUS, ag-ri'o-pus, *s.* (*agrios*, rude, and *pous*, foot, Gr.) A genus of the Synanchinæ, or Hog-fishes.—Which see.

AGRISE, a-grize', *v. n.* (*agrisan*, Sax.) To begin to shiver for fear.—Obsolete.

The king's herte of pitee gan *agrise*.—*Chaucer*.

—*v. a.* to fright; to terrify.—Obsolete.

AGROBATES, ag-rob'a-tis, *s.* (*agros*, a field, and *batis*, a bush, Gr.) A genus of Warblers: Sub-order, Philomelinæ.

AGRODROMA, a-grod'ro-ma, *s.* (*agros*, a field, and *dromos*, running, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Alaudinæ, or Lark tribe.

AGROM, a'grom, *s.* A disease, frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue, chops, and cleaver become rough, and sometimes covered with white spots. It is cured by chalybeate liquor, and the juice of mint.

AGRONOMY, a-gron'o-me, *s.* (*agros*, a field, and *nomos*, a rule or law, Gr.) The theory of agriculture.

AGROPHILUS, a-grof'e-lus, *s.* (*agros*, a field, and *philos*, dear, Gr.) A genus of the Fringillinæ, or Ground-finches: Family, Fringillidæ.

AGROPYRUM, ag-ro-pi'rum, *s.* (*agros*, a field, and *pyros*, wheat, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

AGROSTEMMA, ag-ro-stem'ma, *s.* (*agros*, a field, and *stemma*, a stem, Gr.) Wild Lychnis, a genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

AGROSTIS, a-gros'tis, *s.* (Greek.) The bent grass: Order, Graminaceæ.

AGROSTOGRAPHY, ag-ros-tog'gra-fe, *s.* (*agrostis*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A description of the grasses.

AGROSTOLOGY, ag-ros-tol'o-je, *s.* (*agrostis*, a grass, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of botany which treats of the grasses.

AGROUND, a-grownd', *ad.* Stranded; prevented from passing further, by the bottom of the vessel striking the ground; hindered in the progress of affairs.

AGRYPNIA, a-grip'ne-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, watchfulness; sleeplessness.

AGRYPNOCOMA, ag-rip-nok'o-ma, *s.* (*agrypnia*, watchfulness, and *coma*, deep sleep, Gr.) A continual inclination to sleep.

AGUE, a'gu, *s.* (*agis*, terror, Goth.) An intermitting fever, with cold shiverings;—*v. a.* to strike as with ague. *Ague-cake*, enlargement of the liver or spleen, induced by ague. *Ague-drop*, a solution of the arsenite of potassa, *liquor arsenicalis*. *Ague-fit*, the paroxysm of the ague. *Ague-proof*, proof against agues; able to resist the causes which produce agues without being affected. *Ague-spell*, a charm for the ague.

His pills, his balsams, and his *ague-spells*.—*Gay*.

Ague-struck, stricken as with an ague. *Ague-tree*, the sassafras-tree, a species of Laurel: Order, Lauraceæ.

AGUED, a'gude, *a.* Struck with an ague; shivering; chill; cold.

With flight and *agued* fear.—*Shaks*.

AGUERRY, a'gwer-re, *v. a.* (*aguerrir*, Fr.) To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war.

An army, the best *aguerried* of any.—*Lyttleton*.

AGUILLANEUF, a-gil'lan-euf, *s.* (*a*, to, *gui*, the misletoe, and *année neuf*, the new year.) A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks on the first day of the year, from the Druidical custom of cutting the misletoe on the first day of the year, and consecrating it by the cry of *aguillaneuf*. This day is still observed in some parts of France.

AGUISE, a-gize', *v. a.* (*a* and *guise*.) To dress; to adorn.—Obsolete.

Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguise*.—
—*Spenser*,

—*s.* dress; ornament.—Obsolete.

And brave *aguise* with all their courtly state.—
More's Song of the Soul.

AGUISH, a'gu-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISHNESS, a'gu-ish-nes, *s.* The quality of resembling an ague.

AGURAH, a-gu'ra, *s.* In Jewish Antiquity, a coin, value one-twentieth of a shekel.

AGYNARIOUS, ay-jen-a're-us, *a.* (*agynaire*, Fr. from *a*, priv. and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) A term applied by the French botanists to double flowers, in which the involucre and stamens are converted into petals, or in which the pistils are wanting.

AGYNEJA, a-jen-e'ja, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) A genus of Chinese plants, destitute of style or stigma: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

AGYNOUS, a'je-nus, *a.* (*a*, priv. and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) Male; applied to flowers which want the female organs of fructification. *Agynous* flower is the synonyme of *male* flower.

AGYRATE, a'je-rate, *a.* (*a*, without, and *gyros*, a circle, Gr.) Applied to the Osmundian ferns, on account of their being destitute of a true elastic annulus or ring.

AGYRIUM, a-jir'e-um, *s.* (*agersis*, a crowd, Gr.?) A genus of small dotted gregarious Fungi growing upon wood: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

AGYRTÆ, a-jer'te, *s.* (Greek.) Ancient strolling impostors, who pretended to tell fortunes, cure diseases, cancel the crimes of deceased ancestors, &c., by charms, sacrifices, and other religious mysteries.

AH, *â*, *interj.* A word denoting sometimes dislike or censure, sometimes contempt and exultation, but most frequently compassion or complaint: when followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

AHA, *â-hâ'*, *interj.* A word expressive of triumph or contempt.

AHANIGER, a-han'e-jur, *s.* A name given to the Gar-fish.

AHEAD, a-hed', *ad.* Further forward than another; headlong; precipitantly. In Navigation, *to run ahead of one's reckoning*, is to sail beyond the places erroneously estimated in the dead reckoning.

AHEIGHT, a-hite', *ad.* Aloft; on high.

AHIGH, a-hi', *ad.* On high.—Obsolete.

One heaved *ahigh* to be hurled down below.—*Shaks*.

AHOLD, a-ho'ld, *ad.* A sea term. *To lay a ship ahold*, is to bring her to lie as near to the windward as she can.

Lay her *ahold, ahold*; set her two courses; off to sea again; lay her off.—*Shaks*.

AHOY, a-hoy′, *interj.* A sea term used to hail or call to persons at a distance.

AHRIMANES, ä-re-ma′nis, *s.* The devil of the Persian mythology: the personation of the evil principle.

AHULL, a-hul′, *ad.* The situation of a ship when all her sails are furled on account of the violence of the storm, and she lies nearly with her side to wind and sea, her head being somewhat inclined in the direction of the wind.

AHUNGRY, a-hung′gre, *a.* Hungry.—Obsolete.

I am not more *ahungry* than you.—*Shaks.*

AI, a′ī, *s.* The sloth.—See Bradypus.

AIA, a′ya, *s.* A Brazilian bird of the Spoon-bill kind.

AID, ade, *v. a.* (Armoric; *aider*, Fr.) To help; to support; to succour;—*s.* (*aide*, Sax.) help; support; one who gives help or support; an assistant; an auxiliary. In Law, a kind of tribute or subsidy formerly granted to the king; also a relief due from the tenants to their lords, of which there were three kinds—1st. To ransom their lord's person when taken prisoner. 2d. To give a portion to his eldest daughter. 3d. To make his eldest son a knight. *Aid prayer*, a petition in court to call in the aid of another person who has an interest in the thing contested, as, where the inheritance is in question.—*Cowel, Blount*, 300.

AIDANCE, a′dans, *s.* (French.) Help; support.—Seldom used.

AIDANT, a′dant, *a.* Helping; assisting; aiding.

AID-DE-CAMP, ay-day-kang′, *s.* (French.) A military officer attending a general to convey orders, &c.

AIDER, a′dur, *s.* (*aideur*, old Fr.) He who brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

AIDLESS, ade′les, *a.* Friendless; helpless; unsupported.

AIDS, aydz, *s.* In Horsemanship, cherishings to avoid unnecessary correction; the inner aids are inner heel, leg, and rein, and the outer aids the outer heel, leg, and rein, &c.

AIEL, a′yel, *s.* In Law, a writ which lies where a person's grandfather or great-grandfather was seized of lands, &c., in fee-simple, the day that he died, and a stranger abates and enters the same day and dispossesses the heir of his inheritance.

AIGRE, a′ger, *s.* The impetuous flowing of the sea.

AIGREMORE, a′gre-more, *s.* A name given to charcoal when in a state fit to be mixed with the other materials in the making of gunpowder.

AIGRET, a′gret, *s.* (*aigrette*, Fr.) The Egret or Heron.

AIGUISCE, a′gwis, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross with four ends sharpened into obtuse angles.

AIGULET, a′gu-let, *s.* (*aiguillete.*) A point or tag at the end of a fringe.

AIKENIA, ay-ken′e-e, *s.* (in honour of Arthur Aiken, F.L.S.) A genus of Asiatic plants, with small blue flowers: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

AIKRAW, ake′raw, *s.* A popular name of a species of moss or lichen.

AIL, ale, *v. a.* (*elan, eglan*, Sax.) To pain; to trouble; to give pain; to affect in any manner;—*v. n.* to feel pain; to be incommoded;—*s.* a disease.

AILANTUS, ay-lan′tus, *s.* (*ailanto*, tree of heaven, Sansc.) A genus of trees, of lofty growth, from China and the East Indies: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

AILING, ale′ing, *part. a.* Sickly; full of complaints.

AILMENT, ale′ment, *s.* Pain; disease.

AILURUS, ay-lu′rus, *s.* (*ailouros*, a cat, Gr.) The Panda, a carnivorous animal, allied to the racoon, about the size of a large cat, with a soft and thickly-set brilliant red fur.

AIM, ame, *v. n.* (*esmer*, to point at, old Fr.) To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon; to point the view, or direct the steps towards anything; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain;—*v. n.* to direct the missive weapon;—*s.* the direction of a missile weapon; the point to which anything thrown is directed; figuratively, a purpose; a scheme; a direction; a design; the object of a design; the point intended; a guess; a conjecture.

AIMER, a′mur, *s.* One who aims at anything.

AIMLESS, ame′les, *a.* Without aim.

AIMLESSLY, ame′les-le, *ad.* Without aim.

AIMOPHILA, ay-mof′e-la, *s.* (*aimos*, a thicket, and *philos*, a lover, Gr.) A genus of American ground-finches allied to the sparrow: Family, Fringillidæ.

AIR, ayr, *s.* (*aer*, Gr.) An invisible, transparent, colourless, inodorous, and tasteless fluid, surrounding the earth, and essential to the support of animal and vegetable life. It is 816 times lighter than its bulk of water; 1000 cubic inches at the ordinary temperature and pressure weighing 305 grains. It consists of about 80 parts, in bulk, of nitrogen, and 20 parts of oxygen, and about one-thousandth part of carbonic acid. Air, when inhaled into the lungs, unites with the carbon of the blood, and forms carbonic acid, a process which produces the heat necessary to sustain the proper temperature of the animal system;—a gentle wind; scent; vapour; anything light and uncertain; the open, unconfined atmosphere; vent; utterance; emission into the air; publication; intelligence; information; music, whether light or serious; sound; poetry; a song; an affected or laboured manner of gesture; appearance; mein; look. In Horsemanship, *airs* denote the artificial or practised motion of a trained horse. In Music, the treble part of a composition, which in vocal music consists of the treble, counter, tenor, and bass. In Painting, the medium in nature through which every object is viewed, and hence to be transferred to the picture or canvas. *Air-balloon*, a balloon inflated with gas, in distinction from a fire-balloon, which ascends through the rarefaction of the air contained in it by the application of heat. *Air-bed*, a bag of the size of a bed, divided into several compartments, and rendered air-tight: *air-cushion* and *air-pillow* is used in the same sense. *Air-bladder*, the air-bag, sound, or swim, in fishes, which they have the power of compressing and dilating at pleasure, as they require to sink or ascend; any cuticle or vesicle filled with air in plants—more properly termed air-cells. *Air-born*, born of the air.

See the *air-born* racers start,
Impatient of the rein.—*Congreve.*

Air-borne, borne by the air. *Air-braving*, braving the winds. *Air-built*, built in air; without any solid foundation. *Air-cells*, in Botany, cavities in the stems and leaves of certain algæ, &c., which render them buoyant in water. In Zoology, membranous receptacles in birds, communicating with the lungs, and reaching through the various parts of the body, by which their specific gravity

is diminished, and they are rendered fitter for flight; air-cells answering the same purpose occur in flying insects. *Air-condenser*, an apparatus for condensing air. It consists of a close vessel with a syringe attached to it. By means of the syringe, air is injected into the vessel till the requisite degree of condensation is attained. *Air-drain*, a cavity formed round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them, and causing dampness. Drawn or painted in the air.

> This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
> Led you to Duncan.—*Shaks.*

Air-embraced, enveloped in air. *Air-escape*, a contrivance for letting off the air from water-pipes. When these are laid upon rising ground, the air often collects in the higher part, and obstructs the progress of the water. To remedy this, a hollow ball is attached to the upper part of the pipe, in which a ball-cock is placed, and adjusted in such a way, that when air collects in the pipes, it ascends in the vessel, opens the cock, and allows the air to escape. *Air-flue*, a tube in which heated air is made to pass rapidly from a stove to heat apartments. *Air-fountain*, a contrivance for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel, and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised. *Air-gun*, a pneumatic instrument, so constructed as to propel bullets with immense force by means of condensed air. *Air-hole*, a hole to admit air. *Air-holder*, an instrument for holding air for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury. *Air-jacket*, a leather jacket to which are fastened bags or bladders filled with air, to render the body buoyant in water. *Air-lamp*, a pneumatic machine, formed by the combination of inflammable air and electricity, which, by turning a stopcock, produces a flame that may be restrained or continued at pleasure. *Air-motive engine*, a locomotive-engine propelled by air, rendered expansive by the force of heat. *Air-pipe*, a pipe used in extracting or communicating air. *Air-piston*, or *electric cannon*, an instrument consisting of a brass tube, in the end or side of which a glass or ivory tube is inserted, with a bent wire passing through the tube, so that when a spark is taken on the wire from an electric machine, the fluid may pass in a spark from the point of the wire which is within the tube; if, therefore, it be filled with hydrogen and corked up, a spark will inflame the hydrogen and explosion ensue. *Air-plants*, orchideous plants which live for many months suspended in the air. *Air-pressure engine*, an engine on which the pressure of air of different densities is employed as a moving force. *Air-pump*, a machine for extracting the air and producing a vacuum. *Air-sacs*, in Zoology, same as air-cells—(see above.) *Air-stove*, a stove which is employed to heat a current of air directed against its surface by means of pipes in which heated air is introduced. *Air-shaft*, a passage for admitting the air into mines and subterranean places. *Air-stirring*, putting the air in motion. *Air-thermometer*, one which indicates changes of temperature by air contained in a bulb and tube. *Air-threatening*, threatening the air.

> As from *air-threatening* tops of cedars tall.—
> *Mir. for Mag.*

Air-tight, impervious to the air. *Air-trap*, an opening for the escape of air from drains, sewers, or pipes. *Air-trunk*, a contrivance to prevent the stagnation of putrid effluvia in jails or apartments where many people are collected. It is an open tube passing from the ceiling to the open air, above the roof, by which the heated or foul air escapes. *Air-valve*, a valve belonging to a steam-boiler, the intention of which is to supply air to the boiler, if, by a sudden cooling of the water, letting off the steam, or other cause, the boiler should have a vacuum formed within it, in which case the atmospheric pressure from without, might, and occasionally does, press together both sides of the boiler. *Air-vessel*, in Botany, a spiral vessel or duct in plants, containing air, and supposed to answer the same purpose in vegetable, as lungs do in the animal system. In Hydraulics, a vessel forming part of a forcing pump, or other similar hydraulic machine, intended, by the elasticity of the compressed air within, to keep up the stream of water, while the action of the pump is making the return service;—*v. a.* to expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to show in an open manner;

> You do us, Prince, he said,
> *Airing* a snowy hand and signet gem,
> All honour.—*Alfred Tennyson.*

to ventilate, as, to *air* a room; to expose to heat.

AIRA, a'ra, *s.* (the Greek name of the plant Lolium temulentum, or Bearded Darnel, supposed to be from *aireo*, I destroy, Gr.) Hair-grass, a genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

AIRER, ayr'ur, *s.* One who exposes to the air.

AIRINESS, ayr'e-nes, *s.* Openness; exposure to the air; lightness; gaiety; levity.

AIRING, ayr'ing, *s.* A short excursion to enjoy the air; exposure to the air.

AIRLESS, ayr'les, *a.* Destitute of fresh air, or communication with the air.

AIRLING, ayr'ling, *s.* A young, thoughtless, gay person.

> Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won with dogs and horses.—*Ben Jonson.*

AIROPSIS, ayr-op'sis, *s.* (*aira*, hair, and *opsis*, like, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

AIRPOISE, ayr'poys, *s.* Any instrument used in weighing the air.

AIRS, ayrz, *s.* In Horsemanship, the artificial motions of taught horses, as the demivolt, curvet, &c.

AIRY, ayr'e, *a.* Composed of air; relating to the air; belonging to the air; high in air; open to the free air; light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity; wanting reality; vain; trifling; fluttering; loose; full of levity; gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart. *Airy-flying*, flying like air.

> From which with *airy-flying* fingers light.—*Thomson.*

Airy-light, light as air. Milton writes it *aery-light.*

> His sleep was *aery-light* from pure dejection bred.

AISLE, ile, *s.* (*alæ*, wings, Lat.) The wings, inward side, or portico of a church; the inward lateral corridors which enclose the choir, the presbytery, and the body of the church along its sides.

AISLED, ilde, *a.* Furnished with aisles, as a three or five-*aisled* church.

AIT or EYGHT, ate, *s.* (supposed to be a corruption of islet.) A small island in a river.

AITONIA, ay-to'ne-a, *s.* (after W. Ayton.) An ever-

green shrub from the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Meliaceæ.

AIZOIDEÆ, ay-zo-id'e-e, *s.* A name given by Sprengel to a family of plants belonging to the order Ficoideæ or Tetragoniaceæ.

AIZOON, ay-zo'on, *s.* (*aizon*, Sax. from *aei*, always, *zoon*, a living thing, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Tetragoniaceæ.

AJAR, a-jär', *ad.* (*acyran*, to turn, Sax.) On jar; on the turn; near quite open or shut.

AJAVA, a-ja'va, *s.* The seed of a plant, Plychotes ajowa, brought from Malabar, said to be an excellent carminative, and useful in colic.

AJAX, a'jaks, *s.* (a warrior at the siege of Troy.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

AJOWAN, a-jow'an, *s.* A species of Umbelliferous plants of the genus Plychotes, a native of the East Indies, where it is used in diseases of horses and cows.

AJUGA, a-ju'ga, *s.* (*a*, priv. *zugon*, Gr. or *juga*, Lat. a yoke, from the nature of its one-leaved calyx.) Bugle, a genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

AJURA-CATINGA, a-ju'ra-ka-ting'ga, } *s.* Names
AJURA-CURA, a-ju'ra-ku'ra, } given to
AJURA-PARA, a-ju'ra-pa'ra, } three species of parrots, natives of America.

AJUTAGE, aj'u-taje, *s.* (French.) A pipe adapted to the mouth of a vessel through which water is to be conveyed; the spout of a *jet d'eau*.

AKE or ACHE, ake, *v. n.* (*acan*, Sax. *aeken*, Dutch, *achos*, pain, Gr.) To feel a continued pain;—*s.* a continued pain.

AKER-STAFF, a'kur-staf, *s.* An instrument for cleaning the plough coulter.

AKIN, a-kin', *a.* (*a*, and *kin.*) Related to; allied to by blood; allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties.

AL. A prefix from the Arabic, answering to the Italian *il*, the Spanish *el* and *la*, the English *the*, as, *alkoran*, the *koran*, or *the* book, by way of eminence. In English compounds, it is sometimes contracted from *æthel*, illustrious or noble, Sax. but more usually from *ald*, *eald*, or *alt*, Germ. old or ancient, as *Aldborough*. *Al* in the composition of words from the Latin is used for *ad*, as, *allevo*, *alludo*, for *adlevo*, *adludo*.

ALA, a'la, *s.* (Latin, a wing.) In Botany, a term used for the hollow which either the leaf, or the pedicle of the leaf, makes with the stalk; the hollow turning or sinus, placed between the stalk or branch of a plant and the leaf, and whence a new offspring generally arises. *Alæ*, the plural, is used in Botany for those parts of leaves otherwise called lobes or leaflets; also applied to the petals of papilionaceous flowers placed between those other petals distinguished as the vexillum and carina, and which constitute the top and bottom of the flower. In Anatomy, the cartilages of the nostrils, and the cartilaginous parts of the ear. *Alæ minores*, the nymphæ. *Alæ nasi*, the lateral or moveable parts of the nose. *Alæ vespertilionum* (bat's wings), the broad ligaments situated between the uterus and the Fallopian tubes. The pectoral extremities of birds, the bones of which support hood-like folds of skin, covered with feathers, and modified for flight. In ancient Roman Architecture, recesses or alcoves for study or conversation, surrounded on the sides by seats, and having their entrance or thresholds ornamented with mosaic work.

ALABARCHA, al-a-bär'ka, *s.* A magistrate among the ancient Jews of Alexandria, appointed by the permission of the emperors to superintend their civil polity, and decide differences.

ALABASTER, al-a-bas'tur, *s.* (*alabastron*, a town of Lower Egypt, Gr. where it was found of excellent quality.) Granular or massive sulphate of lime, used in the manufacture of busts, vases, mantelpiece ornaments, &c.; the name of an ancient liquid measure, containing nine ounces of oil, or ten of wine;—*a.* made of alabaster.

ALABASTRIAN, al-a-bas'tre-an, *a.* Made of or belonging to alabaster.

ALABASTRITE, al-a-bas'trite, *s.* (Greek.) A vase for holding perfumes, made sometimes of alabaster, lead, gold, or beautifully-coloured glass, and placed often as an architectural monument on the tombs and tombstones of the ancient Romans.

ALABASTRUM, al-a-bas'trum, } *s.* A flower in the
ALABASTRUS, al-a-bas'trus, } state of bud.

ALABES, a-la'bis, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of Malacopterygious fishes, belonging to the Anguillidæ or Eel family.

ALACK, a-lak', *interj.* Alas! an expression of sorrow.

ALACK-A-DAY, a-lak'a-day, *interj.* An expression denoting sorrow and lamentation; alas the day!

ALACRIOUS, a-lak're-us, *a.* Cheerful.

ALACRIOUSLY, a-lak're-us-le, *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection.

ALACRIOUSNESS, a-lak're-us-nes, *s.* Briskness; liveliness.

ALACRITY, a-lak're-te, *s.* (*alacritas*, Lat.) Cheerfulness expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gaiety; liveliness.

ALADINIST, al-ad'in-ist, *s.* A Freethinker among Mohammedans.

ALÆ.—See under Ala.

A LA GRECQUE, } a-la-greek', *s.* One of the varie-
A LA GREC, } ties of fret ornament.

ALALITE, al'a-lite, *s.* (*Ala*, a village in Piedmont, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A variety of Augite, termed also Diopside. It occurs in prismatic crystals, either colourless or green, of a shining lustre, and usually striated longitudinally. It scarcely scratches glass. Specific gravity, 3.31. It consists of silex, 57.50; lime, 16.50; magnesia, 18.50; iron and manganese, 6. It fuses before the blowpipe into a colourless semi-transparent mass.

A LA MI RE, a-la-me-re, *s.* (Italian.) The lowest note on Guido Aretine's scale of music.

He ran through all the keys from *a-la-mi-re* to double gamut.—*Gayton's Notes on Don Quixote.*

ALAMODALITY, a-la-mo-dal'e-te, *s.* (*alamode*, Fr.) Conformity to the fashion.

ALAMODE, a-la-mode', *a.* (French.) According to the fashion;—*s.* a thin glossy silk for scarfs, hoods, &c. In Cookery, a kind of soup made of hashed meat.

ALAMOTH, al'a-moth, *s.* (Hebrew.) A Jewish musical instrument.

ALAND, a-land', *ad.* At land; landed on the dry ground; not at sea.—Obsolete.

ALANGIACEÆ, a-lan-je-a'se-e, } *s.* (*Alangium*, the
ALANGIÆ, a-lan'je-e, } Malabar name of one of the genera.) A natural order of handsome tropical trees, with spinous branches, leaves entire, alternate, alternate without dots or stipules; fruit eatable; roots aromatic; calyx adherent; five or ten toothed; petals five or ten, inserted into a fleshy

adherent disk, linear and reflected; stamens long, and two or four times as numerous as the petals, or equal to them in number; filaments distinct and villous at the base; anthers adnate, linear, and two-celled; ovary one or two-celled; style filiform; ovules solitary, pendulous, and anatropal; fruit a drupe, slightly oval, ribbed, and downy. Allied to the Myrtaceæ or Myrtles.

ALANT, a'lant, *s.* In Heraldry, a mastiff dog with short ears.

ALANTINE, al'an-tine, *s.* (*Alant*, the German name of the plant Inula Helenium, from which it is extracted.) An amylaceous powder, discovered by Esse in the root of the Inula Helenium. Obtained also from Angelica Archangelica.

ALAR, a'lar, *a.* (*alaris*, Lat.) Pertaining to, or having wings.

ALARES, a'la-ris, *s.* (*ala*, wing, Lat.) The cavalry placed on the extreme wings of a Roman army.

ALARIA, a-la're-a, *s.* (*alariæ*, winged, Lat.) A genus of wing-shaped, inarticulated sea-weeds: Tribe, Laminaceæ.

ALARIS, a'la-ris, *a.* (Latin; belonging to a wing.) Pterygoid or wing-like, as applied to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, to a ligament within the knee joint, and to the inner vein of the bend of the arm.

ALARM, a-lârm', *s.* (*alarme*, from *a l'arme*, to arms, Fr.) A cry by which men are summoned to their arms, as at the approach of an enemy; a cry or notice of any approaching danger, as an *alarm* of fire; any tumult or disturbance; a clock, or part of a clock, that strikes an *alarm*;—(*alarmer*, Fr.) *v. a.* to call to arms; to disturb, as with the approach of an enemy; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger; to disturb in general. *Alarm-bell*, a bell rung to give an alarm. *Alarm-post*, the spot or place appointed to each body of men to appear at when an alarm shall be given. *Alarm-watch*, a watch which strikes the hours by regulated movements.

ALARMING, a-lâr'ming, *a.* Terrifying; awakening; surprising.

ALARMINGLY, a-lâr'ming-le, *ad.* In an alarming or terrifying manner.

ALARMIST, a-lâr'mist, *s.* One who excites alarm; one who is continually prophesying danger.

ALARUM, a-lâr'um, *s.* (corrupted from Alarm.) An alarm—(not used);

Our stern *alarums* changed to merry meetings.—*Shak.*

—*v. a.* to alarm.

Withered murder,
Alarum'd by his sentinel the wolf.—*Shak.*

ALARY, a'la-re, *a.* (*ala*, a wing, Lat.) Of the nature of a wing; wing-shaped.

ALAS, a-las', *interj.* A word expressive of lamentation, when used of ourselves; of pity, when used of other persons; of sorrow and concern, when used of things—*alas* the day! ah, unhappy day! *alas* the while! ah, unhappy time!

ALASMODON, a-las'mo-don, *s.* (*a*, without, *lasmos*, a portion, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A species of shells of the genus Unio, which have cardinal but no lateral teeth.

ALATE, a-late', *ad.* Lately; not long ago.—Obsolete.

ALATE, a'late, } *a.* (*alatus*, Lat.) Winged. Ap-
ALATED, a'la-ted, } plied, in Conchology, to shells having the lip expanded, or when any portion of them is expanded into a wing-like lobe.

ALATERNUS, a-la-ter'nus, *s.* (*ala*, and *ternus*, three, Lat.) A Linnæan genus of plants, now forming part of Rhamnus or Buckthorn: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

ALATION, a-la'shun, *s.* (*ala*, a wing, Lat.) A word used by certain French Entomologists, for the mode in which the wings of insects are formed and disposed upon the body.

ALAUDA, a-law'da, *s.* (Latin.) The lark, a genus of birds.

ALB, alb, *s.* (*album*, Lat.) A surplice; a white linen vestment worn by priests.

ALBA FIRMA, al'ba fer'ma, *s.* In Law, a yearly rent, paid to the chief lord of a hundred, in white money, or silver, in distinction of that paid in grain.

ALBANIAN, al-ba'ne-an, *s.* An inhabitant of Albania, a province in European Turkey, the ancient Illyria and Epirus.

ALBATI EQUI, al-ba'-ti e'kwi, *s.* (*albatus*, white, and *equus*, a horse, Lat.) A name given to those horses in the Roman games which wore white furniture.

ALBATROS, al'ba-tros, *s.* The Diomedia, a genus of large aquatic birds; some of which measure upwards of 14 feet from wing to wing.

ALBEIT, awl-be'it, *ad.* (*all be it so.*) Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

ALBESCENT, al-bes'sent, *a.* (*albescens*, Lat.) Whitish, hoary.

ALBICORE, al'be-kore, *s.* A fish which pursues the flying-fish.

The *albicore* that followeth night and day
The flying-fish, and takes them for his prey.—
Davers' Secrets of Angling.

ALBIFICATION, al-be-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*albus*, white, and *fio*, I make, Lat.) An old term for making white.

Our fournies eke of calcination,
And wateres of *albification*.—*Chaucer.*

ALBIGENSES, al-be-jen'ses, *s.* (*Albi*, a town in Upper Languedoc.) A sect of Protestants which existed in Languedoc during the darkest period of European superstition.

ALBIN, al'bin, *s.* (*albus*, white, Lat.) A white mineral, consisting of an aggregation of crystals, which possess a laminated structure, and are variously placed in regard to each other. It is a variety of Apophyllite.

ALBINISM, al'be-nizm, *s.* A state in which the skin is white, the hair flaxen, and the eye of a pink colour. It manifests itself both in man and in some of the inferior animals, as rabbits, mice, &c.

ALBINO, al-bi'no, *s.* (*albus*, white, Lat.) A name given to a person in whom albinism is manifested, particularly to the white descendants of a black parentage; a phenomenon frequently witnessed in the intertropical regions of America, Africa, Sumatra, and Ceylon. The sight is defective, and best in twilight. The Albinos are called *dongos* in Africa, *bedhas* in Ceylon, and *chracrelas* in Java.

ALBION, al'be-un, *s.* The ancient name of Britain, still used in poetry: supposed to have been given by the Romans, from the whiteness of the chalk cliffs on the south and east coasts.

ALBIREO, al-bir'e-o, *s.* A star of the third magnitude in the constellation Cynas, marked β by Bayer.

ALBITE, al'bite, *s.* (*albus*, white, Lat.) A four-angled prismatic variety of felspar, in which soda is substituted for potash; colour generally white,

but sometimes grey, green, or red; lustre upon the faces of the crystals pearly, in other directions vitreous. It consists of silica, 70.48; alumina, 18.45; soda, 10.5; lime, 0.55; sp. gr. 2.61; hardness = 6.

ALBITIC, al-bit'ik, *a.* Of the nature of albite; containing albite.

ALBI, signifying white, occurs in the following combinations used in Natural History:—

Albibarbis, having a white beard; *albicaudus*, white-tailed; *albicaulis*, white-stemmed; *albiceps*, white-headed; *albicollis*, having a white neck; *albicornis*, having white horns, or white or pale-coloured antennæ; *albicostatus*, or *albicostus*, white-sided; *albidactylus*, white-fingered, applied to a butterfly with digited white wings; *albidipennis*, white-winged; *albiflorus*, having white flowers; *albilabris*, white-lipped; *albimanus*, white-handed, or having white tarsi; *albinervus*, having white nervures or veins in the leaves; *albipennes*, white-winged; *albipes*, white-footed; *albirostris*, white-billed or beaked; *albitarsis*, having white tarsi; *albivenius*, white-veined; *albiventris*, white-bellied.

ALBOGALERUS, al-bo-gal'er-us, *s.* (*albus*, white, and *galerus*, a cap, Lat.) In Antiquity, a white cap worn by the Flamen Dialis of the Romans, on the top of which was an ornament of olive branches.

ALBORA, al'bo-ra, *s.* In Pathology, a cutaneous disease, terminating without ulceration, but with fetid evacuations from the mouth and nose. It is described as a species of morphew, serpigo, and leprosy. In Ichthyology, a species of fish of the genus Erethynus, a native of the Mediterranean.

AL BORAK, al bo'rak, *s.* (Arabic.) The white mule on which Mahomet is said to have journeyed to heaven.

ALBUCA, al-bu'ka, *s.* (*albus*, white, Lat. from the colour of the flowers.) A genus of bulbous-rooted perennial plants from the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Liliaceæ.

ALBUGENEOUS, al-bu-je'ne-us, *a*, (*albugo*, the white of an egg, Lat.) Pertaining to, or resembling the white of an egg. In Anatomy, applied to membranes, distinguished by their white colour, as, the *albugeneous* membrane of the eye. Albugeneous fibre is white, firm, hard, elastic, and insensible, and constitutes, by its union in fasciculi, or small bundles, and its various dispositions, different membraneous expansions, as the periosteum, dura mater, sclerotica, the proper coverings of the kidneys, spleen, testicles, the sheaths of tendons, capsules, and ligaments of joints, the tendons themselves, and faciæ.—*Palmer.*

ALBUGENOSE, al-bu'jen-ose, *a.* Containing albugeneous fibre.

ALBUGO, al-bu'go, *s.* (Latin.) Leucoma, a disease of the eye, consisting of a white speck of the cornea, which succeeds inflammation.

ALBULO, al'bu-lo, *s.* (*albus*, white, Lat. from its silvery colour.) A genus of fishes of the trout kind: Family, Salmonidæ. The A. indica is a native of India, and is called the wet-fish by the Dutch. A. nobilis lives in the German lakes, and attains a weight of from 8 to 10 lbs.

ALBUM, al'bum, *s.* (*albus*, white, Lat.) A book kept for the purpose of inserting the holographs, poems, drawings, &c. of friends, or of distinguished individuals. Among the Romans, a white table or public register, wherein the prætors had their decrees written, and in which the names of magistrates, public transactions, &c., were entered.

ALBUM-GRÆCUM, al'bum-gre'kum, *s.* (Latin.) The excrements of dogs and other canine animals.

ALBUMEN, al-bu'men, *s.* (*albus*, white, Lat.) A thick glairy substance, identical in composition with the serum of the blood and the white of an egg when deprived of water. It forms one of the nutritive compounds of animal food, and exists especially in the seeds of the corn grasses. It consists of nearly the same ingredients as the other nutritives, Fibrine and Caseine, which are likewise originally elaborated in the vegetable structure, and are identical with blood and muscular fibre. The ingredients are,—carbon, 52.28; hydrogen, 7.54; nitrogen, 15.7; oxygen, 23.8; with a trace of phosphorus and sulphur. In Botany, the albumen is that solid, fleshy, bony, or horny consistence secreted in certain seeds between the embryo and the skin.

ALBUS, al'bus, *s.* A small coin, in value about a halfpenny, current in some countries of the lower Rhine, Cologne, &c.

ALCA, al'ka, *s.* The Auks, a genus of sea-fowl, with wings too short for flight: type of the family Alcadæ.

ALCADÆ, al'ka-de, *s.* A family of web-footed birds, including the auks, puffins, gillimots, penguins, &c., characterised by having the bill more or less arched; the sides compressed; feet entirely web-bed; the hinder toe minute or wanting; wings performing the office of fins, and not adapted for flight.

ALCÆUS, al-se'us, *s.* In Mythology, the grandfather of Hercules, from whom he derived the epithet Alcides.

ALCAHEST, al'ka-hest, *s.* (Arabic.) With the old alchemists, a universal dissolvent.

ALCAIC, al-ka'ik, *a.* The kind of verse used by the poet Alcæus;—*s.* the verse itself, which consists of five feet—a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable, and two dactyls.

ALCAIDE, al-kade', *s.* (*al*, the, and *koyid*, the head, Arab.) In Spain, the governor of a fortress or keeper of a jail.

ALCALDE, al'kal-de, *s.* (a corruption of *alcadi*, a judge or governor, Arab.) In Spain, a judge appointed by the government, or elected by the towns, to administer justice within the district under his jurisdiction. A parish officer is also called an Alcalde; as, *Alcalde de barrio*, of the parish; *de calle*, of the street; *de noche*, of the night. The *Alcalde major* is a judge appointed by the king or by the lord of the town, to act as an assessor to the Alcaldes or Corregidores, who are not men of law.

ALCAMANIAN, al-ka-ma'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to the lyric poet Alcman, who lived in the 27th Olympiad, and was celebrated for his amatory verses. *Alcmanian verse* consists of two dactyls and two trochees.

ALCANNA, al-kan'na, *s.* A dye prepared from the leaves of the Egyptian privet.

ALCANTARA, al-kan'ta-ra, *s.* (Spanish.) A military order of knighthood, called the knights of Alcantara, instituted in Spain in the twelfth century; so called from a city of that name in the province of Estremadura.

ALCAVALA, al-kav'a-la, *s.* In Spain, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal.

ALCEDO, al-se'do, *s.* (Latin.) The Kingfishers, a genus of tenuirostrous birds, with exceedingly beautiful plumage. They live on the banks of rivers, and feed on small fishes: Family, Halcyonidæ.

ALCHEMIC, al-kem'mik, } *a.* Relating to al-
ALCHEMICAL, al-kem'e-kal, } chemy.

ALCHEMICALLY, al-kem'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an alchemist.

ALCHEMILLA, al-ke-mil'la, *s.* (*alkemelyeh*, Arabic name.) Ladies'-mantle, a genus of shrubs, chiefly perennial: Order, Sanguisorbaceæ.

ALCHEMIST, al'kem-ist, *s.* A professor of alchemy.

ALCHEMISTIC, al-ke-mis'tik, } *a.* Acting like
ALCHEMISTICAL, al-ke-mis'te-kal, } an alchemist; practising alchemy.

ALCHEMISTICALLY, al-ke-mis'te-kal-le, *ad.* In an alchemical manner.

ALCHEMIZE, al'ke-mize, *v. a.* To transmute; to practise alchemy.

ALCHEMY, al'ke-me, *s.* A chemical art, by which the adepts of former times sought to transmute other metals into gold, and to prepare a fluid called Elixir vitæ, by which disease and death were to be avoided by its possessor.

ALCHIMILLA, al-kim il'la, *s.* A name given by Tournefort for a genus of plants, the Thesium of Linnæus: Order, Santalaceæ.

ALCHORNIA, al-kawr'ne-a, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

ALCICORN, al'se-kawrn, *a.* (*alce*, an elk, and *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) Like an elk's horn.

ALCICORNIUM, al-se-kawr'ne-um, *s.* (*alce*, an elk, and *cornu*, a horn, Gr. from the form of the fronds.) A genus of ferns, the Platycerum of Desvaux: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

ALCIDES, al-si'des, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, in which the body is oval, or almost cylindrical, and convex beneath. It is included in the genus Amerhinus of Cuvier.

ALCO, al'ko, *s.* An American animal of the dog kind. It is mute and melancholy, a circumstance which gave rise to the fable, that dogs when transported to America became mute. It was used for food by the Indians and first Spanish settlers. It is said to be extinct.

ALCOHOL, al'ko-hol, *s.* (Arabic. This word, according to Webster, is from the oriental word *kahala*, which signifies to paint with a preparation of antimony. The females still stain their eyebrows with this powder. The name was applied not only to this but to other fine powders, and to highly rectified spirits.) The intoxicating principle of wine, beer, and other spirituous liquors, obtained by repeated distillation, and forming what is called, in Commerce, the spirit of wine. Its formula is $H_8 C_4 O_2$.

ALCOHOLATE, al'ko-ho-late, *s.* A salt in which alcohol appears to replace the water of crystalization.

ALCOHOLIC, al-ko-ho'lik, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of alcohol.

ALCOHOLIZATION, al-ko-hol-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of rectifying spirits.

ALCOHOLIZE, al'ko-hol-ize, *v. a.* To convert other spirituous liquors into alcohol by rectification.

ALCOHOMETER, al-ko-hom'e-tur, *s.* (*alcohol*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of spirit contained in any vinous liquid.

ALCOR, al'kor, *s.* A small star adjoining to the large bright one in the tail of Ursa Major.

ALCORAN or ALKORAN, al'ko-ran, *s.* The book containing the precepts and articles of Mohammedan faith.

ALCORANISH, al-ko-ran'ish, *a.* Relating to the Mohammedan faith; pertaining to the Koran.

I have called the *Alcoranish* Arabic a hoteh-potch of several corrupt dialects of the Hebrews.—*Parkhurst.*

What they want in architecture they supply in relics, venerably accounted of for entombing the carcases of some *Alcoranish* doctors.—*Sir Thos. Herbert.*

ALCORANIST, al'ko-ran-ist, *s.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran.

ALCOVE, al'kove, *s.* (*alcoba*, Spanish, from *al* and *kabba*, to arch, Arab.) A recess in a room intended for a bed, or in which a bed may be placed; an ornamental covered seat in a garden.

ALCYONARIÆ, al-se-o-na're-e, } *s.* (*halcyonia*, Lat.)
ALCYONEÆ, al-se-o'ne-e, } A group of polypiferous Acrita, similar in form and character, but more distinctly allied to animal life than the sponges. The interior is spongy or cork-like, and surrounded by tube-like rays. The name is given from the Alcedo making its nest of these substances.

ALCYONE, al-se-o'ne, *s.* A bright star in the constellation Pleiades.

ALCYONELLA, al-se-o-nel'la, *s.* A fresh-water species of the Alcyoneæ.

ALCYONIC, al-se-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Alcyoneæ.

ALCYONIDIUM, al-se-o-nid'e-um, *s.* (*halkyonion*, the foam of the sea, Gr.) A genus of marine Algæ, according to Agardh; according to others, a thick, branchy, gelatinous variety of the Alcyoneæ, inhabiting deep water, and attached to stones, &c.

ALCYONITE, al'se-o-nite, *s.* A petrified Alcyonium.

ALCYONIUM, al-se-o'ne-um, *s.* A genus of the Alcyoneæ, of which it is the type. It consists of a tubular mass, terminating in a varying number of finger-shaped lobes, of a beautiful pink or orange colour. The polypi or animals which secrete the mass, are furnished with eight tentaculated arms, and are lodged in small cells divided from each other by thin partitions.

ALDEBARAN, al-deb'a-ran or al'de-bar-an, *s.* (Arabic.) The Bull's Eye, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus.

ALDEHYDE, al'de-hide, *s.* A colourless, limpid, and extremely volatile liquid, of a peculiar, suffocating odour, which, when exposed to the air or oxygen, is converted into vinegar. It is the product of the oxidation of alcohol and ether. Formula, $C_4 H_4 O_2$: equiv. 14. *Aldehyde-ammonia*, a crystaline compound of aldehyde and ammonia. The crystals are acute, transparent, and brilliant rhombic prisms. *Aldehyde-resin*, a brown, resinous substance, formed when aldehyde ammonia is heated with potash.

ALDEHYDIC, al-de-hid'ik, *a.* Containing aldehyde; an *aldehydic acid* is obtained by dissolving oxide of silver in aldehyde, and decomposing the solution by means of hydrosulphuric acid.

ALDER, awl'dur, *s.* The Alnus of botanists, a genus of forest trees, with leaves resembling the hazel. *Alder Buckthorn*, the shrub Rhamnus frangula; the berries, gathered before they are ripe, dye wool green and yellow; when ripe, blue and green; the bark dyes yellow, and with a preparation of iron, black: the charcoal of the wood is prepared in making powder.

ALDERLIEVEST, awl-dur-le'vest, *a. superl.* Most dear; most beloved.—Obsolete.

In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you my *alderlievest* sovereign.—*Shaks.*

ALDERMAN, awl'dur-man, *s.* (Sax.) An incorporated civil magistrate, equivalent to bailie in Scotland. *Alderman*, or *Ealdorman*, appears to have been a title of various offices of Saxon and British polity. It formed the second of rank of Saxon nobility, (*æthling* being the first, and *thane* the lowest,) and was synonymous with our earl or count, though not always hereditary.

The *alderman* of the county, whom confusedly they call an earl, was in parallel equal with the bishop, and therefore both their estimations valued alike in the laws of Ethelstane, at eight hundred thymses.—*Spelman.*

The coin here alluded to was, according to the same authority, in value about 3s. sterling.

ALDERMANITY, awl-dur-man'e-te, *s.* The behaviour of an alderman.

Thou (London) canst draw forth thy forces, and fight dry
The battles of thy *aldermanity*,
Without the hazard of a drop of blood,
More than the surfeits in thee that day stood.—
Underwood.

ALDERMANLIKE, awl'dur-man-like, *a.* In the manner of an alderman.

ALDERMANLY, awl'dur-man-le, *ad.* Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

ALDERMANSHIP, awl'der-man-ship, *s.* The office and dignity of an alderman.

He was dyscharged of his aldermanship, and dyscharged from all rule and counceyll of the citie.—*Fabian.*

ALDERN, awl'durn, *a.* Made of alder.

The *aldern* boats first plowed the ocean.—*May's Virgil.*

ALDINE, al'dine, *s.* An epithet applied to editions of the classics from the family of Aldus Mountius, the first of whom established his press at Venice about 1500.

ALE, ale, *s.* (*eale*, Sax. from *alod*, third person singular indicative of *ælan*, to kindle, to inflame; applied to strong beer from its heating quality.) A fermented liquor, made by infusing malt and hops in water. The name *ales* was given formerly to certain festivals; as bridal-ales, Whitsun-ales, lamb-ales, &c.; but the church-ales and clerk-ales, sometimes called the lesser church-ales, were among those authorized sports which, at the period of the Reformation, produced great contention between Archbishop Land and the puritans.

From old records
Of antique proverbs, drawn from Whitson lords,
And their authorities, at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents, and old wives' tales,
We bring you now, to show what different things
The cotes of clowns are from the courts of kings.—
Ben Jonson.

Ale-bench, a bench in or before an ale-house.

The vulgar sort
Sit upon their *ale-bench* with their cups and cans.—
Sir J. Oldcastle.

Ale-berry, a beverage made by boiling ale with sugar and sops of bread.

Their *ale-berries*, candles, possits.—*Beaumont.*

Ale-brewer, one whose profession is to brew ale *Ale-fed*, fed with ale. *Ale-hoof*, the Glechoma or ground ivy, a plant sometimes used in making beer. *Ale-house*, a public-house in which ale is sold. *Ale-knight*, a pot companion.—Obsolete. *Ale-gill*, a kind of medical liquor prepared from an infusion of ground ivy. *Ale-pole*, same as *Ale-stake.*

For the *ale-pole* doth but signifye that there is good ale in the house where the *ale-pole* standeth, and wyll tell him that he muste go near the house, and there he shall find the drink, and not stand sucking the *ale-pole* in vain.—*A Boke made by John Fryth.*

Ale-shot, a reckoning to be paid for ale. *Ale-silver*, a duty paid to the Lord Mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city. *Ale-stake*, a stake set upon, or before, an ale-house by way of sign.—Old word.

Like a true *ale-stake*, he tells you where the best ale is.—*Comment on Chaucer's Miller's Tale.*

Ale-taster, an officer who in former times was appointed in every court-leet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of the bread and ale or beer, within the precincts of the lordship.—*Cowel.* *Ale-vat*, the vat in which ale is fermented. *Ale-washed*, steeped or soaked in ale.—Obsolete.

Among foaming bottles and *ale-washed* wits.—*Shaks.*

Ale-wife, a woman who keeps an ale-house. In Ichythology, a fish of the herring kind, a native of America—the Clupea Serrata of zoologists.

ALEA, a'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) A game of chance among the Romans; particularly, a game played like backgammon with dice.

ALE-CONNER, ale'kon-nur, *s.* An officer in former times whose duty it was to inspect the measures of public-houses in the city of London.

Head-boroughs, tithing-men, and *ale-conners*, and sidesmen, are appointed, in the oaths incident to their offices, to be likewise charged to present the offences of drunkenness.—*Act of Parl.* 21 Jac. I. chap. 7.

ALECTO, a-lek'to, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *lego*, I rest, Gr.) In Mythology, one of the furies, described by Virgil as having her hair and her dark wings covered with wreathing snakes, whose poison she infuses into her victims, till she infests them with ungovernable rage. From Cocytus, a river of hell, she is called Cocytia Virgo.

ALECTORIA, a-lek-to're-a, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, Gr.) Cockstone, a stone to which great virtues were ascribed by the ancients, said to be found in the gall-bladder of the cock. In Botany, a genus of Lichens, occurring in long tufts.

ALECTORIDÆ, a-lek'to-re-de, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) The Alectors, a family of large American gallinaceous birds, without spurs, and destitute of the rich colouring of the Asiatic and European races: Order, Cracidæ.

ALECTOROMACHY, a-lek-to-rom'a-ke, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, and *mache*, a fight, Gr.) Cockfighting.

ALECTOROLOPHUS, al-lek-to-rol'o-fus, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, and *lophos*, a crest or cockscomb, Gr.) The plant Cockscomb, or Yellow-rattle, a species of the Linnæan genus Rhinanthus: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

ALECTOROMANCY, a-lek-to-rom'an-se, *s.* (*alektor*, a cock, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient mode of divination by means of a cock.

ALEE, a-lee', *ad.* (*at* and *lee*—see Lee.) In Nautical language, opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is said to be *alee* when pressed close to the lee side. *Helm alee*, or *luff alee*, an order to put the helm to the lee side. *Helm's alee*, that is, the helm is *alee;* a notice given as an order to cause the head sails to shake in the wind, with a view to bring the ship about.

ALEGAR, ale'gär, *s.* (*ale*, and *aigre*, sour, Fr.) Vinegar made from sour ale.

ALEGGE, a-ledj', *v. n.* To allay; to lessen; to assuage.—Obsolete.

ALEMBIC, a-lem'bik, *s.* (*al*, and *ambixon*, a chemical vessel, Gr.) A still used in chemical operations.

ALEMBROTH, a-lem'broth, *s.* The philosopher's

salt, or salt of wisdom of the old alchemists; a compound of the bichloride of mercury and sal ammoniac, from which the white precipitate of mercury is made.

ALENGTH, a-length', *ad.* At full length along; stretched along the ground.

ALEPH, al'ef, *s.* The name of the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding with Alpha of the Greek.

ALEPIDIA, al-e-pid'e-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceæ.

ALEPIDOTE, a-lep'e-dote, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

ALEPIS, al'e-pis, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with broad bodies and small heads; scaleless, except on the hinder part of the lateral line adjoining the caudal fin.

ALEPISAURUS, a-lep-e-saw'rus, *s.* (*a*, priv. *lepis*, a scale, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A genus of long, thin-bodied, abdominal Malacopterygious fishes: Family, Scomberidæ.

ALEPOCEPHALUS, a-lep-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*a*, priv. *lepis*, a scale, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of abdominal Malacopterygious fishes, having the body covered with large scales, but having none on the head: Family, Essoces or Flying-fish.

ALEPTRUM, al-e-pi'rum, *s.* (*aleios*, poor, and *pyros*, grain, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of the South Sea Islands and New Holland; they are of no known use: Order, Desvauxiaceæ.

ALERT, a-lert', *a.* (*alerte*, Fr.) In a Military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call. In the common sense, brisk, pert, petulant, smart.

ALETHOPTERIS, a-le-*th*op'ter-is, *s.* A genus of fossil plants, of which there have been found 13 species—11 from the Palæozoic, and 2 from the Mesozoic strata of Britain.

ALETRIS, a-le'tris, *s.* (Greek, a miller's wife, in allusion to the powdery dust with which the whole plant appears to be covered.) A genus of North American plants: Order, Hemerocallidaceæ.

ALEURISMA, a-lu-ris'ma, *s.* (*aleuron*, flour, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Ascomycetes.

ALEURITIS, al-u-ri'tes, *s.* (*aleuron*, flour, Gr.) A genus of plants, which have the appearance of being covered over with flour. *A. triloba* furnishes the candle nuts of the South Sea Islanders, which yield them food, and, when strung together, a kind of torch: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

ALEURODENDRON, al-u-ro-den'dron, *s.* (*aleuron*, flour, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

ALEUTIAN, a-lu'shan, *a.* (*aleut*, a bold projecting rock.) An epithet applied to a chain of islands, extending from the promontory of Alaschka in North America, to Kamstchatka in Asiatic Russia.

ALEXANDRA, al-legz-an'dra, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

ALEXANDERS, al-legz-an'durz, *s.* (supposed to be a corruption of *olusatrum*, a black pot-herb.) Smyrnium, a genus of umbelliferous plants, two species of which, S. olusatrum and perfolium, are or may be cultivated as asparaginous and salad plants.—See Smyrnium.

ALEXANDRIAN, al-legz-an'dre-an, *a.* Pertaining to the city of Alexandria in Egypt, as, the *Alexandrian* School, an academy instituted by Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, and supported by his successors; as also the famous *Alexandrian* Library, destroyed by the Ottomans. It is said to have contained 700,000 volumes. *Alexandrian manuscript*, a very ancient Greek copy of the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocrypha, in 4 vols. 4to, preserved in the British Museum.

ALEXANDRINA, al-egz-an-dri'na, *s.* A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ALEXANDRINE, al-legz-an'drin, *s.* A species of poetical measure, composed of twelve syllables; so named, from its having been first used in a French poem, called the Alexandriad;—*a.* relating to the verse so called.

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.
Pope.

ALEXEPHARMIC, a-lek-se-fär'mik, } *a.* (*alexo*,
ALEXEPHARMICAL, a-lek-se-fär'me-kal, } I repel, and *pharmakon*, poison, Gr.) That which possesses an antidote, or has the quality of expelling poison.

ALEXEPHARMICS, a-lek-se-fär'miks, *s.* Antidotes to poisons.

ALEXETERIC, a-lek-se-ter'ik, } *a.* (*alexo*, Gr.)
ALEXETERICAL, a-lek-se-ter'e-kal, } Having a tendency to drive away poison or fever. *Alexeterics*, are medicines which tend to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals.

ALEXIPYRETIC, a-lek-se-pi-ret'ik, *s.* (*alexo*, I repel, *pyr*, a fever, Gr.) A fever medicine;—*a.* operating as a remedy against fever.

ALEYRODES, a-la'ro-des, *s.* (*aleuron*, flour, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Aphidæ.

ALFET, al-fet', *s.* The Saxon name for a cauldron full of boiling water, wherein an accused person plunged his arm up to the elbow, by way of trial or purgation. This custom was a species of ordeal to show his guilt or innocence.—*Ducange.*

ALGA, al'ga, *s.* (Latin.) A sea-weed.

Oceanus was garlanded with sea *alga* or sea grass, and in his hand a trident.—*Ben Jonson.*

With *alga* who the sacred altar strews.—*Dryden.*

ALGÆ, al'je, *s.* (*alga*, a sea-weed, from *algor*, cold, or more probably from *alligo*, I bind, Lat.) An order of plants belonging to the second class Aphyleæ, of the second grand division of the vegetable kingdom, the Cellulares. The plants are wholly composed of cellular tissue, ascending from the simplest form known in vegetation to a very compound state. The lowest are filiform and leafless, with their fructification immersed; the highest are leafy, with a fructification included in an indehiscent, wart-like pericarpium. Some copulate like animals; others have a spontaneous emotion, like worms. Their colour is lively; in the lowest grades, green; in the highest, red or purple. They grow at the bottom of the sea, or in fresh water; some are articulated, and others are fibrous. In the arrangement of Lindley, in his Vegetable Kingdom, the Algæ are thus classed by their orders:—1. Diatomaceæ, which are crystaline fragmentary bodies, brittle, and multiplied by spontaneous separation. 2. Confervaceæ, filamentary, or membraneous bodies, multiplied by zoopores, generated in the interior at the expense of their green matter. 3. Fucaceæ, cellular or tubular unsymmetrical plants, multiplied by simple spores formed externally. 4. Ceraminæ, cellular or tubular unsymmetrical plants, multiplied by tetraspores. 5. Characeæ, symmetrically branched plants, multiplied by spiral nucules filled with starch.

ALGATES, al'gayts, *ad.* (*algeats*, always, *all* and *geat*, a way, Sax.) On any terms; every way. A term still in use in the north of England. *Anygate* is its synonym in the Scottish dialect.

ALGAZEL.—See Gazelle.

ALGEABARII, al-je-a-ba're-i, *s.* In Mohammedan Theology, a sect of Predestinarians, who attribute all actions to the agency and influence of God. They are opposed to the Alkaudarii.

ALGEBRA, al'je-bra, *s.* (*al* and *gaboron*, the reduction of a whole to a part, Arab.) A branch of mathematics in which symbols are used instead of figures; a species of calculation which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently its own value or quantity, or number, is determined. Algebra is said to be of Arabic origin.

ALGEBRAIC, al-je-bra'ik, } *a.* Relating to al-
ALGEBRAICAL, al-je-bra'e-kal, } gebra; containing algebraical computations. *Algebraic curve*, a figure whose intercepted diameters bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates. *Algebraic equation*, an equation of which the terms contain only algebraic quantities. *Algebraic geometry*, a name given to the application of algebra to geometrical problems.

ALGEBRAICALLY, al-je-bra'e-kal-le, *ad.* By algebraical process.

ALGEBRAIST, al'je-bray-ist, *s.* A person versant in the science of algebra.

ALGEBRAIZE, al'je-bray-ize, *v. a.* To perform algebra; to reduce to an algebraic form.

ALGENEB, al'je-neb, *s.* (Arabic.) A star in the constellation Perseus.

ALGERINE, al'jer-in, *a.* Producing in, exported from, or belonging to Algiers.

ALGERINE, al-je-reen', *s.* A native of Algiers, a city on the northern coast of Africa.

ALGID, al'jid, *a.* (*algidus*, Lat.) Cold; chilly.

ALGIDITY, al-jid'e-te, *s.* Chillness; coldness.

ALGIDNESS, al'jid-nes, *s.* Coldness; chillness.

ALGIFIC, al-jif'ik, *a.* (*algor*, cold, Lat.) That which produces cold.

ALGOL, al'gol, *s.* A star of the third magnitude, called Medusa's Head, in the constellation Perseus.

ALGOR, al'gor, *s.* (Latin.) Extreme cold; chillness.

ALGORAH, al'go-ra, *s.* A star of the third magnitude in the constellation Corvus.

ALGORISM, al'go-rizm, } *s.* Arabic words which
ALGORITHM, al'go-rithm, } are used to denote the science of numbers.—Obsolete.

Let this poor figure of *algorism* trouble no divine, no wise man.—*Martin on the Marriage of Priests.*

ALGOROBA-BEAN, al-go-ro'ba-been, *s.* The bean of Ceratonia siliqua. The name is derived from the Arabic name of the tree Kharroûb, with the prefix *al*, the. In English, the tree is called the Carob-tree, or St. John's Bread.

ALGOROTH, al'go-roth, *s.* (Arabic.) The submuriate of antimony, obtained as a white powder by dropping the chloride of mercury into water.

ALGOSE, al-gose', *a.* Extremely cold.

ALGOUS, al'gus, *a.* (*alga*, a sea-weed, Lat.) Pertaining to sea-weeds.

ALGUAZIL, al-ga-zeel', *s.* A Spanish criminal-officer or constable.

ALHAGI, al-ha'je, *s.* (Alhul or Algul, the Arabic name of M. Maurorum.) Manna, a genus of plants. It is on this plant that manna is found in Mesopotamia, and other places in Asia and Africa. It exudes from the leaves and branches of the shrub in hot weather. At first it resembles drops of honey, but soon thickens into solid grains about the size of coriander seed. It is believed by Arabian writers to be a supernatural production. The manna of this country is collected from the flowing ash, and has nothing to do with Moor's Alhagi, or Hebrew manna.

ALHENNA, al-hen'na, *s.* The Arabic name of the plant Lawsonia alba, with the powdered leaves of which the women of Egypt dye their nails yellow, which is regarded as an ornament. The colour lasts for three or four weeks.

ALHIRTO, al-her'to, *s.* A star of the third magnitude in the constellation of Capricornus.

ALIAS, a'le-as, *ad.* (Latin.) Otherwise; often used in criminal informations or trials, as to persons whom danger has induced to change their names, as, 'Smith, *alias* Brown, *alias* Baker.' It is also applied to places, and generally to persons known, or supposed to be known, by a second name. In Law, a writ of *capias* issued a second time.

ALICULARIA, al-e-ku-la're-a, *s.* (*alica*, drink, Lat.) A genus of Scale-mosses: Order, Jungermanniaceæ.

ALIBI, al'e-bi, *s.* (Lat. elsewhere.) The plea of a person charged with crime, who, to prove himself innocent, alleges, that at the time stated in the indictment or accusation, he was at some place remote from that in which the fact was said to have been committed.

ALIBILE, al'e-bil, *a.* (*alibilis*, nourishing, Lat.) Nutritive nourishing, or that which may be nourished.

ALIBRIXIA, a-le-brik'se-a, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of plants, natives of South America.

ALIEN, ale'yen, *a.* (*alienus*, Lat.) Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from; not allied to; adverse to;

> From native soil,
> Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
> Of his young guiltless progeny, he seeks
> Inglorious shelter in an *alien* land.—*Philips.*

—*s.* a foreigner; not a denizen; a stranger. In Scripture, one who is estranged from the church of Christ.

> At that time ye were *aliens* from the commonwealth of Israel.—*Ephes.* ii. 12.

In France, a child born of residents who are not citizens, is an *alien*. The children of aliens born in Great Britain, owe allegiance to the crown of England, and are entitled to the privileges of resident citizens. An alien is incapable of inheriting lands in England till naturalized by act of parliament; and, in Scotland, he is not entitled either to acquire or to succeed to property. All children born out of the king's legiance, whose grandfathers, by the father's side, or whose fathers were natural-born subjects, have the rights of natural-born subjects, though their mothers were alien, unless their male parents were, at the birth of the said children, in the service of an enemy. But

such grand-children must be Protestants, and resident within the realm, to claim the privilege of exemption from the alien duty; and the claim to any estate or interest must be made within five years. The issue of an English woman by an alien, born abroad, is an alien. An alien cannot purchase lands for his own use; an alien female cannot be endowed with lands, although she become the wife of a natural-born subject; nor can a Jewess, the wife of a naturalized Jew. But an alien may acquire any kind of personal property; his children born in Great Britain are generally to be held natural-born subjects; he may bring or defend any action or process at law for the protection of it, and may dispose of such property by deed, will, or otherwise. Aliens also may take leases of lands, and estates in trust; but these rights of aliens must be understood as of alien friends only; alien enemies having no rights at all, and no privileges, but by the king's especial favour. An alien may, by letters patent, *ex donatione regis*, be made an English subject, and is then called a denizen, being in a middle state between a natural-born subject and an alien. He may now purchase lands, or possess them by devise, but cannot inherit them, although his heirs may inherit from him; the parent of the denizen being held to have had no inheritable blood, which the denizen possesses after becoming so. *Alien duty*, a tax upon goods imported by aliens, beyond the duty imported on the like goods by citizens; a discriminating duty on the tonnage of ships belonging to aliens, or to any extra duties imposed by laws or edicts. *Alien waters*, any stream of water carried across an irrigated field or meadow, but which is not employed in the process of irrigation;—*v. a.* (*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.) to transfer property from one to another; to estrange; to turn the mind and affections from; to make averse.

ALIENABLE, ale'yen-a-bl, *a.* Transferable; applied to property which may be alienated.

ALIENATE, ale'yen-ate, *v. a.* To transfer the property of one to another; to estrange; to withdraw the heart or affections from;—*a.* withdrawn from; stranger to;

> Wholly *alienate* from truth.—*Swift.*

—*s.* a stranger; an alien.—Not used.

> Whoso eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith.*

ALIENATED, ale'yen-ate-ed, *a.* Estranged; having the affections withdrawn.

> His eyes surveyed the dark idolatries
> Of *alienated* Judah.—*Milton.*

ALIENATION, ale-yen-a'shun, *s.* (*alienatio*, Lat.) The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection; disorder of the faculties; delirium; insanity. In Scottish Law, the transference of heritable property. *Alienation office*, an office in Britain, to which all writs of covenant and entry, on which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are carried to have fines for alienation set and paid thereon.

ALIENATOR, ale'yen-ay-tur, *s.* One who transfers property, or alienates anything.

ALIENE, ale'yene, *v. a.* To transfer property from one to another; to sell;

> Nor could he *aliene* the estate even with the consent of the lord.—*Blackstone.*

—*v. a.* to estrange; to make averse or indifferent; to alienate—(the word now used); to turn the affections from.

> The prince was *alienated* from the thoughts of the marriage.—*Clarendon.*

ALIENEE, ale-yen-e', *s.* The person to whom property is transferred.

ALIENISM, ale'yen-izm, *s.* The state of being an alien.

> The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*.—*Kent.*

ALIFE, a-life', *ad.* A vulgarism for *on my life*.—Obsolete.

> I love a ballad in print *alife*; for then we are sure they are true.—*Shaks.*

ALIFEROUS, ay-lif'er-us, *a.* (*ala*, a wing, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Having wings; winged.

ALIFORM, a'le-fawrm, *a.* (*ala*, a wing, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Shaped like a wing.

ALIGEROUS, ay-lij'e-rus, *a.* (*ala*, a wing, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) Having wings; winged.

ALIGHT, a-lite', *v. n.* (*alihtan*, Sax. *lichten*, Dutch.) To come down and stop; to fall upon; to descend and settle, as, the bird *alighted* on the tree;—*v. a.* to light; to enlighten; to kindle; to set fire to.—Obsolete.

> The next day following with his lamp bright,
> As Phœbus did the ground or earth *alight*.—
> *Douglas, Aeonides.*
>
> And as for speaken over this,
> In this part of the air it is,
> That men full oft sene by night
> The fire in sundrie form *alight*.—*Gower.*

ALIGN, a-line', *v. a.* (French.) To adjust a line; to lay out or regulate by a line.—*Webster.*

ALIGNMENT, a-line'ment, *s.* (French.) A laying out, or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line.—*Webster.* In Navigation, a supposed line drawn in order to preserve a fleet, or part thereof, in its just and true direction.

ALIKE, a-like', *ad.* With resemblance; equally; in the same manner.

> The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
> Await *alike* th' inevitable hour—
> The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—*Gray.*

Alike-minded, having the same mind;—*a.* similar; having resemblance.

> The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee.—*Ps.* xiii.

ALIMA, a-li'ma, *s.* (*alimos*, marine, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans, belonging to the family Unipeltata, of the order Stomapoda.

ALIMENT, al'le-ment, *s.* (*alimentum*, Lat.) Nourishment; nutriment; food; the allowance given by a friendly society to a member for support, when unable to follow his ordinary occupation;—*v. a.* to maintain. In Scottish Law, parents and children are reciprocally bound to *aliment* each other. In like manner, life-renters are bound to *aliment* the heirs, and fiars, and creditors, of their imprisoned debtors when they are unable to support themselves; as, also, the members of a friendly society to support members who are unable to labour.

ALIMENTAL, al-le-men'tal, *a.* Nutritive; nourishing.

ALIMENTALLY, al-le-men'tal-le, *ad.* In the manner of nourishment.

ALIMENTARINESS, al-le-men'ta-re-nes, *s.* The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, al-le-men'ta-re, *s.* That which be-

longs or relates to nourishment; having the power to afford nourishment. *Alimentary canal*, that part of the intestines through which the food passes, and from which its nutritive portions are conveyed to the blood by the absorbents. *Alimentary law*, a law among the Romans, by which parents were bound to support their children.

ALIMENTATION, al-le-men'ta-shun, *s.* The power of affording nourishment; the quality of nourishing; the state of being nourished by the assimilation of the food taken.

ALIMENTATIVENESS, al-le-men'ta-tiv-nes, *s.* A word invented by phrenologists to express the organ which communicates the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking, supposed to have a low place in the cranial region, and to develop itself laterally in the front of the ears.

ALIMONIOUS, al-le-mo'ne-us, *a.* Nourishing; affording food.—Seldom used.

> Digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh.—
> *Harvey on Consumption.*

ALIMONY, al-le-mun'ne, *s.* (*alimonia*, Lat.) The legal proportion of a husband's estate, which, by sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance on account of separation.

ALIOTH, al'le-*oth*, *s.* (Arabic.) A star of the third magnitude, in the tail of the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.

ALIPED, a'le-ped, *a.* (*ala*, a wing, and *pes*, foot, Lat.) Wing-footed; swift of foot;—*s.* an animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and which serve for wings, as in the Cheiroptera, or Bats.

ALIQUANT, al'le-kwant, *a.* (*aliquantus*, Lat.) A proportion of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up that number exactly, as 3 is an *aliquant* part of 10, 3 times 3 being 9, 1 is wanting.

ALIQUOT, al'le-kwot, *a.* (Latin.) Any portion of a given number, which, being multiplied, will amount to that number exactly, as 4, being multiplied by 3, makes 12, is an *aliquot* part.

ALISH, a'lish, *a.* Resembling or partaking of the nature of ale.

ALISMA, al-lis'ma, *s.* The water plantain, a genus of plants: type of the order Alismaceæ.

NOTE.—Loudon and Brande give *alis*, water, Celtic, as the etymology of this word; the Gaelic Dictionary gives *uisge*, *burn*, *muir*, *cuan*, and *fuel*, but not *alis* for water. It seems, with more probability, to be derived from *alis-muain*, a thing that floats, in the same language.

ALISMACEÆ, al-lis-ma'se-e, *s.* The water plantain family, a natural order of endogenous or monocotyledonous water-plants, with long parallel-veined leaves and white flowers. The flowers of the plant of this order are in umbels, racemes, or panicles; sepals three; petals three, petaloid; anthers turned inwards; ovaries superior, several, one-celled; fruit dry, and one or two-celled. It contains three genera, Alisma, Damasonia or Actinocarpus, and Sagittaria. This order is to endogens what crowfoots are to polypetalous exogens, and is in like manner recognised by its disunited carpels and hypogynous stamens. Such plants as Ranunculus parnassifolius are hardly distinguishable from Alismads by external characters. Arrow-grasses are known by their imperfect floral envelopes, and straight embryo having a lateral slit for the emission of the plumule.

ALITE, a'lit, *ad.* A little.—Obsolete.

> And though thy lady would *alite* her grave,
> Thou shalt thyself thy peace hereafter make.—
> *Chaucer.*
>
> Whan I knowe all howe it is,
> I woll but forthren hem *alite*.—*Gower.*

ALITRUNK, al'le-trungk, *s.* (*ala*, a wing, Lat. and trunk.) The hinder segment of the thorax or body of an insect, to which the legs are attached.

ALITURE, al'le-ture, *s.* (*alitura*, Lat.) Nourishment.

ALIVE, a-live', *a.* (formerly *on live*, as, for prouder woman is there none *on live*.—*Chaucer.*) In a state of life; not dead; undestroyed; unextinguished; active; in full force; cheerful, sprightly, full of alacrity.

ALIZARINE, al'le-za-rene, *s.* (*ali-zari*, Turk.) A peculiar colour obtained from the madder.

ALKADARII, al-ka-da're-i, *s.* In Mohammedan theology, a sect who asserts the doctrine of free-will, and denies that of the fixed decrees of God.

ALKALESCENCY, al-ka-les'sen-se, *s.* The state of a body in which only some of the alkaline properties are developed; a tendency to become alkaline.

ALKALESCENT, al-ka-les'sent, *a.* Applied to a substance possessing more or less of the properties of an alkali; tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

ALKAHEST, al'kal-hest, *s.* A word first used by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers, to signify a universal dissolvent or liquor, which, if found out, was to have the power of resolving all compounds into their elementary constituents.

ALKALI, al'ka-le, *s.* (*kali*, the Egyptian name of the marine plant Salicornia arabica, Glasswort.) The word *alkali*, originally applied to a plant, was afterwards used to designate the calcined produce of it, and is now applied to bodies possessing the same chemical properties. They are incombustible, soluble in water, and possess an acrid, urinous taste. They combine readily with acids, and precipitate from them the metals with which they had been previously combined. They change vegetable blues to green, reds to violet, and yellows to brown. The alkalies are arranged in three classes: 1. Those which have a metallic base combined with oxygen, viz., oxygen, soda, and lithia; 2. viz., ammonia, containing no oxygen; 3. those containing oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, viz., aconita, brucia, datura, delphia, hyosciama, morphia, strychnia, quinia, cinchona, &c. The *alkaline earths* are, lime, baryta, and strontia.

ALKALIFIABLE, al-kal'e-fe-a-bl, *a.* Applied to a body which is susceptible of being converted into an alkali, as certain metals are, by their combination with oxygen, or nitrogen by its union with hydrogen.

ALKALIFY, al-kal'e-fe, *v. a.* To convert into an alkali.

ALKALIGENOUS, al-ka-lij'e-nus, *a.* (*alkali*, and *gennoa*, I engender, Gr.) That which has the power of producing an alkali; applied to nitrogen when it was supposed to form the base of all the alkalies.

ALKALIMETER, al-ka-lim'e-tur, *s.* (*alkali*, and *metron*, Gr. a measure.) An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali contained in the soda or potash of commerce, or for determining the quantity of sulphuric acid necessary to saturate either.

ALKALINE, al'ka-line, *a.* Having the quality of an alkali.

ALKALINITY, al-ka-lin'e-te, *s.* The property of an alkali; that which constitutes an alkali.

ALKALIOUS, al-ka'le-us, *a.* Having the properties of an alkali.

ALKALIZATE, al-kal'e-zate, *v. a.* To make bodies alkaline in their properties;—*a.* having the qualities of an alkali; impregnated with an alkali.

Urinous and *alkalizate*.—*Newton.*

ALKALIZATION, al-ka-le-za'shun, *s.* The act of alkalizing or rendering alkaline.

ALKALIZE, al'ka-lize, *v. a.* To render alkaline;—*v. n.* to become an alkali.

ALKALOID, al'ka-loyd, *s.* (*alkali*, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) A term given to certain compounds obtained from organic bodies which possess the alkaline principle, in order to distinguish them from the mineral alkalies, from which they differ in their general properties, but agree in their being composed of the same elements, namely—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen.

ALKANET, al'kan-et, *s.* (altered from *alkenna*.) A reddish purple dye procured from the root of the Anchusa tinctorea, or Dyers' Buglass.

ALKEKENGI, al-ke-ken'ji, *s.* The fruit or berry of Physalis alkekengi, a species of the winter-cherry: Order, Solanaceæ.

ALKENNA, al-ken'na, } *s.* The Egyptian pivet, a
ALHENNA, al-hen'na, } species of the genus Lawsonia, with the pulverized leaves of which the females of eastern nations stain their nails yellow.

ALKERMES, al-ker'mes, *s.* (Arabic.) A confection, of which the scarlet-coloured kermes berries form the chief ingredient.—Obsolete.

Alkermes comforts the inner parts, and the bezoar stone hath an especial virtue against all melancholy affections.—*Burton, Anat. of Melan.*

ALKERVA, al-ker'va, *s.* The Arabic name of the plant Palma Christi.

ALKOOL, al'kool, *s.* A preparation of antimony, used by the ladies of some eastern countries in staining the eye-lids and eye-lashes black.

ALKORAN.—See Alcoran.

ALL, awl, *a.* (*allis*, *alls*, Goth. *al*, Sax. *all*, Germ. *alle*, Welsh, *olos*, Gr.) The whole number; every one; every part; whole time; whole extent;—*ad.* quite; completely; altogether; wholly. *All* is also used sometimes by our old writers for although, just, and as a particle of enforcement, &c.;

All were it as the rest but simply writ.—*Spenser.*

All as his straying flock he fed.—*Spenser.*

He thought them sixpence *all* too dear,
And called the tailor thief and loon.—
Old Song in Shakspere.

That in the various bustle of resort
Were *all-to* ruffled, and sometimes impaired.—
Milton's Comus.

Snuff, or the fan, supply the place of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and *all that*.—*Pope.*

—*s.* everything; the whole.

Our *all* is at stake.—*Addison.*

All the better.—*Shaks.*

Thou shalt be *all* in *all*.—*Milton.*

NOTE.—*All* in composition is used before a vast number of adjectives, and participial adjectives, in which cases it generally signifies wholly or everything, as in the following:—All-abandoned, all-abhorred, all-admiring, all-advised, all-approved, all-atoning, all-bearing, all-beauteous, all-beholding, all-blasting, all-changing, all-cheering, all-commanding, all-complying, all-composing, all-comprehensive, all-concealing, all-constraining, all-consuming, all-daring, all-destroying, all-devastating, all-devouring, all-dimming, all-discovering, all-disgraced, all-dispensing, all-divine, all-divining, all-dreaded, all-drowsy, all-eloquent, all-embracing, all-ending, all-enlightening, all-enraged, all-flaming, all-forgiving, all-good, all-guiding, all-healing, all-helping, all-hiding, all-honoured, all-hurting, all-idolizing, all-imitating, all-informing, all-interpreting, all-judging, all-licensed, all-loving, all-making, all-maturing, all-obedient, all-obeying, all-oblivious, all-obscuring, all-penetrating, all-piercing, all-powerful, all-praised, all-ruling, all-sanctifying, all-saving, all-searching, all-seeing, all-shaking, all-shunned, all-sufficient, all-surveying, all-sustaining, all-telling, all-triumphing, all-wise, all-witted, all-worshipped.

ALLA, al'la. In Music, an Italian preposition, or the dative of the feminine article *la*, which, prefixed to certain words, has the power of the phrase, 'in the manner of,' as *alla Francese*, in the French manner or style.

ALLA-BREVE, al'la-breve, *s.* (according to the breve, Italian.) In Music, a bar equal to a breve; two semibreves, or four minims, denoted at the commencement of a stave, with the musical mark for common time.

ALLA-CAPELLA, al'la-ka-pel'la, *s.* (according to the chapel, Ital.) Same as Alla-breve.

ALLAGITE, al'la-jite, *s.* A mineral; massive, with a conchoidal fracture; opaque, without lustre; brown or green; the green soon changing into a dark-grey or black, and the brown into pink-brown or pearl-grey; scratches glass: sp. gr. 3.7. The green is fusible before the blowpipe into a black pearly glass; the black into a violet-hue coloured glass. It consists of—manganese, 75.00; silica, 16.00; carbonic acid, 7.50; with a trace of lime.

ALLAH, al'la, *s.* The Arabic name of God.

ALLAMANDA, al-la-man'da, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Allamand of Holme.) A genus of plants, consisting of a milky shrub of cathartic qualities, with yellow flowers, from Guiana: Order, Apocynaceæ.

ALLANITE, al'lan-ite, *s.* A mineral, named by Dr. Thomson after Mr. Thomas Allan of Edinburgh; brownish-black, and, when in powder, of a greenish-grey; massive, and in prismatic crystals; fracture uneven, small, conchoidal, with a shining, resinous, metallic lustre; opaque. According to Dr. Thomson, it consists of oxide of cerium, 33.9; oxide of iron, 25.4; silica, 35.4; lime, 9.2; alumina, 4.1; water, 4: sp. gr. 3.1—3.4 Found in West Greenland.

ALLANTOIC, al-lan-to'ik, *a.* Produced from or belonging to the allantois, as, *Allantoic acid*, an acid found in the allantois and amnion of the fœtal calf. It was formerly called *amniotic acid*.

ALLANTOIDIA, al-lan-to-id'e-a, *s.* (*allas*, a sausage, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr. from the resemblance which its arched indusia bears to a small pudding or sausage.) A genus of Ferns; sori oblong, oblique with respect to the midrib; indusium vaulted and cylindrical, adhering to a vein opening inwards, finally spreading outwards: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

ALLANTOINE, al-lan'to-ine, *s.* Allantoic acid.

ALLANTOIS, al-lan-to'iz, *s.* (*allas*, a sausage, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A thin transparent membrane, situated between the amnion and the chorion, or external and internal membrane, which contains the fœtus; the vesicle or sac which projects at the lower end of the alimentary canal in

the embryo animal, organized by the hypogastric arteries and umbilical vein.

ALLANTOXICON, al-lan-toks'e-kon, *s.* (*allas*, a sausage, and *toxikon*, poison, Gr.) A poison manifested in putrid sausages made of blood and liver.

ALLATRATE, al-lat'rate, *v. n.* (*allatro*, I bark, Lat.) To bark; to growl.—Obsolete.

Let Cerebus, the dog of hell, *allatrate* what he list to the contrary.—*Stubbes' Anatomy of Abuses.*

ALLAY, al-la', *v. a.* (*alegan*, to lay, Sax.) To compose; to pacify; to repress; to abate; to mitigate: formerly used for Alloy,—which see.

We are gold,
In our own natures pure; but when we suffer
The husband's stamp upon us, then *allays*,
And base ones, of you men, are mingled with us,
And make us blush like copper.—*Beau. and Flet.*

ALLAYER, al-la'ur, *s.* The person or thing that has the power of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, al-la'ment, *s.* That which has the power of allaying or abetting the force of another.

The like *allayment* would I give my grief.—*Shak.*

ALLE, al'le, *s.* The specific name of the Little Auk, the Alca alle of Linnæus, and Mergulus melanoleucos of Ray.

ALLECT, al-lekt', *v. a.* (*allecto*, Lat. *allecher*, Fr.) To stir with some pleasant means; to entice.—Obsolete.—*Dict. of Huolet.*

ALLECTIVE, al-lek'tiv, *s.* Allurement—(obsolete);

What better *allective* could Lucifer devise?—
Sir T. Elliot's Gov.

—*a.* alluring.—Obsolete.

Woman yfarced with fraude and disceipt,
To thy confusion most *allective* bait.—*Chaucer.*

ALLEGANIAN, al-le-ga'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Allegany, the chief range of the great chain of mountains which run from north east to south-west through the middle and southern states of North America.

ALLEGATION, al-le-ga'shun, *s.* (*allegatio*, Lat.) Affirmation; declaration;

Of ghosts, of goblins, and drad sorcery,
From nicer *allegations* we'll desist.—
More's Song of the Soul.

the thing affirmed or declared;

As if she had suborned some to swear
False *allegations*, to o'erthrow his state.—*Shak.*

a plea; an excuse. In the Ecclesiastical Court, a formal complaint or declaration of charges. Also, in Civil Law, a producing of instruments or deeds to authorize or justify something.

ALLEGE, al-ledj', *v. a.* (*allego*, Lat.) To affirm; to declare; to maintain; to plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

ALLEGEABLE, al-ledj'a-bl, *a.* That which may be alleged.

ALLEGEAS, or ALLEGIAS, al-le'je-us, *s.* A stuff manufactured in the East Indies, of which there are two sorts—one of cotton, the other of various plants, which are spun like flax.

ALLEGEMENT, al-ledj'ment, *s.* An affirmation; plea; excuse.

ALLEGER, al-ledj'ur, *s.* One that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, al-le'jans, *s.* (*allegeance*, Fr.) The duty which subjects owe to the government.

ALLEGIANT, al-le'je-ant, *a.* Loyal; obedient to authority.

ALLEGORIC, al-le-gor'ik, } *a.* (*allegoria*, Gr.)
ALLEGORICAL, al-le-gor'e-kal, } In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

ALLEGORICALLY, al-le-gor'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an allegorical manner.

ALLEGORICALNESS, al-le-gor'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being allegorical.

ALLEGORIST, al'le-gor-ist, *s.* One who teaches or describes in an allegorical manner.

ALLEGORIZE, al'le-go-rize, *v. a.* To turn into an allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense which is not literal;—*v. n.* to treat as an allegory.

He *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices of the law.—
Fulke against Allen.

ALLEGORIZER, al'le-go-ri-zur, *s.* An allegorist.

ALLEGORY, al'le-go-re, *s.* (*allegoria*, Gr.) A figurative discourse or story, in which something else is intended than is conveyed in the literal acceptation of the words used or the descriptions given. In Painting and Sculpture, a figurative representation, in which something else is intended than what is exhibited in the representation.

ALLEGRETTO, al-le-gret'to, *a.* (Italian.) A movement of time quicker than andante, but not so quick as allegro.

ALLEGRO, al-le'gro, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, a term signifying a sprightly quick motion, quicker than allegretto (the diminutive of allegro) and presto, which is the quickest of all. It originally means gay, as in the poem of Milton of that name.

ALLELUIAH, } al-le-loo'ya, *s.* (הללויה, aleloo-
ALLELUJAH, } eeay, Heb. praise to Jah, or Iah.) Praise to Jehovah, a word used to denote pious glory and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems.

ALLEMANDE, al'le-mawngd, *s.* (French.) A slow piece of music; a dance common in Germany.

ALEMANNIC, al-le-man'ik, *a.* Belonging to the Allemanni, the ancient Germans, and to Alemannia, their country. The word is generally supposed to be composed of *all* and *manni*, all men.—*Cleaver*, p. 68. This is probably an error. The word is more probably composed of the Celtic *all*, other, the root of the Latin *alius*, and *man*, place, one of another place, a stranger. The Welsh *allmas* is thus rendered, and it seems the original word.—*Webster.*

ALLENARLY, al-len'ar-le, *ad.* Only; merely. A word used in Scotch conveyance where lands are conveyed to a father for his life-rent. The force of the expression is, that the father's right is restricted to a mere life-rent, or at best to a fiduciary fee, even in circumstances where, but for the word *allenarly*, the father would have been unlimited feuar.—*Bell's Law Dict.*

ALLERION, al-le're-un, *s.* In Heraldry, an eagle without beak or feet.

ALLEVIATE, al-le've-ate, *v. a.* (*allevio*, Lat.) To make light; to mitigate; to ease; to soften; to extenuate.

ALLEVIATION, al-le-ve-a'shun, *s.* The act of making light, of allaying or extenuating; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEVIATIVE, al-le've-a-tiv, *s.* A palliative; something mitigating.

ALLEY, al'le, *s.* (*alée*, Fr.) A passage; a walk in a garden; a lane or very narrow street in a town.

To-morrow, ere fresh morning streak the east
With first approach of light, we must be risen,
And at our flow'ry labours, to reform
Yon flowery arbours—yonder *alleys* green.—*Milton.*

ALL-FOOL'S-DAY, all-foolz-day, *s.* The first of April.

All-fours, awl'forze, *s.* A game at cards, so named from the game being reckoned by the knave, the highest and the lowest of the trump cards, and the game; the gaining of these making four.

All-giver, awl-giv'ur, *s.* The giver of all things.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
The all-giver would be unthanked, would be unpraised.
Milton.

All-hail, awl-hale', *s.* (from *all*, and *hail*, for health.) All-health; a term of salutation;—*v. a.* to greet; to salute with exclamation.

All-hailed me Thane of Cawdor.—*Shaks.*

All-hallow, awl-hal'lo, } *s.* All-Saints'-day,
All-hallows, awl-hal'los, } the first of November.

All-hallowmass, awl-hal'lo-mas, *s.* The term near All-Saints'-day, in November.

It (Feb. 2) has the name of Candlemas-day, because lights were distributed and carried about in procession, or because, also, the use of lighted tapers, which was observed all winter at vespers and litanies, were then wont to cease till the next *All-hallowmass.*—*Bourne's Vulg. Antiq.*

All-hallown, awl-hal'lun, *s.* The time about All-Saints'-day.

Farewell, thou latter Spring;
Farewell, *All-hallown* Summer.—*Shaks.*

All-hallow-tide, awl-hal'lo-tide, *s.* The term near All-Saints'-day, or the first of November.

All-heal, awl-heel', *s.* A name given to the plant Ginseng, to which almost every virtue has been ascribed, without, according to our modern physicians, possessing any.—See Panax. The misletoe.

This was the most respectable festival of our Druids, called Yule-tide, and when misletoe, which they called *all-heal*, was carried in their hands, and laid on their altars, as an emblem of the salutiferous advent of the Messiah.—*Stukeley's Medal. His. of Carausius.*

Alliance, al-li'ans, *s.* (French.) Connection by confederacy; a league; relation by marriage, or by any form of kindred; the act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of entering into a confederacy; the persons allied to each other.

Alliant, al-li'ant, *s.* An ally.

Alliaria, al-li-a're-a, *s.* (Latin.) Hedge-garlic or Jack-in-the-hedge, a genus of plants, having a strong smell like garlic: Order, Cruciferæ.

Alliciency, al-lish'en-se, *s.* (*allicio*, Lat.) The power of attracting; magnetism; attraction.

Allicient, al-lish'ent, *s.* An attractor.—Old word.

The awakened needle, with joy leapeth towards its *allicient.*—*Robinson's Eudoxia* (1658).

Allies, al-lize', *s. pl.* States which have entered into a league offensive or defensive.

Alligate, al'le-gate, *v. a.* (*aligéer*, old Fr. *alligo*, Lat.) To tie one thing to another; to unite.

Alligation, al-le-ga'shun, *s.* (*alligatio*, Lat.) The act of tying together; the state of being so tied. In Arithmetic, the rule by which questions are resolved which relate to the mixture of compounds of unequal value.

Alligator, al-le-ga'tur, *s.* (*allagarto*, Portuguese.) A large Saurian of the Crocodile family, inhabiting the rivers of America; distinguished from the true crocodile by the number and character of the teeth, and its shorter and broader muzzle.

Alligator-apple, al-le-ga'tur-ap'pl, *s.* The fruit of Annona palustris, a species of the custard apple, of a narcotic quality, which grows wild in the soft marshy places of Jamaica. The tree yields a kind of cork-wood, used by the country-people.

Alligator-pear.—See Persea.

Alligature, al-lig'a-ture, *s.* The link or ligature by which anything is bound or joined together.

Allinement, al-line'ment, *s.* The state of being in a line.—Seldom used.

Allionia, al-li-o-'ne-a, *s.* (after Professor Allioni.) A genus of annual plants, with violet or flesh-coloured flowers: Order, Nyctagineæ.—Cumana.

Allision, al-lizh'un, *s.* (*allido*, *allisum*, to dash against, Lat.) The act of dashing against or striking together.

Alliteration, al-lit-er-a'shun, *s.* (*ad*, and *litera*, a letter, Lat.) The frequent occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of words, as—

Behemoth biggest born.—*Milton.*

Alliterative, al-lit'er-a-tiv, *a.* Denoting several words beginning with the same letter. The alliterative measure, unaccompanied with rhyme, and including many peculiar Saxon idioms, appropriated to poetry, remained in use so low as the sixteenth century.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

Allium, al'le-um, *s.* (*allium*, garlic, Lat.) An extensive genus of strongly scented bulbous-rooted plants, including the garlic, onion, shallot, leek, and other edible pot-herbs: Order, Asphodeleæ.

Allocate, al'lo-kate, *v. a.* (*ad*, and *loco*, I place, Lat.) To allot; to set apart; to give to each his share.

Allocation, al-lo-ka'shun, *s.* The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account. In Law, an allowance made on an account in the Exchequer; allotment.

Allochroite, al'lo-kro-ite, *s.* (*allos*, another, and *chroa*, colour, Gr.) A variety of the dodecahedral or twelve equal-sided Garnet, found in Norway; massive; green, brown, grey, or yellowish; glimmering vitreous lustre; strikes fire with steel; fuses easily before the blow-pipe into a brilliant black glass, with borax into a glass coloured green by iron. It consists of silica, 35.00; alumina, 8.00; lime, 30.5; oxide of iron, 17.00; oxide of manganese, 3.5; carbonate of lime, 6.

Allochrous, al'lo-krus, *a.* (*allos*, other, and *chroa*, colour, Gr.) Having various colours; changing its colour.—Ex. Botrytis allochroa; Agaricus allochrus.

Allocution, al-lo-ku'shun, *s.* (*allocutio*, Lat.) The act or manner of speaking to another.—Not in use.

Allodial, al-lo'de-al, *a.* (Fr. from *allodialis*, low Lat.) Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

The possessions of their subjects were perfectly *allodial*; that is, wholly independent, and held of no superior at all.—*Blackstone.*

Allodium, al-lo'de-um, *s.* (low Latin word, supposed by Boucher to be derived from *a*, to, and *leod*, the people, Sax.) A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord as superior. It is opposed to fee or feudum, which intimates some kind of dependance. All lands in England are held directly or indirectly of the sovereign; there are of course no allodial possessions.

Allogonus, al-lo-go'nus, *a.* (*allelos*, reciprocal, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) Applied by Hany to a ker-

nal-shaped crystal, having the form of a dodecahedron, with scaline triangular faces, each equal to the greatest angle of incidence.

ALLOISPERMUM, al-lo-e-sper'mum, *s.* (*allos*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) The name given by Wildenow to a genus of Composite plants, the Allocarpus of Humboldt: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ALLOMORPHIA, al-lo-mawr'fe-a, *s.* (*allos*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

ALLONGE, al-lonj', *s.* (French.) A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the length of the space taken by the fencer. In Horsemanship, a long rein when the horse is trotted in the hand.

ALLONGIUM, al-lon'je-um, *s.* A genus of Algæ, in the arrangement of Kutzing, of his class Isocarpeæ.

ALLOO, al-loo', *v. a.* (supposed to be derived from *allons*, Fr. perhaps from *all to.*) To set on; to incite.—See Halloo.

ALLOPHANE, al'lo-fane, *s.* (*allos*, other, and *phaino*, I appear, Gr.) A mineral—colourless, blue, green, or brown; massive, or in imitative shapes; extremely brittle; intumesces before the blow-pipe without fusing, and falls readily into powder, or fuses readily with borax: sp. gr. 1.85. It consists of alumina, 32.20; silica, 21.92; water, 41.30; carbonate of copper, 3.05; sulphate of lime and hydrate of iron, a trace. Localities, Thuringia; Derbyshire.

ALLOPHYLLUS, al-lo-fil'lus, *s.* (*allos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

ALLOPLECTUS, al-lo-plek'tus, *s.* (*allos*, and *plektos*, twisted, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.

ALLOQUY, al'lo-kwe, *s.* (*alloquium*, Lat.) The act of speaking to another; address; conversation.

ALLOSORUS, al-los'o-rus, *s.* (*allos*, Gr. and *sori.*) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

ALLOT, al-lot', *v. a.* (from *lot.*) To distribute by lot; to grant;

> Five days we do *allot* thee for provision,
> To shield thee from disasters of the world;
> And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
> Upon our kingdom.—*Shaks.*

to distribute; to parcel out; to give to each his share.

ALLOTEROPSIS, al-lot-er-op'sis, *s.* (*alloterios*, pertaining to another, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ALLOTMENT, al-lot'ment, *s.* That which is granted to any one; the part; the share or portion granted; the part appropriated.

ALLOTTERY, al-lot'ter-e, *s.* That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution.—Obsolete.

> Give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament.—*Shaks.*

ALLOW, al-low', *v. a.* (*allouer*, Fr.) To admit; to justify; to grant; to yield; to own any one's title to; to grant license to; to permit;

> Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam
> To lead him where he would; his roguish madness
> *Allows* itself to anything.—*Shaks.*
>
> But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts.—1 *Thess.* ii. 4.

to give a sanction to; to authorize; to give to; to pay to;

> Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*
> To him that gave us peace and empire too.—
> *Waller.*

to appoint for; to set out for a certain use; to make abatement or provision; or to settle anything with some concessions or cautions regarding something else.

ALLOWABLE, al-low'a-bl, *a.* That may be allowed without contradiction; that is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, al-low'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWABLY, al-low'a-ble, *ad.* With claim of allowance.

ALLOWANCE, al-low'ans, *s.* Admission without contradiction; sanction; license; authority;

> Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*,
> A league between his highness and Ferrara.—
> *Shaks.*

permission; freedom from restraint; a settled rate, or appointment for any use, as a stipend; abatement from the strict rigour of the law or demand; established character; reputation; as,

> His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
> Of very expert and approved *allowance*.—*Shaks.*

ALLOY, al-loy', *s.* (French.) Gold, silver, or any other metal, reduced in value by being mixed up with one or more of an inferior quality. The gold and silver used in coinage are alloys. Standard gold consists of 11 parts of pure gold and 1 of copper; and standard silver of 11 parts, viz., $10\frac{2}{10}$ silver, and $\frac{1}{10}$ of copper. Abatement or diminution;—*v. a.* to reduce in value by admixture; to abate or diminish by grosser admixture.

> The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without mixture or *alloy*.—*Atterbury.*

ALLOYAGE, al-loy'aje, *s.* The act of alloying metals.

ALLS, awlz, *s.* (without a *singular.*) A vulgarism expressive of all that a person has; as,

> I'll pack up my *alls*, and be gone.—*Old Song.*

ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, awl'sayntz-day, *s.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints.

ALL-SEER, awl'se-ur, *s.* He who sees all things; the Deity.

> That high *All-Seer*, which I dallied with,
> Hath turned my feigned prayer upon my head,
> And given in earnest what I begged in jest.—
> *Shaks.*

ALLSPICE, awl'spise, *s.* Pimenta or Jamaica pepper; the fruit of the Myrtus pimenta, a West Indian tree.

ALLUBESCENCY, al-lu-bes'sen-se, *s.* (*allubescentia*, Lat.) Willingness; contentment.—Not used.

ALLUDE, al-lude', *v. n.* (*alludo*, Lat.) To make some reference to a thing, without directly mentioning it; to hint at; to insinuate.

ALLUGHAS, al-lu'gas, *s.* One of the names given by Linnæus to a genus of plants: Order, Zingiberaceæ.

ALLUMINATE, al-lu'me-nate, *v. a.* (*allumer*, to light, Fr.) To decorate or adorn with colours upon paper or parchment.

ALLUMINOR, al-lu'me-nur, *s.* One who paints or decorates a work, or paints on paper or parchment.

ALLURE, al-lure', *v. a.* (*leurer*, Fr. *looren*, Dut. *belæren*, Sax.) To entice to anything, whether good or bad; to draw towards anything by enticement;

> Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it

hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good than any hardness deterreth from it; and punishments, which may more deter from evil than any sweetness thereto *alureth*.—*Hooker*.

The golden sun, in splendour likest heaven,
Allured his eye.—*Milton*.

—*s.* something to entice birds, or rather things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were overtopped and trodden down by gentlemen.—*Hayward*.

ALLURER, al-lure'ur, *s.* One that allures, tempts, or entices.

ALLUREMENT, al-lure'ment, *s.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating as a motive to action; temptation; enticement.

To shun the *allurement* is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But wond'rous difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break the involving net.—*Dryden*.

The remembrance of the first repast is an easy *allurement* to the second.—*South, Serm.* ii. 369.

ALLURING, al-lu'ring, *a.* Tempting; enticing.

ALLURINGLY, al-lu'ring-le, *ad.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, al-lu'ring-nes, *s.* The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good.

ALLUSION, al-lu'zhun, *s.* (French, from *alluso*, Lat.) A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion by which something is implied or understood to belong to that which is not mentioned, by means of some similitude which is not perceived between them.

ALLUSIVE, al-lu'sive, *a.* Having a reference to something not fully expressed.

ALLUSIVELY, al-lu'siv-le, *ad.* By way of allusion; by implication; remote suggestion or insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles (Matt. xxiv. 28), by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle.—*Hammond*.

ALLUSIVENESS, al-lu'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being allusive.—A word rarely used.

ALLUSORY, al-lu'so-re, *a.* Allusive; having reference to something not fully expressed.

ALLUVIAL, al-lu've-al, *a.* (See Alluvion.) Having the qualities of alluvium; deposited on land by water; washed ashore by the tide, or carried to a lower level by the current of a stream. In Geology, the term is applied to those superficial stratified deposits of sand and gravel, in many places abounding with the remains of existing animals and plants. Such deposits occur, in many parts, hundreds of feet above the level of the present ocean, or that of any existing water by which they could have been formed. In many places the alluvial formations are of considerable thickness, and, in some instances, partially consolidated into rock. When the Till, or Boulder formation, is present, the alluvial beds overlie it; the term is therefore properly restricted to such stratified deposits as have occurred since the convulsive period, when the erratic boulders were spread over the surface of Europe and other countries.—See Diluvium.

ALLUVION, al-lu've-on, *s.* The same as alluvium, but seldom used in the works of modern geologists.

ALLUVIOUS, al-lu've-us, *a.* The same as alluvial, but more seldom used.

ALLUVIUM, al-lu've-um, *s.* (*alluvius ager*, a piece of ground brought together at times by the action of water, from *alluo*, I wash, Lat.) The increase of earth on a shore, or on the bank of a stream, by the deposition of the earthy matter carried thither by the water; a gradual washing or carrying of earth or other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added; the mass of substances collected by means of the action of water on the surface of existing lands.

And in this *alluvium* was found the entire skeleton of a whale.—*Dr. Buckland*.

In Law, the owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth.

ALL-WATCHED, awl'wawtsht, *a.* Watched throughout.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and *all-watched* night.—
Shake.

ALL-WORTHY, awl'wur-the, *a.* Of infinite worth; of highest worth; worthy of all honour.

ALLY, al-li', *v. n.* (*allier*, reciprocal verb, *s'allier*, to match or confederate, Fr.) To unite by kindred friendship or confederacy;

All these septs are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them.—*Spenser on Ireland*.

Wants, frailties, passions closer still *ally*
The common int'rest, or endear the tie.—
Pope.

to make a relation between two things by similitude or resemblance, or by any other means;

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid.—*Dryden*.

—*s.* a prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate; one related by marriage or other tie; but seldom applied to individuals, except to princes in their public capacity.

He in court stood on his own feet; for the most of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than shored him.—*Wotton*.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferior and dependent *ally* under their protection.—*Temple*.

ALMACANTAR, al-ma-kan'tăr, } *s.* (Arabic.) An
ALMUCANTAR, al-mu-kan'tăr, } old term for a series of circles of the sphere passing through the centre of the sun, or a star, parallel to the horizon. It is synonymous with a parallel of latitude whose common zenith is the vertical point. *Almacantar's staff*, an old instrument of box or pear-tree, having an arch of 15°, used in making observations of the sun about the time of its setting and rising, in order to find out the amplitude, and the variations of the compass.

ALMADIE, al'ma-de, *s.* The name given to a bark canoe, used by the Africans; also, a long-boat used at Calicut in India, eighty feet long and seven broad, called also *cathuri*.

ALMAGIST, al'ma-jist, *s.* (*al*, and *megistos*, greatest, Lat.) A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy. The same title has sometimes been given to other works of a similar nature.

ALMAGRA, al-ma'gra, *s.* A fine deep red ochre, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense but friable, with a rough dusty surface. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients. It is austere to the taste, astringent, melting in the mouth, and staining the skin. It is used as a paint and as a medicine.

ALMA MATER, ăl'ma ma'tur, *s.* (Latin, fostering

mother.) The college or seminary at which one is educated. The title is generally given to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge by those who have obtained degrees in these seminaries.

ALMANAC, awl'ma-nak, *s.* (supposed by some to be from the Arabic *al*, the, and the Hebrew *manah*, to compute; by others, from *al*, and the Greek word *men*, a month; and by some, from *al*, and the Teutonic *maan*, the moon. Verstegan says *al-mon-aught* is the Saxon *al-mon-heed*, that is, the regard or observation of *all* the *moons*. The term, in its present sense, is of Armoric origin.) A book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of the church, stated terms of court, prognostications of the weather, for the year succeeding that on which the book is published. This calendar is often published on a single sheet, and richly embellished. The Baltic nations formerly engraved their calendars on wood, swords, helves of axes, walking-sticks, &c. Many of these are preserved in the cabinets of the antiquarian, and were variously denominated reinstocks, primstories, runstocks, runstaffs, clogs, &c. The characters of these are generally Runic or Gothic. *Nautical almanac*, an almanac published under the direction of the commissioners of longitude. It was originally planned and commenced by the late royal astronomer, Dr. Maskelyne, in the year 1767. It has continued since that time, and has contributed more, perhaps, than any other work yet published, to the improvement of navigation and practical astronomy. *Almanac-maker*, a maker of almanacs.

Mathematicians and *almanac-makers* are forced to eat their own prognostics.—*Gayton's Notes on Don Quixote.*

ALMANDINE, al-man'dine, *s.* (French.) In Mineralogy, a variety of precious garnet of a beautiful red colour, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is sometimes transparent, usually translucent, and is crystalized in rhombic dodecahedrons.

ALMARICIANS, al-ma-rish'ans, *s.* The followers of Almaric, or Amauri, professor of logic and theology at Paris, in the 13th century. He opposed the worship of saints and images; and his enemies charged him with maintaining, that as the reign of the Father continued during the Old Testament dispensation, and that of the Son from the Christian era, so, in his time, the reign of the Holy Spirit commenced, in which the sacraments and all external worship were to be abolished. Dr. Mosheim, however, and many other learned men, consider Almaric as a Pantheist, maintaining that the universe was God, that

> All are but parts of one stupendous whole,

and must all return to the source from whence they were derived.

ALME, or ALMAI, *s.* (Arabic word, signifying the learned.) Egyptian dancing-girls.

ALMEIDEA, al-me-id'e-a, *s.* A name given by St. Hilaire to a genus of plants: Order, Rutaceæ.

ALMEJA, al-me'ja, *s.* A name given by Endlicher to a genus of plants, the Azara of Ruiz: Order, Flacourtiaceæ.

ALMENA, al-me'na, *s.* A weight of two pounds, used in weighing safron in various parts of Asia.

ALMIGHTINESS, awl-mi'te-nes, *s.* Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of the Supreme Being.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God showed his power and *almightiness*.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

In the wilderness, the bittern and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*.—*Taylor.*

ALMIGHTY, awl-mi'te, *a.* (*ælmiht*, *ælmihti*, Saxon.) Of unlimited power; omnipotent;—*s.* the Supreme Being.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and said unto him, I am the *Almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.—*Gen.* xvii. 1.

> He wills you in the name of God *Almighty*,
> That you divest yourself, and lay apart
> The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of Heaven,
> By law of nature and of nations, 'long
> To him and to his heirs.—*Shaks.*

ALMOND, ä'mund, *s.* (*amande*, Fr.) The nut of the almond-tree, of which there are several species. The common or sweet almond is the produce of Amygdalus communis, the bitter almond of Amygdalus amari, both belonging to Barbary. The leaves and flowers are very like those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. There are two permanently distinct varieties, the sweet and the bitter. Almonds are now little used in medicine: the sweet are a common article of the dessert; the bitter are used chiefly in cooking, to give a flavour to other articles. Both become rancid by keeping: Order, Rosaceæ; Family, Amygdaleæ. *Almond oil*, a fat or greasy substance expressed from sweet and bitter almonds. It is pale yellow, but becomes colourless when long exposed to light.

ALMOND-FURNACE, ä'mund-fur'nis, *s.* A peculiar kind of furnace used in the refining process, for the purpose of separating the metal from the cinders and other foreign matter.—*Chambers.*

ALMONDS *of the throat*, ä'mundz, *s.* The amygdalæ, or tonsils, called improperly *almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces. Each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces; and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscle acts, it compresses the almonds, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat.

The tonsils, or *almonds of the ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it.—*Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALMOND-WILLOW, ä'mund-wil'lo, *s.* Salix amygdalina, a British species of the willow, having leaves of a light-green colour on both sides.

ALMONDWORTS, ä'mund-wurts, *s.* The name proposed by Lindley for the plants of the order Drupaceæ; the Amygdaleæ.

ALMONER, äl'mo-ner, } *s.* (*eleemosynarius*, Lat.)
ALMNER, älm'ner, } An officer of a prince or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

ALMONRY, äl'mun-re, *s.* The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed. This word is also written *almary*, *amry*, and *ambry*, in the accounts of offices belonging to religious houses.

ALMOST, awl'most, *ad.* (all and most.) Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

ALMS, ämz, *s.* (*almes, elmes, almes, almesse*, Sax. from *eleemonyna*, Lat. *eleemosyne*, Gr. formerly written *almoyne, almosie, almose*, and *Scoticè* *aemus.*) What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor.

ALMS-BASKET, ämz-bas'kit, *s.* The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

ALMS-DEED, ämz'deed, *s.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.

ALMS-FOLK, ämz'-foke, *s.* Persons noted for giving alms.

ALMS-GIVER, ämz'-giv-ur, *s.* One who gives alms; He that supports others by his charity.

ALMS-GIVING, ämz'-giv-ing, *s.* The giving of alms.

ALMS-HOUSE, ämz'-hows, *s.* An hospital for the reception and support of the poor.

ALMS-MAN, ämz'-man, *s.* A man who lives upon alms or the charity of others.

> I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
> My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
> My gay apparel for an *alms-man's* gown.—*Shaks.*

ALMS-PEOPLE, ämz'pee-pl, *s.* Members of an alms-house.

ALMUG-TREE, al'mug-tree. *s.* (*almugim*, Heb.) A tree mentioned in Scripture, supposed to be the shittim wood of Moses.

ALNAGAR, al-na'gar, *s.* One who measures by the ell, formerly a sworn officer appointed to inspect the assize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed to be put thereon. The word is also written Alnager and Alneger.

ALNAGE, ăl'naj, *s.* (*aunage*, Fr.) Measurement by the ell.

ALNUS, al'nus, *s.* (*ellarn*, Sax.) The Alder, a genus of trees allied to the birch: Order, Betulaceæ.

ALOE, al'o, *s.* (*al'loéh*, Arab.) A genus of plants; Order, Hemerocallideæ.

ALOES, al'ose, *s.* The medicinal gum or inspissated bitter juice of several species of the Aloe, a highly purgative drug. The following are the medical varieties:—A. *Spicata*, the Socotrine or Cape aloes; A. *Vulgaris*, hepatic, common, or Barbadoes aloes; A. *Caballina*, fetid, or horse aloes.

ALOES-WOOD, al'ose-wŭd, *s.* (Lignum aloes.) A fragrant resinous substance, obtained from the Aquillaria ovata and A. agallochum.

ALOETIC, al-o-et'ik, *s.* A medicine, consisting chiefly of aloes.

ALOETIC ACID, al-o-et'ik as-sid, *s.* A precipitate, obtained by heating nitric acid on aloes.

ALOETICAL, al-o-et'e-kal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of aloes; consisting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, a-loft', *ad.* (*loffter*, to lift up, Dan. *loft, air*, Icelandish, anciently written *on loft*, that is, in the air.) On high; above, in the air; a word used by seamen to call others on deck from below;—*prep.* above.

ALOGOTROPHY, al'o-go-tro-fe, *s.* (*alogos*, unreasonable, and *trophe* nutrition, Gr.) Disproportionate nutrition.

ALOGY, al'o-je, *s.* (*alogie*, Fr. from *alogos*, Gr.) Absurdity, unreasonableness.

ALONE, a-lone', *a.* (*alleen*, Dutch, from *al* and *een*, one that is single, or according to others, from *a l' un*, Fr.) Without another, without company; solitary, not to be matched, without an equal, only;—*ad.* to forbear, to leave undone.

> He had better let it *alone.*—*Addison.*

ALONELY, a-lone'le, *a.* Only; this and no other.—Obsolete.

> By the grace of God, by *alonely* God.—
> *Montagu's Appeal to Cæsar.*

ALONELY, *ad.* (*all-een-lyk*, Dutch.) Merely; singly; written sometimes *all only.*—Obsolete.

> The sorrow, daughter, which I make,
> Is not *all only* for your sake.—*Gower.*

ALONENESS, a-lone'nes, *s.* The state which belongs not to another.—Obsolete.

ALONG, a-long', *ad.* (*andlang, ondlong*, Sax.) At length; through any space measured lengthwise; throughout; in the whole; in company; joined with; forward; onward.

ALONGSIDE, a-long'side, *ad.* By the side of the ship; a naval term.

ALONGST, a-longst', *ad.* Along; through the length of.

ALONSOA, a-lon-so'a, *s. a.* (after Z. Alonso.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Solaneæ.

ALOOF, a-loof', *ad.* (from *all off*, signifying quite off.) At a distance.

ALOPECIA, al-o-pe'she-a, *s.* (*alopex*, a fox, Gr.) Baldness, or falling off of the hair.

ALOPECURUS, a-lo-pe-ku'rus, *s.* (*alopex*, a fox, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The grass, Fox-tail; known from the other British varieties by its flowers, which occur in close cylindrical heads, consisting of two equally-sized glumes: Order, Gramineæ.

ALOSA, al-o'sa, *s.* The Shad, a genus of malacopterygious fishes: Clupeæ or Herring Family.

ALP, alp, *s.* (*alp*, Gael. *alp*, Ital. from *alb*, white, Gr.) That which is mountainous like the Alps; a lofty mountain in general.

> O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *alp.*—*Milton.*

ALPACA, al-pak'a, *s. a.* The Camelus Viccunna of Linnæus; the Auchenia Paca of Illiger: Order, Ruminantia: Tribe, Camelidæ. The Auchenia or Lamas form an aberrant group of the Camel family. They are much smaller than the camels of the old continent. Cuvier notices two species, but Major Smith is of opinion that there are five or six. They are confined to the lofty table land and Cordilleras or Andes of South America; and chiefly, if not exclusively, to the western side of this mountainous ridge. They have no hump, and have two distinct toes. The common lama (Auchenia glama) is about the size of a stag, but the paco or vicugna is not larger than a sheep; the fur or wool of both, but especially of the paca, is very fine and soft, and promises already to be of great importance as an article of commerce.

ALPESTRIS, al-pes'tris, *a.* Applied to plants which grow upon slightly elevated mountains, or on the middle regions of lofty mountains.

ALPHA, al'fa, *s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A; used in Scripture to signify the first.

> I am *Alpha* and Omega, the first and the last.—
> *Revelations.*

ALPHABET, al'fa-bet, *s.* (*alpha*, and *beta*, the two first Greek letters.) The order of letters in any language, or elements of speech;—*v. a.* to range in an alphabetical order.

ALPHABETARIAN, al-fa-bet-a're-an, *s.* An A B C scholar.

ALPHABETIC, al-fa-bet'ik, } *a.* In the order
ALPHABETICAL, al-fa-bet'e-kal, } of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICALLY, al-fa-bet'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an alphabetical manner.

ALPHENIS, al-fe'nis, *s.* (*alphos*, white, Gr.) White barley-sugar.

ALPHONSIN, al-fon'sin, *s.* (after Alphonso Ferrier the inventor.) A surgical instrument for extracting balls.

ALPHOS, al'fos, *s.* The Greek name for the Lepra *alphoides* or White Leprosy.

ALPICOLUS, al-pe-ko'lus, *a.* (the *alps*, and *colo*, I dwell, Lat.) Living upon the Alps.—Ex. Grimmia alpicola.

ALPIGENE, al'pe-gene, *s.* (*alpigenus*, from Alps, and *gennoa*, I generate, Gr.) Produced or growing in alpine districts.

ALPINE, al'pine, *a.* (*alpinus*, Lat.) Pertaining to the Alps; applied in Natural History to any lofty or mountainous country, and to the productions of elevated regions.—Ex. Rhamus alpinus.

ALPINIA, al-pin'e-a, *s.* (after P. Alpini.) A genus of exotic, herbaceous, perennial plants: Order, Scitamineæ.

ALREADY, awl-red'de, *ad.* (*all* and *ready*.) At the present, or at some time past; opposed to futurity.

ALS, awls, *ad.* Also, likewise.—Obsolete.

Als Una earn'd her travel to renew.—*Spenser.*

ALSINE, al-si'ne, *s.* (*alsos*, a shady place or grove, Gr.) Chickweed, a genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Caryophylleæ.

ALSO, awl'so, *ad.* (*alswa*, Sax.) In like manner; likewise.

ALSODEIA, al-so-de'a, *s.* (*alsodes*, leafy, Gr.) A genus of Madagascar plants: Order, Violarieæ. The plants of this genus differ from the violets in the petals being regular.

ALSODINEÆ, al-so-din'e-e, *s.* (*Alsodeia*, one of the genera.) A tribe of plants belonging to the order Violarieæ or Violets—Tropical.

ALSOPHILA, al-sof'e-la, *s.* (*alsos*, a grove, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Australian Ferns: Tribe, Polypodiaceæ.

ALSTONIA, al-sto'ne-a, *s.* (after Dr. Alston, Edinburgh.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocyneæ.

ALSTRŒMARIA, al-stre-ma're-a, *s.* (after Baron C. Alstrœmar, Sweden.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Amaryllideæ.

ALT or ALTO, alt, al'to, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, the higher part of the gamut.

ALTAIAN, al-ta'yan, } *a.* Pertaining to the Altaian
ALTAIC, al-ta'ik, } range of mountains in Northern Asia.

ALTAR, al'tar, *s.* (*altair*, Gael. *altare*, Lat.) An erection on which offerings are laid or burned, for the purpose of averting the displeasure or procuring the favour of God. The communion table of Episcopalian Churches.

ALTARAGE, awl'tur-aje, *s.* (*altaragium*, Lat.) A term used in the middle ages for offerings made upon the altar as an emolument to the priest.

ALTAR-CLOTH, awl'tur-kloth, *s.* The cloth which is used as a covering to the altar in churches.

ALTAR-PIECE, awl'tur-pese, *s.* A painting placed over the altar in churches.

ALTAR-SCREEN, awl'tur-skreen, *s.* The back of the altar, from which the canopy is suspended, and separating the choir from the lady chapel and presbytery; the shrine of tabernacle-work inclosing the painted or sculptured altar-piece. The altar-screen was usually built with stone, and composed of the richest tabernacle-work of niches, finials, and pedestals supporting statues of the tutelary saints.

ALTARWISE, awl'tur-wise, *a.* Placed in the manner of an altar.

ALTER, awl'tur, *v. a.* (*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.) To change; to make otherwise than it is; to take off from a persuasion, practice, or act.

ALTERABILITY, awl-tur-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Susceptible of being altered.

ALTERABLE, awl'tur-a-bl, *a.* That which may be changed.

ALTERABLENESS, awl'tur-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

ALTERABLY, awl'tur-a-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERAGE, awl'tur-age, *s.* (*altrum*, fostering, Gael. *alo*, I nourish, Lat.) The breeding, nourishment or fostering of a child.

ALTERANT, awl'tur-ant, *s.* That which has the power of producing changes in anything.

ALTERATION, awl-tur-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, al'tur-a-tiv, *s.* (from *alter*.) A medicine which has the effect of gradually establishing the healthy habit of the body, functions, secretions, &c.;—*a.* having the quality of gradually restoring the health.

ALTERCATE, al'ter-kate, *v.n.* (*altercor*, Lat. *altercquer*, Fr.) To debate; to dispute; to contest; to wrangle.

ALTERCATION, al-ter-ka'shun, *s.* (French.) Dispute; debate; contest.

ALTERN, al-tern', *a.* (*alternus*, Lat.) Acting, in succession.

And God made two great lights, great for their use
To man, the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night *altern*.—*Milton.*

ALTERNACY, al-ter'na-se, *s.* Action performed by turns.

ALTERNAL, al-ter'nal, *a.* Alternative; in turns, the one after the other; in reciprocal succession.

ALTERNALLY, al-ter'nal-le, *ad.* By turns.

Their men obeyed *alternally* both generals' commands.—*May's Lucan.*

ALTERNANT, al-ter'nant, *a.* Applied, in mineralogy, when a rock is composed of alternating layers or laminæ, as in some varieties of Gneiss.

ALTERNANTHERA, al-ter-nan-*the*'ra, *s.* (*alternus*, alternate, and *anthera*, anther, Lat.) A genus of plants, the stamens of which are alternately barren and fertile: Order, Amaranthaceæ.

ALTERNATE, al-ter'nate, *a.* Being by turns; one after the other. Applied, in botany, when the leaves or fronds of a plant grow so that the third is above the first, and the fourth above the second, on the stem to which they are attached. The term is also applied to the alternate arrangement of stamens, anthers, &c.; and, in zoology, to certain corals, the cells of which are similarly disposed. Combinations: *Alternifolius*—alternately leaved: *Alterniflorus*—having the flowers alternating.

ALTERNATE, al-ter'nate, *v. a.* (*alternare*, Ital.) To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally;—*v. n.* to succeed or take place by turns.

Rage, shame, and grief, *alternate* in his breast.
Philip's Blenheim.

ALTERNATELY, al-ter'nate-le, *ad.* In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

ALTERNATENESS, al-ter'nate-nes, *s.* The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession.

ALTERNATION, al-ter-na'shun, *s.* The reciprocal succession of things; the answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister; alternate performance in choral music.

ALTERNATIVE, al-ter'na-tiv, *s.* (*alternatif*, Fr.) The choice of two things, so that, if one be rejected, the other must be chosen;—*a.* in an alternate manner.

ALTERNATIVELY, al-ter'na-tiv-le, *ad.* In an alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

ALTERNATIVENESS, al-ter'na-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation.

ALTERNITY, al-ter'ne-te, *s.* (from altern.) Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

ALTHÆA, al-the'a, *s.* (*althæa*, from *altho*, I heal, Gr.) A genus of plants, including the marshmallow, (*A. officinalis*,) and the hollyhock, (*A. rosea*): Order, Malvaceæ.

ALTHEINE, al'*thi*ane, *s.* A name given by Braconnot to a salifiable base which he found in Althæa officinalis, which, according to Henry and Plisson, is analagous to asparagin.

ALTHOUGH, al-tho', *conj.* (*all*, and *though*.) Notwithstanding; however, it may be granted; however, it may be that.

ALTICA, al-ti'ka, *s.* (*altikos*, nimble, Gr.) A genus of minute coleopterous insects, of various and brilliant colours; they jump with great quickness, and to a great height: certain species known under the name of garden-flies, are very injurious in kitchen-gardens.

ALTIGRADE, al'te-grade, *a.* (*altus*, high, and *gradior*, I go, Lat.) Rising high in the air.—Not used.

ALTILOQUENCE, al-til'o-quence, *s.* (*altus*, high, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) High-speech; pompous language. In Natural History, *altiloquus*, loud-toned.—Ex. Sylvia altiloquus.

ALTIMETER, al-tim'me-tur, *s.* An instrument for taking altitudes geometrically.

ALTIMETRY, al-tim'me-tre, *s.* (*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus*, Lat. and *metron*, Gr.) The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whither accessible or otherwise, generally performed by means of a quadrant.

ALTIROSTRES, al-te-ros'ters, *s.* (*alti*, high, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A name given by Blainville to those scansorial or climbing birds which have the beak more elevated than large.

ALTISONANT, al-tis'so-nant, } *a.* (*altisonus*, Lat.)
ALTISONOUS, al-tis'so-nus, } High-sounding; pompous language.

ALTISSIMO, al-tis'se-mo, *a.* (the superlative of *alto*, high, Ital.) The musical scale in altissimo commences with F, the octave above the fifth line in the treble.

ALTITUDE, al'te-tude, *s.* (*altitudo*, Lat.) Height of place; space measured upwards; the angle of elevation of any of the heavenly bodies, or that of the visual ray with the horizon; situation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; superiority; height of degree; superiority.

ALTIVOLANT, al-tiv'o-lent, *s.* (*altivolans*, Lat.) High flying. In Natural History, the Rhodolæna altivola, a scansorial bird, is so called from its perching on the summits of the highest trees.

ALTO, al'to, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, the counter-tenor or highest natural pitch of the adult male voice, the ordinary compass of which is from F the fourth line in the bass, to C the third space on the treble.

ALTO-CLEF, al'to-klef, *s.* In Music, one of the names of the C clef; when placed in the third line, usually called the counter-tenor clef.

ALTOGETHER, awl-to-geth'er, *ad.* (*ealgethor*, all gathered, Sax.) Completely, without restriction, without exception; conjunctly; in company.

ALTO-RELIEVO, al'to-re-le'vo, *s.* (*Italian.*) High relief; that kind of sculpture which projects from the surface to which it is attached nearly as much as if the figures were isolated.

ALUDEL, a-lu'del, *s.* (*a*, and *lutum*, Lat. that is, *without lute*.) Aludels are subliming pots, used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fixed into one another, as many as there is occasion for without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed; and at the top is a head to retain the flowers that rise up.—*Quincy*.

ALULA, a-lu'la, *s.* (*alule*, Fr. from *ala*, a wing, Lat.) In Ornithology, the bastard wing attached to the carpus of some birds, as in the snipe. In Entomology, a small scaly convexo-concave appendage fixed to the base of the wing of some dipterous insects; a small membranous angular appendage attached to the elytra of others.—Ex. Ditiscus.

ALUM, al'lum, *s.* (*alumen*, Lat.) A mineral occurring native, as an efflorescence in sulphurous shales, lavas, &c., or as stalactites in delicate capillary crystals, or massive with a fibrous texture and a silky lustre; it is white, or of a yellowish or greyish white. It is astringent, styptic, and acidulous, and, when artificially prepared, it crystalises into octrohedral crystals. It consists, according to Dr. Thomson, of sulphuric acid, 32.85; alumina, 11.08; potash, 9.85; water, 46.22. In Medicine, *A. exsiccatum*, dried alum; *A. rupeum*, rock alum; *A. romanum*, Roman alum; *Serum aluminosum*, alum whey.

ALUMINA, a-lu'me-na, *s.* Pure clay or argil; the earthy oxide of aluminum, a substance which forms the bases of all clays, and to which the plastic property is owing: according to Dr. Thomson, it consists of 1 atom of aluminum = 10; 1 atom of oxygen = 8; making its atomic weight 18.

ALUMINATE, a-lu'me-nate, *s.* A salt in which alumina is combined as a base.

ALUMINIDES, a-lu'me-nides, *s.* A name given in the mineralogical classification of Beudant, to such minerals as have alumina for their base.

ALUMINIFEROUS, a-lu-me-nif'er-us, *a.* (*alumen*, clay, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Applied to a mineral containing clay as one of its principal ingredients.

ALUMINITE, a-lu'me-nite, *s.* The sub-sulphate of alumina.

ALUMINUM, a-lu'me-num, *s.* The metallic base of alumina, obtained first in a pure state by Wohler, in 1827, by acting with heat upon chloride of aluminum with potassium, the chlorine combining with the potassium, the aluminum being left when the chloride so formed was dissolved by water.

Aluminum in a state of purity resembles platina in appearance, when burnished it has the lustre of tin, and is a non-conductor of electricity.

ALUM-SLATE or SCHIST, al'lum-slate, *s.* A variety of shale or slate-clay, of a blueish-grey colour, which, when exposed to the action of the atmosphere, effloresces into soft delicate fibres of the ferro-sulphate of iron, containing, according to Philips, sulphuric acid, 30.9; protoxide of iron, 20.7; alumina, 5.2; water, 43.2. It is soluble in water, and then yields crystals of sulphate of of iron (copperas,) and when an addition of salts of potash is made to the remaining sulphate of alumina, crystals of alum are formed. The liquid is collected into large barrels, which, in a short time, present masses of beautifully crystallised alum. Alum-slate occurs near Whitby, in England, and at Hurlet and Campsie, near Glasgow, at which large manufactories have been long in existence. At the latter places, it occurs with iron pyrites between the lowest coal of the coal formation and a bed of limestone.

ALUM-STONE, al'lum-stone, *s.* A mineral which occurs at La Tolfa, in Italy; massive or crystallised; greyish-white or red; crystal, an obtuse rhomboid, variously modified. It consists of sulphuric acid, 39.495; alumina, 39.654; potash, 10.021; water, a trace of iron and loss, 14.830.

ALUM-WATER, al'lum-waw'tur, *s.* Water impregnated with alum.

ALUM-WORKS, al'lum-wurks, *s.* A manufactory at which alum is made.

ALUR, al'lur, } *s.* (*aller*, to go, Fr.) In Archi-
ALURE, al'lure, } tecture, an alley; a balcony.

ALUTACEOUS, al-u-ta'shus, *a.* (*alutacé*, Fr. from *aluta*, leather, Lat.) Having a soft leathery-like appearance, as in the Agaricus longicaudus.

ALUTATION, al-u-ta'shun, *s.* (*aluta*, leather, Lat.) The dressing or tanning of leather.

ALVEARY, al've-a-re, *s.* (*alvearium*, a bee-hive.) The hollow of the ear; a bee-hive.

ALVEOLAR, al-ve'o-lar, } *a.* (*alveoli*, the sockets
ALVEOLARY, al-ve'o-la-re, } of the teeth, Lat.) Containing sockets or cells.

ALVEOLATE, al-ve'o-late, *s.* Pitted in the manner or a honey-comb.

ALVEOLI, al-ve'o-li, *s.* In Botany, the small cells or honey-comb-like cavities arranged symmetrically on certain plants and corals. In Anatomy, the sockets of the teeth, termed the alveolor processes.

ALVEOLIFORM, al-ve'o-le-fawrm, *s.* (*alveolus*, a a socket, and *forma*, shape.) Celled like a honey-comb, as in the case of certain corals.—Ex. Vaginipora fragilis.

ALVEOLINA, al-ve-o-li'na, *s.* A genus of minute foraminiferous shells.

ALVEOLITES, al-ve-o-li'tes, *s.* (*alveolatus*, honey-combed, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of fossil zoophytes, large at the one end, and tapering at the other, and composed throughout of small hemispherical cells.

ALVIFLUXUS, al-ve-fluk'sus, *s.* (*alvus*, the intestines, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Diarrhœa.

ALVINE CONCRETIONS, al'vine con-kre'shuns, *s.* Concretions formed in the large intestines, and particularly in the rectum, by accumulation and protracted lodgement of fæcal matter.

ALVUS, al'vus, *s.* (Latin.) The intestines; the intestinal excavation.

ALWAY, awl'way, } *s.* (*all*, and *way*, *eallewæga*,
ALWAYS, awl'wayz, } Sax.) Perpetually; through all time; constantly; without variation.

A.M. See abreviations in appendix.

AM, am, *a.* (*sum*, Lat. *am* or *im*, Goth. *eám* or *am*, Sax.) The first person of the verb 'to be;'—*s.* *I am*, the self-existent eternal Jehovah.

Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent thee.—*Exod.* iii. 14.

AMABILITY, am'a-bil-e-te, *s.* (*amabilité*, Fr. *amabilitas*, Lat.) Loveliness; the power of pleasing; amiability.

No rules can make *amability*.—*Bp. Taylor.*

AMABYR or AMBAVIR, am'a-bir, *s.* An ancient custom of paying money to the lord of the manor, on the marriage of a maid. This custom is said to have originated in Wales.

AMADINA, am-a-di'na, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a genus of finches, belonging to the subfamily, Caccothraustinæ.

AMADOU, am.a-dú, *s.* (Fr.) German tinder, an inflammable substance, used sometimes as tinder. It is prepared from the dried fungus, Boletus igniarius, steeped in a strong solution of saltpetre.

AMAIN, a-mane', *ad.* (*maine* or *maigne*, old Fr. from *magnus*, Lat. or from the Sax. *mægn.*) With vehemence, with vigour; fiercely, violently; a sea term used when a ship-of-war commands another to yield—'Strike amain'—lower your topsails.

AMALEKITE, a-mal'e-kite, *s.* A descendant of Amalek. The Amalekites inhabited a part of Idumea, situated between Egypt and the Red Sea, and also parts of Palestine, among the Canaanites.

Amalek was the first of the nations.—*Numb.* xxiv. 20.

AMALGAM, a-mal'gam, } *s.* (*ama*, together, and
AMALGAMA, a-mal'ga-ma, } *gamio*, I wed, Gr.) The mixture of metals by amalgamation.—Which see. Native amalgam occurs in Hungary, Sweden, &c., semi-fluid, massive, or crystallised, in rhombic dodecahedrons, composed of mercury, 64.; silver, 36.

AMALGAMATE, a-mal'ga-mate, *v. a.* To unite metals with quicksilver or mercury, which may be done with all metals, except iron and copper. Applied, by medalists, to soft alloys in general. Used figuratively also—

Ingratitude is, indeed, their four cardinal virtues, compacted and *amalgamated* into one.—*Burke.*

AMALGAMATION, a-mal-ga-ma'shun, *s.* The act of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALTHÆA, a-mal-*the*-a, *s.* The name of one of the nymphs who attended Jupiter, and nursed him on goats' milk and honey. To reward her kindness, Jupiter placed the goat in heaven as a constellation, and gave one of her horns to the nymphs who nursed him; hence the cornu amalthæa—the magic cornucopia or horn of plenty.

AMALTHUS, a-mal'*thus*, *s.* A genus of the Ammonite family, a fossil Cephalopod.

AMAND, a-mand', *v. a.* (*amando*, Lat.) To send one away;—*s.* in Scottish Law, a fine imposed on one party in favour of his opponent, in order to obtain delay.

AMANDATION, a-man-da'shun, *s.* The act of sending on a message or employment.

AMANITA, a-ma-ni'ta, *s.* (*amanite*, a fungus, Gr.) A genus of Mushrooms, with orange, red, or brown pileus; said to be poisonous.

AMANITINE, a-man'e-tine, *s.* A name given by

Letellier to the venomous prineiple contained in the Amanita and other fungi.

Amanuensis, a-man-u-en'sis, *s.* (Latin.) A person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written by another.

Amaranth, am'a-ran*th*, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *maraino*, I wither, Gr.) The name of a plant, type of the order Amaranthaceæ. In Poetry, it sometimes signifies an imaginary, unfading flower—

> Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which, once
> In paradise, fast by the Tree of Life,
> Began to bloom.—*Milton.*

Amaranthaceæ, am-mar-an-*tha*'se-e, *s.* A natural order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants: calyx dry, coloured, persistent; without petals; stamens, five or more; ovarium, simple, superior; fruit, a single seed, with an embryo curved round a central farinaceous albumen; leaves without stipulæ; chiefly tropical. The principal species cultivated in this country are the cock's-comb, the globe amaranth, prince's feather, and love-lies-bleeding.

Amaranthine, am-ma-ran'*thin*, *a.* (*amaranthinus*, Lat.) Relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths; unfading.

Amaritude, a-mar're-tude, } *s.* (*amaritudo*, Lat.)
Amarulence, a-mar'u-lens, } Bitterness.

Amarulent, a-mar'u-lent, *a.* (*amarulentis*, Lat.) Bitter.

Amaryllidaceæ, a-ma-ril-le-da'se-e, } *s.* (*ama-*
Amaryllideæ, a-ma-ril-lid'e-e, } *ryllis*, one of the genera.) A natural order of endogenous or monocotyledonous plants, containing the daffodil, narcissus, the belladona, the blood-flowers, the lofty dorianthus, &c. The plants of the order are bulbous-rooted; flowers highly coloured; stamens six; ovarium inferior. Many of the roots are dangerous poisons.

Amaryllis, a-ma-ril'is, *s.* The name of a nymph mentioned by Virgil. The narcissus, a genus of plants, type of the Order Amaryllideæ.

Amass, a-mas', *v. a.* (*amasser*, Fr.) To collect together into one heap or mass. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another;—*s.* an assemblage; an accumulation.

> This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments.—*Walton.*

Amasser, a-mas'ser, *s.* (*amasseur*, Fr.) A heaper; a horder; a miser.

Amassment, a-mas'ment, *s.* (*amassement*, Fr.) Heap; accumulation; treasure; horde.

Amastozoaria, a-mas-to-zo-a're-a, *s.* (*amastozoaires*, Fr. from *a*, priv. *mastos*, a pap, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A name given in the zoological classification of Blainville to a sub-type of the animal kingdom, comprising those vertebrated animals which have no mammæ.

Amate, a-mate', *v. a.* (from *a*, and *mate*.) To accompany; to entertain as a companion.—Obsolete.

> A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate
> Courted of many a jolly paramour,
> The which did them in modest wise *amate.*—*Spenser.*

Amate, a-mate', *v. a.* (from *amatir*, to fatigue, Fr.) To perplex; to discourage; to puzzle; to terrify; to strike with horror.—Obsolete.

> Ye bene right hard *amated*, gratious lord.—*Spenser.*

Amateur, ă-ma-tare', (French.) A virtuoso; an admirer; a lover of any particular pursuit.

Amative, am'a-tiv, *a.* Given to love.

Amativeness, am'a-tiv-nes, *s.* (*amatus*, love, Lat.) In Phrenology, the name of the organ situated in the occiput, which is supposed to influence sexual desire.

Amatorculist, a-ma-tor'ku-list, *s.* (*amatorculus*, Lat.) A little pitiful insignificant lover; a pretender to affection.

Amatorial, a-ma-to're-al, } *a.* (*amatorius*, Lat.)
Amatorious, a-ma-to're-us, } Relating to love.

> This is no mere *amatorious* novel.—
> *Milton's Doc. and Dis. of Die.*

Amatorii, am-a-to're-i, *s.* (*amo*, I love, Lat.) Pathetici, or the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Amatory, am'a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to love; causing love.

Amaurosis, a-maw-ro'sis, *s.* (*amaróo*, I obscure, Gr.) A disease of the eye, attended with a diminution or total loss of sight, arising from a paralytic affection of the retina and optic nerve; frequently called Gutta Serena.

Amaze, a-maze', *v. a.* (according to Baillie, from *a*, and *mase*, a gulph, Sax.) To confuse with terror; to put into confusion with wonder; to put into perplexity;—*s.* astonishment; confusion, either from fear or wonder.

> And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
> And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze.*—*Milton.*

Amazedly, a-ma'zed-le, *ad.* With confusion; with amazement.

> Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly?*
> Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites.—*Shaks.*

Amazedness, a-ma'zed-nes, *s.* Confused apprehension; extreme fear; horror or dejection; height of admiration; astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

Amazing, a-ma'zing, *part. a.* Wonderful; astonishing.

Amazingly, a-ma'zing-le, *ad.* To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

Amazonian, am-a-zo'ne-an, *a.* Warlike; usually applied to a virago; relating to the Amazons. In Geography, pertaining to the river Amazon, in Central America.

Amazons, am'a-zunz, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *mastos*, a mamma or pap, Gr.) A fabulous nation of female warriors, represented by ancient historians as of Scythian origin, and settling near the river Thermodon, in Cappadocia. In a war which ensued, the males became almost exterminated; the women then took up arms, and resolving to live in future without men, put the remaining males to death. The name is given from their having been said to cut off or sear the right breast, that it might not interfere with the free use of the arm; or, according to others, from *amazosas*, 'females living together.' Alverez, who visited Abyssinia, in 1520, mentions a race of Amazons who were warlike, had their left breast destroyed when young, were governed by a queen, and fought with bows and arrows, mounted on bullocks.

Amazon-stone, am'a-zon-stone. The axe-stone of Jamieson; or beilstein of Werner; a variety of jade, found on the banks of the river Amazon. It is also found in Corsica, Switzerland, and Saxony, in New Zealand and other South Sea Islands. It is manufactured into hatchets and other instruments. Also, a beautiful apple-green variety of common felspar, from the Uralian mountains.

Ambageous, am-ba'jus, *a.* (*ambagieux*, Fr.) Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.

AMBAGES, am-ba'jez, *s.* (Latin.) A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words.

Calchas led us with *ambages*,
That is to saine, with double wordis slie,
Such as men clepen a word with two visages.—
Chaucer.

Strains, and traps, and *ambages*.—*Swift.*

AMBARVALIA, am-bär-va'le-a, *s.* (from *ab ambiendis arvis*, going from the fields, Lat.) Roman festivals held in April and July, in honour of Ceres; the processions went three times round the ploughed fields, the people being crowned with oak leaves, and singing hymns to the goddess. Afterwards, they poured wine and milk upon an altar, and sacrificed a sow.

AMBASSADE, am-bas-sade', *s.* (French.) An embassy.—Obsolete.

When you disgraced me in my
Ambassade, then I degraded you
From being king.—*Shaks.*

AMBASSADOR, am-bas'sa-dur, *s.* (*ambassadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span.) A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another as its representative. An Apostolic title, which the clergy continue to assnme—

Now, then, are we *ambassadors* for Christ.—*Paul.*

The word is also sometimes applied to an ordinary messenger, in a ludicrous sense.

AMBASSADRESS, am-bas'sa-dress, *s.* The lady of an ambassador.

AMBASSAGE, am'bas-saje, *s.* An embassy. It was formerly accented on the second syllable, as in—

He sent *ambassage*,
Lik'd me more than life.—*Mir. for Mag.*

—See Embassy.

AMBE, am'be, *s.* (*ambe*, the edge of a rock, Gr.) An old chirurgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder; so called, because its extremity projects like the prominence of a rock. Its invention is imputed to Hippocrates.

AMBER, am'ber, *s.* (*amber*. Arab.) A fossil resin now ascertained to be of vegetable origin; it is brittle, easily cut with a knife, of various shades of yellow, and sometimes nearly white and semi-transparent. Insects are frequently found enclosed in it. It is composed of carbon, 80.59; hydrogen, 7.31; oxygen, 6.73; ashes, 3.27; loss, 2.10. It is highly electric. It is called in Greek *electron*, hence the word electricity;—*a.* consisting of amber; *v. a.* to scent with amber.

AMBER-COLOURED, am'bur-kul'lurd, *a.* The colour of amber, frequently applied to the colour of the hair.

AMBER-DRINK, am'bur-drink, *s.* Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBER-DROPPING, am'bur-drop'ping, *part. a.* Dropping amber.

In twisted braids of lilies knitting,
The loose train of thy *amber-dropping* hair.—
Milton's Comus.

AMBERGRIS, am'bur-grese, *s.* (*amber*, and *gris*, grey, Fr.) A substance found in the intestines of the Physeter macrocephalus or spermaceti whale, considered to be a morbid product analogous to billiary calculi. It occurs frequently on the surface of the ocean in warm climates. When of good quality, it is solid, and of a light-grey colour. It is used as a perfume.

AMBER-TREE, *s.* See Anthospermum.

AMBER-WEEPING, am'bur-weep'ing, *a.* An elegant compound from amber and weep, which Pope has disjoined, for he was indebted to this word when he wrote—

And trees *weep amber* on the banks of Po.
Steals from the *amber-weeping* tree.—*Crashaw's Poems.*

AMBIDEXTER, am-be-deks'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A man who has equally the use of both hands; one who is equally ready to take either side in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, am-be-deks-ter're-te, *s.* The quality of being able to use both hands equally; double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, am-be-deks'trus, *a.* Having with equal facility the use of both hands; double dealing; practising on both sides.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, am-be-deks'trus-nes, *s.* The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, am'be-ent, *a.* (*ambiens*, Lat.) Surrounding, encompassing, investing.

This which fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfused.—*Milton.*

AMBIGU, am'be-gu, *s.* (French.) An entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, am-be-gu'e-te, *s.* Doubtfulness of meaning; difficulty of signification; equivocation.

AMBIGUOUS, am-big'u-us, *a.* (*ambiguus*, Lat.) Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification; using doubtful expressions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, am-big'u-us-le, *ad.* Doubtfully; equivocally; uncertainly.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, am-big'u-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; equivocation; double meaning.

AMBILOGY, am-bil'o-je, *s.* (*ambo*, both, Lat. *logos*, discourse, Gr.) Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification.

AMBILOQUOUS, am-bil'o-kwus, *a.* (*ambo*, and *loquor*, Lat.) Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBILOQUY, am-bil'o-kwe, *s.* (*ambiloquium*, Lat.) The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning.

AMBIT, am'bit, *s.* (*ambitus*, Lat.) The compass or circuit of anything.

AMBITION, am-bish'un, *s.* (*ambitio*, Lat.) The desire of something higher or greater than is possessed at present. The desire of preferment or honour, or of anything great or excellent; going about with studiousness to obtain praise. In the last sense, the word is derived from *ambio*, I go about, Lat.

I, on the other side,
Use no *ambition* to commend my deeds.—*Milton.*

AMBITIOUS, am-bish'us, *a.* (*ambitiosus*, Lat.) Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring; eager to grow bigger.

I have seen
Th' *ambitious* ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds.—*Shaks.*

AMBITIOUSLY, am-bish'us-le, *ad.* In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, am-bish'us-nes, *s.* The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, am'be-tude, *s.* (*ambio*, Lat.) Compass; circumference.

AMBITUS, am'be-tus, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, the encompassing border of a leaf. In Conchology, the circumference or outline of the valves. In

Politics, a term used by the ancient Romans to designate the soliciting and canvassing for offices and honour; also, a sacred space around every tomb which with the site was also called a *loculus*; when applied to a subterranean tomb it signified a niche, or small excavation made in the wall to receive an urn or corpse.

AMBLE, am'bl, *v. n.* (*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.) To move upon an amble; to move easily without hard shocks or shaking: in a ludicrous sense, to move with submission and direction, as a horse that ambles uses a gait not natural; to walk daintily and affectedly.—*s.* in Horsemanship, a pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side at the same time.

AMBLEOCARPUS, am'bl-o-kár-pus, *a.* (*ambleocarpi*, Fr. from *ambloo*, I miscarry, and *carpos*, fruit, Gr.) Applied in Botany, as in Carex ambleocarpa, to plants which produce few seeds.

AMBLER, am'blur, *s.* A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

AMBLIGON, am'ble-gon, *s.* (*amblys*, obtuse, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A synonyme for an obtuse angled triangle.

AMBLIGONAL, am-blig'o-nal, *a.* (*ambligonious*, Gr.) Having an obtuse angle.

AMBLING, am'bling, *part. a.* Moving easily; pacing trippingly.

AMBLINGLY, am'bling-le, *ad.* With an ambling movement.

AMBLOSIS, am-blo'sis, *s.* (*ambloo*, I miscarry Gr.) A miscarriage.

AMBLYGONITE, am-blig'on-ite, *s.* (*amblys*, oblique or blunt, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A mineral occurring in obtuse angled rhombic prisms, of a greenish-white or sea-green colour, about the same hardness as felspar, sp. gr. 3.; it consists of alumina, lithia, and the phosphoric and fluoric acids.

AMBLYOPIA, am-ble-o'pe-a, *s.* (*amblys*, dull, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) Imperfect vision, or incipient amaurosis.

AMBLYOPUS, am-ble-o'pus, *s.* (*amblys*, dull, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of eel-shaped fishes having the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins united, the mouth nearly vertical, and the eyes extremely minute: Family, Gobideæ or Gobies.

AMBLYPTERUS, am-blip'ter-us, *s.* (*amblys*, obtuse, and *pteron*, a fin, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, with obtuse and rounded pectoral and ventral fins, and furnished with small, numerous teeth, set close together, like a brush.

AMBLYRHYNCHUS, am-ble-rink'us, *s.* (*amblys*, obtuse, and *rhin*, the snout, Gr.) A genus of spiny-backed lizards, with much loose skin about the throat: Family, Iguanidæ.

AMBO, am'bo, } *s.* (*ambon*, Gr. and Fr.) A
AMBON, am'bon, } reading-desk or pulpit.

Chrysostom preached in the *ambo* or pulpit.—*Sir G. Wheeler.*

The admirers of antiquity have been teasing their brains about their *ambones*.—*Milton.*

AMBREIN, am'bre-en, *s.* The fatty matter of ambergris, convertible by nitric acid into ambreic acid. Salts, which are formed by the combination of ambreic acid with salifiable bases, are termed ambreiates.

AMBROSIA, am-bro'zhe-a, *s.* (*ambrosios*, immortal, Gr.) The imaginary food of the gods; also, Grecian festivals, held in honour of Bacchus, similar to the Bramalia of the Romans. A genus of annual composite plants: Sub-order, Ambrosiaceæ of which it is the type.

AMBROSIAC, am-bro'zhe-ac, } *a.* Fragrant, delicious,
AMBROSIAL, am-bro'zhe-al, } delectable; sweet or
AMBROSIAN, am-bro'zhe-an, } odorous as ambrosia.

AMBRY, am'bre, *s.* (*ælmerige*, Sax.) The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.—See almonry. The place where plate and utensils for housekeeping are kept; also, a cupboard for keeping victuals, in which sense it is still used in Scotland, and spelled 'aumrie.'

AMBS-ACE, ayms-ase', *s.* (*ambo*, both, Lat. and ace.) A double ace, so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I'd rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs-ace* for my life.—*Shakz.*

AMBUBAIÆ, am-bu-ba'e-e, *s.* (*abbub*, a flute, Syriac.) Immodest women, who came from Syria to Rome, and lived by flute-playing and prostitution.

AMBULACRA, am-bul-ak'ra, *s.* (*ambulacrum*, an alley, Lat.) The narrow longitudinal portions of the shell of the echinus or sea urchin, which are perforated with a number of small orifices, giving passages to tentacular suckers, and alternated with the broad tuberculated spine-bearing portions.

AMBULANT, am'bu-lant, *a.* (*ambulus*, Lat.) Walking about.

AMBULATE, am'bu-late, *v. n.* (*ambulo*, Lat.) To walk about.

AMBULATION, am-bu-la'shun, *s.* (*ambulatio*, Lat.) The act of walking about.

AMBULATIVE, am'bu-la-tiv, *a.* (*ambulat*, Fr.) Walking about.

AMBULATOR, am-bu-la'tur, *s.* An insect, the Cerambyx.

AMBULATORES, am-bu-la-to'res, *s.* A name given by Illiger to an order of walking birds, which are feathered nearly to the toes, and which are peculiarly adapted for walking, there being three before and one behind.

AMBULATORY, am'bu-la-to-re, *a.* (*ambulo*, Lat.) That which has the power or faculty of walking. Pertaining to ambulation;—*s.* a place for walking upon within the battlements of a wall. In Ornithology, having feet adapted for walking—*i. e.*, with three toes before and one behind.

AMBURY, am'bu-re, *s.* (*ampre*, Sax.) A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, am-bus-kade', *s.* (*embuscade*, Fr.) A private station in which men lie to surprise others.

AMBUSCADO, am-bus-ka'do, *s.* (*emboscade*, Span.) An ambuscade or lurking place.

And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscadoes*, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathoms deep.—*Shakz.*

AMBUSCADOED, am-bus-ka'do-'d, *a.* Privately posted in a lurking place for the purpose of surprising an enemy.

AMBUSH, am'bŭsh, *s.* (*embusche*, Fr. from *bois*, a wood; whence *embuscher*, to hide in woods.) The post where soldiers or assassins are placed in order to fall unexpectedly on an enemy; the act of surprising another by lying in wait or lodging in a secret place; the state of lying in wait or lodging in a secret post;—*v. a.* to place in ambush.

AMBUSHED, am'bŭsht, *a.* Placed in ambush.

AMBUSHMENT, am'bŭsh-ment, *s.* Ambush, surprise. —Obsolete.

AMBUST, am-bust', *a.* (*ambustus*, Lat.) Burned, scalded.

AMBUSTION, am-bus'tshun, *s.* (*ambustio*, Lat.) A burn, a scald.

AMEL, am'mel, *s.* (*email*, Fr.) The matter used in the process of enamelling.

AMELANCHIER, a-me-lan'sheer, *s.* (Savoy name for Medlar.) A genus of shrubs allied to the pear: Order, Rosaceæ.

AMELCORN, am'mel-kawrn, *s.* (*amylum*, starch, Lat.) French, an old name for a kind of grain of which starch was made.

AMELET. See Omelet.

AMELIORATE, a-me'le-o-rate, *v.a.* (*ameliorer*, Fr. from *a*, and *melior*, better, Lat.) To improve.

AMELIORATION, a-me-le-o-ra'shun, *s.* (French.) Improvement.

AMELLUS, a-mel'lus, *s.* (after the name of a plant mentioned by Virgil.) The Aster, a genus of plants: Order, Compositæ: Sub-order or tribe, Carduaceæ.

AMEN, a'men, *ad.* (*amn*, so let it be, Heb.) A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, be it so, and, at the end of a creed, so it is.

AMENABLE, a-me'na-bl, *a.* (*amesnable*, Fr.) Responsible; subject, so as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, a-me'nans, *v. a.* (*ameneir*, old Fr.) To direct or manage by force.

AMENANCE, a-me'nans, *s.* (*amœnus*, Lat.) Conduct, behaviour, mein.—Obsolete.

> For he is fit to use in all assays,
> Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
> Or else for wise and civil governance.—*Spenser.*

AMEND, a-mend', *v. a.* (*amender*, Fr. *amendo*, Lat.) To correct; to change anything that is wrong to something better; to chastise; to reform the life; to leave off wickedness. In this sense we use *mend*. To restore passages which the copiers are supposed to have omitted.

AMENDABLE, a-men'da-bl, *a.* (*amenable*, Fr.) Reparable, that which may be mended.

AMENDE, a-mend', *s.* (French.) Fine, penalty; mulct; forfeit. The *amende honorable*, a public acknowledgment of injury done to another; reparation of honour. In French Law, the *amende honorable* was formerly a species of infamous punishment inflicted upon traitors, parricides, or sacrilegious persons, either by the acknowledgment of his criminal offences in open court, on his knees, and uncovered; or by being made to kneel, in his shirt, with a torch in his hand and a rope round his neck, held by the public executioner. This degradation was usually conjoined with some other punishment.

AMENDER, a-men'dur, *s.* The person who corrects or amends anything.

AMENDFUL, a-mend'ful, *a.* Full of improvement.

AMENDING, a-mend'ing, *s.* The act of amending, or of correction of error or conduct.

AMENDMENT, a-mend'ment, *s.* A change from the worse to the better; reformation of life; recovery of health. In Law, the correction of an error committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the error.

AMENDS, a-mendz', *s.* (corrupted from *amende*, Fr.) Recompense; compensation; atonement.

> If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant amends for the frailties of life, and the sufferings of this state.—*Tillotson.*

AMENITY, a-men'e-te, *s.* (*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.) Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation or behaviour.

AMENORRHŒA, a-me-nawr'he-a, *s.* (*a*, without, *men*, a month, Gr.) An irregular or defective morbid menstrual discharge.

AMENTACEÆ, a-men-ta'se-e, *s.* (*amentum*, a catkin, Lat.) A name sometimes applied to a number of trees, the flowers of which are arranged in dense cylindrical deciduous spikes or catkins, as in the willow, birch, hazel, oak, &c. The term is abolished, the different plants being now arranged under their respective orders, Cupuliferæ, Salicineæ, Betulineæ, and Plantaceæ.

AMENTACEOUS, a-men-ta'shus, *a.* Belonging to the Amentaceæ; having an amentum or catkin for its inflorescence.

AMENTHES, a-men'*th*es, *s.* (Greek.) The kingdom of the dead; the Tartarus of the ancient Egyptians.

AMENTIA or AMENTY, a-men'she-a, a-men'te, *s.* (*a*, without, *mens*, mind, Lat.) Idiocy.

AMENTUM, a-men'tum, *s.* (Latin word for a thong or loop.) A catkin, the male inflorescence of the hazel, birch, willow, &c. When the bracteæ on the principal stalk are close and overlap one another, or are imbricated with the flowers, and sessile in their axillæ, the spike is termed an amentum or catkin; the spikes are generally erect catkins, or amenta are pendant.

AMERCE, a-mers', *v. a.* (*amercier*, Fr.) To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture.

> Millions of spirits for his faults *amerced*
> Of heaven, and from eternal splendours flung
> For his revolt.—*Milton.*

AMERCEABLE, a-mers'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be amerced.

AMERCEMENT, a-mers'ment, *s.* The pecuniary punishment of an offender; punishment or loss in general.

AMERCER, a-mer'sur, *s.* One who amerces or fines for any misdemeanour, or inflicts a forfeiture.

AMERCIAMENT, a-mer'se-a-ment, *s.* A form of the word amercement used in old law books.

AMERICAN, a-mer'e-kan, *s.* An aboriginal native of America; an inhabitant of America;—*a.* relating to America.

AMERICAN ALOE, *s.* The Agave americanus.—See Agave.

AMERICAN COWSLIP, *s.*—See Dodecatheon.

AMERICAN GAMBOGE, *s.* The juice of the Hypericum baccatum.

AMERICANISM, a-mer'e-kan-izm, *s.* An idiom peculiar to America.

AMERICANIZE, a-mer'e-kan-ize, *v. a.* To render American.

AMERICAN NUTMEG. The Monodora or Anona Myristica: Order, Anonaceæ.—See Monodora.

AMERIMNUM, am-e-rim'num, *s.* (*a*, priv. *mirimna*, care, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Sub-order, Papilionaceæ.

AMES-ACE.—See Ambs-ace.

AMESS, am'es, *s.* (corrupted from *amice*.) A priest's vestment.

AMETABOLIA, a-met-a-bo'le-a, *s.* (without, and *metabole*, change, Gr.) A sub-class of insects, which do not undergo the metamorphosis common to the other insects.

AMETHODICAL, a-me-*th*od'e-kal, *a.* With order or method, regular.

AMETHYST, am'e-*th*ist, *s.* (*amethystos*, contrary to

drunkenness, Gr.) A beautiful violet-coloured variety of transparent quartz. It was fashioned by the ancients into drinking vessels, and highly prized on account of its supposed virtue of preventing intoxication; hence the name. It consists, according to Rose, of silica, 97.50; alumina, 25; oxide of iron and manganese, 50.

AMETHYSTINE, am-e-*this*'tine, *a.* Possessing the nature of an amethyst; formed of amethysts.

AMHARIAN, am-ha're-an, *s.* Pertaining to Amharia, one of the great divisions of the Abyssinian empire.

AMIA, am-i'a, *s.* (Greek name of a fish.) A fresh water fish, found in the streams and rivers of Carolina, in North America.

AMIABILITY, ay-me-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Same as amiableness.

AMIABLE, a'me-a-bl, *a.* Lovely; pleasing; elegant to the eye; friendly; showing love.

> Lay *amiable* seige to the modesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing.—*Shaks.*

AMIABLENESS, a'me-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being amiable; loveliness; the power of exciting love.

AMIABLY, a'me-a-bl, *ad.* In an amiable manner.

AMIANTHIFORM, am-e-an'*the*-fawrm, *a.* Having the texture or appearance of amianthus, as the arseniate of copper.

AMIANTHINITE, a-me-an'*the*-nite, *s.* A variety of amianthus.

AMIANTHOIDE, am-e-an'*thoyd*, *s.* (*amianthus*, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) A mineral, occurring, like amianthus, in long capillary filaments, of an olive-green colour and brilliant silky lustre; very flexible and elastic; its elasticity distinguishes it readily from amianthus, which, though flexible, is not elastic. According to Vauquelin, it is composed of silica, 47; lime, 11; magnesia, 7; oxide of iron, 20; manganese, 10.

AMIANTHUS, am-e-an'*thus*, *s.* (*amiantos*, undefiled, Gr.) A variety of the mineral asbestus; it occurs in very long and extremely slender flexible fibres. It is slightly unctuous to the touch; lustre, shining or silky, slightly translucent, whitish, reddish, or greenish. It is composed, according to Chevenix, of silica, 59; alumina, 3; lime, 9; magnesia, 29. The fibres have been occasionally woven into cloth, capable of resisting the action of fire.

AMICABLE, am'e-ka-bl, *a.* (*amicabilis*, Lat.) Friendly, kindly.

AMICABLENESS, am'e-ka-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being amicable.

AMICABLY, am'e-ka-ble, *ad.* In an amicable manner; in a friendly manner; friendly; with good will and concord.

AMICE, am'mis, *s.* (*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr.) The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. The amictus was an upper garment worn by the Romans over the tunica. In the middle ages it formed the uppermost of the six garments worn by priests, the other five were the alb, manipulus, planeta, singulum, and stole.

AMICULUM, a-mik'u-lum, *s.* A short coat worn by the Romans, consisting of two pieces of cloth fastened over the shoulder by a button.

AMID, a-mid', } *prep.* (anciently *amiddes*, *on-*
AMIDST, a-midst', } *meddes*, Sax.) In the midst; equally distant from either extremity; mingled with; surrounded by; in the midst of another thing; amongst; conjoined with.

AMIDE, am'ide, *s.* A compound substance, consisting of one atom of nitrogen, and two of hydrogen.

AMIDINE, am'e-dine, *a.* (*amylos*, starch, Gr.) Substance obtained from wheat or potato starch, it is opaque or semi-transparent, white or yellowish-white, inodorous, insipid, friable; soluble in water but not in alcohol; differs from starch in gelatinizing with boiling water, but like it yields a blue colour with iodine. One part of starch boiled in twelve hundred parts of water, after forty-two days exposure to the atmosphere, yielded 17 of amidine, 30.4 of sugar, and 17.2 of gum, and some unaltered starch.—See *P. Cyc.*

AMILICTI, am-e-lik'ti, *s.* The name of the three intellectual powers among the Chaldeans, or persons in the divine hierarchy.

AMISS, a-miss', *ad.* Faulty; criminal; faultily; criminally; wrong, improper, unfit; reproachful, irreverent; impaired in health;—*s.* culpability; fault.

AMISSION, a-mish'un, *s.* (*amissio*, Lat.) Loss.—Seldom used.

AMIT, a-mit', *v. a.* (*amitto*, Lat.) To lose; to drop; to dismiss.—Seldom used.

AMITY, am'me-te, *s.* (*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.) Love; friendship; harmony.

AMMA, am'ma, *s.* A name given to an abbess; a truss.

AMMI, am'mi, *s.* (*ammos*, sand, Gr.) A genus of plants, so named from their growing in sandy places: Order, Umbelliferæ.

AMMITE, am'mite, *s.* (*ammos*, sand, Gr.) A variety of sandstone; oolite.

AMMOCŒTES, am-mo-se'tis, *s.* (*ammos*, sand, *koite*, a bed, Gr.) A genus of cyclostomous or circular-mouthed fishes; A. branchiales or stone-grig, buries itself in sand, and has the habits of a worm. Its membranous skeleton presents the lowest grade of vertebral structure.

AMMODRAMUS, am-mo-dra'mus, *s.* (*ammos*, sand, and *dramein*, to run, Gr.) A genus of the ground finches: Sub-family, Fringillinæ.

AMMODYTES, am-mo-di'tis, (*ammos*, sand, and *dytes*, a ducker, Gr.) The sand and lance eels, a genus of apodal fishes.

AMMON, AMUN, or AMN RA, *s.* The name of an Egyptian god, worshipped under the figure of a man with the ram's head, and adopted by the Greeks, under the title of Jupiter Ammon. His worship is considered of Ethiopian origin. Various conjectures have been formed respecting the origin and meaning of the name. Some attribute it to *ammos*, sand, from the sandy desert in which his principal temple stood; others, with more probability, from *amun*, Coptic, a word that signifies to feed sheep, which would represent Ammon as the god of a nomadic tribe of shepherds.

AMMONIACAL, am-mo-ni'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or having the properties of ammonia.

AMMONIA, am-mo'ne-a, *s.* A volatile alkali, obtained from the decomposition of animal matter, or artificially, by subjecting bones, horns, hoofs, &c. to heat, in iron cylinders. It can also be obtained from the glutin of wheat, or other portions of vegetable matter which contain nitrogen. The name Ammonia is derived from *sal ammoniac*, the muriate of ammonia, a substance originally obtained in Lybia, by burning the dung of the camels, which, with their masters, visited the tem-

ple of Ammon. Ammonia consists of 3 atoms of hydrogen, and 1 atom of nitrogen; or hydrogen, 17.64; nitrogen, 82.36. The following are some of its compounds:—

AMMONIA, *Acetate of*:—1 atom of acetic acid = 51; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 7 atoms of water = 63; atomic weight, 131.

AMMONIA, *Bicarbonate of*:—2 atoms of carbonic acid = 54; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 2 atoms of water = 18; atomic weight, 89.

AMMONIA, *Carbonate of*:—1 atom of carbonic acid = 22; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; atomic weight, 39.

AMMONIA, *Muriate of*:—1 atom of muriatic acid = 37; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; atomic weight, 54.

AMMONIA, *Nitrate of*:—1 atom of nitric acid = 54; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 1 atom of water = 9; atomic weight, 80.

AMMONIA, *Oxalic of*:—1 atom of oxalic acid = 36; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 2 atoms of water = 18; atomic weight, 71.

AMMONIA, *Sesquicarbonate of*:—3 atoms of carbonic acid = 66; 2 atoms of ammonia = 34; 2 atoms of water = 18; atomic weight, 118.

AMMONIA, *Sulphate of*:—1 atom of sulphuric acid = 40; 1 atom of ammonia = 17; 2 atoms of water = 18; atomic weight, 75.

The salts of ammonia are generally soluble in water. They are decomposed by the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths with the evolution of ammonia. When a salt of magnesia, and a soluble phosphate, are added to them, precipitation takes place, and crystals are the result, which are compounds of the phosphate of ammonia and the phosphate of magnesia.

AMMONIACUM, am-mo-ni'a-kum, *s.* A gum resin obtained as a natural exudation from the oospak plant. (Dorema ammoniacum.) It has externally a yellow colour, and is obtained in drops and cakes from the East Indies and Africa; as a medicine, it is used as an expectorant, and sometimes is applied as a plaster. Its varieties are *guttæ ammoniaci*, in tears, and *lapis ammoniaci*, in lumps.

AMMONITA, am-mo-ni'ta, or cornu ammonis, *s.* The *pes hyppocampi* of the brain.

AMMONITE, am'mo-nite, *s.* (so named on account of their resemblance to the ram's horn on the head of the Lybian deity Ammon, hence, likewise called cornu ammonis.) A genus of extinct cephalopods, the float-shells of which occur in great variety and abundance in secondary strata. The shells are chambered and discoidal; the chambers divided by thin septa, perforated by a syphuncle or pipe, forming a hydraulic instrument by which the animal could rise or sink at pleasure, as is effected by the similar apparatus of the shells of the existing nautilus and spirula ammonites. Ammonites have latterly been divided into many genera according to the form of the shell, the situation of the syphon and undulations of the septa, viz., arietes, falciferi, amalthei, capricorni, planulati, dorsati, coronarii, macrocephali, armati, ornati, dentati, flexuosi.—Which see.

AMMONITES, am'mo-nites, *s.* (*ben yummon*, the son of my kindred, Heb.) In Biblical history, the name of a nation, descended from the incestuous connection of Lot with his youngest daughter. The Ammonites or Ammonitæ inhabited the country situated between the rivers Arnon and Jabbok, NN.E. of the Moabites.

AMMONIUM, am-mo'ne-um, *s.* A name proposed by Sir H. Davy, for a supposed metal which amalgamates with mercury when electrified in contact with ammonia.

AMMOPTILA, am-mop'til-a, *s.* (*ammos*, sand, and *ptilon*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the plover family, Charadriadæ.

AMMUNITION, am-mu-nish'un, *s.* (*munitio*, fortification, Lat.) Powder and shot; military stores in general.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, am-mu-nish'un-bred, *s.* Bread provided for and distributed to soldiers.

AMNESTIA, am-nes'te-a, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *mnesis*, the memory, Gr.) Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

AMNESTY, am'nes-te, *s.* (*amnesia*, oblivion, Gr.) An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they cannot be brought into a charge against those who had offended by their treasons or other misdemeanours.

AMNICOLIST, am-nik'o-list, *s.* (*amnicolo*, from *amnis*, a river, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) One who lives on the banks of a river.—Not used.

AMNIGENOUS, am-nij'e-nus, *a.* (*amnigenus*, from *amnis*, a river, Lat. and *gennoa*, I generate, Gr.) Born of a river.—Not used.

AMNION, am'ne-on, *s.* (*amnion*, from *amnos*, a lamb, Gr.) In Anatomy, the internal membrane which envelopes the fœtus in the womb. In Botany, the thin semi-transparent membrane in which the embryo of a plant is enveloped in the first stage of germination. *Amnii liquor*, the fluid contained in the amnion; *amniotic acid*, an acid obtained from the *liquor amnii* of the cow.—See ALLANTOIC acid.

AMOEBÆA, a-me'be-a, *s.* (*amoibos*, changing, Gr.) A name given by Ehrenberg to a tribe of the polygastric infusoria.

AMOMUM, a-mo'mum, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *momos*, impurity, Gr. from its being a counter-poison.) An aromatic herb, formerly used in the preservation of dead bodies. A genus of plants, several of the species of which produce cardamoms or grains of paradise, and A. zinziber, the mellagetta pepper of commerce: Order, Scitamineæ.

AMONG, AMONGST, a-mung', a-mungst', *prep.* and *a.* (*amang*, Sax.) Mingled with; placed with persons or things on every side; conjoined with others so as to make part of the number.

AMOREANS, am-o're-ans, *s.* The name of an order of Jewish doctors who were preceded by the Mishnic doctors, and succeeded by the Seburæans.

AMOREST, am'o-rist, *s.* An inamorata; a gallant; a man professing love.

> The pen of some vulgar *amorest*.—*Milton.*

AMORET, am'o-ret, *s.* (*amoretta*, Ital.) A lover; a person enamoured.

AMORETTE, } am-o-ret', *s.* (*amourette*, Fr.) An
AMOURETTE, } amorous woman; love knots; petty amours; love tricks; dalliances. Chaucer uses the second sense in these lines:—

> For not iclad in silk was he,
> But all in flouris and flourettes,
> I painted all with *amorettes*.

AMORITES, am'o-rites, *s.* An ancient and powerful tribe of the Canaanitish nation, descended from Seth the son of Ham. The name is supposed to be derived from a Hebrew word, signifying mountaineer; by others, from amir, and signifying the Emir, chieftain, or head, of a tribe.

AMORNINGS, a-mawr'nings, *ad.* In the mornings. —Old word.

Thou and I
Will live so finely in the country, Jaques,
And have such pleasant walks in the woods
Amornings.—Beau. & Flet.

AMOROSA, am-o-ro'za, *s.* (Italian.) A wanton.

AMOROSO, am-o-ro'zo, *s.* A man enamoured of the fair sex.

AMOROUS, am'o-rus, *a.* Fond; loving.

AMOROUSLY, am'o-rus-le, *a.* Fondly; lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, am'o-rus-nes, *s.* The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness; love.

AMORPHA, a-mawr'fa, *s.* (*a*, without, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) The Bastard Indigo, a genus of leguminous plants; so named from the deformity of the corolla.

AMORPHOUS, a-mawr'fus, *a.* (*a*, without, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) Without shape; devoid of regular form.

AMORPHY, a-mawr'fe, *s.* Departure from established form.—(See Amorphous.)

His epidemical diseases being fastidiosity, *amorphy*, and oscitation.—*Swift's Tale of a Tub.*

AMORT, a-mort', *ad.* (*a la mort*, Fr.) In the state of the dead; dejected, depressed, spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort?*—
Shaks.

AMORTISEMENT, a-mor'tis-ment, } *s. amortisse-*
AMORTIZATION, a-mor-te-za'shun, } *ment*, French) The right, or act of transferring land to some community or corporation.—See Amortize.

AMORTIZE, a-mor'tize, *v. a.* To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their successors; anciently, the word was used for destroy or kill.

The good workes that men dow while they ben in good lif, ben all *amortised* by sin following.—*Chaucer's Parson's Tale.*

AMOTION, a-mo'shun, *s.* (*amotio*, Lat.) Removal.—Obsolete.

AMOUNT, a-mownt', *v. n.* (*monter*, Fr.) To increase in number or quantity; to compose in the whole; —*s.* the sum total; the result of several sums or quantities added or accumulated together.

AMOUR, a-moor', *s.* An affair of gallantry; an intrigue.

AMOVAL, a-moo'val, *s.* Total removal.—Obsolete.

AMOVE, a-moov', *v. a.* (*amoveo*, Lat.) To remove from a post, in a juridical sense; to move or alter. —Obsolete in the last sense.

At her so piteous cry, was much *amoved*
Her companion stout.—*Spenser.*

AMPELIDÆ, am-pe-li'de, *s.* (*ampelos*, the vine, Gr.) Chatterers or fruit-eaters; a family of tropical American birds, placed by Swainson between the warblers and fly-catchers: Order, Insessores: Tribe, Dentirostres. All the genera have short bills, with the lip notched, and sometimes hooked —the gape wide, and opening beyond the eyes; toes more or less united, and the soles flat. Some of the birds of this family are adorned with the most splendid changeable red and blue plumage.

AMPELIDEÆ, am-pe-li'de-e, *s.* (*ampelos*, the vine, Gr.) A name for the viniferæ, a natural order of plants, of which vitis, the vine, is the type.

AMPELINÆ, am-pe-li'ne, *s.* A sub-division of the Ampelidæ, embracing what are termed the typical chatterers.

AMPELOPSIS, am-pe-lop'sis, *s.* (*ampelos*, the vine, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of North American plants, which, though in almost every other respect resembling the vine, produces only a small berry of no value. The plant is an excellent trailer, and is used in covering old walls, &c.

AMPER, am'per, *s.* (*ampre*, Sax.) A local term used for a tumor accompanied by inflammation.

AMPHEREPHIS, am-fer'e-fis, *s.* (*ampherephes*, well-covered, Gr.) A genus of South American annuals, so named from its double involucrum: Order, Compositæ: Tribe, Carduaceæ.

AMPHIARTHROSIS, am-fe-ăr-*thro*'sis, *s.* (*amphi*, doubtful, and *arthrosis*, articulation, Gr.) A mixed kind of articulation with obscure motion, partaking of the nature of both diarthrosis and synarthrosis, as in affections of the bones of the foot, vertebræ, &c.

AMPHIBIA, am-fib'be-a, *s.* (*amphibios*, having a double life, Gr.) Animals which, having both lungs and gills, can live either in or out of water, such as the axolotls, menobranchi, the serius, and proteus. The name is given by Brongniart and other naturalists to the batrachian or frog family, because these animals have gills in their tadpole state, and only acquire lungs in the matured reptile state. In common language, the word is applied to seals, otters, water-rats, crocodiles, &c., from their aquatic habits. The term is applied in botany, to plants which grow equally on land or in water.

AMPHIBIOLITE, am-fib'be-o-lite, *s.* (*amphibios*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The remains of an amphibious animal found in the fossil state.

AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, am-fe-be-o-lodj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to amphibiology, or the history of amphibious animals.

AMPHIBIOLOGY, am-fe-be-ol'o-je, *s.* (*amphibios*, having a double life, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of Natural History which treats of amphibious animals.

AMPHIBIOUS, am-fib'be-us, *a.* (*amphibios*, Gr.) Able to live on land or in water.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, am-fib'be-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being amphibious.

AMPHIBOLE, am'fe-bole, *s.* (*amphibolos*, doubtful, Gr.) The name given by the French to the mineral Hornblende. It is of a black or dark green colour, and when breathed upon yields a peculiar disagreeable smell. It is one of the constituents of greenstone and several other trap rocks. It consists of silica, 54.60; magnesia, 18.50; lime, 14; alumina, 1.18; protoxide of iron, 7.50; and fluoric acid, 1.40.

AMPHIBOLIC, am-fe-bol'ik, *a.* Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLITE, am-fib'bo-lite, *s.* (*amphibolos*, and *lithos*, a stone.) Any stone, the basis of which consists of amphibole.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, am-fe-bo-lodj'e-kal, *a.* Applied to words or discourse of doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY, am-fe-bol'o-je, *s.* (*amphibolos*, doubtful, and *logos*, a word or discourse, Gr.) Ambiguity of expression; a sentence admitting of a double or doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOUS, am-fib'bol-us, *a.* Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLY, am-fib'bo-le, *s.* Discourse of double or doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBRACH, am'fe-brak, *s.* (*amphi*, and *brachys*, short, Gr.) A foot in verse consisting of three syllables, the first and last of which are short, and the second long.

AMPHICANTHUS, am-fe-kan'*th*us, *s.* (*amphi*, round,

and *kanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of spiny-finned fishes of the family Centronotinæ, or spine backs.—See *Siganus*.

AMPHICARPA, am-fe-kär'pa, *s.* (*amphi*, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of North American climbing papilionaceous plants: Order, Leguminosæ.

AMPHICHTHYS, am-fik'*th*is, *s.* (*amphi*, doubtful, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of the Blenny-bullhead fishes (*Batrachideæ*) having no visible scales.

AMPHICTYON, *Council of*, am-fik'tyun, *s.* A celebrated council, consisting of a general assembly of the deputies of the Grecian States, which met twice a year at Athens, established by Amphictyon, third king of Athens, A.M. 2448.

AMPHIDESMA, am-fe-des'ma, *s.* (*amphi*, and *desmos*, a ligament, Gr.) A genus of marine bivalve shells belonging to the Tellina family, resembling Lucina in shape, having a cartilage between the cardinal teeth, with an external ligament.

AMPHIDROMIA, am-fe-dro'me-a, *s.* (*amphi*, round, and *dromas*, running, Gr.) Festivals kept by the Athenians, on the fifth day after the birth of a child. One of the ceremonies consisted of running round the fire with the child, and presenting it to their household gods—hence the name.

AMPHIGAMOUS, am-fe-ga'mus, *a.* (*amphi*, doubtful, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) Applied to the Agamæ or such plants as have no visible organs of fructification.

AMPHIGENE, am'fe-gene, *s.* (*amphi*, and *genos*, genus, Gr.) Vesuvian, idiocrose, or pyramidal garnet, a mineral found in the lavas of Vesuvius and other volcanic rocks, composed of silica, 35.5; lime, 33; alumina, 22.2; oxide of iron, 7.50; oxide of manganese, 0.20. The primitive form of the crystal is nearly that of a cube, rather harder than quartz, and of different shades of green, brown, and red.

AMPHILOGY, am-fil'o-je, *s.* (*amphi* and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Doubtful expression.

AMPHIMERINA, am-fe-mer'e-na, *s.* (*amphi* and *emera*, a day, Gr.) A quotidian or daily ague.

AMPHINEUSTS, am'fe-newsts, *s.* (*amphi* and *pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) A name given by Merrem to a tribe of reptiles which are furnished with both lungs and gills.—See Amphibia.

AMPHIOXUS, am'fe-oks-us, *s.* (*amphi* and *oxus*, acute or swift, Gr.) A genus of lamprey eels, having neither pectoral, dorsal, nor ventral fins.

AMPHIPODS, am'fe-pods, *s.* (*amphi* and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) Fin-footed animals; an order of crustacea, with the feet situated under the tail, and having sessile eyes.

AMPHIPOGON, am-fe-po'gon, *s.* (*amphi*, about, and *pagon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of Australian grasses.

AMPHIPRION, am-fe-pri'on, *s.* (*amphi*, double, and *prion*, a saw, Gr.) A genus of spiny-finned fishes, belonging to the Chætodon family, having both the operculum and preoperculum (cheek plates,) very strongly and remarkably serrated at their edges.

AMPHIPROSTYLE, am-fi'pros-tile, *s.* (*amphi*, double, *pro*, before, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) Applied to a temple which has a portico both in the front and behind, but is without columns at the sides.

AMPHISBŒNA, am-fis-be'na, *s.* (*amphis*, on both sides, and *bainein*, to walk, Gr.) A genus of insectivorous, oviparous, innoxious serpents, in which the body is nearly of the same thickness throughout, and furnished with numerous rings of small square scales; supposed to have the power of walking either backwards or forwards, and, by the ancients, to have two heads.

AMPHISCIANS, am-fish'ans, *s.* (*amphi*, both, and *skia*, shadow, Gr.) A term applied formerly to those inhabitants of the tropics whose shadows fall in opposite directions at the opposite seasons of the year.

AMPHISPORIUM, am-fe-spo're-um, *s.* (*amphi*, double, and *spora*, a seed.) A genus of fungi, with naked sporules, of two kinds.

AMPHITHEATRAL, am-fe-*the*'a-tral, *a.* Like an amphitheatre.

AMPHITHEATRE, am-fe-*the*'a-tur, *s.* (*amphitheatron*, Gr.) A building of a circular or oval form, having its arena encompassed with rows of seats, rising gradually one above the other, and porticoes. The exhibitions generally consisted of combats of gladiators, wild beasts, mock sea-fights, &c. The colosseum of Vespasian and Titus was seated to contain 85,000 spectators. The name is sometimes given to a circus in modern times, and, in gardening, to an elevated terrace, having steps descending to a series of terraces, formed on the side of a rising ground.

AMPHITHEATRICAL, am-fe-*the*-at're-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an amphitheatre.

AMPHITHERIUM, am-fe-*the*'re-um, *s.* (*amphi*, doubtful, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to the fossil mammal of the Stonefield slate, formerly named the didelphys, now the thylocotherium, by Owen.—Which see.

AMPHITRITE, am'fe-trite, *s.* In Mythology, the wife of Neptune; a personification of the sea; also, a genus of tubicular anniledes (worms inhabiting tube shells,) of great beauty, furnished with a crown of short golden-coloured bristles; the shell is formed of sand, aggluminated together by the mucus exuded from the skin.

AMPHITROPAL, am'fe-tro-pal, *a.* (*amphi*, about, and *tropo*, I turn, Gr.) Applied, in botany, to an embryo, when it is curved round the body of the seed or albumen.

AMPHIUMA, am-fe-u'ma, *s.* (*amphi*, and *umen*, a membrane, Gr.) A genus of eel-shaped animals, belonging to the batrachia, or frog family, furnished with four short legs. In their infant state they have gills, which, in maturer life, are supplied by lungs.

AMPHORA, am'fo-ra, *s.* (Latin.) A two-handled measure used by the Romans for holding wine, oil, dried grapes, or olives. It contained forty-eight sextaries, or seven gallons, one pint, of English measure. In Sculpture and Ornamental Architecture, a two-hand vase, placed on sarcophagi, &c.

AMPHORAL, am'fo-ral, *s.* A name given, in decoration, to a vase shaped like an amphora.

AMPHORIC RESONANCE, am-for'ik res'o-nans, *s.* A sound of the chest like that which is produced by blowing into a decanter.

AMPHOTIDES, am-fo-ti'des, *s.* A kind of armour worn to defend the ears by the Roman athletæ.

AMPLE, am'pl, *a.* (*amplus*, Lat.) Large; wide; extended; unlimited; without restriction; liberal; magnificent; splendid; diffusive.

AMPLENESS, am'pl-nes, *s.* The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

AMPLEXICAUL, am-pleks'e-kawl, *a.* (*amplecto*, I embrace, and *caulis*, a stem, Lat.) Applied, in

botany, to a bract or leaf, the base of which clasps the stem with its lobes.

Amplexus, am-pleks'us, *s.* (Latin, embracing.) A genus of the madrephyllia; corals of a cylindrical shape, and divided into chambers by numerous transverse septa, which embrace each other with reflected margins.

Ampliate, am'ple-ate, *v. a.* (*amplio*, Lat.) To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

Ampliation, am-ple-a'shun, *s.* Enlargement; exaggeration; extension; diffuseness.

Amplificate, am-plif'e-kate, *v. a.* (*amplifico*, Lat.) To enlarge; to spread out.

Amplification, am-ple-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Enlargement; extension; exaggerated description, or diffused narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

Amplifier, am'ple-fi-ur, *s.* One that enlarges, exaggerates, or represents anything with a large display of the best circumstances; an enlarger in point of magnitude or grandeur.

Amplify, am'ple-fi, *v. a.* (*amplifier*, Fr.) To enlarge; to increase any material substance or object of sense; to enlarge or extend anything incorporeal; to exaggerate anything, or enlarge it by manner of representation; to improve by new additions;—*v. n.* to speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion; to form large and pompous representations.

Amplitude, am'ple-tude, *s.* (*amplitudo*, Lat.) Extent; largeness; greatness; capacity; extent of intellectual faculties; splendour, grandeur; dignity; copiousness; abundance. In Astronomy, the angular distance of a star, or other celestial body, at the time it rises or sets, from the east or west points of the horizon. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, is the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved; it is usually termed *the range of the gun*. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass; or it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun from the east or west points of the compass.

Amply, am'ple, *ad.* (*amplè*, Lat.) Largely, liberally; at large without reserve; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Ampulla, am-pul'la, *s.* (Latin.) A globular-shaped bottle with a narrow neck, used by the Romans at baths, sacrifices, &c. for carrying wine, perfumes, or vinegar; ampullas were used as ornaments of buffets and tables.

Ampullaria, am-pul-la're-a, *s.* (*ampulla*, Lat.) A genus of fresh water spiral univalve molluscs, which inhabit the rivers and ponds of India, Africa, and South America; the shell globose, turbinate; spire very short; aperture oblong; lip complete all round, and often slightly thickened or reflected.

Amputate, am'pu-tate, *v. a.* (*amputer*, Fr. *amputo*, Lat.) To cut off a limb or other part of the body.

Amputation, am-pu-ta'shun, *s.* (*amputatio*, Lat.) The operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body.

Amula, am'u-la, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient architectural decoration, a vase of common occurrence in the sculptures on altars and temples, made of bronze or marble, the former were round or ornamented with laurel leaves, the latter were frequently channelled.

Amulet, am'u-let, *s.* (*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat.) An appended imaginary remedy or preservative of disease, hung round the neck, or attached to any other part of the body. The form of amulets were used in the decoration of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman buildings.

Amuletic, am-u-let'ik, *a.* Of the nature of an amulet; pertaining to an amulet.

Amurcosity, am-ur-kos'e-te, *s.* (*amurca*, lees, Lat.) The nature or quality of lees or scum.

Amurcous, am-ur'kus, *a.* Full of dregs.

Amuse, a'muze, *v. a.* (*amuser*, Fr.) To entertain with tranquility; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind without distracting it. To *divert*, implies something more lively, and, to *please*, something more important. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation, as 'he amused his followers with idle promises;'—*v. n.* to muse; to meditate.—Obsolete in this sense.

> Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
> Plucking the mossy bark off some old tree.—
> *Lees' Junius Brutus.*

Amusement, a'muze-ment, *s.* (French.) That which amuses; entertainment; profound meditation.—Seldom used in this last sense.

Amuser, a-mu'zur, *s.* One who entertains or amuses.

Amusing, a-mu'zing, *a.* Entertaining; pleasing.

Amusingly, a-mu'zing-le, *ad.* In an amusing manner.

Amusive, a-mu'ziv, *a.* That which has the power of amusing.

Amusively, a-mu'ziv-le, *ad.* In an amusing manner.

Amygdala Amara, a-mig'da-la a-ma'ra, *s.* Bitter almonds. The kernals of a variety of amygdalus communis, used in inflammatory complaints, in pulmonic and dyspeptic affections, hooping-cough, asthma, &c.; vehicle for more energetic medicines.

Amygdala Dulcis, a-mig'da-la dul'sis, *s.* Sweet almonds; kernals of a variety of the amygdalus communis, composed of fixed oil, 54; mucus, 3, saccharine matter, 6; albumen, 24.

Amygdalæ Oleum, a-mig'da-le o'le-um, *s.* Almond oil; the oil extracted from the kernals of both varieties of almonds; used in catarrh, united with water, by means of sugar and mucilage, or a few drops of liquor potassæ or ammoniæ.

Amygdalate, a-mig'da-late, *a.* Made of almonds.

Amygdaleæ, a-mig-da'le-e, *s.* A natural order of polypetalous exogens, distinguished by its producing the kind of fruit called a drupe, as in the peach, nectarine, plum, cherry, almond, apricot, prune, damson, all of which belong to this order. Another of its characteristics is, that the leaves of the species yield prussic acid, the stamens are numerous, and rise from the orifice of a tubular calyx.

Amygdaline, a-mig'da-line, *a.* Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

Amygdaloid, a-mig'da-loyd, *s.* (*amygdala*, an almond, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) A variety of trap rock generally vesicular, with embedded, round, or almond-shaped minerals, such as agate, calcareous spar, calcedony, jasper or zeolites, resembling almonds in a cake—hence the name.

Amygdaloidal, a-mig'da-loy-dal, *a.* Containing rounded or kernal-shaped cavities, filled with mineral matter of a different kind from the substance generally.

AMYGDALUS, a-mig'da-lus, *s.* A genus of plants, type of the natural order or tribe Amygdaleæ.

AMYGDALYTE, a-mig'da-lite, *s.* Almond-stone.

AMYLACEOUS, a-me-la'shus, *a.* Partaking of the nature of starch.

AMYLUM, a-mi'lum, *s.* (Latin.) Starch: starch is obtained by diffusing flour through a large quantity of water, by which the saccharine and mucilaginous matters are dissolved—the fibrous parts floating on the surface, while the fecula is allowed to subside. It consists of oxygen, 49.68; hydrogen, 6.77; carbon, 43.55.—*Compend. Pharm.*

AMYRIDEÆ, am-e-rid'e-e, *s.* (*amyris*, one of the genera.) A natural order or tribe of polypetalous exogens, consisting chiefly of tropical trees, the leaves, bark, and fruit of which, abound in odoriferous resins, among which are gum elemi, bdellium, and the resin of Coumia—stamens hypogenous, and twice as numerous as the petals; ovarium inserted in a large disk; fruit fleshy, one-seeded, and covered with resinous glands.

AMYRIS, a-mi'ris, *s.* (*a*, and *myrrha*, myrrh, Lat.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Amyrideæ.

AN, an, (*an*, Goth. *ane*, Sax.) The form of the indefinite article when used before a word commencing with a vowel or *h* mute. It signifies *one*, but with less emphasis, as any or some—as 'there stands *an* ass;' '*an* elephant might swim in this water.' In old authors, it is sometimes used for *if*, as, '*an* thou wert my father.' Sometimes it is redundant, as—

> He will, *an* if he live to be a man.—*Shaks.*

Sometimes as a contraction of *as if*, as—

> I will roar you *an* 't were any nightingale.—*Shaks.*

ANA, an'a, *ad.* (Greek.) A word used in the prescriptions of physicians, importing the like quantity, as wine and honey, *ā* or *āna*, ℥ii; that is, wine and honey, each two ounces. Ana is occasionally used as a termination, to denote collections either of remarks made by celebrated individuals, of extracts made from their note books, letters, or from newly published works.

ANABAPTISE, an-a-bap'tise, *v. a.* To rebaptise.

ANABAPTISM, an-a-bap'tizm, *s.* (*ana*, again, and *baptizo*, I dip or baptise, Gr.) The word is applied to a person who has been rebaptised; but such name is rejected by Antipædo-baptists, or as they are more generally called, Baptists, who hold that none should be baptised till they are capable of understanding and professing the Christian faith, and that the ceremony should be performed by immersion or dipping of the whole body in water.

ANABAPTIST, an-a-bap'tist, *s.* One who holds the doctrine of Anabaptism; the term is more particularly applied to a sect of German fanatics, who committed great excesses in the year 1525, and for ten years afterwards. In addition to their notions of the unlawfulness of infant baptism, they are said to have held the unlawfulness of all civil authority, and maintained, that among the saints, all things should be held in common.

ANABAPTISTIC, an-a-bap-tis'tik, } *a.* Relating
ANABAPTISTICAL, an-a-bap-tis'te-kal, } to the notions of Anabaptists.

ANABAPTISTRY, an-a-bap'tis-tre, *s.* The sect or doctrine held by Anabaptists.

ANABAS, an'a-bas, *s.* (*anabaino*, I ascend, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the perch family; remarkable for the power they possess of quitting the water for some time, and making their way on land—a power arising from the complicated laminæ of their gills retaining the water after they have got on land. The snout of this species is short and obtuse, and both jaws provided with rasp-like teeth, but which are strong and acute on the pharynx.

ANABASIS, an-a-ba'sis, *s.* (*anabasis*, an equisetum, Gr.) A genus of small evergreen exotic shrubs: Order, Chenopodeæ.

ANABENÆ, an-a-be'ne, *s.* (*anabaino*, I ascend, Gr.) A name given by J. A. Ritgen to a family of Saurians, which, like the chameleon, are in the habit of ascending trees. To the same family, the same author applies the terms anabenodactyles and anabenosaurians.

ANABOTHERA, an-a-bo*th*'e-ra, *s.* (*anabothron*, a ladder, Gr.) The name given by Witham to a fossil plant from Allanbank, Berwickshire.

ANABLEPS, an'a-bleps, *s.* (*anablepto*, I look up, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the tribe Cyprinidæ, remarkable for a curious structure of the eye, which protrudes, and has the iris divided into two portions by a transverse band; the snout is truncated; body, of a cylindrical shape, and covered with strong scales. Inhabits the rivers of Guiana.

ANABROSIS, an-a-bro'sis, *s.* (Greek.) An erosion or corroding; a consuming or wasting away of any part of the body.

ANACA, a-na'ka, *s.* A small kind of paroquet.

ANACAMPSEROUS, an-a-kamp'se-rus, *s.* (*anakampto*, and *eros*, love, Gr.) A genus of plants, supposed by the ancients to have the power of restoring the passion of love: Order, Purtulaceæ.

ANACAMPTIC, an-a-kamp'tik, *a.* (*anakampto*, I reflect or bend back, Gr.) Reflecting or reflected; *an anacamptic sound*, an echo; *an anacamptic hill*, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACAMPTICS, an-a-kamp'tiks, *s.* Catoptrics, the doctrine of reflected light.

ANACAMPTIS, an-a-kamp'tis, *s.* (*anakampto*, Gr.) The orchis pyramidalis of Linnæus: Order, Orchideæ.

ANACANTHUS, an-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*ana*, and *kanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of skate fishes which have neither spine nor fin upon the tail.

ANACARDIACEÆ, an-a-kăr-de-a'se-e, *s.* (*ana*, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) A natural order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of woody plants abounding in an acrid resin; flowers with perigynous stamens; fruit, superior, simple, one-seeded; leaves alternate without stipulæ. It contains among its genera the sumach, the pistacias, the mango, and the cashew, the nuts of the latter are well known as yielding a black caustic oil, and a wholesome kernal, used in making puddings, or eaten raw, in the West Indies.

ANACARTHETICS, an-a-kăr-*th*et'iks, *s.* (*ana*, and *katharos*, pure, Gr.) A name given by the Greeks to cough, attended with expectoration; any medicine that operates upwards.—*Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆOSIS, an-a-sef-a-le-o'sis, *s.* (*anakephalaiosis*, Gr.) Recapitulation or summary of the principal heads.

ANACEPHALIZE, an-a-sef'a-lize, *v. a.* (*ana*, again, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) To recapitulate; to go over the heads of a discourse again.

ANACHORET, an-ak'o-ret, } *s.* A hermit; a monk
ANACHORITE, an-ak'o-rite, } who leaves the convent to lead a more secluded life.

ANACHORETICAL, an-a-ko-ret'e-kal, *a.* Relating to a hermit or anachoret.

ANACHRONISM, an-ak'kro-nizm, *s.* (*ana* and *chronos*, time, Gr.) An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

ANACHRONISTIC, an-a-kro-nis'tik, *a.* Containing an anachronism.

ANACLASTICS, an-a-klas'tiks, *s.* (*ana* and *klao*, I break, Gr.) Dioptrics, or that branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light.

ANACOENOSIS, an-ak-o-e-no'sis, *s.* (*anakoinosis*, Gr.) A figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker applies to his hearers or opponents for their opinion upon the points in dispute.

ANACONDA, an-a-kon'da, *s.* The great serpent of the island of Ceylon, a species of boa.

ANACREONTIC, an-ak-re-on'tik, *s.* A little poem written in the style of Anacreon, devoted to love and wine;—*a.* relating to, or in the manner of Anacreon.

ANACYCLUS, an-a-si'klus, *s.* (abridged from *anankyclos*, a word composed of *a*, without, *anthos*, a flower, and *kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) The Ring-flower, a genus of composite plants, which have rows of ovaries, without flowers, placed in a circle round the disk.

ANADÆMUS, an-a-de'mus, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a genus of birds belonging to the Leptostominæ or long-billed cuckoos—India.

ANADEME, an'a-deme, *s.* (*anadema*, Gr. *anadème*, Fr.) A garland of flowers worn round the head.

> In *anademes* for whom the curious dispose
> The red, the dainty white, the goodly damask rose.
> *Ben Jonson.*

ANADENIA, an-a-de'ne-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Proteaceæ.

ANADIPLOSIS, an-a-de-plo'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric, in which the last word of the foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following, as—'*he retained his virtue amidst all his* misfortunes, misfortunes *which only his virtue* brought upon him.'

ANÆSTHESIA, a-nes-*the*'zhe-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *aisthesis*, feeling, Gr.) Deprivation of the sense of touch.

ANAGALLIS, an-a-gal'lis, *s.* (Greek name.) Pimpernel, or the poor man's weather-glass, a genus of plants with wheel-shaped corollas and a capsule opening into two halves, the upper of which fits into the other. The pimpernel opens in the morning and closes in the afternoon; its petals remain shut in wet weather.

ANAGLYPH, an'a-glif, *s.* (*anagyphe*, Fr. from *ana* and *glypho*, I engrave, Gr.) An ornamental engraving on plate; anything in relief in sculpture.

ANAGLYPTIC, an-a-glip'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the art of engraving, chasing, or embossing on plate.

ANAGNOSTA, an-ag-nos'ta, *s.* A literary servant, whose duty it was to read, during meals, in great Roman families, or to his master in private.

ANAGOGETICAL, an-a-go-jet'e-kal, *a.* (*anagogos*, Gr.) That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity.

ANAGOGICAL, an a-goj'e-kal, *a.* (*anagogique*, Fr.) Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted.

ANAGOGICALLY, an-a-goj'e-kal-le, *ad.* Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGOGICS, an-a-goj'iks, *s.* Mysterious considerations.

ANAGOGY, an'a-go-je, *s.* A mystical meaning applied to the language of Scripture.

ANAGRAM, an'a-gram, *s.* (*ana*, back, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) A transposition of letters so as to form other words.

> Live, vile, and evil, have the self same letters.
> He lives but vile whom evil holds in fetters.

ANAGRAMMATICAL, an-a-gram-mat'e-kal, *a.* Forming an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATICALLY, an-a-gram-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATISM, an-a-gram'mat-izm, *s.* The art or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, an-a-gram'ma-tist, *s.* A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIZE, an-a-gram'ma-tize, *v. n.* To make anagrams.

ANAL, an'al, *a.* Pertaining to the anus; placed below the tail. *Anal-angle*, in Entomology, the internal angle at the base of an insects' wing; *anal-area*, that part of the wing of a dipterous insect which is situated within the middle nervure, or in orthopterous insects, that part which is situated between the anal and the posterior margin; *anal-nervure*, the principal nerve in the wing of an insect adjoining the internal or posterior margin; *anal-segment*, the hinder segment of an annelide; *anal-glands*, glands situated near the anus of certain animals by which secretions are formed, sometimes attractive, but usually repulsive in their properties; *anal-valves*, certain valves situated at the terminal orifice of the intestines of some of the cephalopods, for the purpose of preserving it from the entrance of foreign substances.

ANALCIME, an-al'sim, *s.* (*analkis*, weak, Gr.) Cubisite, a mineral, a variety of zeolite, occurring usually in trap rocks, in cubic crystals, either perfect or having each of the solid angles replaced by three planes. It also occurs in diverging fibres, forming aggregated crystals; fracture, flat, conchoidal; colour, white, grey, yellowish, reddish, or deep red; scratches glass; translucent or transparent; occasionally opaque; it becomes weakly electric when rubbed—hence the name analcime. Sp. gr. 3, nearly. It consists of silica, 57.07; alumina, 20.22; soda, 14.71; water, 8.28.

ANALCIPUS, an-al'se-pus, *s.* (*analkis*, weak, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of birds. A. hirundinaceus, an Indian species, is about six inches in length, black above, glossed with blueish green, with a band on the rump, and all the under plumage white; feet weak and short—hence the name: Family, Dicrurinæ or Drongo Shrikes.

ANALECTA, an-a-lek'ta, *s.* A collection of extracts from different works; a servant employed in the houses of the wealthy Romans to collect the scraps after meals.

ANALECTS, an'a-lekts, *s.* (*analectes*, Fr. from *analego*, I pick up, Gr.) Fragments selected from authors; select pieces; in our old dictionaries, crumbs which fall from the table.

ANALEMMA, an-al-em'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A projection of the sphere, used by the old astronomers previous to the invention of astronomy.

ANALEPSIS, an-a-lep'sis, *s.* (*ana*, again, and *lambano*, I take, Gr.) Recovery of health after sickness.

ANALEPTIC, an-a-lep'tic, *a.* (*analeptikos*, Gr.) Restorative;—*s.* a medicine which has a tendency to restore health and vigour to the body.

ANALGECY, an-al'je-se, *s.* (*analgesia*, Gr.) Indolence, apathy.

ANALOGAL, an-al'o-gal, *s.* Analogous.

I see many *analogal* motions in animals.—*Hale.*

ANALOGICAL, an-a-loj'e-kal, *a.* Analogous, having relation or resemblance to; when used by way of analogy, it seems properly distinguished from analogous—*analogous*, signifying, having relation to; and *analogical*, having the quality of representing relations.

ANALOGICALLY, an-a-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, an-a-loj'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied to the illustration of some analogy.

ANALOGISM, an-al'o-jizm, *s.* (*analogismos*, Gr.) An argument from the cause to the effect.

ANALOGIZE, an-al'o-jize, *v. a.* To explain by analogy.

ANALOGOUS, an-al'o-gus, *a.* Having relation to, or resemblance.

ANALOGOUSLY, an-al'o-gus-le, *ad.* In an analogous manner.

ANALOGUE, an'a-log, *s.* A body which has a resemblance to another; applied, in palæontology, to an animal or plant in the fossil state, which corresponds altogether, or nearly, to a recent species.

ANALOGY, an-al'o-je, *s.* (*analogie*, Fr. *analogia*, Gr.) Resemblance; agreement in certain particulars; similarity of relation to other things; [things may be analogous which are not alike, and alike, without being analogous. By analogy, we understand agreement in one or more particulars in material objects, which are otherwise unlike—thus, the bark of a tree is analogous to the skin of an animal, because it is related to the plant in the same manner as the skin is to the animal; but when two men resemble each other, we do not say there is an analogy, but a likeness]; a mode of reasoning by which, from the agreement of certain particulars, we infer the existence of others, or the probability of their existence. In Grammar, the agreement of certain words in one common mode—as, *loved* from *love*; *formation* from *form*; the correspondence which a word or phrase bears to the general and received forms of any language.

ANALYSIS, an-al'e-sis, *s.* (Greek, unloosing.) The separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists; the consideration of anything in parts, so that some particular is first considered, then another; the solution of anything, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements—as of a sentence to single words—of a plant to its several parts—of a tune to single notes—or of an argument to simple propositions. In Botany, it is the synonyme of 'dissection' in Zoology. In Geometry, the method of establishing the truth of a proposition, by 'assuming the proposition enunciated to be true, and deducing consequences from that supposition till a conclusion is arrived at manifestly true or false; or, at least, known to be true or false by its agreement or disagreement with some proposition which has already been demonstrated.'—*Brande.*

ANALYST, an'a-list, *s.* (*analyste*, Fr.) A person who analyzes.

ANALYTIC, an-a-lit'ik, } *a.* That which
ANALYTICAL, an-a-lit'e-kal, } resolves a thing into its first principles; that which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration; that which has been obtained by analysis; the method of obtaining an analysis.

ANALYTICALLY, an-a-lit'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an analytical manner.

ANALYTICS, an-a-lit'iks, *s.* Analytic method.

Your rant at *analyticks*, like dogs barking at the moon, hurts nobody but yourself.—*Wallis' Correction of Hobbes.*

ANALYZE, an'a-lize, *v. a.* (*analyo*, Gr.) To reduce a compound body into its constituent parts.

ANALYZER, an'a-li-zur, *s.* That which has the power of analyzing; one who analyzes.

ANAMNESIS, an-am'ne-sis, *s.* (*ana*, and *mnesis*, memory, Gr.) A remembrance; a figure in rhetoric which calls to mind what has been omitted.

ANAMNESTIC, an-am-nes'tik, *s.* Helpful to the memory;—*s.* a medicine useful in assisting the memory.

ANAMORPHOSIS, an-a-mawr-fo'sis, *s.* (*ana*, and *morphosis*, a figure, Gr.) In Perspective, a projection or drawing, executed in such a manner, that when viewed in the ordinary way the objects represented appear confused and disturbed, or as giving an entirely different picture from what is seen when viewed from a particular point, or when reflected from a curved mirror or polyhedron, in which case it recovers its due proportions, and exhibits the true picture. The term is applied in botany when any part of a plant assumes an unusual or degenerated appearance through excess of development, as is often the case in algæ and other cryptogamous plants.

ANAMPSIS, an-amp'sis, *s.* A name given by Cuvier to a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, with fusiform bodies, and having the head and gill-covers destitute of scales.

ANANAS, a-na'nas, *s.* (*nanas*, the Peruvian name of the pine-apple.) The pine-apple.—See Bromeliaceæ.

ANANASSA, an-an-as'sa, *s.* Another name for the common pine-apple; a genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

ANANCHITES, a-nan-ki'tes, *s.* (Greek name of a gem.) A genus of helmet-shaped fossil Echinidæ, differing from the spatangus in being furrowed anteriorly; the mouth of both is beneath, and near the edge, in which they differ from the other genera.

ANANDROUS, an-an'drus, *a.* (*a*, without, and *aner*, a man, Gr.) A term applied by Candolle to flowers which have the pistils so numerous as to prevent impregnation, or in which they are entirely awanting.

ANAPEST, an'a-pest, *s.* (*anapaisos*, Gr.) A foot, in poetry, consisting of two short syllables and a long one.

ANAPESTIC, an-a-pes'tik, *a.* Of the nature of an anapest;—*s.* the anapestic measure.

ANAPHORA, an-af'o-ra, *s.* (Greek.) A figure, in rhetoric, when several clauses of a sentence commence with the same words, as—'Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?'

ANAPLEROTIC, an-a-ple-rot'ik, *a.* (*anaplerόo*, I fill up, Gr.) That which fills up any vacuity; used respecting such applications as promote the growth of flesh.

ANAPLOTHERIUM. See Anoplotherium.

ANARCH, an'ark, } *s. anarchia*, want of go-
ANARCHIST, an'ark-ist, } vernment, Gr.) One who occasions confusion; one who lives without submission to rule or authority.

ANARCHIAL, an-ar'ke-al, }
ANARCHIC, an-ar'kik, } *a.* Confused; without
ANARCHICAL, an-ar'ke-kal, } rule or government.

ANARCHISM, an'ar-kizm, } *s.* The entire want of
ANARCHY, an'ar-ke, } political government; a state of society in which the magisterial or sovereign power is impotently exercised; disorder, confusion, tumult, chaos.

ANARHICHAS, an-ar-hi'kas, *s.* A name conceived by Gesner, and applied by Linnæus to a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, allied to the blennies, from which they are only distinguished by the absence of the ventral fin. A. pupus is the wolf-fish and sea-cat of the British seas. It attains the length of six feet, and is extremely voracious.

ANAS, an'as, *s.* (*anas*, a duck, Lat.) The duck, a genus of web-footed, flat-beaked birds; type of the family Anatidæ.

ANASARCA, an-a-sär'ka, *s.* (*ana*, through, and *sarx*, flesh, Gr.) A dropsical disease in which an aqueous fluid is extensively diffused in the general cellular texture of the body.—*Cooper.*

ANASARCOUS, an-a-sär'kus, *a.* Relating to the dropsy.

ANASTATICA, an-as-tat'e-ka, *s.* (*anastasis*, resurrection, Gr.) A cruciferous plant, a native of Syria and Arabia, which has the property of recovering its original form, however dry it may be, when immersed in water; the rose of Jericho.

ANASTOMA, an-a-sto'ma, *s.* (*ana*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of terrestrial testacea, belonging to the land volutes or lamp-snails: shell discoid; spire scarcely raised; aperture turned upwards, and furnished with plaited teeth on both sides: Family, Helicidæ.

ANASTOMATIC, an-as-to-mat'ik, *s.* A medicine supposed to have the power of removing obstructions, by opening the mouths of vessels and promoting circulation;—*a.* that which has the quality of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOSING, an-as-to-mo'zing, *part. a.* Applied, in anatomy, when blood vessels open the one into the other; and in botany when two parts, growing in different directions, unite and grow together, as the veins in the leaves of plants.

ANASTOMOSIS, an-as-to-mo'sis, *s.* (*ana*, through, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) The inosculation or joining together of the organs of circulation of the body, as that of the arteries and veins; the union of the veins of leaves, or of the nervures of the wings of insects; the opening of the mouths of vessels of organized bodies to discharge the fluids they contain into other vessels.

ANASTOMOZE, an-as'to-moze, *v. a.* To inosculate; to unite as in anastomosis.

ANASTOMUS, an-as-to'mus, *s.* A genus of vertical mouthed fishes: head compressed; mouth small and terminal; a single row of teeth above and below; the lower jaw turned in front of the upper one; branchial membrane with four rays.

ANASTOZOARIA, an-as-to-zo-a're-a, *s.* (*a*, without, *mastos*, a pap, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to those vertebrated animals which have no mammæ or teats.

ANASTROPHE, an-as'tro-fe, *s.* (*anastrophe*, a preposterous placing, Gr.) A figure, in rhetoric, whereby words that should have been before are placed behind, as in 'all Italy, about I went,' *for* 'I went about all Italy.' The commencement of Paradise Lost affords a beautiful example of the anastrophe.

> Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
> Brought death into the world and all our woe,
> With loss of Eden, till one greater man
> Restore us, and regain the blissful seat—
> Sing heavenly Muse!—*Milton.*

ANASTROUS, an-as'trus, *s.* (*a*, priv. and *astron*, a star or constellation, Gr.) A name given by astronomers to the twelve portions of the ecliptic, which the signs anciently possessed, but which have since been deserted from the precession of the equinoxes.

ANATASE, an'a-tase, *s.* (*anateino*, I extend, Gr.) Octahedrite; the octahedral oxide of titanium; a mineral, with reflected light, of various shades of blue, brown, or steel-grey—by transmitted light, greenish-yellow, blueish, or blue. The general form of its crystal is that of an acute octahedron, with equal and similar isosceles triangular faces, scratches glass, and is brittle: Sp. gr. 3.8.—Rare.

ANATHEMA, an-a*th*'e-ma, *s.* (Greek.) An ecclesiastical curse, by which a person is separated from the church, and in Roman catholic countries, also from the privileges of society; a curse pronounced by a reclaimed heretic against the doctrines he formerly held and now abjures; anciently, an offering presented to some deity, and hung up in the temple consecrated to it. In Scripture, the word is used for the object of the curse or the person accursed.

> If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema* Maranatha.—*Paul.*

The word has been anglicised by some authors into anatheme, but is not in use in that form.

> Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunication and *anathemes*, at one time or other, most of the orthodox churches of the world.—*Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist.*

ANATHEMATICAL, an-*a*th-e-mat'e-kal, *a.* That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, an-a-*the*-mat'e-kal-le, *a.* In an anathematical manner.

ANATHEMATISE, an-a*th*'e-ma-tize, *v. a.* To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATHEMATIZATION, an-a*th*'e-ma-te-za'shun, *s.* Extreme cursing; the act of pronouncing an anathema.

ANATHEMATIZER, an-a*th*'e-ma-ti-zur, *s.* One who pronounces an anathema.

ANATIDÆ, an-a-ti'de, *s.* (*anas*, a duck, Gr.) A family of birds of the order Natatores or swimmers, including the Anserinæ, or geese and swans; the Anatinæ or river-ducks; the Fuliginæ or sea-ducks; the Phœnicoptinæ or flamingos, and the Merganidæ or Mergansers, all of which have the bill very broad, and its sides furnished with lamellar plates, and the feet webbed, and adapted for swimming.

ANATIFA, a-nat'e-fa, *s.* (*anas*, a duck, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Barnacles; a genus of Cirrhipeds, furnished with wedge-shaped multivalve shells, consisting of five or more pieces, united at the extremity, by which the animals adhere to rocks, weeds, bottoms of ships, &c. So named from the superstitious notion that the Anatifa lævis, or duck barnacle, was the parent of the barnacle goose.

'This common shell is fixed to a long fleshy peduncle, and is frequently found attached to floating timber. The tentacula, which proceed from the anterior opening of the valves, have an appearance that recalls to the mind of a casual, inaccurate observer, the recollection of a feather, and hence, in all probability, the fable took its rise.' 'Some,' says Nattal, 'even described these supposed embryos as fruits, in whose structure already appeared the lineaments of a fowl, which, being dropped forthwith into the sea, turned directly into birds.'—*Penny Cyclop.*

ANATIFER, a-nat'e-fer, *s.* A name given to the barnacle.

ANATIFEROUS, an-a-tif'e-rus, *a.* (*anas*, and *fero*, I bear.) Producing ducks; used in reference to the above-mentioned fable.—Obsolete. See Anatifa.

ANATOCISM, an-at'o-sizm, *s.* (*anatokismos*, Gr.) An accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest, due for money lent, added to the original sum; compound interest.

ANATOMICAL, an-a-tom'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to, or relating to anatomy; proceeding upon the principles taught in anatomy; belonging to anatomy; anatomized, dissected, separated.

ANATOMICALLY, an-a-tom'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

ANATOMIST, an-at'o-mist, *s.* (*anatomos*, Gr. *anatomiste*, Fr.) One who studies the structure of animal bodies by means of dissection; one who cuts up and separates the various parts of animals, in order to acquire or communicate a knowledge of their structure and functions.

ANATOMIZE, an-at'o-mize, *v. a.* To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts; to lay anything open distinctly and by minute parts.

I must speak brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale, and wonder.—*Shaks.*

ANATOMY, an-at'o-me, *s.* (*anatomia*, Gr.) The science which communicates the knowledge of the number, situation, relation, connection, and structure of the various organs and tissues of animal bodies; the art of dissecting the body; the art of dividing anything, whether corporeal or intellectual; the body stripped of its integuments; by way of irony or ridicule, a thin, meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller.
A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch,
A living, dead man.—*Shaks.*

ANATOMY, *Comparative*, *s.* The study of the structure of animals in general.

ANATOMY, *Human*, *s.* Applied to the dissection of the human body.

ANATRON, an'a-trun, *s.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace; also, the salt that gathers occasionally on the walls of damp vaults.

ANATROPOUS, a-nat'ro-pus, *a.* (*anatrepo*, I turn, Gr.) Applied to an embryo, produced by one side of an ovule growing upon itself, while the other remains immoveable, till that portion of the ovule which was originally nearest the apex approaches the hilum; the base then constituting the apex of the ovule.

ANBURY, an'bu-re, *s.* Same as Ambury,—which see. Also, the club-root, a sort of galls produced by insects on the roots of turnips, hollyhocks, cabbages, &c.

ANCESTOR, an'ses-tur, *s.* (*ancestre*, Fr. *ancessor*, for *antecessor*, Lat.) One from whom a person descends; one from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*, which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds his *ancestors*—an elective monarch his *predecessors*.

ANCESTRAL, an'ses-tral, *a.* Resembling ancestors.

ANCESTREL, an'ses-trel, *a.* Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors; a term of law.

Limitation in actions *ancestrel* was anciently so here in England.—*Hale*

ANCESTRY, an'ses-tre, *s.* Lineage; a series of ancestors or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage; the honour of descent; birth.

ANCHENTRY, ane'shen-tre, *s.* Same as Ancientry.—Which see.

A measure of state and *anchentry*.—*Shaks.*

ANCHOR, ank'ur, *s.* A heavy iron instrument, consisting of a long shank, with a ring at the one end, to which a cable is attached, and at the other, two barbed arms, which, being dropped from a vessel, fastens in the ground, and keeps her in the desired position; metaphorically, anything which confers hope or stability; *to cast anchor*, to throw the anchor overboard; *to be, or ride, at anchor*, to be anchored; *to weigh anchor*, to raise the anchor in order to set sail;—*v. n.* to cast anchor; to lie at anchor, to stop, to rest on;—*v. a.* to place at anchor; to fix on. The word *anchor* is used by some old writers occasionally for *anchoret*.

An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my hope.—*Shaks.*

ANCHORABLE, ank'ur-a-bl, *a.* Applied to a part of the sea in which a ship may be anchored.

ANCHORAGE, ank'ur-aje, *s.* (*anchraige*, ancrage, Fr.) The hold of the anchor; a place where ships may be anchored; the set of anchors belonging to a ship; the duty paid for the liberty of anchoring at any particular situation.

ANCHORED, ank'urd, *a.* Held by the anchor; shaped like an anchor; forked as the tongue of a serpent.

Shooting her *anchored* tongue,
Threat'ning her venomed teeth.—*More.*

In Heraldry, *anchored* or *ancred* means a cross, so termed, as the four extremities of it resemble an anchor.

ANCHORESS, ank'ur-es, *s.* (from *anchor* or *ancher*.) A female recluse; a hermitess.

Anch'resses that dwell
Mew'd up in walls.—*Fairfax Tasso.*

ANCHORET, ank'o-ret, } *s.* A recluse; a hermit;
ANCHORITE, ank'o-rite, } one who retires to the more severe duties of religion.

ANCHORHOLD, ank'ur-hold, *s.* The hold which the anchor takes; figuratively, security.

ANCHOR-SMITH, ank'ur smith, *s.* One who makes or forges anchors.

ANCHOVY, an'tsho-ve, *s.* The Engraulis encrasicolus, a small fish of the clupea or herring tribe, extensively used in the manufacture of sauce; back dusky brown; sides and belly of a shining silvery white; fins short, transparent, the dorsal one opposite the ventral fins; tail forked. It so closely resembles the common sprat, that it is often pickled and sold under that name—European seas.

ANCHUSA, an-ku'sa, *s.* (*agchousa*, paint, Gr.) Bugloss, a genus of plants, so named from the root of one of the species A. tinctoria being used in staining the skin: Order, Boragineæ.

ANCHYLOSIS, an-ke-lo'sis, *s.* (*agkyloo*, I bend, Gr.) A stiffness of the joints, arising from various causes, but generally from inflammation of the membrane lining the joints.

ANCIENCY, ane'shen-se, *s.* Antiquity.—Obsolete.

The dignity and *anciencies* of their respective sees.—*Jura Cleri.*

ANCIENT, ane'shent, *a.* (*ancien*, Fr.) Old; that happened long since; of old time; pertaining to antiquity; that which has been of long duration; past; former; ancient and old are distinguished, old relates to the duration of the thing itself, and ancient to time in general;—*s.* those who lived in remote times are termed *ancients*; opposed to the moderns; old men.

They called together the *ancients* of the city.—*Judith* vi. 16.

ANCIENT, ANSHANT, *s.* (supposed to be corrupted from *end-sheet.*) In Heraldry, the quidon used at funerals; the flag or streamer of a ship, and formerly of a regiment; the bearer of a flag—hence ensign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it,
The same indeed, a very valiant fellow.—*Shaks.*

ANCIENTLY, ane'shent-le, *ad.* In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, ane'shent-nes, *s.* Antiquity; existence from old times.

ANCIENTRY, ane'shen-tre, *s.* The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth; the character or imitation of antiquity.

Wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting.—*Shaks.*

ANCIENTY, ane'shen-te, *s.* (*ancienneté*, Fr.) Age, antiquity.

Is not the forenamed council of *ancienty* above a thousand years ago.—*Martin.*

ANCILE, an'sile, *s.* (Latin.) A shield, which was believed by the Romans to have fallen from heaven, in the reign of Numa Pompilius, upon the preservation of which, the safety and fate of the Roman empire was considered to depend. With other twelve shields, formed after the same fashion, the sacred ancile was committed to the keeping of twelve salii, who, every first of March, carried them in solemn procession round the walls of Rome, singing praises to Mars.

ANCILLARIA, an-sil'la-re-a, *s.* A genus of spiral univalve marine testacea, allied to the olives, from which they are chiefly distinguished, in the suture of the whorls being callous and not furnished with a groove.

ANCILLARINEÆ, an-sil-la-ri'ne-e, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a sub-family of the Volutes, having Ancillaria for its type. The shell is of the same general form as the olives, and highly polished; aperture very effuse; the suture concealed by enamel; base, with two strong grooves, which form a little tooth at the edge of the outer lip; inner lip wanting; base of the pillar thick; vitrious, obliquely striated, and turned outwards.

ANCILLARY, an'sil-la-re, *a.* (*ancillaris*, Lat.) Attendant upon; subservient, as a handmaid.

ANCILLARY, an'sil-la-re, *s.* (*ancilla*, Lat.) A handmaid.

ANCISTRUM, an-sis'trum, *s.* (*ankistron*, a hook, Gr.) A genus of exotic small herbaceous plants: Order, Sanguisorbeæ.

ANCOME, an'kum, *s.* A small ulcerous swelling. A word used in the north of England. In Scotland, it is termed an *income*.

ANCON, an'kon, *s.* (*agkon*, Gr.) The elbow. In decoration, a curved drinking-cup or horn.

ANCONES, an'ko-nes, *s. pl.* In Architecture, ornaments depending from the corona of Ionic doorways against the antepagments; the corners or quoins of walls, cross-beams, rafters, trusses or consoles; a sort of bracket and shoulder pieces, apparently bearing up the mouldings under which they are placed; consoles or ornaments cut in the key-stones of arches, serving to support busts, &c.; the two parts or branches of a square which meet in an angle, like the letter L; the angles or flexures of rivers; the name of a prison in Carthage.

ANCONY, an'ko-ne, *s.* In Metallurgy, a small bloom of iron, wrought into a flat bar, about three feet long, with two square knobs, one at each end.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON, an-se-lo-ble-fa'ron, *s.* (*agkyle*, pronounced *ankyle*, a constriction, and *pharon*, an eyelid, Gr.) A disease of the eye, by which the eyelids are closed, and the sight obstructed.

ANCYLOCERAS, an-se-los'se-ras, *s.* (*agkylóo*, pronounced *ankylóo*, I bend, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A name given to a genus of Hamites, from the Speeton clay and green sand formation.

ANCYLODON, an-si'lo-don, or an-ki'lo-don, *s.* (*agkylóo*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, in which the dorsal fins are very remote, and the head covered with scales: Family, Chætodon: Sub-family, Sciæna.

ANCYLUS, an'se-lus, *s.* The fresh water limpet. The genus is nearly allied to the land snail, Limnea, from which it differs principally in the simple conical form of its body and shell.

AND, and, *conj.* (Saxon.) The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

ANDABATISM, and'a-bat-izm, *s.* (*andabatæ*, gladiators who fought hoodwinked, Lat.) Uncertainty.

To state the question, that we may not fall into *andabatism.*—*Shelford's Discourses.*

ANDANTE, an-dan'te, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, express, distinct, exact. *Andante Largo* signifies that the notes must be distinct, the music slow, and the time accurately observed.

ANDANTINO, an-dan-ti'no, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, slower than *andante*; in a tender manner; gentle.

ANDEAN, an'de-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes.

ANDERSONIA, an-der-so'ne-a, *s.* (after William Anderson.) A genus of Australian shrubs: Order, Epacrideæ.

ANDIRA, an-di'ra, *s.* The large bat of Brazil.

ANDIRON, and'i-urn, *s.* (Corrupted from hand-iron.) Irons at the end of a grate, in which the spit turns.

ANDRACHNE, an-drak'ne, *s.* (Greek name of the plant purslane.) Bastard orpine, a genus of annual plants: Order, Euphorbaceæ.

ANDRANATOMY, an-dra-nat'o-me, *s.* (*aner*, a man, Gr. and *anatomy.*) The dissection of the male human body.

ANDREÆA, an-dre-e'a, *s.* (after Andre, a German botanist.) A genus of mosses, of a black or brown colour, differing from all others in having a theca which splits into four valves, cohering at their ends by means of a persistent lid, and in the want of an operculum and peristome.

ANDREASBERGOLITE, an-dre-as-ber'go-lite, *s.* (*An-*

dreasberg, a town in the Hartz, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A variety of the mineral Harmotome.

ANDRENA, an-dre'na, *s.* A genus of bees, which have the tongue three cleft, and the lip cylindrical, with two bristles on each side.

ANDREOLITE, an'dre-o-lite, *s.* A contraction for Andreasbergolite.—Which see.

ANDROCÆUM, an-dro-se'um, *s.* (*aner*, a male, and *oikos*, a house, Gr.) A term applied to the whole of that part of a flower to which the stamens or male organs belong; the male apparatus of a flower.

ANDROCYMBIUM, an-dro-sim'be-um, *s.* (*aner*, a man or stamen, and *kymbos*, a little boat, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

ANDRODYNAMOUS, an-dro-di'na-mus, *a.* (*aner*, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) A name proposed by Fries for those dicotyledonous plants, in which there is a more than ordinary development of stamens and petals.

ANDROGINAL, an-droj'e-nal, } *a.* *aner*, a man,
ANDROGYNOUS, an-droj'e-nus, } and *gyne*, a woman, Gr.) Having two sexes; hermaphroditical. Applied, in botany, to plants which grow male and female flowers on the same root; as also to flowers which contain stamens and pistils within the same envelope. Applied to animals which naturally, as in the snail, combine, in their own structure, the organs necessary for the reproduction of the species, or preternaturally, as in some monsters.

ANDROGYNALLY, an-droj'e-nal-le, *ad.* In the form of hermaphrodites, in the manner of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

ANDROGYNE, an-droj'ine, *s.* (French.) A hermaphrodite.

ANDROID, an'droyd, *s.* (*aner*, a man, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) An automaton, resembling the human body.

ANDROIDAL, an-droy'dal, *a.* Like an automaton.

ANDROMEDA, an-drom'me-da, *s.* (the virgin Andromeda.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericeæ. In Astronomy, one of the constellations in the Northern hemisphere; a species of butterfly.

ANDRON, an'dron, s, (Greek.) A hall for men; an apartment in Greek houses appropriated to the men; a portion of the modern Greek churches allotted to the men.

ANDROPETALOUS, an-dro-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*aner*, a man, or stamen, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) A term applied to double flowers, which are produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as is generally the case in double flowers.

ANDROPHORUM, an-drof'o-rum, *s.* (*aner*, and *phe-rein*, to bear, Gr.) A columnar expansion of the centre of a flower, on which the stamens seem to grow, as in the passion flower.

ANDROPOGON, an-dro-po'gon, *s.* (*aner*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of grasses, named from a little tuft of hair upon the flowers.

ANDROSACE, an-dros'a-se, *s.* (*aner*, and *sakos*, a buckler, Gr.) A genus of herbs, named from the shield-like form of the leaf of one of the species: Order, Primulaceæ.

ANDROTOMY, an-drot'o-me, *s.* (*aner*, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) The dissection of human bodies.

ANEAR, a-neer', *prep.* Near.—Obsolete.

ANECDOTE, an'ek-dote, *s.* (*anekdoton*, Gr.) Something yet unpublished; secret history, now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

ANECDOTICAL, an-ek-dot'e-kal, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of anecdotes.

ANECDOTONIAN, an-ek-do-to'ne-an, *s.* One who is in the habit of telling anecdotes.

ANELE, a-nele', *v. a.* (*ele*, oil, Sax.) To give extreme unction.

ANELYTRA, an-e-li'tra, *s.* (*a*, without, and *elytron*, a sheath, Gr.) A name given by Lister to those insects which have two or four membranous wings, naked, or covered with hairs or scales.

ANELYTROUS, an-e-li'trus, *a.* Belonging to the anelytra.

ANEMIA, a-ne'me-a, *s.* (*aneimon*, naked, Gr. from its naked spikes of inflorescence.) A genus of ferns: Tribe, Gleicheniæ.

ANEMOGRAPHY, an-e-mog'ra-fe, *s.* (*anemos*, the wind, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Description of the winds.

ANEMOLOGY, an-e-mol'o-je, *s.* (*anemos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science which treats of the nature, causes, direction, and velocity of the wind.

ANEMOMETER, an-e-mom'e-tur, *s.* (*anemos*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

ANEMOMETROGRAPH, an-e-mo-met'ro-graf, *s.* (*anemos*, wind, *metron*, measure, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An instrument so contrived as to indicate on paper the force and velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE, an-em'o-ne, *s.* (*anemos*, the wind, Gr.) Pulsatilla, pasque-flower, or wind-flower; a genus of beautiful flowering herbaceous plants: Order, Runnunculaceæ.

ANEMONEA, an-e-mo'ne-a, } *s.* An inflammable,
ANEMONIN, an-em'o-nin, } acrid, crystalizable, substance, partaking of the nature of camphor, obtained from certain species of the anemone.

ANEMOSCOPE, an-em'o-skope, *s.* (*anemos*, wind, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An instrument for indicating in which direction the wind blows.

ANENST, a-nenst', *prep.* Over against; opposite to.

> And right *anenst* him a dog snarling.—*Ben Jonson.*

ANENT, a-nent', *prep.* (derivation uncertain.) Concerning; about. Both *anenst* and *anent* are common words in Scotland.

> I cannot but pass my judgment *anent* those six considerations.—*King Charles I. to A. Henderson. p. 56.*

ANENTERA, a-nen'ter-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *enteron*, intestine, Gr.) A name given by Ehrenberg to a class of polygastric infusoria, which have several stomachs, but no intestinal canal.

ANES. See Awns.

ANESIPOMA, an-e-se-po'ma, *s.* (*anesis*, freedom, and *poma*, operculum.) A name given by Latreille to a tribe of the Siluridæ, which have the operculum moveable.

ANETHEM, an-e'*them*, *s.* Dill, a genus of umbelliferous plants.

NOTE.—Louden, in his Encyclopædia of Plants, gives *aitho*, to burn; and, in his Catalogue, *ano*, upward; *theo*, to run, Greek. The former, in reference to its healing quality, and, the latter, to its rapidity of growth.

ANEURISM or ANEURYSM, an'u-rizm, *s.* (*aneurgno*, I delate, Gr.) The delatation of an artery or other vessel. The following are varieties of the disease:—*A. cordis*, the delatation of the heart; *A. verum*, the uniform delatation of all the coats of an artery; *A. spurium*, the delatation of an artery in one direction, through disease of its coats; *A. varicosum*, a disease arising from a lancet passing through a vein, and wounding the subjacent

artery; *A.* by *anastomosis*, a tumor formed by the enlargement of numerous vessels.

ANEURISMAL, an-u-riz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

ANEW, a-nu', *ad.* (*all* and *new*, which two words Chaucer used for *anew.*—*Todd.*) Over again; another time; repeatedly; newly; in a new manner.

ANEWST or ANEUST, *ad.* (*newst*, neighbourhood, Sax.) Nearly, almost; '*aneust the matter*,' *i.e.*, about the matter; a local word, much used in Berkshire.

ANFRACTUOSE, an-frak'tu-ose, } *a.* (*anfractueux*,
ANFRACTUOUS, an-frak'tu-us, } Fr. from *anfractus*, Lat.) Winding; mazy; full of sinuosities or windings backwards and forwards. Applied, in botany, when the lobes of an anther, or the margin of anything, is folded back upon itself, and doubled till the original form is wholly or nearly obliterated.—Ex. Eriodendrum anfractuosum.

ANFRACTUOSITY, an-frak-tu-os'e-te, } *s.* The
ANFRACTUOUSNESS, an-frak'tu-us-nes, } state of being full of turnings and windings; sinuosity.

ANFRACTURE, an-frak'ture, *s.* A mazy winding.

ANGEL, ane'jel, *s.* (*angelus*, Lat.) Originally a messenger; a spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs. The word is sometimes used in a bad sense, as, 'an *angel* of darkness.' In Scripture, it sometimes means, 'man of God.' It is also used in the language of love for a beautiful woman.

Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel.*—*Shaks.*

Applied to a messenger of any kind.

But best, the dear good *angel* of the Spring,
The nightingale.—*Ben Jonson.*

A piece of money, anciently impressed with an angel, in memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, 'that if the pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beautiful, that if they were Christians, they would be *angeli* or *angels*.' The coin was rated at ten shillings.

Shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their imprisoned *angels*,
Set thou at liberty.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* Resembling angels; angelical.

Or virgins, visited by *angel* powers,
With garland crowns, and wreaths of heavenly flowers.—*Pope.*

ANGEL-AGE, ane'jel-aje', *s.* The existence or state of angels.

Why should you two,
* * * * * * *
After that *angel-age*, turn mortal devils.—*B. Jonson.*

ANGEL-BED, ane'jel-bed, *s.* An open bed without its posts.

ANGEL-LIKE, ane'jel-like', *a.* Resembling an angel.

ANGELIC, an-jel'ik, } *a.* (*ængellic*, Sax. *an-*
ANGELICAL, an-jel'e-kal, } *gelacus*, Lat.) Resembling angels; partaking of the nature of angels; belonging to angels; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.

ANGELICA, an-jel'e-ka, *s.* A genus of umbelliferous plants, named *angelica* from its agreeable smell and medicinal qualities. *A.* archangelica is a well-known garden herb; its leaves are sometimes blanched and eaten as celery, or candied with sugar.

ANGELICALNESS, an-jel'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGELOLOGY, ane-jel-ol'o-je, *s.* (*angel*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of angelic beings; a discourse on angels.

ANGELOT, ane'je-lot, *s.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute; a gold coin, value half an angel, supposed by some to have been coined while the English were in possession of Paris.

ANGER, ang'gur, *s.* (probably from *ange*, vexed, Sax. or from the Gothic *angur*, trouble or grief.—*Todd.* Dr. Johnson says the etymology is uncertain.) Uneasiness or discomposure of the mind upon receiving an injury, with a present purpose of revenge; pain or smart of a sore or swelling, in which obsolete sense it seems to be derived from *angor*;—*v. a.* to make angry, to provoke, to encourage: to make painful—obsolete in this sense.

And *angereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations.—*Bacon.*

ANGERLY, ang'gur-ly, *ad.* In an angry manner.—Now written, *angrily.*

Why, how now, Hecate, you look *angerly.*—*Shaks.*

ANGINA PECTORIS, an-ji'na pek'to-ris, *s.* (Latin.) A contraction or tightening of the chest.

ANGIOGRAPHY, an-je-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*aggeion*, pronounced *angeion*, a vessel, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A description of the vessels of the human body, nerves, veins, and lymphatics.

ANGIOLOGY, an-je-ol'o-je, *s.* A treatise or discourse concerning the vessels of the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS, an'je-o-mo-no-sper'mus, *a.* (*aggeion*, *monos*, one, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) Applied to plants, the seed-vessels of which contain but one seed.

ANGIOSPERMOUS, an-je-o-sper'mus, *a.* (*aggeion*, a vessel, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) Applied to plants which have their seeds enclosed in a pericarp.

ANGIOSPOROUS, an-je-os'po-rus *a.* (*aggeion*, and *spora*, a seed, Gr.) Applied to fungi which have their spores enclosed in hollow bags or cells, termed *thecæ.*

ANGIOSTOMOUS, an-je os'to-mus, *a.* (*aggeion*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) Applied to shells which, like the Cypræa, have a straight opening, nearly the entire length of the shell.

ANGIOTOMIST, an-je-ot'o-mist, *s.* One skilled in the practice of dissecting the arteries, veins, and other vessels of the human body.

ANGIOTOMY, an-je-ot'o-me, *s.* The art of dissecting the various vessels of the human body.

ANGLE, ang'gl, *s.* (*angul*, Goth. *angel*, Sax. Dutch, and German.) An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

The patient fisher takes his silent stand
Intent, his trembling *angle* in his hand.—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* to fish with a rod and hook; to try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

The pleasant'st *angling* is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait:
So angle we for Beatrice.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to entice.

He *angled* the people's hearts.—*Sidney.*
You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the thatched house.—*Isaac Walton.*

ANGLE, ang'gl, *s.* (*angulus*, a corner, Lat.) The space included between two straight lines which meet at a point, and diverge from each other. In Geometry, *right-angle*, an angle formed by one straight line falling upon another straight line per-

pendicularly, and containing ninety degrees, or one-fourth of a circle, or a quadrant. *Obtuse-angle*, an angle greater than a right-angle, or containing more than ninety degrees. *Acute-angle*, an angle containing less than ninety degrees. *Rectilinear-angle*, an angle contained between two straight lines. *Curvilinear-angle*, an angle formed by two curved lines. *Mixed-angle*, an angle contained between a curved and a straight line. *Oblique-angles* are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right-angles. *Adjacent-angles* are such as have one leg or line common to both angles, and the sum of both equal to one hundred and eighty degrees, or two right-angles. *Solid-angles* are formed by the meeting of two plane-angles, which are not in the same plane in one point. *Spherical-angles* are formed by the meeting of two arches of great circles, which mutually cut each other at the surface of the globe or sphere. *External-angles* are angles of any right-sided figure, outside of it, when the lines are produced. In Optics, *angle of incidence* is the angle which a ray of light, refracted, makes with a perpendicular to the surface on which it falls. *Angle of reflection* is always equal to the angle of incidence. The reflections of light, heat, and sound, are found to obey the same laws as the rebound of elastic balls projected from elastic surfaces. It is therefore that the particles of light, &c., are treated as being reflected by virtue of their elasticity. *Angle of refraction* is the angle which a ray of light makes with the surface of the refracting medium, or rather with a perpendicular to that point of the surface upon which it falls. *Visual-angle* is the angle which is formed by two straight lines passing from the eye to the extreme points of any object. In Mechanics, *angle of draught*, the angle made by the line of direction with a line upon the plane, over which the body is drawn, and perpendicular to that line of direction. In Zoology, *facial-angle*, the angle made by the intersection of two lines, the one drawn from the farthest projection of the frontal bone over the anterior margin of the upper jaw; the other from the external opening of the ear along the floor of the nasal cavity. In Military Architecture, *angles* are those formed by the several lines used in fortifying a place, or making it defencible, and are either real or imaginary. *Real angles* are those which appear in the erection. *Imaginary angles* are those which are only subservient to the processes of delineation or construction. *Angle at the centre* is an angle formed by two radii drawn from the centre to two adjacent lines. *Angle of the polygon* is formed by two of the sides of a polygon. *Angle of the triangle* is half the angle of the polygon. *Angle of the bastion or flanked-angle*, that formed by two faces of the bastion. *Diminished angle*, the meeting of the outer side of the polygon with the face of the bastion. *Angle of the curtain*, or *angle of the flank*, is made between the curtain and the flank. *Angle of the shoulder*, or *angle of the epaule*, is made by the flank and face of the bastion. *Angle of tenaille*, or *exterior flanking angle*, is formed by two rasant lines of defence, or faces of two bastions produced. *Angle of the counter-scarp* is made by the two sides of the counter-scarp meeting before the line of the curtain. *Angle forming the face* is that made by one flank and one face. *Angle of the moat* is that made before the curtain where it is intersected. *Re-entering* or *re-entrant angle*, that which has its vertex turned inwards to the place. *Salient angle*, that turned outwards towards the field. *Dead angle*, a re-entering angle that which is not flanked or defended.

ANGLE-BAR, ang'gl-bär, *s.* An upright bar at the angles of polygonal windows; a mullion.

ANGLE-BRACE, ang'gl-brase, *s.* A piece of timber fixed on two sides of a triangular frame, forming the area of the frame into a octagonal opening.

ANGLE-BRACKET, ang'gl-brak'et, *s.* A bracket, placed on the vertex of the angle, and not at right lines with the sides.

ANGLE-CAPITAL, ang'gl-kap'e-tal, *s.* An Ionic capital, placed on the flank columns of a portico, which has one of its volutes placed horizontally at an angle of 130° with the plane of the frieze.

ANGLE-CHIMNEY, ang'gl-tshim'ne, *s.* A chimney, placed in the angle or corner of a room.

ANGLED, ang'gld, *a.* Having angles.

ANGLER, ang'glur, *s.* One who fishes with an angle.

ANGLE-RAFTER, ang'gl-raf'tur, *s.* A piece of timber, placed between the inclined sides or planes, or in line of concourse of the inclined planes, forming a hip-roof.

ANGLE-RIB, ang'gl-rib, *s.* A piece of curved timber, placed between those parts of an arched ceiling, where the planes, if continued, would form an angle.

ANGLE-ROD, ang'gl-rod, *s.* The stick or rod to which the line and hook are hung.

ANGLES, ang'glz, *s.* (*angli*, Lat.) An ancient people in Germany who invaded England, and from which it has derived its name.

ANGLE-STAFF, ang'gl-staf, *s.* (Termed also angle-head or staff-head.) A piece of wood, placed vertically, and fixed upon the exterior angles, or salient angles, of apartments, having their horizontal section about three-fourths of a circle, when they are formed of a single bead; when formed of a cluster of beads, the centre bead is made somewhat greater, and projects, so as to form the *angle-bead*.

ANGLE-TIE, ang'gl-ti, *s.* In Carpenter-work, dragging-piece.

ANGLICAN, ang'gle-kan, *a.* English; a member of the Church of England.

> The old persecutors, whether Pagan or Christian, Arian or Orthodox, whether Catholics, *Anglicans*, or Calvinists, actually were, or at least they had the decorum to pretend to be, strong Dogmatists.—*Burke*.

ANGLICISE, ang'gle-size, *v. a.* To convert into English.

ANGLICISM, ang'gle-sizm, *s.* A form of speech peculiar to the English language; an English idiom.

ANGLING, ang'gling, *s.* The art or practice of fishing with a rod.

ANGLO-DANISH, ang'lo-da'nish, *a.* Relating to the English-Danes.

ANGLO-NORMAN, ang'lo-nawr'man, *s.* An English-Norman;—*a.* relating to the English-Normans.

ANGLO-SAXON, ang'lo-saks'un, *s.* An English-Saxon;—*a.* relating to the English-Saxons.

ANGOBER, an'go-bur, *s.* A kind of pear.

ANGOUR, ang'gur, *s.* (*angor*, Lat.) Pain of the heart; pain from a wound.

ANGRÆCUM, an-gre'kum, *s.* (*angree*, Malay name.) A genus of exotic plants: Order, Orchideæ.

ANGRILY, ang'gre-le, *ad.* In an angry manner; furiously; peevishly.

ANGRY, ang'gre, *a.* (from anger.) Touched with anger; provoked; having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger, as, 'an angry countenance.'

ANGSANA, ang-sa'na, } *s.* A red Indian gum, re-
ANGSAVA, ang-sa'va, } sembling dragon's blood.

ANGU, ang'u, *s.* Bread made of the Cassava plant; a vegetable product which formerly supplied the inhabitants of South America with a considerable portion of their daily food, and is still extensively used in the West Indies.

ANGUIFER. See Serpentarius.

ANGUIGENOUS, an-gwe-jen'us, *a.* (*anguis*, a serpent, Lat. and *genno*, I produce, Gr.) Producing serpents.

ANGUILLA, an-gwil'la, *s.* (Latin.) The Eels, a genus of fishes, type of the family Anguilliformes: with lateral openings placed beneath the pectoral fins; body elongated, round, and smooth; dorsal and anal fins united, and forming a pointed caudal fin.

ANGUILLARIA, an-gwil-la're-a, *s.* (*anguilla*, an eel, Lat.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

ANGUILLIFORM, an-gwil'le-fawrm, *a.* (*anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Shaped like an eel. —Ex. Goboides anguilliformis.

ANGUILLIDÆ, an-gwil-lid'e-e, } *s.* (*anguilla*, an
ANGUILLOIDES, an'gwil-loyd-es, } eel, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) Synonyme of anguilliformes.

ANGUILLIFORMES, an-gwil'le-fawrm-es, *s.* The name given by Cuvier to the only family of his order Malacopterygii Apodes, fishes with an elongated form, a thick and soft skin, which almost renders the scales invisible.

ANGUILLOID, an'gwil-loyd, *a.* Shaped like an eel. —Ex. Mormyrus anguilloides.

ANGUINA, an-gwi'na, *s.* (*anguis*, Lat.) A family of Ophidian reptiles: teeth small, nearly of equal length; tongue with a lunitorm notch; ribs united in a greater or smaller degree, so as to supply the place of a sternum or breast-bone; eyes provided with three eyelids. The following adjectives occur in natural history:—*anguineus*, *angueus*, *anguisoides*, resembling a serpent.

ANGUINEAL, an-gwin'e-al, *a.* (*anguineus*, Lat.) Resembling a snake; pertaining to a snake.

ANGUINOIDEÆ, an-gwin-noyd'e-e, } *s.* (*anguis*, and
ANGUINOIDEI, an-gwin-noyd'e-i, } *eidos*, like, Gr.) Terms given F. P. Fitzinger and Eichwald to the family Anguina.

ANGUIS, an'gwis, *s.* (Latin.) A Linnæan genus of ophidian reptiles, now subdivided into Pseudopus, Ophisaurus, Anguis proper, and Acontias; Anguis has the tympanum hid under the skin; maxillary teeth compressed and hooked; palate destitute of teeth: Family, Anguina.

ANGUISH, ang'gwish, *s.* (*angoisse*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.) Excessive pain either of body or mind; applied to the mind, it means the pain of sorrow, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

ANGUISHED, ang'gwish-ed, *part. a.* Seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained.

> Feel no touch
> Of conscience, but of fame, and be
> *Anguished* not that it was sin, but she.—*Donne.*

ANGUIVIPERÆ, an-gwe-vip'ur-e, *s.* (*anguivipere*, Fr. from *anguis*, a snake, and *vipera*, a viper, Lat.) A name given by Latreille to a family of venomous serpents with anguilliform bodies.

ANGULAR, ang'gu-lar, *a.* (*angularis*, Lat.) Having angles or corners; cornered; consisting of an angle.

ANGULAR CAPITAL, ang'gu-lar kap'e-tal, *s.* The modern Ionic capital, which has its four sides alike, and shows the volute placed at an angle of one hundred and thirty-five degrees on all the faces.

ANGULARITY, ang-gu-lar'e-te, *s.* The quality of being angular, or having corners.

ANGULARLY, ang'gu-lar-le, *ad.* Formed with angles or corners.

ANGULAR MOULDING, ang'gu-lar mole'ding, *s.* A moulding which, generally, has a circular horizontal section.

ANGULARNESS, ang'gu-lar-nes, *s.* The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, ang'gu-late-ed, *part. a.* (*angulatus*, Lat.) Formed with angles or corners.

ANGULIFEROUS, ang-gu-lif'er-us, *a.* (*angulus*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) In Conchology, applied to a shell which has the last whorl angulated, as in Phasianella angulifera; or to one which is triangular in its shape, as Murex anguliferus.

ANGULIROSTRES, ang'gu-le-ros-turz, *s.* (*angulus*, an angle, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A name given by Illiger to a tribe of passerine birds, the beaks of which are angulated.

ANGULO-DENTATE, ang'gu-lo-den'tate, *a.* (*angulus*, and *dentatus*, toothed, Lat.) In Botany, applied to leaves which are angularly toothed, or which are angular and toothed.

ANGULOSITY, ang-gu-los'e-te, *s.* Angularity; cornered form.

ANGULOUS, ang'gu-lus, *a.* (*angulosus*, Lat.) Hooked; angular.

ANGUST, an-gust', *a.* (*augustus*, Lat.) Narrow; strait. *Angust*, in Natural History, presents the following combinations:—*angusticollis*, strait necked; *angustidens*, narrow toothed; *angustifolius*, narrow leaved; *angustimanus*, strait handed; *angustipennes*, narrow winged; *angustirostris*, narrow beaked; *angustisiliquus*, having narrow pods.

ANGUSTATE, an-gus'tate, *a.* (*angustatus*, Lat.) Beginning with a narrow base and then thickening; diminishing in breadth.

ANGUSTATION, an-gus-ta'shun, *s.* The act of making narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

ANHELATION, an-he-la'shun, *s.* (*anhelo*, I pant, Lat.) The act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

ANHELOSE, an-he-lose', *a.* (*anhelus*, Lat.) Out of breath; panting; labouring from being out of breath.—The Spongia anhelans is so termed from the panting-like movements it makes in the water.

ANHYDRITE, an-hi'drite, *s.* (*a*, without, and *hydros*, water, Gr.) A name given to a variety of the sulphate of lime, from its containing none of the water of crystalization. It is harder than selenite, and occasionally contains chloride of sodium, in which case it is termed Muriacite: colours, white, blue, red, and grey; massive and crystalized; lustre pearly, alternating from splendent to glistening; fracture splintery and conchoidal—sp. gr. 2.85.

ANHYDROUS, an-hi'drus, *a.* Applied to a mineral which contains none of the water of crystalization.

ANICTANGIUM, an-ik-tan'je-um, *s.* (*anoiktos*, open, and *aggeion*, a vase, Gr.) A genus of mosses, in which the theca is not inclosed in a peristome.

ANIENTED, an'e-en-ted, *a.* (*aneanter*, Fr.) Frustrated; brought to nothing; formerly *anientissed*.

ANIGHT, a-nite′, *ad.* In the night.—Obsolete.

To wetin, if that any strange wight,
With tempest thither, we iblowe *anight*.—*Chaucer.*

I broke my sword upon a stone, and bade him take that for coming *anight* to Jane Smile.—*Shaks.*

ANIGHTS, a-nites′, *ad.* In the night time.—Obsolete.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*.—*Shaks.*

ANIGOZANTHOS, an-e-go-zan′*thos*, *s.* (*anoigo*, I expand, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Hæmodoraceæ.

ANIL, an′il, *s.* A West Indian species of the indigo plant; the Indigofera anil of botanists: Order, Leguminosæ: Tribe, Loteæ.

ANILE, a-nile′, *a.* (*anilis*, Lat.) Doting from old age.

ANILENESS, a-nile′nes, } *s.* (*anilitas*, Lat.) Dotage;
ANILITY, a-nil′le-te, } the old age of women; the state of being an old woman.

ANIMA, an′e-ma, *s.* (Latin.) The breath; the animating principle of existence.

ANIMABLE, an′e-ma-bl, *a.* That which may be put into life; capable of animation.

ANIMADVERSAL, an-e-mad-ver′sal, *a.* That which has the power of perceiving and judging.

ANIMADVERSION, an-e-mad-ver′shun, *s.* Reproof; severe censure; blame; punishment. In Law, 'an ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only respect to a temporal one, as degradation, and the delivering over the person to the secular court.'—*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

ANIMADVERSIVE, an-e-mad-ver′siv, *a.* That which has the power of perceiving; percipient.—Not in use.

ANIMADVERSIVENESS, an-e-mad-ver′siv-nes, *s.* The power of animadverting or making judgment.

ANIMADVERT, an-e-mad-vert′, *v. a.* (*animadverto*, Lat.) To pass censures upon; to inflict punishments.

ANIMADVERTER, an-e-mad-ver′tur, *s.* One who passes censures or inflicts punishments.

ANIMAL, an′e-mal, *s.* (Latin.) A living being, endowed with the power of digestion, sensation, and voluntary motion. The Animal Kingdom forms, in Natural History, one of the three grand divisions of material objects. Its primary divisions, according to Cuvier, are:—

I. The *Vertebrata*; animals with a bony skeleton—consisting of a cranium, spinal column, and generally, also, of limbs; the muscles attached to the skeleton; distinct organs of sight, hearing, smelling, and taste, in the cavities of the face; never more than four limbs; sexes separate; blood always red: Classes—Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia, Pisces.

II. *Mollusca*; animals without a skeleton—the muscles being attached to the skin; body almost always covered with a mantle, which is either membraneous, fleshy, or secreting a shell; nervous system composed of scattered masses, or ganglions, connected by filaments; with distinct organs of digestion, circulation, and respiration; never with fine senses, and generally without sight and hearing; blood white or blueish; sexes separate; hermaphrodites, perfect or reciprocal; oviparous or viviparous; eggs sometimes without shells: Classes—Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, Acephala, Brachiopoda, Cirrhopoda.

III. *Articulata*; animals without a skeleton—divided into a number of ring-like segments, having their integuments sometimes hard, sometimes soft, and the muscles always attached to the envelope; with or without limbs; respiring through tracheæ or air-vessels, sometimes through branchiæ; nervous system composed of two long cords, swelling, at intervals, into knots or ganglions: Classes—Annelides, Crustacea, Arachnides, Insecta.

IV. *Radiata*; animals having the organs of sensation and motion arranged around a common axis, in two or more rays, or in two or more lines, extending from one extremity to the other; approaching nearly to the uniform structure of plants; no circulation in vessels; nervous system obscure: Classes—Echinodermata, Entozoa, Acalepha, Polypi, Infusoria.

Swainson gives the following table, as an approximate estimate, of the number of species of animals, existing, at present, on the surface of the earth:—

	I.	
Vertebrated Animals.	Quadrupeds,	1,200
	Birds,	6,800
	Reptiles and Amphibia,	1,500
	Fishes,	8,000
	II.	
Amlose Animals.	Insects, apterous and winged,	550,000
	Worms, and other classes,	2,500
	III.	
Molluscs, or Soft Animals.	Radiata, star fishes, &c.,	1,000
	Polypes, corals, &c,	1,500
	Naked molluscs,	600
	Testacea, or shell fish,	4,500
		577,600

ANIMAL, an′e-mal, *a.* That which belongs or relates to animals; opposed to *spiritual* or *rational* nature.

ANIMALCULE, an-e-mal′kule, *s.* } *s.* (*animalculum*,
ANIMALCULA, an-e-mal′ku-la, *pl.* } Lat.) A very small animal, visible only by the aid of the microscope.—See Infusoria.

ANIMALCULAR, an-e-mal′ku-lar, } *a.* Pertaining
ANIMALCULINE, an-e-mal′ku-line, } to the animalculæ.

ANIMALCULISM, an-e-mal′ku-lizm, *s.* A system of physiology, which supposes that the animal embryo is produced solely by spermatic infusoria.

ANIMALCULIST, an-e-mal′ku-list, *s.* A believer in the doctrine of animalculism.

ANIMAL FLOWER, an′e-mal flow′ur, *s.* See Actinia.

ANIMAL FUNCTIONS, an′e-mal funk′shuns, *s.* The faculties or powers in animal bodies, by which the various parts are formed and sustained, consisting of circulation, digestion, assimilation or nutrition, respiration, and secretion.—Which see.

ANIMAL Heat, an′e-mal heet, *s.* The natural temperature of animals. The heat of the animal system is chiefly owing to the production of carbonic acid, by the union of oxygen with the carbon of the blood in the processes of respiration and circulation. The animal temperature in man, and other mammiferous animals, when in health, is from ninety-four to a hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

ANIMALIFEROUS, an-e-ma-lif′e-rus, *a.* (*animal*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing animals or polypes, as Polypier animaliferus.

ANIMALISATION, an-e-mal-e-za′shun, *s.* (French.) Conversion of vegetable matter into animal matter, by means of the vital action exercised by the different animal organs.

ANIMALISM, an′e-mal-izm, *s.* A physiological theory, which supposes that the embryo is wholly

formed from the spermatic communication of the male.

ANIMALIST, an'e-mal-ist, *s.* One who believes in animalism.

ANIMALITY, an-e-mal'e-te, *s.* The attributes or faculties which distinguish the animal organization; nature of an animal; the vital activity of an animal, considered as a whole.

ANIMAL LIFE, an'e-mal life, *s.* Opposed on one side to *intellectual*, and, on the other, to *vegetable* life.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, an'e-mal mag'net-izm, *s.* An agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, supposed, by those who believe in it, to have a powerful influence on the patient, when acted upon by contact or voluntary emotion, on the part of the operator.

ANIMALNESS, an'e-mal-nes, *s.* The state of animal existence.

ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, an'e-mal sub'stan-ses, *s.* Substances produced by the operation of the animal functions. They consist of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, and yield ammonia in the act of putrefaction or decomposition.

ANIMATE, an'e-mate, *v. a.* (*animo*, Lat.) To quicken; to make alive; to give life to, as, 'the soul *animates* the body;' to give powers to; to heighten the powers or effects of anything; to encourage; to incite;—*a.* alive; possessing animal life.

ANIMATED, an'e-mate-ed, *a.* Lively, vigorous.

ANIMATENESS, an'e-mate-nes, *s.* The state of being animated.

ANIMATINGLY, an'e-mate-ing-le, *ad.* So as to excite animation or liveliness.

ANIMATION, an-e-ma'shun, *s.* The union of soul and body; the act of animating or enlivening; the state of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, an'e-may-tiv, *a.* That which has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, an'e-may-tur, *s.* That which gives life; that which animates, or gives existence to anything analogous to life.

ANIME, an-e-me', *s.* A resinous substance, procured from the Hymenæa courbaril, and used in perfumery and in the making of plasters; applied, in Heraldry, when the eyes of a rapacious animal are of a different tincture from its natural colour.

ANIMOSE, an-e-mose', *a.* (*animeux*, Fr.) Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute.

ANIMOSENESS, an-e-mose'nes, *s.* Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper.

ANIMOSITY, an-e-mos'e-te, *s.* (*animosité*, Fr. *animositas*, Lat.) Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out, than the outrage itself.

ANIMUS, an'e-mus, *s.* (Latin.) In Metaphysics, the mind or reasoning faculty; a latent intent to injure.

ANISACANTHA, an-e-sa-kan'*tha*, *s.* (*anisos*, unequal, and *kantha*, a spine, Gr.) A small genus of Australian plants.

ANISANTHUS, an-e-san'*thus*, *s.* (*anisos*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of beautiful bulbous-rooted plants: Order, Irideæ.

ANISE, an'nis, *s.* (*anisum*, Arab. and Gr.) The seeds of the Pimpinella anisum, an annual plant, a native of Egypt, but now extensively cultivated in Europe. The seeds have an agreeable aromatic odour, and a sweetish, grateful, warm taste. In Medicine, they are stimulant and carminative, and used in dyspepsia, and the tormina of infants.

ANISE-SEED TREE.—See Illicium.

ANISETTE, an-nis-et', *s.* A liquor made in France by the distillation of anise, coriander, and fennel, with brandy, the produce of which is sweetened with sugar.

ANISOBRYOUS, an-e-sob're-us, *a.* (*anisos*, and *bryo*, I grow, Gr.) Applied to endogenous plants, for the same reason, as Anisodynamous.—Which see.

ANISODACTYLI, an-e-so-dak'te-li, *s.* (*anisos*, unequal, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) An order of birds, with unequal toes. The genera consist of small birds, with brilliant plumage.

ANISODYNAMOUS, an-e-so-din'a-mous, *a.* (*anisos*, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) A term applied to endogenous plants, which, having only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe, grow at first with more force on one side of their axis than on the other.

ANISOMELES, an-e-som'e-les, *s.* (*anisos*, and *melos*, a member, Gr. in reference to the anthers.) A genus of East Indian plants with purple flowers: Order, Labiatæ.

ANISOPETALUM, an-e-so-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*anisos*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, with little erect spikes of brownish-coloured flowers: Order, Orchideæ.

ANISOTOMIDEÆ, an-e-so-to-mid'e-e, *s.* (*anisos*, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A family of insects: Order, Coleoptera.

NOTE.—The following combinations of *anis* occur in Natural History in the adjective form:—*anisocephale*, unequally headed; *anisocheles*, unequally serrated; *anisodon*, unequally toothed; *anisomerus*, consisting of unequal parts; *anisomericus*, having the parts unequally disposed; *anisopetalus*, having unequal petals; *anisophyllus*, unequally leaved; *anisopogonus*, unequally bearded.

ANKER, ank'ur, *s.* (*ancker*, Dutch.) A liquid measure of varied capacity; that used at Amsterdam contains $8\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons, or 2310.62 cubic inches.

ANKERD, ank'urd, *a.* In Heraldry, a cross in a coat of arms, the arms of which are shaped like the flukes of an anchor.

ANKERITE, ank'ur-ite, *s.* (after Prof. Anker.) A species of limestone found in the mines of Styria.

ANKLE, ank'kl, *s.* (*anckel*, Dutch.) The joint between the leg and the foot.

ANKLE-BONE, ank'kl-bone, *s.* The bone of the ankle.

ANLACE, an'lase, *s.* A short sword, or dagger, shaped like a scythe.

ANNAL.—See Annals.

ANNALIST, an'na-list, *s.* (*annaliste*, Fr.) A writer of annals.

ANNALIZE, an'al-ize, *v. a.* To record in the manner of an annalist.

ANNALS, an'nalz, *s.* (*annales*, Lat.) A chronological history; history digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its particular year.

ANNATS, an'nats, *s.* (*annates*, Gr.) First fruits; a fine imposed on a priest when promoted to a benefice, and paid to the king as head of the church, supposed to amount to one year's value of the benefice so taxed. They were originally paid to the Pope, and afterwards, by the Pope's concession, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but resumed by the Holy See, till, in the reign of Henry VIII., the parliament made a grant of them to the

Crown. This mode of taxing the clergy, however, is evaded by means of a valuation made in 1535, and contained in what is denominated 'Liber Regis;' 'masses said in the Romish Church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living.'—*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Anneal, an-neel', *v. a.* (*anælan*, to heat, to inflame, Sax.) To subject glass or metal, after being highly heated, to a process of cooling slowly, in order to render it less brittle.

> Which her own inward symmetry revealed,
> And, like a picture, shone in glass *annealed.*

Annealing, an-neel'ing, *s.* The art of tempering glass or metals.

Annex, an-neks', *v. a.* (*annecto, annexum*, Lat.) To unite to the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater, as a province to a kingdom; to unite *á posteriori*. Annexing always presupposes something; thus we say, 'punishment is *annexed* to guilt,' and not 'guilt to punishment;'—*s.* the thing annexed; additament.

Annexary, an-neks'a-re, *s.* Addition.

Annexation, an-nek-sa'shun, *s.* Conjunction; addition; union; act of annexing.

Annexment, an-neks'ment, *s.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

Annihilable, an-ni'he-la-bl, *a.* (*ad*, and *nihilum*, nothing, Lat.) That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

Annihilate, an-ni'he-late, *v. a.* To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence; to destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was; to annul; to destroy the agency of anything;—*a.* annihilated.

> Any of which, by the smallest transposal or misapplication, is utterly *annihilate.*—*Swift.*

Annihilation, an-ni-he-la'shun, *s.* The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.

Anniversally, an-ne-ver'sa-le, *ad.* Annually.

Anniversary, an-ne-ver'sa-re, *s.* (*anniversarius*, Lat.) A day, as it returns, in the course of a year; the act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day. '*Anniversary* is an office in the Romish Church, celebrated not only once a-year, but which ought to be said daily, throughout the year, for the soul of the deceased.'—*Ayliffe*;—*a.* returning with the revolution of the year; annual, yearly.

Anniverse, an'ne-vers, *s.* Anniversary.

> And on their sacred *anniverse* decreed
> To stamp their image on the promised seed.—
> *Dryden's Brit. Red.*

Anno Domini, an'no dom'e-ne, *s.* (Latin.) In the year of our Lord, *i.e.*, since the birth of Christ, as, Anno Domini or A.D. 1846.

Annoiance, an-noy'ans, *s.* (from *annoy.*) Public or private nuisance.—Obsolete.

Annomination, an-nom-e-na'shun, *s.* (*annominatio*, Lat.) Allusion to anything by playing upon the word.

Annotate, an'no-tate, *v. n.* (*annoto*, Lat. *annoter*, Fr.) To make annotations.

Annotation, an-no-ta'shun, *s.* (*annotatio*, Lat.) Explications on books; notes.

Annotationist, an-no-ta'shun-ist, *s.* A writer of notes; a commentator.

Annotator, an'no-ta-tur, *s.* A writer of notes or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

Annotto, an-not'ta, *s.* A red colouring matter, obtained from the seeds of the Bixa. It is used in colouring rectified spirits, and in tinting cheese, butter, &c.—See Bixa.

Announce, an-nowns', *v. a.* (*annuncio*, Lat.) To publish; to proclaim; to pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Announcement, an-nowns'ment, *s.* (*annoncement*, Fr.) A declaration; an advertisement; a notification.

Announcer, an-nown'sur, *s.* A declarer; a proclaimer; an advertiser; a bringer of news; a carrier of tidings.

Annoy, an-noy', *v. a.* (*anayer*, old Fr.) To incommode; to vex; to tease; to perplex;—*s.* injury; molestation; trouble.

Annoyance, an-noy'ans, *s.* That which annoys or hurts; the state of being annoyed; the act of annoying.

Annoyer, an-noy'ur, *s.* The person who annoys.

Annoyful, an-noy'ful, *a.* Full of annoyance.—Obsolete.

> For al be it so, that al tarying be *anoiful*, algates it is not repreve in yeving of judgement.—*Chaucer.*

Annoyous, an-noy'us, *a.* Troublesome.—Obsolete.

> Ye han cleped to your conseil a gret multitude of people, full chargeant and full *anoyous* for to here.—*Chaucer.*

Annual, an'u-al, *a.* (*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, a year, Lat.) That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which lasts only one year;—*s.* a plant which lives only one year; plants whose stems wither away yearly, but whose roots survive, are termed herbaceous plants; plants which last two years only, are termed biennial; a publication designed for the year.

Annually, an'nu-al-le, *ad.* Yearly; every year.

Annuary, an'nu-a-re. *a.* (*annuus*, Lat.) Annual.

Annuitant, an-nu'e-tant, *s.* He that possesses or receives an annuity.

Annuity, an-nu'e-te, *s.* (*annuité*, Fr.) A rent or sum of money received yearly for life, or any given number of years; in Law, a sum of money paid yearly, and charged on the personal estate, or on the person of the individual from whom it is due.

Annul, an-nul', *v. a.* (*adnullier*, adnuller, old Fr.) To make void; to nullify; to abolish; to reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Annular, an'nu-lar, *a.* (*annulaire*, Fr. from *annulus*, a ring, Lat.) In the form of a ring.

Annular Cartilage, *s.* The cricoid cartilage.—See Larynx.

Annular Crystal, an'nu-lar krist'tal, *s.* A hexagonal prism with six, or an octohedral prism with eight marginal faces, disposed in a ring about each base, or, when these prisms are truncated, on their terminal edges.

Annular Eclipse, an'nu-lar e-klips', *s.* An eclipse of the sun, during which the moon obscures from the inhabitants of this planet the whole of the sun's surface, except a luminous ring round its border.

Annularia, an-nu-la're-a, *s.* A genus of fossil plants, with leaves arranged in ring-like whorls round the stem.

Annular Ligament, an'nu-lar lig'a-ment, *s.* (*ligamentum ciliare*, Lat.) The circular band that unites the iris and the sclerotic membrane to the choroid coat of the eye; also, a strong ligament encompassing the wrist.

Annular Moulding, an'nu-lar mole'ding, *s.* A

moulding having, generally, a circular horizontal section.

ANNULAR PROCESS.—See Pons Varioli.

ANNULAR VAULT, an'nu-lar vawlt, *s.* In Architecture, a vault rising from two circular walls; the vault of a circular corridor.

ANNULATA, an-nu-la'ta, *s.* Cuvier's first class of his third grand division of the animal kingdom, the Articulata. The Annulata are the only invertebrated animals which have red blood. It circulates in a system of complicated vessels. Their nervous system consists of a double-knotted cord, like that of insects. The body is soft, more or less elongated, and divided into a considerable number of segments, or at least, of transverse folds or plaits. With the exception of the Lumbrici, or earth worms, they are nearly all aquatic. Some construct tubes, with the ooze or other matters, into which they burrow, or exude calcareous tubular shells, in which they live.

ANNULATE, an'nu-late, *a.* Formed into, or consisting of, rings or annular segments. In Botany, applied to the capsule, stem, or root of a plant, if surrounded with apparent rings.

ANNULET, an'nu-let, *s.* (*annulus*, Lat.) In Heraldry, a difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms. *Annulets* are also a part of the coat-armour of several families, and were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisprudence. In Architecture, a small square moulding, crowning or accompanying another; applied, also, to the fillet which separates the flutings of a column, termed likewise, a list, listil, or listella.

ANNULMENT, an-nul'ment, *s.* (*annullement*, Fr.) The act of annulling.

ANNULUS, an'nu-lus, *s.* (*annulus*, a ring, Lat.) In Botany, the membrane which encircles the stem of a fungus. In Anatomy, a ring-like part or opening, as, *annulus osseus*, the temporal bone in the fœtus; and *annulus abdominalis*, or the abdominal ring, the opening through which the spermatic cord in man, and the circular ligament of the uterus in woman, passes, formed by the separation of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. It is through this opening that the intestines protrude in inguinal rupture.

NOTE.—*Annulus*, a ring, has the following combinations in Natural History:—*Annulicaudus*, ring-tailed; *annulicornis*, having ringed-horns or antennæ; *annuliferus*, bearing rings; *annulipes*, ring-footed. In Anatomy, *annulus foraminis*, the muscular margin of the *foramen ovale*, or opening situated in the partition separating the right and left auricles in the fœtus. *Annulus ovalis*, the ring that surrounds the *fossa ovalis* or oval depression, presented by the septum of the right auricle.

ANNUMERATE, an-nu'me-rate, *v. a.* (*annumero*, Lat.) To add to a former number; to unite to something before-mentioned.

ANNUMERATION, an-nu-me-ra'shun, *s.* (*annumeration*, Lat.) Addition to a former thing.

ANNUNCIATE, an-nun'she-ate, *v. a.* (*annuncio*, Lat.) To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out; a word not in common use.

> Lo, Sampson, which that was *annunciat*
> By the angel, long or his nativittee.—*Chaucer.*

ANNUNCIATION, an-nun'she-a-shun, *s.* (*annonciation*, Fr.) The name given to the day celebrated by certain Churches, in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary—solemnized, on the twenty-fifth of March; proclamation; promulgation.

ANOA, an'o-a, *s.* An animal, belonging to the island of Celebes, considered to be intermediate in structure between the buffalo and the antelope.

ANODYNE, an'o-dine, *a.* (*a*, without, *odyne*, pain, Gr. *anodin*, Fr.) That which has the power of mitigating pain;—*s.* a medicine which assuages pain, either by direct application, as paregorics, or by producing sleep, as soporifics; or by stupifying, as narcotics.

ANOINT, an-noynt', *v. a.* (*oindre*, *enoint*, Fr.) To rub with oil or ointment; to consecrate by pouring oil on the head; 2 Kings ix. 3.

ANOINTED, a-noyn'ted, *a. part.* Rubbed with oil or other unctuous matter; consecrated by an ointment; applied, as a noun, to kings and the Messiah. 'The Lord's anointed.'

ANOINTER, a-noyn'tur, *s.* One who anoints.

ANOINTING, a-noyn'ting, *s.* Anointment; the act of anointing.

ANOINTMENT, a-noynt'ment, *s.* The state of being anointed; the act of anointing.

ANOLIS, an'o-lis, *s.* The vernacular name in the West Indies of a genus of lizards, belonging to the Iguana family, remarkable for having the power of inflating the skin of the throat.

ANOMALIA, an-o-ma'le-a, *s.* (Greek.) Irregularity of the pulse.

ANOMALINA, a-nom-a-li'na, *s.* (*anomolos*, irregular, Gr.) A genus of foraminiferous shells, found in the fossil state in tertiary strata.

ANOMALIPED, a-no-ma'le-ped, *s.* (*anomalia*, anomaly, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A term applied to a bird, the middle toe of which is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and, to the interior, by one only;—*a.* anomalously footed.

ANOMALISM, a-nom'a-lizm, *s.* Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

ANOMALISTIC, a-nom'a-lis-tik, } *a.* Irregu-
ANOMALISTICAL, a-nom-a-lis'te-kal, } lar; an anomalistic year, in Astronomy, is the interval in time in which the earth completes a revolution in its orbit. The length of the tropical year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45 seconds; that of the anomalistic year, 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 45 seconds.

ANOMALOUS, a-nom'a-lus, *a.* (*anomalos*, irregular, Gr.) Irregular; out of the common rule; deviating from the ordinary method or analogy of things.

ANOMALOUSLY, a-nom'a-lus-le, *ad.* Irregularly.

ANOMALOUSNESS, a-nom'a-lus-nes, *s.* Irregularity.

ANOMALY, a-nom'a-le, *s.* (*anomalia*, Gr.) Irregularity; contrary to common rule; used, in Astronomy, to denote the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. In Grammar, denotes an irregularity in the accidents of a word, in which it deviates from the common rules, whereby words of a like kind are governed.

ANOMIA, a-no'me-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *nomos*, a law, Gr.) A genus of acephalous testacea, belonging to the Ostracea or oyster family. The shell consists of two thin valves, the under one of which is flattened, and has a deep marginal notch or hole near the umbo; the greater portion of the central muscle passes through this opening, and is inserted into a third piece, of a horny or calcareous nature, by which the shell adheres to extraneous bodies; the upper valve is long, concave, and entire—found in every sea.

ANOMITE, an'o-mite, *s.* A fossil species of anomia.

ANOMOPTERIS, a-no-mop'ter-is, *s.* (*anomos*, irregu-

ANTELUCAN, an-te-lu'kan, *a.* (*antelucanus*, Lat.) Early; before daylight.—Not in use.

All manner of *antelucan* labourers.—*Guyton's Notes on Don Quixotte.*

ANTE-MERIDIAN, an'te-me-rid'ye-an, *a.* (*ante*, and *meridian.*) Before noon: abreviated A.M.

ANTEMETIC, ant-e-met'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *emeo*, I vomit, Gr.) That which has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, an-te-mun'dane, *a.* (*ante*, and *mundus*, the world, Lat.) Before the creation of the world.

ANTE-MURAL, an'te-mu'ral, *s.* (*ante*, and *murus*, a wall, Lat.) In Architecture, an outer wall; a boundary wall; a pallisade.

ANTENNÆ, an'ten-ne, *s. pl.* (*antenna*, Lat. *antennes*, Fr.) Feelers; those delicate articulated filaments or horns, which occur on the heads of insects and crustaceans. *Antennæ* are exceedingly varied in their structure and form. Those which consist of one joint only, are termed *exarticulate*; of two, *biarticulate*; of three, *triarticulate*; and, when the joints are numerous, they are termed *multiarticulate*. They are generally naked, but some are covered with longer or shorter hairs. The following Latinized combinations of this word occur in Natural History:—

NOTE.—*Antennatus*, having antennæ, or, in Ichthyology, appendages like antennæ, as in *Diodon antennatus*. In Insects which have the antennæ remarkably developed, as *Ewcera antennata*; and in Crustacea which have the exterior antennæ very large. *Antenniferus*, as in the plant *Echium antenniferus*, which has two fillets between the petals and nectary, which have the appearance of the antennæ of a beetle; or in *Restrepia antennifera*, because two or three of the divisions of its calyx are linear, and very straight to the apex and antenniform; or in *Trichoceros antennifer*, because the columns of the sexual organs are prolonged on each side into two antenniform fillets.

ANTENNARIA, an-ten-na're-a, *s.* (*antenna*, Lat. from the antenniform shape of the awns of the puppus.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ: Sub-order, Cardnaceæ, Vernonaceæ.

ANTENNIFORM, an'ten-ne-fawrm, *a.* (*antenna*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Shaped in the manner of antennæ.

ANTENNULARIA, an-ten-nu-la're-a, *s.* A genus of tubular corals, in which the cells form horizontal rings round the stem: Family, Tubularii.

ANTENUMBER, an-te-num'bur, *s.* The number which goes before.

ANTENUPTIAL, an'te-nup'shal, *a.* (*ante*, and *nuptiæ*, marriage, Lat.) Before marriage.

ANTEPAGMENTA, an'te-pag-men'ta, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, the jambs or moulded architraves round a door.

ANTEPASCHAL, an'te-pas'kal, *a.* (*ante*, and *pascha*, the passover, Lat.) Relating to the time before Easter.

ANTEPAST, an'te-past, *s.* (*ante*, and *pastum*, to feed, Lat.) A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

ANTEPECTORAL, an-te-pek'to-ral, *a.* (*ante*, before, and *pectus*, the breast, Lat.) A term applied by Kirby to the feet of insects fixed in the forepart of the prosternum, or prothorax of insects.

ANTEPECTUS, an-te-pek'tus, *s.* In Entomology, the under-side of the main trunk of insects.

ANTEPENDIUM, an-te-pen'de-um, *s.* (*ante*, and *pendeo*, I hang up, Lat.) An awning or veil, which, in the middle ages, was hung up before the altar in churches.

ANTEPENULT, an-te-pe-nult', *s.* (*ante*, and *penultimus*, the last but one, Lat.) The last syllable but two of a word.

ANTEPENULTIMATE, an-te-pe-nult'e-mate, *a.* Relating to the last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTIC, ant-ep-e-lep'tik, *a.* (*ante*, and *epilepsia*, Gr.) Applied to a medicine used in curing, or preventing epilepsy, or convulsions.

ANTEPONE, an'te-pone, *v. a.* (*ante*, and *pono*, I put, Lat.) To prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPOSITION, an-te-po-zish'un, *s.* (*ante*, and *pono*, I put, Lat.) An inversion; a transposition.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, an-te-pre-dik'a-ment, *s.* (*antepredicamentum*, Lat.) In Logic, something to be known previous to the doctrine of the predicament; or arrangement of beings, or substances, according to their natures.

ANTERIDES, an-ter'e-des, *s.* In ancient Architecture, buttresses or counterforts supporting a wall, termed speroni (spurs) by the Italians.

ANTERIOR, an-te're-ur, *a.* (Latin.) Going before, either in regard to place or time; prior, previous. In Conchology, the side opposite to the hinge of bivalve shells. In a spiral univalve, the anterior is that part of the aperture, or opening, most distant from the apex; of a symmetrical conical univalve shell, it is that part where the head of the animal is situated. In Botany, growing in front of other things.

ANTERIORITY an-te-re-or'e-te, *s.* Priority; the state of being before, either in regard to time or situation.

ANTE-ROOM, an'te-room, *s.* The room through which is the passage to the principal apartment.

ANTES, an'tes, *s.* (Latin.) Large pillars supporting the front of a building.

ANTESIGMA, an-te-sig'ma, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman furniture, a semicircular table-bed, which, when joined to another, constituted a round table.

ANTESIGNANI, an-te-seg-na'ni, *s.* (Latin.) A name given to the band of soldiers who were selected to defend the Roman standards.

ANTESTATURE, an'te-stay-ture, *s.* (*ante*, before, and *sto*, I stand, Lat.) In Fortification, a small intrenchment, consisting of palisadoes or sacks of earth thrown up hastily as a defence, and for the purpose of disputing the rest of the ground when the enemy has gained possession of part of it.

ANTE-TEMPLE, an'te-tem'pl, *s.* A name given in ancient churches to what is now termed the Nave.

ANTEVERSIO UTERI, an-te-ver'se-o u'te-ri, *s.* (*ante*, before, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) A morbid forward inclination of the fundus uteri.

ANTEVERT, an'te-vert, *v. a.* (*anteverto*, Lat.) To prevent.

ANTHELA, an-*th*el'a, *s.* (*antheo*, I flourish, Gr.) The inflorescence on rushes.

ANTHELEX, an-*th*el'iks, *s.* (*anti*, against, and *helix*, the external envelope of the auricle or outer ear, Lat.) The protuberance or inward brink of the outer ear.

ANTHELMINIA, an-*th*el-min'e-a, *s.* (*anti*, against, and *elminthos*, a worm, Gr.) A species of Spigelia: *S. anthelminia*, or worm-grass, so named from its supposed virtues in destroying intestinal worms.

ANTHELMINTHIC, an-*th*el-min'*th*ik, *a.* Destructive to worms.

ANTHELMINTICS, an-*th*el-min'tiks, *s.* Medicines useful in destroying worms.

ANTHEMIS, an'*th*e-mis, *s.* (*anthemon*, a flower, Gr.)

Camomile, a genus of composite herbs, so named from the vast abundance of flowers which the plants bear. The flowers of Anthemis nobilis, or common camomile, are well known, and obtain a place in our pharmacopœas, from their use in intermittent fevers, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, gout, &c.; they are tonic and carminative; the warm infusion emetic; externally emollient, discutient; odour strong and fragrant. Besides the bitter principle for which camomile is so distinguished, it contains camphor and tannin, and also a volatile oil of a rich blue colour. Anthemis tinctoria produces a brilliant yellow. In Botany, it forms the type of the sub-order, Anthemideæ.

ANTHEM, an'*them*, *s.* A divine song, performed as a part of religious worship.

NOTE.—Dr. Johnson gives *anthymnos*, Greek, a hymn, sung in alternate parts, as the derivation of this word; but Todd gives *antefn*, Saxon, written by Chaucer *antem* and *antym*, as corresponding with *antiphonia*, Greek, and *antienne*, French.

ANTHEM-WISE, an'*them*-wize, *ad.* According to the mode of performing or singing anthems, namely, in an alternate manner.

Taking the voice by catches *anthem-wise* gives great pleasure.—*Bacon.*

ANTHEMIDÆ, an-*them*-mid'e-e, *s.* (*anthemis*, one of the genera.) A sub-order of composite plants, having the scales surrounding its flower-heads membranous at the border, like those of the Chrysanthemum, one of the genera.

ANTHEPHORA, an-*thef*'o-ra, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *phero*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Gramineæ.

ANTHER, an'*thur*, *s.* (*anthera*, Lat. from *antheros*, belonging to a flower, Gr.) A small membranous organ, forming the top part of the stamen of a flower, which contains and discharges the pollen or fertilizing dust by which the ovule or seed-vessel is impregnated.

ANTHERAL, an'*the*-ral, *a.* Belonging to an anther; partaking of the nature of an anther.

ANTHERICUM, an-*ther*'e-kum, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *herkos*, a hedge, Gr.) A genus of plants with fleshy leaves, and spikes of bright yellow flowers: Order, Asphodeleæ.

ANTHERIFEROUS, an-*the*-rif'er-us, *a.* (*anthera*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Carrying or bearing anthers.

ANTHERIFORM, an-*ther*'e-fawrm, *a.* (*anthera*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the form of an anther.

ANTHEROGENOUS, an-*the*-roj'e-nus, *a.* (*antheros*, belonging to a flower, and *gennao*, I produce, Gr.) Applied, by Candolle to double-flowers, the anthers of which become converted into horn-like petals.

ANTHESIS, an-*the*'sis, *s.* (*anthesis*, the generation of flowers, Gr.) A term applied to express the condition of a flower when all its organs are in full expansion.

ANTHIAR.—See Upas.

ANTHIARINA, an-*the*-a-ri'na, *s.* A peculiar substance, which is considered as constituting the active principle of the poison of the upas-tree, (Anthiar toxicaria,) thought by Pelletier and Cavendon to be a vegetable alkali.

ANTHIAS, an'*the*-as, *s.* A genus of fishes, with obtuse head, large eyes, and wide mouth: Family, Percidæ.

ANTHICIDES, an-*this*'e-dis, *s.* A name given by Latreille to a family of coleopterous insects, having for its type the genus Anthicus.

ANTHINA, an-*thi*'na, *s.* (*anthinus*, florid, Lat.) A gregarious genus of scarlet-coloured fungi, which grow on dead leaves.

ANTHOBRANCHIA, an-*tho*-brank'e-a, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *bragchia*, gills, Gr.) A name given by Goldfus to a family of Mollusca, which have their branchiæ disposed in the form of panicles.

ANTHOCEPHALOUS, an-*tho*-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*anthos*, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) Having a head in the form of a flower. Ex. Fœnia anthocephala, which has a very large head, with four obtuse lobes, that are longer than itself.

ANTHOCERCIS, an-*tho*-ser'sis, *s.* (*anthos*, and *kerkis*, a radiated texture, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants, with radiated flowers: Family, Solaneæ.

ANTHOCEROS, an-*thos*'e-ros, *s.* (*anthos*, and *keroeis*, horned, Gr. from the form of the *theca*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cryptogamiæ Hepaticæ.

ANTHOCHÆRA, an-*thok*'ke-ra, *s.* A genus of large sized tenuirostral birds: Family, Meliphagidæ, or Honey Suckers.

ANTHOCLEISTA, an-*tho*-kle-i'sta, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *kleista*, I shut up, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocyneæ.

ANTHODIUM, an-*tho*'de-um, *s.* (*anthos*, or *anthodes*, full of flowers, Gr.) A term, at first applied to a composite flower by Ehrhart, but afterwards restrained in its signification by Willdenow, to a synonyme of a common calyx. It is now used to denote a capitalum or flower-head, which, like the daisy or the thistle, consists of an aggregation of florets, surrounded by a common involucrum.

ANTHODON, an'*tho*-don, *s.* (*anthos*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of South American shrubs: Order, Hyppocrataceæ.

ANTHOLITE, an'*tho*-lite, *s.* (*anthos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants, found in the coal formation, which have the appearance of inflorescence.

ANTHOLOGICAL, an-*tho*-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*anthos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to anthology.

ANTHOLOGY, an-*thol*'o-je, *s.* (*anthologie*, Fr. from *anthos*, and *logos*, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on flowers; a work which treats upon choice flowers. The Greek word *anthologia*, from *anthos*, a flower, and *lego*, I collect, signifies a garland of flowers; and, in English, is used metaphorically for a collection of choice poetical or other pieces, connected with polite literature. A collection of devotional pieces used in the Greek church were also so named.

ANTHOLOMA, an-*tho*-lo'ma, *s.* (*anthos*, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Marcgraviaceæ.

ANTHOLYSIS, an-*thol*'e-sis, *s.* (*anthos*, and *lysis*, a breaking up, Gr.) The conversion of a flower from the state of its natural development to that of leaves, branches, &c.

ANTHOLYZA, an-*tho*-li'za, *s.* (*anthos*, and *lyssa*, rage, Gr.) The mad-flower; a genus of plants, so named from the flower having something like the resemblance of an animal about to bite.

ANTHOMANIA, an-tho-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*anthos*, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) An extravagant fondness for curious flowers.

ANTHOMIZA, an-*tho*-mi'za, *s.* (*anthos*, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of birds: Tribe, Tenuirostres: Family, Meliphagidæ, or Honey Suckers.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, an'to-niz fire', *s.* A species of Erysipelas. Erysipelas got this appellation, as

those formerly afflicted with it made application to St. Anthony, of Padua, in particular, for a cure.

ANTHOPHILA, an-*th*of'e-la, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *philo*, I love, Gr.) The Bee family; a name given by Lamarck, Latreille, and others, to those insects which live by extracting honey from flowers. The Anthophila form Cuvier's fourth family of the Hymenoptera.

ANTHOPHORUM, an-*th*of'o-rum, *s.* (*anthos*, and *phero*, I bear, Gr.) A name given by Candolle to a prolongation of the receptacle of a flower, in the form of a columnar expansion, bearing at its apex the petals, pistils, and stamens.

ANTHOPHYLLITE, an-*th*o-fil'lite, *s.* (*anthos*, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The prismatic schiller-spar of Mohs; a massive mineral of a brownish or yellowish-grey colour, sometimes crystalized in thin six-sided prisms; lustre glistening and pearly; does not scratch glass; melts before the blow-pipe with borax, into green transparent glass; sp. gr. 3·0 to 3·3; consists of silica, 62·66; alumina, 13·33; magnesia, 4·00; lime, 3·33; oxide of iron, 12·00: oxide of manganese, 3·25; water, 1·43.

ANTHOPHYLLUM, an-*th*o-fil'lum, *s.* (*anthos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of lamelliferous corals, of a pyriform or conical shape, imperfectly distinguished from the Turbinolia, found in palæozoic strata. Recent and fossil.

ANTHOSASIA, an-*th*o-sa'zhe-a, *s.* (*anthos*, and *zao*, I live or flourish, Gr.) A name given to a very rare metamorphosis in plants, in which the leaves assume the character of petals.

ANTHOSPERMÆ, an-*th*o-sper'ma-e, *s.* The name given by Candolle to a tribe of plants, of which the Anthospermum or amber-tree is the type: Order, Rubiaceæ.

ANTHOSPERMUM, an-*th*o-sper'mum, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) The Amber-tree, a heath-looking shrub from the Cape of Good Hope. The female flower is entirely naked, and consists of a single ovarium—hence the name.

ANTHOSTOMA, an-*th*os'to-ma, *s.* (*anthos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to a family of the Entozoaria, which have four suckers of an auriculiform or petaloid form, so as to give the head of the animal the appearance of a flower.

ANTHOXANTHUM, an-*th*oks-an'*th*um, *s.* (*anthos*, and *xanthos*, yellow, Gr.) Spring Grass, a genus of plants; a common grass with sweetly scented leaves, and oval, dull, yellow flowers: Order, Gramineæ.

ANTHRACIDEÆ, an-*th*ra-sid'e-e, *s.* (*anthrax*, one of the genera.) A tribe of dipterous insects, with short bodies; wings widely spread out.

ANTHRACITE, an'*th*ra-site, *s.* (*anthrax*, charcoal, Gr.) Mineral charcoal; a variety of coal, consisting chiefly of carbon. It has the shining appearance of black-lead. There are several varieties of coal which emit little or no flame or smoke, and which go by this name, particularly in Ireland, Wales, and North America.

ANTHRACITIC, an'*th*ra sit-ik, *a.* Partaking of the nature of coal.

ANTHRACOLITE, an-*th*rak'o-lite, *s.* Same as Anthracite.—Which see.

ANTHRACOMETER, an-*th*ra-kom'e-tur, *s.* (*anthrax*, and *metreo*, I measure, Gr.) An instrument for determining the quantity of carbonic acid which exists in any gaseous admixture.

ANTHRACONITE, an-*th*rak'o-nite, *s.* A dark-coloured variety of calcareous spar, with a compact fracture and glimmering lustre; when rubbed, it emits a disagreeable sulphureous smell.

ANTHRACOTHERIUM, an-*th*ra-ko-*the*'re-um, *s.* (*anthrax*, *anthrakos*, charcoal, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) The name of an extinct genus of mammiferous animals, supposed to have belonged to the pachydermata, or thick skins. The bones, when first discovered, were found in lignite or wood-coal of the tertiary strata, at Cadibona, in Liguria. Many species have since been discovered in the lignite of the gypseous strata of Paris and Tuscany; some of the size and appearance of the hog, and others approaching to the size of the hippopotamus.

ANTHRAX, an'thraks, *s.* (*anthrax*, Gr.) A carbuncle; a hard inflammatory tumour, occurring most frequently on the neck, back, or loins. In Zoology, a genus of dipterous insects, type of the tribe Anthracideæ. The Anthraces are generally hairy; they fly with great velocity, and frequently light on walls exposed to the heat of the sun. The mouth is provided with long straight setaceous suckers; antennæ setaceous and distant.

ANTHREPTIS, anth-rep'tis, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a genus of birds: Family, Cinnyridæ, or Sun-birds.

ANTHRISCUS, an-*th*ris'kus, *s.* (*anthrisos*, Gr. the name of a plant described by Pliny.) Rough Cheveril; a genus of umbelliferous plants: Tribe, Scandicineæ. The following are British:—A. vulgaris, cerefolium, and silvestris.

ANTHROPOGENY, an-*th*ro-poj'e-ne, *s.* (*anthropos*, a man, and *genesis*, generation, Gr.) The study of human generation.

ANTHROPOGLOTTIS, an-*th*ro-pog'lot-tis, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *glotta*, a tongue, Gr.) In Zoology, an appellation given to animals which, as in the parrots, have tongues resembling that of man.

ANTHROPOGRAPHY, an-*th*ro-pog'ra-fe, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of the varieties of the human race.

ANTHROPOLATRIA, an-*th*ro-po-la'tre-a, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *latria*, worship, Gr.) The paying of divine honours to a man, supposed to be the most ancient kind of idolatry.

ANTHROPOLITE, an-*th*rop'o-lite, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Any stone which contains the remains of man, like those found in the island of Guadaloupe.

ANTHROPOLOGY, an-*th*ro-pol'o-je, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science which treats of the physical and intellectual properties of man.

ANTHROPOMANCY, an-*th*ro-pom'an-se, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *mantia*, divination, Gr.) A species of divination which used to be performed by examining the entrails of a human being.

ANTHROPOMETRY, an-*th*ro-pom'e-tre, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The measurement of the dimensions of human beings.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, an'*th*ro-po-mawr'fite, *s.* (*anthropo*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) One who believes that the Deity has a human form; one of a sect, so called, who attributed a human shape to the Deity.

ANTHROPOMORPHITISM, an-*th*ro-po-mawr'fit-izm, *s.* The belief that God has a form like man.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, an-*th*ro-po-mawr'fus, *a.*

(*anthropomorphos*, Gr.) Having a form resembling that of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, an-*thro*-pof'a-ji, *s. pl.* (*anthropos*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Man-eaters; cannibals; those who live upon human flesh.

> The cannibals that each other eat,
> The *anthropophagi*, and men whose heads
> Do grow beneath their shoulders.—*Shaks.*

ANTHROPOPHAGIA, an-*thro*-po-fa'je-a, *s.* The act or habit of eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, an-*thro*-pof'a-je, *s.* Cannibalism; the practice of eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOSCOPY, an-*thro*-pos'ko-pe, *s.* (*anthropos*, and *skopeo*, I inspect, or view, Gr.) The art of discovering or judging of a man's character and disposition from the lineaments of his body.

ANTHROPOSOMATOLOGY, an-*thro*-pos-o-ma-tol'o-je, *s.* (*anthropos*, *soma*, a body, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The study of the structure of the human frame.

ANTHROPOSOPHIA, an-*thro*-po-sof'e-a, } *s.* (*anthro-*
ANTHROPOSOPHY, an-*thro*-pos'o-fe, } *pos*, and *sophia*, knowledge, or wisdom, Gr.) The knowledge of human nature.

ANTHURUS, an'*thu*-rus, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) In Botany, a spike of small flowers, closely arranged on a long stalk, as on the pepper plant.

ANTHUS, an'*thus*, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of insectivorous warblers, allied to the Wagtails, in the movement of the tail and in the mode of life, but generally coloured like the larks: Sub-family, Motacillinæ.

ANTHYLLIS, an-*thil*'lis, *s.* (*anthos*, a flower, and *oulos*, down, Gr. from the downy nature of the calyx.) Kidney-vetch; a genus of leguminous plants, having a five-toothed inflated calyx; petals nearly of equal length; legume oval and 1-2 seeded, enclosed in a permanent calyx. A. vulneraria, common kidney-vetch, or Lady's-fingers, is a British species: Tribe, Loteæ: Sub-tribe, Genisteæ.

ANTHYPNOTIC, ant-hip-not'ik, *a.* (*anti*, against, and *hypnos*, sleep, Gr.) That which has the power of preventing sleep or lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC, ant-hip-o-kon'dre-ak, *s.* (*anti*, and *hypochondriakos*, hypochondriacal, Gr.) Applied to medicines used in the prevention or cure of hypochondriacal complaints.

ANTHYSTERIC, ant-his-ter'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *hystera*, the womb, Gr.) Applied to medicines used against hysteria.

ANTI, an'te, *prep.* A Greek particle, much used in composition with words derived from that language; it signifies against, opposite, or contrary to.

ANTI-ACID.—See Ant-acids.

ANTIADES, an-ti'a-des, *s.* (Greek.) A name sometimes given to the tonsils or almonds of the ears.

ANTIADITES, an-te-a-di'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the tonsils.

ANTIADONICUS, an-te-a-don'e-kus, *s.* (*antiades*, tonsils, and *ogkos*, a swelling, Gr.) A swelling of the tonsils.

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA.—See Upas.

ANTIARMINIAN, an-te-ar-min'e-an, *s.* One who opposes the doctrines of Arminianism.

ANTIARTHRITIC.—See Antarthritic.

ANTIASTHMATIC.—See Antasthmatic.

ANTIBACCHIUS, an-te-bak'ke-us, *s.* (Latin.) An ancient poetical measure, consisting of three syllables—the two first long, and the last short.

ANTIBASILICAN, an-te-ba-sil'e-kan, *a.* (*anti*, and *basilikon*, royal, Gr.) Hostile to royal authority or the kingly state.

ANTIBILIOUS, an-te-bil'e-us, *a.* (*anti*, and *bilis*, bile, Gr.) Applied to medicines used in bilious complaints.

ANTIBRACHIAL, an-te-brak'e-al, *a.* Pertaining to the fore-arm.

ANTIBRACHIUM, an-te-brak'e-um, *s.* (*anti*, and *brachion*, the upper part of the arm, Gr.) The fore-arm, articulating with the upper-arm and the hand at the elbow and the wrist.

ANTIBURGHER, an'te-burg-ur, *s.* A sect of Scottish Presbyterian dissenters, who differ from the Burghers with whom they were formerly united, respecting the lawfulness of the burgess oath. The greater part of this body is now united with the Burghers, and both form what is denominated the United Secession Church.

ANTIC, an'tik, *a.* (*antiquus*, ancient, Lat.) Odd; ridiculously wild; whimsical;—*s.* a buffoon; one who plays antics, or uses odd gesticulations;—*v. n.* to make antics.

ANTICACHECTIC, an-te-ka-kek'tik, *a.* Applied to a medicinal remedy for cachexy or a bad state of the body.—See Cachexy.

ANTICALVINIST, an-te-kal'vin-ist, *s.* One who is opposed to Calvinism.

ANTICALVINISTIC, an-te-kal-vin-is'tik, *a.* Opposed to the tenets held by Calvinists respecting the doctrines of predestination, reprobation, final perseverance of saints, &c.

ANTICARDIUM, an-te-kär'de-um, *s.* (*anti*, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) The hollow part below the breast, commonly called the pit of the stomach.

ANTICATARRHAL, an-te-ka-tär'ral, *a.* (*anti*, and *katarrhos*, a catarrh, Gr.) Applied to a medicine used as a remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSOTIC, an-te-kaw-sot'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *kausos*, a burning fever, Gr.) Applied to a medicine used as a remedy in an inflammatory fever.

ANTI-CHAMBER, an'te-tshame-bur, *s.* Improperly spelt ante-chamber. A room adjoining a bed-room, lobby, or principal room.

ANTICHRIST, an'te-kriste, *s.* (*anti*, and *Christos*, Christ, Gr.) An adversary to christianity.

ANTICHRISTIAN, an-te-kris'tyan, *a.* (*anti*, and *christianos*, christian, Gr.) That which is opposed in its profession, nature, or tendency to the christian religion, as taught in the New Testament;—*s.* an enemy of the christian faith; an infidel.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, an-te-kris'tyan-izm, *s.* Opposition or contrariety to the doctrines and statements of Christ and his apostles.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, an-te-kris-te-an'e-te, *s.* Contrariety to christianity as taught in the Scriptures.

ANTICHRISTIANIZE, an-te-kris'tyan-ize, *v. a.* To turn others from the faith of Christ.

ANTICHRONICAL, an-te-kron'e-kal, *a.* (*anti*, and *chronos*, time, Gr.) Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated.

ANTICHRONICALLY, an-te-kron'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an antichronical manner.

ANTICHRONISM, an-tik'ro-nizm, *s.* A deviation from the right order or account of time.

ANTICIPANS, an-tis'e-pans, *s.* (Latin.) Anticipating; a term which has been sometimes applied to certain phenomena connected with the human system, occurring before the usual periods, as in the too early occurrence of the menstrual discharge,

or paroxysm of an ague occurring before its wonted periodical return.

ANTICIPATE, an-tis'e-pate, *v. a.* (*anticipo*, Lat.) To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take the first possession of; to be beforehand; to take up before the time at which anything might be regularly had; to foretaste; to take an impression of something which is not yet, as if it really was; to preclude.

> Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits.
> The flighty purpose never is o'ertook
> Unless the deed go with it.—*Shaks.*

ANTICIPATION, an-tis-e-pa'shun, *s.* The act of taking up something before its time; foretaste; opinion implanted, before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

ANTICIPATOR, an-tis'se-pa-tur, *s.* A preventer; a forestaller.

ANTICIPATORY, an-tis'se-pa-tur-re, *a.* That which takes up something before the time.

ANTICK.—See Antic.

ANTICLIMAX, an-te-kli'maks, *s.* (*anti*, and *klimax*, gradation, Gr.) A sentence, in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

ANTICLINAL LINE, an-te-kli'nal line, *s.* (*anti*, and *inclino*, I incline, Lat.) In Geology, the line of a ridge or bend in strata, from which the layers or beds dip in opposite directions, like the slates or tiles on the roof of a house. The summit of such a ridge is denominated the anticlinal axis.

ANTICLY, an-tik-le, *ad.* Drolly; with odd gestures.

ANTICNEMION, an-te-ne'me-on, *s.* (*anti* and *kneme*, the calf of the leg, Gr.) The shin-bone, as opposite the calf.

ANTICON, an-te'kon, *s.* A term, applied in Botany, to an anther, the lobes of which face the style.

ANTICONSTITUTIONAL, an-te-kon-ste-tu'shun-al, *a.* That which is contrary to the constitutional or fundamental laws upon which the government of a country is conducted.

ANTICONSTITUTIONALIST, an-te-kon-ste-tu'shun-al-ist, *s.* One who is opposed to the established order of government.

ANTICONTAGIOUS, an-te-kon-ta'jus, *a.* Destroying or preventing contagion.

ANTICONVULSIVE, an-te-kon-vul'siv, *a.* Applied to a medicine which prevents convulsive attacks; antepileptic.

ANTICOR, an'te-kawr, *s.* (*anti*, Gr. and *cor*, the heart, Lat.) An unnatural swelling in a horse's chest, opposite the heart, occasioned by a sanguineous and bilious humour.

ANTICOSMETIC, an-te-kos-met'ik, } *a.* (*anti*,
ANTICOSMETICAL, an-te-kos-met'e-kal, } and *kosmetikos*, ornamental, Gr.) Destructive to beauty.

ANTICOURT, an'te-korte, *s.* (French.) The approach to the principal court of the house: a French term, sometimes used in England.

ANTICOURTIER, an-te-korte'yur, *s.* One who opposes the administration or court.

ANTICUM, an'te-kum, *s.* (Latin.) The porch to a front door, situated on the south side of a house; used in opposition to posticum, that of a back door, on the north.

ANTIDACTYL, an-te-dak'til, *s.* (*anti*, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) A metrical verse, consisting of three syllables, two short, and one long.

ANTIDICOMARIANITES, an-te-de-ca-ma're-a-nites, *s.* (*antidikos*, adversary, Gr. and *Maria*, Lat.) An ancient sect, esteemed heretics, who said that the Virgin Mary did not preserve a perpetual virginity, but that she had several children by Joseph after our Saviour's birth.

ANTIDOTAL, an'te-do-tal, *a.* (*antidotos*, Gr.) Having the quality of an antidote; possessing the virtue of counteracting the effects of poison.

ANTIDOTARY, an-te-dot'a-re, *a.* Serving for a counterpoison.

ANTIDOTE, an'te-dote, *s.* (*anti*, and *didomi*, I give, Gr.) A medicine which prevents or removes the effects of poison;—*v. a.* (*antidoter*, Fr.) to furnish with preservatives; to preserve by antidotes.

ANTIDYSENTERIC, an-te-dis-en-ter'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *dysenteria*, a flux, Gr.) Applied to medicines used in curing dysentery.

ANTIEMETIC.—See Antemetic.

ANTIENTHUSIASTIC, an-te-en-*thu*-zhe-as'tik, *a.* Opposed to enthusiasm.

ANTIEPISCOPAL, an-te-e-pis'ko-pal, *a.* Adverse to Episcopacy, or government of the church by bishops.

ANTIEVANGELICAL, an-te-ev-an-jel'e-kal, *a.* (*anti*, and *evangelion*, the Gospel, Gr.) Contrary to the Gospel, or the generally accredited interpretation thereof.

ANTIFACE, an'te-fase, *s.* The opposite face.

> The *antiface* of this is your lawyer's face, a contracted subtle, and intricate face.—*Ben Jonson.*

ANTIFANATIC, an-te-fa-nat'ik, *a.* Opposite to fanaticism; moderate in opinion on religious or political matters;—*s.* an enemy of fanatics and fanaticism.

ANTIFEBRILE, an-te-fe'brile, *a.* (*antifébrile*, Fr. from *anti*, Gr. and *febris*, a fever, Lat.) Applied to a febrifuge or medicine useful in cases of fever.

ANTIFLATTERING, an-te-flat'tur-ing, *a.* Opposite to flattering.

> Satire is a kind of *antiflattering* glass, which shows us nothing but deformities in the objects we contemplate in it.—*Delany.*

ANTIGALACTIC, an-te-gal-ak'tik, *a.* Applied to a medicine or application which has a tendency to diminish the secretion of milk.

ANTIGUGGLER, an'te-gug-glur, *s.* A small metallic syphon placed sometimes in the mouths of casks, &c. for the purpose of admitting the air, in order to prevent the guggling noise that occurs during the time of the cask being emptied.

ANTIHECTIC, an-te-hek'tik, *a.* Applied to a medicine which has a tendency to remove hectic fever.

ANTIHYPNOTIC.—See Anthypnotic.

ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.—See Anthypochondriac.

ANTIICTERIC, an-te-ik'ter-ik, *s.* (*anti*, and *ikteros*, jaundice, Gr.) Applied to any medicine which is used in curing jaundice.

ANTILEGOMENA, an-te-le-gom'e-na, *s.* (a Greek word, signifying contradicted or disputed.) A term applied by the early fathers of the church to certain books which, though read in the churches, were not generally admitted as genuine;—these were the second Epistle of St. Peter—the Epistle of St. Jude—the second and third Epistles of St. John—the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the book of Revelation. These books, however, are contained in the Alexandrian MS. written about the end of the fourth, or the beginning of the fifth century, but do not occur in the Vatican or Medicean copies, written in the year 586, nor in the manuscript of the Pechito, preserved in the British Museum, the writing of which was finished at the Monastery of Bethkoki in A.D. 768.

ANTILITHIC, an-te-lith'ik, *s.* (*anti*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A remedy used in cases of gravel or stone, synonyme of Lithontriptic.

ANTILOBIUM, an-te-lob'e-um, *s.* (*anti*, and *lobos*, the lobe of the ear, Gr.) The tragus or the part of the ear opposite the lobe.

ANTILOGARITHM, an-te-log'a-rithm, *s.* (*anti*, Gr. and *logarithm.*) The complement of any sine, tangent, or secant, or the difference of that logarithm from ninety degrees.

ANTILOGY, an-til'o-je, *s.* (*anti*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A contradiction between words or passages in a work or speech.

ANTILOIMIC, an-te-lo-im'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *loimos*, the plague, Gr.) Antipestilential, useful as a preservative against the plague.

ANTILOPE.—See Antelope.

ANTILOQUIST, an-til'o-kwist, *s.* (*anti*, Gr. and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) A contradictor.

ANTILUTHERANS, an-te-lu'*ther*-uns, *s.* A sect among the ancient Reformers of the Church, who maintained opinions, chiefly in relation to the eucharist, different from those of Luther.

ANTILYSSUS, an-te-lis'sus, *a.* (*anti*, and *lyssa*, canine madness, Gr.) Applied to medicines given in hydrophobia, none of which have been hitherto of any use.

ANTIMAGISTERIAL, an-te-ma-jis-ste're-al, } *a.* Con-
ANTIMAGISTRICAL, an-te-ma-jis'tre-kal, } trary to the office of a magistrate.

ANTIMANIACAL, an-te-ma-ni'a-kal, *a.* (*anti*, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) Applied to that which is useful in preventing or curing madness.

ANTIMASQUE, an'te-mask, *s.* (*anti*, Gr. and *masque*, Fr.) A masque used in contradistinction to the principal one.

ANTIMERIA, an-te-me're-a, *s.* (*anti*, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) A figure in Rhetoric, in which one part of speech is put for another.

ANTIMETABOLE, an-te-me-tab'bo-le, *s.* (*anti*, and *metabolos*, changeable, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a sentence nicely inverted.

ANTIMETATHESIS, an-te-met-a-*the*'ses, *s.* (*anti*, and *metathesis*, transposition, Gr.) In Rhetoric, an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis.

ANTIMETER, an-tim'me-tur, *s.* (*anti*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An optical instrument for measuring angles with precision.

ANTIMETRICAL, an-te-met'tre-kal, *a.* (*anti*, and *metros*, verse, or measure, Gr.) Contrary to the rules of versification.

ANTIMINISTERIAL, an-te-min-nis-te're-al, *a.* Opposing the ministry or administration of a country.

ANTIMINISTERIALIST, an-te-min-nis-te're-a-list, *s.* One who is opposed to the ministry of a country.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, an-te-mon-*nar*'ke-kal, *a.* Opposed to government by a king, or to the sovereign power being vested in an individual.

ANTIMONARCHIST, an-te-mon'*nar*-kist, *s.* One opposed to monarchy; a democrat.

ANTIMONIAL, an-te-mo'ne-al, *a.* Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTIMONIATE, an-te-mo'ne-ate, *s.* A salt formed by the composition of antimoniac acid with a base.

ANTIMONIATED, an-te-mo'ne-ate-ed, *a.* Prepared with antimony.

ANTIMONIC, an-te-mon'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to
ANTIMONIOUS, an-te-mo'ne-us, } antimony.

ANTIMONY, an'te-mo-ne, *s.* (The ancient name of this metal was stibium, and it is said to have acquired its modern appellation from one Basil Valentine, a German monk, who, observing that the pigs of his convent fattened well after being purged with a dose of the metal, deemed that what fattened pigs might do for monks; he tried the experiment, and they all died—hence the name *antimoine*, *antimonk*. Todd treats this story, given by Dr. Johnson, as more romantic than true, and refers the name to *anti*, and *monos*, one, Gr., in allusion to its occurring not in one, but in many mines. One of the old Dictionaries gives the Arabian word *antimad*, as the etymology.) Antimony is a metal of a silvery white colour, with a considerable lustre; finely laminated when pure. In the act of slowly cooling, after being fused, it crystalizes into an octahedron, or its varieties; sp. gr. according to Dr. Thomson, 6·436. When heated in the air, it unites with oxygen in different proportions. It occurs in the mineral state as a sulphuret, associated with quartz, sulphate of barytes, carbonate of lime, &c. It is generally met with in masses formed of closely aggregated acicular crystals, which are extremely brittle, and melt when exposed to the flame of a candle, yielding a sulphureous smell; colour lead-grey, inclining to steel-grey. The ore consists, according to Dr. Ure, of 72·86 parts of the metal, and 27·14 of sulphur; specific gravity, 4·13 to 4·6. The following are the principal of its chemical combinations:—

ANTIMONY, *Bromide of*:—Consists of bromine, 64.3; antimony, 35.7.

ANTIMONY, *Crude, or Sesquisulphuret of*:—2 atoms of sulphur = 16; 2 atoms of antimony = 128; atomic weight, 64.

ANTIMONY, *Deutoxide of*:—2 atoms of oxygen = 16; 1 atom of antimony = 64; atomic weight, 80.

ANTIMONY, *Iodide of*:—Consists of iodine, 74.7; antimony, 25.3.

ANTIMONY, *Perchloride of*:—5 atoms of chlorine = 180; 2 atoms of antimony = 128; atomic weight, 308.

ANTIMONY, *Peroxide, or Glass of*:—5 atoms of oxygen = 40; 2 atoms of antimony = 64; atomic weight, 168.

ANTIMONY, *Sesquichloride, or Butter of*:—3 atoms of chlorine = 108; 2 atoms of antimony = 128; atomic weight, 236.

ANTIMONY, *Sesquioxide of*:—Consisting of 3 atoms of oxygen = 24; 2 atoms of antimony = 128; atomic weight, 152.

The only salt of antimony which has been found of much importance, is the double tartarate of potash and antimony, known generally by the name of tartar emetic or tartarized antimony. Antimony combines with all metals, even gold, which, when combined with it to the extent of only one thousandth part, is rendered unfit for the purposes to which it is usually applied. It is one of the ingredients in type metal, stereotype metal, music plates, and Britannia metal. The preparations of antimony used in medicine were very numerous. Those retained in our Pharmacopœias, are *Sulphuretum antimonii*, the sulphuret of antimony. *Sulphuretum antimonii præcipitatum*, the precipitate of antimony. *Antimonium tartarizatum*, tartarized antimony. *Antimonii tartarizatim vinum*, wine of tartarized antimony. *Pulvis antimonalis*,

powder of antimony. *Antimonii vitrium*, glass of antimony.

ANTIMORALIST, an-te-mor'al-ist, *s.* An enemy of morality.

ANTIMUSICAL, an-te-mu'ze-kal, *a.* Not having a taste for music.

ANTINEPHRITIC, an-te-nef-rit'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *nephritis*, a disease of the kidneys, Gr.) Applied to a medicine used for curing diseases of the kidneys.

ANTINOMIAN, an-te-no'me-an, *a.* (*anti*, and *nomos*, law, Gr.) Pertaining to antinomianism;—*s.* one of the sect so called.

ANTINOMIANISM, an-te-no'me-an-izm, *s.* The belief that faith alone is necessary to insure salvation; justification through the atonement of Christ, reaching to all offences of the believer before and after repentance unto life.

ANTINOMIST, an'te-no-mist, *s.* One who pays no regard to law.

ANTINOMY, an'te-no-me, *s.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two clauses of the same law.

ANTIPÆDOBAPTIST, an'te-pe-do-bap'tist, *s.* (*anti*, *paidion*, an infant, and *bapto*, I baptize, Gr.) One who denies that infants ought to be baptized. The name generally given to a person of this persuasion, is Baptist. They constitute a very numerous and respectable body of dissenters in England and America.

ANTIPAPAL, an-te-pa'pal, *a.* (*anti*, Gr. and *papal*, Ital.) Opposite or hostile to the doctrines and practices of the Romish Church; opposed to popery.

ANTIPAPISTICAL, an-te-pa-pis'te-kal, *a.* (*anti*, and *papa*, the pope, Ital.) Hostile to popery.

ANTIPARALLEL, an-te-pàr'al-lel, *a.* (*anti*, and *parallel.*) Running in a contrary direction.

ANTIPARALYTIC, an-te-păr-a-lit'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *paralysis*, Gr.) Efficacious against palsy.

ANTIPATHES, an-tip'a-*th*is, *s.* A genus of corticiferous corals, allied to the Gorgonia, having a central axis and bark-like crust, which becomes destroyed after death, when the coral has the appearance of dried wood, commonly called black coral.

ANTIPATHETIC, an-te-pa-*th*et'ik, } *a.* (from
ANTIPATHETICAL, an-te-pa-*th*et'e-kal, } *antipathy.*) Having a natural contrariety to anything.

ANTIPATHETICALLY, an-te-pa-*th*et'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an antipathetical or adverse manner.

ANTIPATHETICALNESS, an-te-pa-*th*et'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to anything.

ANTIPATHOUS, an-tip'a-*th*us, *a.* Adverse; having a natural contrariety.

> Her lamps are out, still she extends her hand,
> As if she saw something *antipathous*
> Unto her virtuous life.—*Beau. and Flet.*

ANTIPATHY, an-tip'a-*th*e, *s.* (*anti*, and *pathos*, feeling, Gr. *antipathie*, Fr.) A natural contrariety to a thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to sympathy.

> No contrarieties hold more *antipathy*
> Than such a knave and I.—*Shaks.*

ANTIPATRIOTIC, an-te-pat-re-ot'ik, *a.* Opposed or indifferent to the welfare of one's country.

ANTIPERISTALTIC, an-te-pe-ris-tal'tik, *a.* (*anti*, and *peristello*, I contract around, Gr.) A term applied to an inverted state of the bowels, by which their contents are urged upwards, and vomiting is occasioned.

ANTIPERISTASIS, an-te-pe-ris'ta-sis, *s.* (Greek word from *anti*, and *perissamai*, I stand round.) The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or extended, or the action by which a body attacked by another collects itself and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another.

ANTIPERISTATIC, an-te-pe-ris-tat'ik, *a.* Belonging to antiperistasis.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, an-te-pes-te-len'shal, *a.* (*anti*, and *pestilential.*) Efficacious against infection of the plague.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, an-te-flo-jis'tik, *a.* (*antiphlogistique*, Fr. from *anti*, and *phlego*, I burn, Gr.) A term applied to any means or medicine by which inflammation is reduced, such as bleeding, purging, and low diet.

ANTIPHON, an'te-fon, } *s.* *anti*, and *phone*, a
ANTIPHONY, an-tif'o-ne, } sound, Gr.) The chant, or alternate singing in the choir of cathedrals; distinguished in the Roman Catholic worship from the *versicle* and the *response;* an echo or response.

ANTIPHONAL, an-tif'o-nal, *a.* Relating to the antiphon;—*s.* a book of anthems.

ANTIPHONARY, an-tif'o-na-re, *s.* A book used in Catholic churches, containing the responses, &c.

ANTIPHONER, an-tif'o-nur, *s.* (*antiphonnier*, *antiphonaire*, Fr. *antiphonarium*, Lat.) A book of anthems or antiphons.

> He, Alma Redemptoris, herde sing,
> As children lered their *antiphoncre.*—*Chaucer.*

ANTIPHRASIS, an-tif'fra-sis, *s.* (*anti*, and *phrasis*, a form of speech, Gr.) The use of words, in a sense, opposite to their true meaning.

ANTIPHRASTICALLY, an-te-fras'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an antiphrasis.

ANTIPODAL, an-tip'o-dal, *a.* Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, an-tip'o-deze, *s. pl.* (*anti*, and *podes*, feet, Gr.) Those people who live on opposite sides of the globe, so that their feet are on the same straight lines passing through the centre of the earth. New Zealand is the nearest antipodal country to Great Britain; the word is used by way of opposition.

> My soul is an *antipode*, and treads opposite to the present world.—*Stafford's Niobe.*

ANTIPOISON, an-te-poy'zn, *s.* An antidote; a cure in case of poison.

ANTIPOPE, an'te-pope, *s.* (*antipape*, Fr.) One who usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

ANTIPORT, an'te-porte, *s.* An outward gate or door.

ANTIPRELATIC, an-te-pre-lat'ik, } *a.* Adverse
ANTIPRELATICAL, an-te-pre-lat'e-kal, } to prelacy.

ANTIPRIEST, an'te-preest, *s.* An enemy of priests.—Not used.

> While they are afraid of being guided by priests, they are governed by *antipriests.*—*Waterland.*

ANTIPRIESTCRAFT, an-te-preest'kraft, *s.* Opposition to priestcraft.

ANTIPROPHET, an-te-prof'et, *s.* An opposite or an enemy to prophets.

ANTIPSORIC, an-tip-sor'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *psora*, the itch, Gr.) Efficacious in curing itch.

ANTIPTOSIS, an-tip-to'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A figure, in Grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIPURITAN, an-te-pu're-tan, *s.* An opposer of puritans.

ANTIPYIC, an-tip'e-ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *pyon*, pus, Gr.) Preventative of suppuration.

ANTIPYROTIC, an-te-pe-rot'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *pyr*, fire, Gr.) Good for curing burns.

ANTIQUARIAN, an-te-kwa're-an, *a.* (*antiquarius*, Lat.) Relating to antiquity; partial to antiquities;—*s.* an antiquary.—Seldom used in this sense.

ANTIQUARIANISM, an-te-kwa're-an-izm, *s.* The love of antiquities.

ANTIQUARY, an'te-kwa-re, *s.* One who devotes his mind to the study of antiquities;—*a.* old.—Obsolete in this sense.

Here's Nestor,
Instructed in the *antiquary* times,
He must—he is—he cannot but be wise.—*Shaks.*

ANTIQUATE, an'te-kwate, *v. a.* (*antiquo*, Lat.) To put out of use; to make obsolete.

ANTIQUATED, an'te-kway-ted, *a. part.* Old; obsolete; old-fashioned. In Conchology, longitudinally furrowed, but intercepted by transverse furrows, as if the shell had acquired new growth at each furrow.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, an'te-kway-ted-nes, *s.* The state of being obsolete, old-fashioned, or worn out.

ANTIQUATENESS, an'te-kwate-nes, *s.* The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUATION, an-te-kwa'shun, *s.* The state of being antiquated.

Reason is a law,
High and divine, engrav'd in every breast,
Which must no change, nor *antiquation* know.—
Beaumont's Psyche.

ANTIQUE, an-teek', *a.* (*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.) Ancient; old; not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion; odd; wild; antic.

What fashion'd hats or ruffs, next year,
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear.—*Donne.*

—*s.* an antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

ANTIQUENESS, an-teek'nes, *s.* The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

ANTIQUITY, an-tik'kwe-te, *s.* (*antiquitas*, Lat.) Old times; time past long ago; the people of old times; the ancients; the remains of old times; ancientness; old age, in a ludicrous sense, as—

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part of you blasted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourself young?—*Shaks.*

ANTIREVOLUTIONARY, an-te-rev-o-lu'shun-a-re, *a.* Adverse to revolutions in governments; loyal.

ANTIREVOLUTIONIST, an-te-rev-o-lu'shun-ist, *s.* One who opposes change or revolution in governments; a loyalist.

ANTIRHEUMATIC, an-te-ru-mat'ik, *a.* Efficacious in cases of rheumatism.

ANTIRRHINUM, an-ter-rin'um, *s.* (*anti*, and *rhin*, the nose, from its snout-like flowers, Gr.) Snap-dragon, a genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ. A. majus, and H. orontium, are British species.

ANTIS, an'tis, *s.* In Architecture, a portico is said to be *in antis*, when pillars are placed in a line in front, with the antæ or projecting ends of the side walls of the building.

ANTISABBATARIAN, an-te-sab-ba-ta're-an, *s.* One who holds that every day, as far as piety is concerned, should be alike; and that, with the abolition of the Jewish Sabbath, the observance of days as devoted entirely to the purposes of religion was at an end. They found their argument on Paul's warning the Galatians against the observance of *Sabbath-days*, and there being no especial injunction in the New Testament for the religious observance of the first day of the week, beyond the example of the disciples meeting on that day to observe the Eucharist or Lord's Supper, in commemoration of the death and resurrection of Christ, a ceremony which the early christians are said, by Pliny, to have observed before *daybreak*.

ANTISACERDOTAL, an-te-sas-er-do'tal, *s.* (*anti*, against, Gr. and *sacerdos*, a priest, Lat.) Hostile to priests.

ANTISCII, an-tiz'se-i, *s.* (*anti*, and *skia*, a shadow, Gr.) The people who live on different sides of the equator, and whose shadows at noon project different ways.

ANTISCORBUTIC, an-te-skawr-bu'tik, } *a.* (*anti*,
ANTISCORBUTICAL, an-te-skawr-bu'te-kal } Gr. and *scorbutus*, the scurvy, Lat.) Efficacious in curing the scurvy;—*s.* a medicine which is good against scorbutic diseases.

ANTISCORBUTICS, an-te-skawr-bu'tiks, *s.* Remedies for the scurvy.

ANTISCRIPTURAL, an-te-skrip'tu-ral, *a.* Not in accordance with the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

ANTISCRIPTURISM, an-te-skrip'tu-rizm, *s.* (*anti*, and *skripto*, I write, Gr.) Opposition to the Holy Scriptures.

ANTISCRIPTURIST, an-te-skrip'tu-rist, *s.* One who denies the divine origin of the Old and New Testaments; one who opposes the doctrine of divine revelation.

ANTISEPTIC, an-te-sep'tik, *a.* (*anti*, and *sepo*, I putrify, Gr.) Counteracting putrifaction;—*s.* a remedy against putrifaction; an antiseptic medicine. Antiseptic medicines—cinchona, cusparia, anthemis, wine, alkohol, camphor, and asafœtida.

ANTISOCIAL, an-te-so'shal, *s.* Misanthropic; averse to society; not social.

ANTISPASIS, an-tis'pa-sis, *s.* (*anti*, and *spao*, I draw, Gr.) A revulsion of the humours into other parts.

ANTISPASMODIC, an-te-spas-mod'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *spasmos*, a spasm, Gr.) Having the power of relieving cramp or spasm of the muscles;—*s.* a medicine that has the quality of relieving spasmodic pains.

ANTISPASMODICS, an-te-spas-mod'iks, *s.* Medicines to relieve spasms.

ANTISPASTICS, an-tis-pas'tiks, *s.* (*anti*, and *spasikos*, spasmodic, Gr.) Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPASTUS, an-tis-pas'tus, (*antispastos*, Gr.) A metrical foot, consisting of four syllables, the first and last, short; and the second and third, long.

ANTISPLENETIC, an-te-sple-net'ik, *a.* Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTES, an-tis'tes, *a.* (Latin.) The chief priest or prelate.

Unless they had as many *antistes* as elders.—*Milton.*

ANTISTOICHON, an-te-sto'e-kon, *s.* (*anti*, and *stocheion*, a rudiment, Gr.) A figure in Grammar when one letter is put for another, as, *promuscis* for *probosis*.

ANTISTROPHE, an-tis'tro-fe, (*antistrophe* from *anti*, and *strophe*, turning, Gr.) In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so termed because the dance turns about.

ANTISTROPHON, an-tis'tro-fon, *s.* (*antistrophe*, Lat.) A figure which repeats a word frequently.

ANTISTRUMATIC, an-te-stru-mat'ik, *s.* (*anti*, and *struma*, a scrofulous swelling.) Applied to a medicine used in scrofula.—Not used.

I prescribed him a distilled milk with *antistrumatics*, and purged him.—*Wiseman.*

ANTISUPERNATURALISTS, an-te-su-per-nat'u-ralists, *s.* (*anti*, opposite, Gr. *super*, beyond, and *natura*, nature, Lat.) A term lately applied to those who, while they admit the authority of revelation, deny that there is anything supernatural in the character or works of Christ.

ANTISYPHILITIC, an-te-sif-e-lit'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *syphilis*, the venereal disease, a word of uncertain origin. It is said to be from one Syphilis, a shepherd of king Alcithous, who was so proud of the beauty and number of his flocks, as to insult the sun, for which impiety the disease was sent to afflict himself and mankind thereafter. Dr. Mason Good attributes its invention to Fracastorio, from the Greek, *syn*, and *phileo*, implying mutual love, the title under which he designated his celebrated and elegant poem, on this most inelegant of all subjects: others say, from *syphlos*, filthy.) Antivenereal; applied to medicines used in the cure of syphilis.

ANTITASIS, an-tit'a-sis, *s.* (*anti*, and *tasis*, extension, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term used to express the position of one organ opposite to another, or to the reduction of dislocations and fractures.

ANTITHENAR, an-ti*th*'e-nar, *s.* (*anti*, and *thenar*, the palm of the hand, or sole of the foot, Gr.) The name of two muscles, that of the thumb, named likewise *abductor ad indicem*, and that of the abductor of the great toe.

ANTITHESIS, an-ti*th*'e-sis, *s.* (*antithesis*, placing in opposition, Gr.) Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast, as in these lines:—

Though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.—
Denham.

ANTITHETICAL, an-te-*thet*'e-kal, *a.* Placed in contrast.

ANTITRAGICUS, an-te-traj'e-kus, *s.* A muscle of the external ear.

ANTITRAGUS, an-tit'ra-gus, *s.* (*anti*, and *tragos*, the tragus, Gr.) The eminence of the outer ear, opposite the tragus.

ANTITRINITARIAN, an-te-trin-e-ta're-an, *s.* One who does not believe that the Godhead is composed of three persons, equal in power and glory. An opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity; a Unitarian.

ANTITRINITARIANISM, an-te-trin-e-ta're-an-izm, *s.* The denial of the doctrine of the Trinity; Unitarianism.

ANTITROPOUS, an-tit'ro-pus, *s.* (*anti*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) Applied by Richard to an embryo which lies in a direction contrary to that of the seed—*i. e.*, having the cotyledonous extremity corresponding with the hilum.

ANTITYPE, an'te-tipe, *s.* (*antitypos*, Gr.) That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that which is the type of the representation. The term is a theological one. Melchisedec is said to have been a type or representation of Christ. Christ himself is the thing represented, or the antitype.

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself.—*Taylor.*

ANTITYPICAL, an-te-tip'e-kal, *a.* That which relates to the antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL, an-te-ve-ne're-al, *a.* Applied to medicines used in the curing of the venereal disease.

ANTIZYMIC, an-te-zim'ik, *a.* (*anti*, and *zymóo*, I ferment, Gr.) That which has a tendency to prevent fermentation.

ANTLER, ant'lur, *s.* (*andouiller*, Fr.) Properly, the first branches of a stag's horns, but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

ANTLERED, ant'lurd, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

A fowl with spangled plumes, a brinded steer,
Sometimes a crested mare or *antler'd* deer.—
Vernon's Ovid's Met.

ANTLIA, ant'le-a, *s.* (*antlion*, a sucker or pump, Gr.) A name applied by Kirby to the sucker or trunk of a lepidopterous insect.

ANTLIOBRACHIOPHORA, ant'le-o-bra-ke-of'or-a, *s.* (*antlion*, a pump, *brachion*, an arm, and *phero*, I bear, Gr.) A name given by Gray to those cephalopods which, like the cuttle-fishes, have their arms furnished with suckers.

ANTOECI, an-to'e-si, or an-te'si, *s. pl.* (no singular *anti*, and *oikeo*, I inhabit, Gr.) In Geography, those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from, but on opposite sides of, the equator. Hence they have the same longitude and latitude, but dwell in different hemispheres.

ANTONOMASIA, an-to-no-ma'zhe-a, *s.* (*anti*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) A form of speech, in which the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade, is put for a proper name; or in which a proper name is put in place of an appellative. Thus, we say her Majesty, a nobleman, the Englishman, the grocer, a Cato, a Solomon.

ANTONOMASTICALLY, an-to-no-mas'te-kal-le, *ad.* By the figure antonomasia.

ANTRE, an'tur, *s.* (*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.) A cavern, a cave, a den.—Obsolete.

My travels' history,
Wherein of *antres* vast and deserts idle,—
It was my hint to speak.

ANTRITIS, an-tri'tis, *s.* (*antrum*, a cave, Lat.) An inflammation in any cavity of the body.

ANTRUM, an'trum, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the beginning of the pylorus, or lower mouth of the stomach; the maxillary sinus occurring above the molar teeth of the upper jaw.

ANUBIS, an-u'bis, *s.* An Egyptian Deity, represented by a human figure with the head of a dog or fox. He is considered as the conductor of departed spirits, and is represented in some of the Egyptian pictures as standing at the side of a bier, on which a mummy is lying. He was the son of Osiris and Nephthys, the wife of Typhon, and sister of Osiris.

ANUS, an'us, *s.* (Latin.) The lower orifice of the intestines; the fundament or termination of the rectus.

ANVIL, an'vil, *s.* (*œnfille*, *anfilt*, Sax.) The iron

block on which the smith lays his metal to be hammered; anything on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly.—*Shaks.*

To be upon the anvil; to be in a state of preparation.

ANVILED, an'viled, *part. a.* Fashioned on the anvil.

ANXIETY, ank-zi'e-te, *s.* (*anxietas*, Lat.) Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude. In Medical language, painful restlessness and lowness of spirits, accompanied by a sense of weight in the precordial region.

ANXIOUS, ank'shus, *a.* (*anxius*, Lat.) Disturbed about some uncertain future event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain; careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

ANXIOUSLY, ank'shus-le, *ad.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

ANXIOUSNESS, ank'shus-nes, *s.* Anxiety; the quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

ANY, en'ne, *a.* (*ains*, *ainohun*, Goth. *anig*, *enig*, Sax.) Every; whoever he be; whatever it be.

ANYWHITHER, en'ne-whith-ur, *ad.* Anywhere; wheresoever.—Not used.

ANYWISE, en'ne-wize, *ad.* In any manner.

AONIAN, a-o'ne-an, *s.* (*Aonia*, the ancient name of Beotia in Greece.) Pertaining to Aonia; applied, in Poetry, to Parnassus, the Aonian Mount, the favourite residence of the Muses, who were likewise termed Aonides.

AORIST, a'o-rist, *s.* (*aoristia*, vagueness, Gr.) The indefinite; a term in Greek Grammar.

First and second *aorists*, in the potential and subjunctive moods, (which are futures too,) are often, in sacred and common writers, equivalent to the future of the indicative.—*Blackwell.*

AORISTIC, a-o-ris'tik, *a.* Indefinite.

AORTA, a-awr'ta, *s.* (*aorte*, from *airo*, I raise or suspend, Gr. because it is suspended from the heart.) The main trunk of the arterial system; it rises behind the pulmonary artery, from the upper and back part of the left ventricle of the heart, opposite the third dorsal vertebra. The *ascending aorta*, is that portion of the great artery which goes from the bend or arch between the ascending and descending portions; the *descending aorta* is that portion of the great artery which extends from the termination of the arch to its bifurcation with the iliac arteries; the *thoracic aorta* is that portion of the *aorta* situated between the heart and the diaphragm.

AORTIC, a-awr'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta.

AORTITIS, a-awr-ti'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the aorta.

AOTUS, a-o'tus, *s.* (*a*, without, and *ota*, ears, Gr.) A genus of Australian leguminous plants, so named from the want of appendages to the calyx.

AOUTA, a-oo'ta, *s.* An Otaheitean tree, from the bark of which the natives make their cloth.

APACE, a-pase', *ad.* (from *a*, and *pace*, that is with a great pace.) Quickly; speedily; hastily.

APAGMA, a-pag'ma, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *agnymi*, I break, Gr.) The fracture of a bone, or a thrusting out of it at its proper place, causing a wide separation of the parts.

APAGOGICAL, a-pa-goj'e-kal, *a.* Proving a thing by shewing that the contrary is absurd.

APAGNOUS, a-pag'nus, *a.* (*apax*, once, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a plant which flowers only once, and dies immediately afterwards.

APAGOGY, ap-a-goj'e, *s.* (*apagoge* from *apo*, from, and *ago*, I bring or draw, Gr.) In Logic, a kind of argument wherein the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently contained in the lesser extreme as not to require proof. In Mathematics, it signifies the progress from one proposition to another, when the first having been demonstrated is employed in proving others.

APALACHIAN, a-pa-la'ke-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians, or to the mountains near their territory.

APALUS, a'pa-lus, *s.* (*apalos*, soft, Gr.) A genus of insects: Order, Coleoptera.

APANAGE or APPANAGE, ap'pan-age, *s.* (French.) The provision in lands or feudal superiorities, formerly assigned by the kings of France for the maintenance of their younger sons.

APANTHROPY, a-pan'*thro*-pe, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *anthropos*, a man, Gr.) The love of solitude; aversion to society.

APARGIA, a-pär'je-a, *s.* (Greek name of a plant now unknown.) A genus of composite plants allied to, and having the appearance of, Dandelion and Hawkweed: Sub-order, Cichoraceæ.

APARITHMESIS, a-păr-ith-me'sis, *s.* (*aparithmesis*, a reckoning or summary, Gr.) In Rhetoric, the answer given to the proposition; enumeration.

APART, a-pärt', *ad.* (French.) Separately from the rest in place; in a state of distinction; distinctly; at a distance retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, a-pärt'ment, *s.* (*partimentum*, Lat.) A space enclosed by walls and a ceiling; a room.

APARTISMENUS, a-pär-tis-me'nus, *s.* (*apartismos*, perfect, Gr.) In ancient Poetry, a name given to a verse having an entire sense and sentence within itself.

APATELIA, a-pa-tel'e-a, *s.* (*apatelos*, false, Gr.) A genus of plants, differing from Saurauja only in the disposition of the stamens: Order, Ternstrœmiaceæ.

APATHETIC, ap-a-*thet*'ik, *a.* (*a*, without, and *pathos*, feeling, Gr.) Without feeling.

APATHIST, ap'a-*th*ist, *s.* A man without feeling.

APATHISTICAL, ap-a-*this*'te-kal, *a.* Indifferent; without feeling.

APATHY, ap'a-*th*e, *s.* Want of feeling; exemption from passion. In Medical language, a morbid suspension of the natural passions and feelings.

APATITE, ap'a-tite, *s.* (*apataø*, I deceive, Gr. in allusion to its being readily mistaken for other minerals.) A variety of the phosphate of lime, crystalized in six-sided prisms, terminated by one or more planes; sp. gr. 3·25 to 3·5. It consists, according to Rose, of phosphoric and fluoric acid, 44·32; lime, 55·66; muriatic acid, 0·02.

APAUME, a-pome', *s.* (*a*, and *paume*, the palm of the hand, Fr.) In Heraldry, a hand, showing the palm, and having the thumb and fingers extended.

APE, ape, *s.* (*ape*, Iceland, *apa*, Sax. *eppa*, Welsh.) In Zoology, *Pithicus*, a genus of quadrumanous Mammalia, the highest organized of the inferior animals, of which it forms the connecting link with man. It comprehends those monkeys which have no tails, viz.:—the gibbons, chimpanzees,

and ourang-outangs. The word ape is used for an imitator generally in a bad sense; the word was also used formerly for a fool;—*v. a.* to imitate like an ape.

> Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his sire!
> Ambitiously sententious!—*Addison.*

Ape-bearer, ape'-bare'ur, *s.* One who carries an ape, as fools used to do.

> I know this man well; he hath been since an *ape-bearer;* then a process-server, a bailiff, &c.—*Shaks.*

Ape-carrier, ape'-kar're-ur, *s.* Same as ape-bearer.

> Jugglers and gipsies, all the sorts of canters,
> And colonies of beggars, tumblers, *ape-carriers.*
> —*Ben Jonson.*

Apeak, a-peek', *ad.* (probably from *à pique*, Fr.) In a posture to pierce; formed with a point. *Anchor-a-peak*, a term used to express the situation of a ship when it is immediately over the anchor.

Apeiba, ap-e-i'ba, *s.* (a name given to *Apeiba tibourbou* by the natives of Brazil.) A genus of exotic plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with large golden-yellow or greenish coloured flowers: Order, Tiliaceæ.

Apellites, a-pel'li-tes, } *s.* (from their leader
Apelleans, a-pel'le-ans, } Apelles.) A sect which originated in the second century. They maintained that the body of Christ was not real flesh and blood, but only apparent and shadowy, and was cast off and dissolved into air on his ascension into heaven.

Apellous, a-pel'lus, *a.* (*a*, without, Gr. and *pellis*, skin, Lat.) Destitute of skin.

Apennine, ap'en-nine, *a.* Pertaining to the Apennines, an extensive range of mountains in Italy.

Apepsy, ap'ep-se, *s.* (*apepsia*, from *a*, priv. and *pepto*, I digest, Gr.) Indigestion.—See Dyspepsia.

Aper, a'pur, *s.* (from *ape.*) One who apes or imitates in a ridiculous manner; a mimic; the Latin name for a wild boar.

Aperient, a-pe're-ent, *a.* (*aperio*, I open, Lat.) Having the quality of opening; applied to a medicine which is gently purgative.

Aperitive, a-per'e-tiv, *a.* Having a purgative or opening quality.

Apert, a-pert', *a.* (*apertus*, Lat.) Open; without disguise; evident.

Apertion, a-per'shun, *s.* An opening; a passage through anything; a gap.

Apertly, a-pert'le, *ad.* Openly; without covert.

Apertness, a-pert'nes, *s.* Openness.

Apertor, a-pert'ur, *s.* A muscle that raises the upper eyelid.

Aperture, a'per-ture, *s.* An opening; a gap; the act of opening.

Apetalæ, a-pet'a-le, *s.* (*a.* without, and *petalon*, a flower-leaf, Gr.) A name given by Jussieu to his third grand division of the Dicotyledones, comprehending those whose flowers are without petals or flower-leaves.

Apetalous, a-pet'a-lus, *a.* Without petals or flower-leaves.

Apetalousness, a-pet'a-lus-nes, *s.* The state of being without flower-leaves.

Apex, a'peks, *s.*, **Apicis**, *pl.* (Latin.) The tip or point of anything.

Aphæresis, a-fer'e-sis, *s.* (*aphairesis*, Gr.) A figure, in Grammar, which takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

Aphanamixis, a-fan-na-miks'sis, *s.* (*a*, without, *phanai*, I appear, and *mixis*, mixed, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of the Great-leaved Aphanamixis, a Javanese tree: Order, Meliaceæ.

Aphananthe, a-fan-an'*the*, *s.* (*aphanes*, obscure, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaranthaceæ.

Aphaniptera, a-fa-nip'ter-a, *s.* (*aphanes*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An order of insects, which have the elytra rudimental in the perfect state. The common house fly is the type of this order. The female deposits twelve eggs, from which small maggots are produced, that, after twelve days, spin themselves into small cocoons, from which the flies emerge in a full grown state.

Aphanite, af'a-nite, *s.* (*aphanes*, Gr.) A compact variety of the mineral hornblende.

Aphanochilus, af-a-no-ki'lus, *s.* (*aphanes*, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Labiatæ.

Aphasia, a-fa'zhe-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *phemi*, I say, Gr.) A term which was used by the sceptic philosophers of Greece, expressive of the propriety of silence being observed by a party engaged in reasoning, when doubt existed in his mind as to what he was called on to determine.

Aphelandria, a-fe-lan'dre-a, *s.* (*apheles*, simple, and *aner*, a man or stamen.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

Aphelion, a-fe'le-un, *s.* **Aphelia**, *pl.* (*apo*, from and *helios*, the sun, Gr.) That point of the orbit of a plant or comet which is farthest from the sun.

Aphellan, af-fel'lan, *s.* In Astronomy, the name given to a bright star in the constellation Gemini.

Aphelxia, a-felk'zhe-a, *s.* (*aphelko*, I abstract, Gr.) Reverie; absence of mind.

Apherese.—See Phosphate of copper.

Apheta, af'e-ta, *s.* Name of the planet which is the giver of life in a nativity.

Aphetical, af-et'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the apheta.

Aphides, af'e-dis, } *s.* (*aphis*, a puceron, or vine-
Aphidii, a-fid'de-i, } fretter, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to a family of hymenopterous insects, which are furnished with two elytra and two wings. They are small; the body soft; elytra and wings nearly similar, the former being rather larger and thicker; antennæ with ten or eleven joints, the last of which is terminated by two setæ. They are generally known by the name of wood-lice.

Aphidiphagi, af-e-dif'a-je, *s.* (*aphis*, and *phago*, I devour, Gr.) A family of coleopterous insects which live on the Aphides. This family consists chiefly of insects with hemispherical bodies, and antennæ terminating in a compressed sub-conical club.

Aphilanthropy, a-fe-lan'*th*ro-pe, *s.* (*a*, without, and *philanthropia*, love of mankind, Gr.) Want of love to mankind.

Aphis, af'is, *s.* The wood-louse.—See Aphides.

Aphlogistic, a-flo-gis'tik, *a.* (*aphlogistos*, Gr.) Uninflammable; without fire or flame. Applied to a lamp, invented by Sir Humphry Davy, used in mines containing inflammable air.

Aphony, af'o-ne, *s.* (*a*, without, and *phone*, voice, Gr.) The loss of speech; dumbness.

Aphorism, af'o-rizm, *s.* (*aphorismos*, Gr.) A maxim; a precept contracted into a short sentence; an unconnected position.

APHORISMER, af'o-riz-mur, } *s.* One who writes
APHORIST, af'o-rist, } or relates aphorisms.
APHORISTIC, af-o-ris'tik, } *a.* Having the
APHORISTICAL, af-o-ris'te-kal, } form of an aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY, af-o-ris'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the form of an aphorism.

APHORRAIS, af''for-raze, *s.* Pelican-foot shell, a genus of Mollusca, belonging to the family Strombidæ or Wing-shells; spire of the shell longer than the aperture; outer lip with finger-like processes; base produced and compressed with a grooved channel in the middle, but without a distinct lobe.

APHRITE, af''rite, *s.* (*aphros*, foam, Gr.) Earth-foam, a species of carbonate of lime, of a white, silvery, frothy-like appearance.

APHRIZITE, af''re-zite, *s.* (*aphros*, foam, Gr.) A variety of black Tourmaline.

APHRODISIAC, af-fro-dizh'e-ak, } *a.* Relating to
APHRODISIACAL, af-fro-de-zi'a-kal, } the venereal disease.

APHRODITA, af-fro-di'ta, *s.* The Sea Mouse.—See Aphroditidæ.

APHRODITE, af'fro-dite, *s.* (Greek.) One of the names of Venus; a follower of Venus.

> A medal, where grim Mars, turned right,
> Proves a smiling *Aphrodite*.

APHRODITIDÆ, af-fro-de-ti'de, *s.* (*aphrodite*, Venus, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) A family of dorsibranchiate Annilides, adorned with splendid silken hairs and bristles, and furnished with two longitudinal ranges of membranous scales, which cover the back.

APHTHA, af''tha, *s.* (*aphthai*, from *apto*, I inflame, Gr.) The Thrush, a disease in which small white ulcers appear upon the tongue, gums, and inside of the lips and palate, having the appearance of particles of curdled milk.

APHTHARTODOCITES, af-*thär*-to-dos'e-tes, *s.* (*aphthartos*, incorruptible, and *dokeo*, I am of opinion, Gr.) A small sect, which appeared in the sixth century, teaching that the body of Jesus Christ was incorruptible, and that he had never suffered death.

APHTHONG, af''*th*ong, *s.* (*a*, without, and *phthongos*, a sound, Gr.) A letter which is not sounded in the pronunciation of a word; a mute.

APHTHOUS, af''*th*us, *a.* In Medicine, partaking of the nature of aphthæ; ulcerated in the throat or mouth. In Botany, having the appearance of being covered with little ulcers.

APHYLLÆ, a-fil'le, *s.* (*a*, without, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) The second class of the second grand division of plants, the Cellulares, comprehending all those which have no leaves—viz., the Algæ, Lichens, and Fungi.

APHYLLOUS, af'fil-lus, *a.* Having no leaves; pertaining to the class Aphyllæ.

APIARIÆ, ay-pe-a're-e, *s.* (*apis*, a bee, Lat.) A section of the Anthophila, bees which live either solitary or in communities. It contains the genera Xylocopha, Bombus, and Apis.

APIARY, a'pe-a-re, *s.* A place where bees are kept.

APICRA, ap'pe-kra, *s.* (*apikros*, not bitter, Gr.) A genus of Cape plants, which resemble the Aloe, but want its bitterness: Order, Hemerocallideæ.

APICULATED, a-pik'u-lay-ted, *a. part.* (*apex*, a point, Lat.) Terminated by a short point.

APIDÆ, a'pe-de, *s.* (*apis*, a bee, Lat.) A name given to a section of bees, which are distinguished by having the terminal parts of the inferior organs of the mouth formed into a proboscis. They form the Anthophila of Latreille.—Which see.

APIECE, a-pees', *ad.* (*a*, for each, and *piece*, or share.) To the part or share of each.

APIOCRINITE, a-pe-ok'kre-nite, *s.* (*apion*, a pear, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinoideans, the top of which is shaped like a pear.—See Crinoideæ.

APION, a'pe-un, *s.* (*apion*, Gr.) A genus of coleopterous insects, of a pear-like form, with protruding snout, and straight antennæ: Family, Curculionidæ.

APIOS, a'pe-os, *s.* (*apion*, Gr.) A genus of tuberous-rooted plants, so named from the pear-like shape of the tubers.

APIS, a'pis, *s.* (Latin.) In Entomology, the Bee, a genus of hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthophila: Section, Apiariæ—which see. In Mythology, the sacred bull of the Egyptians; one consecrated to the sun, and fed at Heliopolis, was called Mnevis; and another to the moon, fed at Memphis, was called Apis. Apis is considered to have been a symbol of the Nile, and of the Earth, and Fertility, as the cow also was, and is still so in the Hindoo mythology.

APISH, a'pish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; imitative; foppish; affected; silly; trifling; wanton; playful.

> Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
> Duck with French nods and *apish* courtesy,
> I must be held a rancorous enemy.—*Shaks.*

APISHLY, a'pish-le, *ad.* In an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

APISHNESS, a'pish-nes, *s.* Mimicry; foppery.

APISTES, a-pis'tes, *s.* (*apistos*, treacherous, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, remarkable for a strong suborbital spine, with which they are apt to inflict severe wounds when handled: Family, Scoropænidæ.

APITPAT, a-pit'pat, *ad.* (a word formed from the motion it indicates.) With quick palpitation.

> O, there he comes!—Welcome, my bully, my buck; egad, my heart has *apitpat* for you.—*Congreve.*

APIUM, a'pe-um, *s.* (etymology uncertain.) Celery, a genus of umbelliferous plants, much used as a salad, the leaf-stalks being prepared by blanching for that purpose.

APLANATIC, a-plan-at'ik, *a.* (*a*, without, and *plane*, deviation, Gr.) In Optics, applied to glasses which are contrived to correct the aberration of the rays of light.

APLOCEROS, a-plos'e-ros, *s.* (*aploos*, simple, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) The ovine or sheep antelopes. This genus consists of three species. They partake of the character of the goat and sheep. The horns are simple, slightly recumbent, conical and obscurely annulated, with the points smooth, and bent back. They are inhabitants of the mountains of America: Order, Rodentia.

APLODONTIA, a-plo-don'she-a, *s.* (*aploos*, simple, *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, allied to the Geomys or Sand-rats.

APLOME, ap'lo-me, *s.* (*aploos*, simple, Gr. in allusion to the ready transition of the cube into the dodecahedron.) A dodecahedral or twelve-sided variety of the garnet. It is usually of a deep brown colour; opaque, and harder than quartz.

APLOPHYLLUM, a-plo-fil'lum, *s.* (*aploos*, simple,

and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceæ.

APLUDO, a-plu'do, *s.* (*aplula*, chaff, Gr.) A genus of plants, with chaff-like involucres: Order, Graminæ.

APLUSTRE, APLUSTER, ap-lus'tur, *s.* (Latin.) The ensign or ornamental flag, carried by ancient ships.

APLYSIA, a-ple'she-a, *s.* (*aplysia*, from *a*, priv. *plyzo*, I wash, Gr.) A name given to the worst sort of Sponges, by the Romans; the Sea Hare, a genus of marine slugs, with short neck and four tentacula, the upper and larger pair are folded so as to resemble the ears of a hare. The name Aplysia is given to it on account of its exuding, when in danger from its enemies, a dark purple-coloured fluid, which tinges the water to a considerable extent.

APLYSIANIÆ, a-ple-she-a'ne-e, *s.* Sea Hares, a sub-family of the tribe Tectibranchia or sea slugs. The sea hares have the mouth dilated and undulated at its edges; the branchia, situated on the back, pectinated, and generally covered with an irregular convex horny, or calcareous plate; the tentacula are two or four in number, and are ear-shaped.

APOCALYPSE, a-pok'a-lips, *s.* (*apokalypto*, I reveal, Gr.) Revelation; the name of the last book of the New Testament, ascribed to St. John the Apostle; but much disputed as genuine in the early ages of the Church. It was finally confirmed to be so, with the other disputed books, called the *Antilegomena*, in the Roman Synod, presided over by Pope Gelasius, in the year 494.

APOCALYPTIC, APOCALYPTICAL, a-pok-a-lip'tik, a-pok-a-lip'te-kal, *a.* Concerning revelation, or the book particularly so called; containing revelation.

APOCALYPTICALLY, a-pok-a-lip'te-kal-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to reveal something secret or hidden in mystery.

APOCOPATE, a-pok'o-pate, *v. a.* (*apo*, from, and *kopto*, I cut, Gr.) To cut off the last syllable or letter from a word.

APOCOPE, a-pok'o-pe, *s.* (*apokope*, Gr.) A figure in Grammar, when the last letter or syllable is taken away, as *ingeni* for *ingenii*. In Anatomy, abscission, or the removal of a part by cutting it off.

APOCRISIA, APOCRISIS, a-po-kre'zhe-a, a-pok're-sis, *s.* (*apokrisis*, separation, Gr.) A discharge of superabundant humours from the body.

APOCRUSTIC, a-po-krus'tik, *a.* (*apokrouo*, I repel, Gr.) Repellant, applied to medicines which have an astringent power.

APOCRYPHA, a-pok're-fa, *s.* (*apokryphe*, from *apokrypto*, I conceal or hide, Gr.) Books not publicly communicated; books whose authors are unknown; the name is particularly given to certain books which were introduced into the Septuagint, and from thence transferred to the Vulgate, and many subsequent translations. When the Jews published their sacred books, they gave the appellations of canonical and divine only to such as they then made public; such as were still retained in their archives, were called *Apocryphal*, for no other reason, than they were unpublished, and concealed or hidden from all except the priesthood. Several of the books, termed Apocryphal, are considered as having been written by Christians of the second century—such as the third and fourth of Esdras—the book of Enoch—the book of Elias—the third, fourth, and fifth books of Maccabees, which have been received by the Greek Church—the Ascension of Isaiah—the Assumption of Moses, &c. Besides these books, a vast number of other Apocryphal writings were produced in the form of gospels, acts, epistles, and revelations, in the early ages of the Christian Church.

APOCRYPHAL, a-pok're-fal, *a.* Not canonical; of uncertain authority; contained in the Apocrypha.

APOCRYPHALLY, a-pok're-fal-le, *ad.* Uncertainly; not canonically.

APOCRYPHALNESS, a-pok're-fal-nes, *s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

APOCRYPHICAL, a-pok-ref'e-kal, *a.* Doubtful; not authentic.

APOCYNEÆ, a-pok-sin'e-e, *s.* (*Apokynum*, one of the genera.) An extensive natural order of exogenous plants, consisting chiefly of tropical trees and shrubs, with highly powerful medicinal qualities. Its botanical characters are calyx; permanent and five-cleft; corolla, monopetalous, five lobed, imbricated in æstivation, and deciduous; stamens five, epipetalous; anthers, two-celled; ovaria, solitary or twin; fruit, follicular, drupaceous, one or many seeded; seeds usually albumenous; embryo foliaceous, with an inconspicuous plumule; leaves opposite, sometimes verticillate, rarely scattered, quite entire; inflorescence subcorymbose; juice of the trees or shrubs, milky and acrid, stimulant and astringent.

APOCYNUM, a-pok'se-num, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *kyon*, *kynon*, a dog, Gr. because it was supposed to kill dogs.) Dog's-bane; a genus of plants, type of the natural order Apocyneæ. It consists of perennial erect herbs, with opposite membranous leaves, and companulate flowers, chiefly natives of North America, and the south of Europe.

APODAL, ap'o-dal, *a.* (*a*, without, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot, Gr.) Without feet or ventral fins.

APODA, ap'o-da, *s.* In Zoology, 1st, an order of the class Echinodermata; 2d, a section of Lizards; 3d, a family of Serpents; 4th, a family of Bactrachians; 5th, Linnæus' first order of Fishes; 6th, a sub-order of the Malacopterygii, all of which are characterized by the want of feet or of ventral fins.

APODE, ap'o-de, *s.* An animal which wants feet or ventral fins.

APODES, ap'o-des, *s.* The name given by Swainson to his fifth order of fishes. It consists of those fishes which have anguilliform bodies, are without ventral fins, and have the branchial aperture spiracled.

APODICTIC, APODICTICAL, ap-o-dik'tik, ap-o-dik'te-kal, *a.* (*apodeixis*, evident truth, demonstration, Gr.) Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

APODICTICALLY, ap-o-dik'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a self-evident demonstrative manner.

APODIOXIS, a-pod-e-ok'sis, *s.* (*apodioxis*, expulsion, Gr.) In Logic, the rejection of any thing not necessarily connected with the subject under consideration. In Rhetoric, the passing over a thing slightly, or rejecting it as absurd.

APODIXIS, ap-o-dik'sis, *s.* (*apodeixis*, Gr.) Demonstration.

APODOSIS, a-pod'o-sis, *s.* (Greek.) A figure in

rhetoric; the application or latter part of a simili tude.

APODYTERIUM, a-pod-e-te're-um, *s.* (*apodyterion*, undressing-room, Gr.) A stripping-room at the entrance of the ancient Roman baths; or in the Palæstra, in which people dressed and undressed themselves. 'The room before the entrance into the Convocation House at Oxford, is so called to this day. The chancellor, proctors, &c., robe and unrobe in it.'—*Todd.*

APOGEE, ap'o-ge, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *gea*, or *ge*, the earth, Gr.) The point of the orbit of a planet which is at the greatest distance from the earth. The apogee of the sun is that part of the earth's orbit which is at the greatest distance from the sun; consequently, the sun's apogee and the earth's aphelion are the same.

APOGON, ap'o-gon, *s.* (*a*, without, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes; they are small, and red coloured, with large eyes, and want the cirri or beard of the true Mullets —hence the name: Family, Percidæ.

APOGRAPH, ap'o-graf, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A copy of any writing.

APOLECTUS, a-po-lek'tus, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *lectos*, chosen, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with rhomboidal bodies, thick obtuse snouts, and large eyes, under which the ventral fins are almost immediately situated.

APOLLINARIANS, a-pol-le-na're-ans, } *s.* A name
APOLLONARISTS, a-pol-lo-na'rists, } given to a sect who, in the fourth century, adopted the opinions of Apollinarius the younger, bishop of Laodicea, a man remarkable for piety and talent; but who taught that Christ had not a *rational*, but only a *sensitive* soul, the place of the former being supplied by the Divine Nature.

APOLLO, a-pol'lo, *s.* (*Apollon*, Gr.) A deity, worshipped by the Greeks and Romans, under the various names of Pean, Nomius, Delius, Pythius, Lycius, Phœbus, &c. As Phœbus, the sun, he was worshipped as the fountain of light and heat. He was the presiding deity of archery, prophecy, and music, and president and protector of the Muses. He was figured in the prime of life and manly beauty, with long hair, his brows bound with the sacred bay, and bearing either the lyre or the bow in his hand. There were four different Apollos. The Grecian deity was reputed as the son of Jupiter and Latona, and considered by Herodotus as the same with the Egyptian Horus.

APOLLO BELVIDERE, a-pol'lo bel've-deer, *s.* A celebrated marble statue of Apollo, in the Belvidere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, found among the ruins of Antium, esteemed as one of the noblest delineations of the human figure.

APOLLONICON, a-pol-lon'e-kon, *s.* (*Apollo*, the god of music.) The name given to a stupendous organ, invented by Messrs. Flight & Robson, London.

APOLLYON, a-pol'le-on, *s.* (*Apollyon*, from *apollyo*, I shall destroy, Gr.) The Destroyer; the Hebrew Abaddon; Satan.

APOLOGETIC, a-pol-o-jet'ik, } *a.* (*apologetique*
APOLOGETICAL, a-pol-o-jet'e-kal, } Fr. from *apologia*, Gr.) That which is urged in vindication, in defence, or in excuse of any person or thing.

APOLOGETICALLY, a-pol-o-jet'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an apology.

APOLOGETICS, a-pol-o-jet'iks, *s.* A branch of Divinity connected with logic, metaphysics, and general history, in which the external and internal evidences of the Christian faith are set forth.

APOLOGIST, a-pol'lo-jist, *s.* (*apologiste*, Fr.) One who makes an apology; one who pleads in favour of any person or thing.

APOLOGIZE, a-pol'lo-jize, *v. n.* (*apologia*, Gr.) To make an apology.

APOLOGIZER, a-pol'o-ji-zur, *s.* A defender; an apologist.

> His *apologizers* labour to free him.—
> *Hammer's View of Antiquity.*

APOLOGUE, ap'o-log, *s.* (*apologos*, Gr.) A fable; a story contrived so as to convey some moral lesson.

APOLOGUER, ap'o-log-ur, *s.* One who writes fables; a story-teller.—An uncommon word.

> A mouse, said an *apologuer*, was brought up in a chest, and there fed with bread and cheese.—*Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.*

APOLOGY, a-pol'lo-je, *s.* (*apologia*, Gr. and Lat.) Defence; vindication; excuse.

NOTE.—*Apology* generally signifies excuse, not vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault alleged, than to prove that no fault has been committed. Bishop Watson, however, in his "*Apology* for the Bible," uses it in the sense of vindication, not of excuse.

APOLYSIS, a-pol'e-sis, *s.* (*apolyo*, I release, Gr.) Debility of the limbs or looseness of bandages.—*Erotian.* Expulsion of the fœtus or secundines; resolution or termination of a disease.—*Hippocrates; Galen.*

APOMECOMETRY, a-po-me-kom'me-tre, *s.* (*apo*, from, *mekos*, distance, and *metreo*, I measure, Gr.) The art of measuring from a distance.

APONEUROSIS, a-pon-nu-ro'sis, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *neuron*, a nerve, Gr.) In Anatomy, a tendinous or fibrous expansion, erroneously supposed by the ancients to be that of a nerve. When it takes place in the thigh, it is termed the *Fascia lata.*

APOPHASIS, a-pof'a-sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. Ex.—'Neither will I mention those things, which, if I would, you, notwithstanding, could neither confute nor speak against them.'

APOPHLEGMATIC, ap-o-fleg'ma-tik, *a.* (*apo*, and *phlegma*, phlegm, Gr.) Expectorant, applied by the ancients to medicines which have a tendency to cause expectoration or discharge of mucus.—Obsolete.

APOPHLEGMATISANT, a-po-fleg-mat'e-zant, *s.* Any medicine which produces a discharge of phlegm or mucus, as squills, &c.

APOPHLEGMATISM, a-po-fleg'ma-tizm, *s.* An apophlegmatic medicine.—Obsolete.

> And so it is in *apophlegmatisms* and gargarisms, that draw rheum down by the palate.—*Bacon.*

APOPHTHEGM, ap'o-*them*, *s.* A remarkable saying.—See Apothegm.

APOPHYAS, a-pof'e-as, *s.* (*apophyo*, I send forth, Gr.) An appendix or continuation of any part. The ramifications of the veins are termed *apophyades* by Hippocrates.

APOPHYGE or APOPHYGY, a-pof'e-je, *s.* (*apophege*, flight or escape, Gr.) In Architecture, that part of a column which is situated between the upper fillet, on the cylindrical part of a column, where it begins to rise out of the base. It is usually moulded into a hollow or curvetto, out of which

it seems to spring upwards. It is sometimes called the spring of the column. It is termed *congé* by the French, signifying leave or permission to go or rise up.

APOPHYLLITE, a-pof'fil-lite, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Ichthyophthalmite, fish-eye stone; a mineral, which occurs in square prisms, the solid angles of which are replaced by triangular planes, which, by a deeper replacement, assume the form of rhombic planes. The structure is lamellar, cross-fractured, fine-grained, uneven: colour, white or greyish, sometimes with a reddish tinge; external lustre, splendent; internal, glistening and pearly; transparent, translucent, or opaque. It exfoliates before the blowpipe—hence the name Apophyllite. The name Ichthyopthalmite or fish-eye stone, is given to it from its pearly-like lustre. A specimen from Iceland, analyzed by Turner, consisted of potash, 4·18; silica, 50·76; lime, 22·39; water, 17·36; fluoric acid, a trace. Localities—Greenland, Iceland, Feroe Islands, Isle of Sky.

APOPHYSIS, a-pof'e-sis, *s.* (*apophysis*, from *apophyo*, I produce or send forth, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term, signifying a process, protuberance, or projection of a bone or other part. In Botany, a fleshy tubercle, situated under the basis of the pericarp of certain mosses.

APOPLECTIC, ap-o-plek'tik, } *a.* (*apoplectique*,
APOPLECTICAL, ap-o-plek'te-kal, } Fr.) Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXED, ap'o-plekst, *a.* Paralyzed.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else you could not have motion; but sure that sense
Is *apoplexed*.—*Shaks.*

APOPLEXY, ap'o-plek-se, *s.* (*apoplexia*, from *apoplesso*, I strike or astound, Gr.) A sudden deprivation of sensation and voluntary motion, during which, the patient lies in a sleep-like state, the action of the heart and lungs continuing. Apoplexy is considered, by M. Serres, to result from irritation of the membrane of the brain; and palsy, or that state in which the stupor is less, from a morbid change in its *substance*. Bleeding is the general cure resorted to, the object of which is to diminish the quantity and momentum of the circulating fluid, to enable the ruptured vessels to contract with greater facility, and afford time for absorption of whatever may have been effused. The word apoplex, is sometimes used for apoplexy.

How does his *apoplex*?
Is that strong on him still.—*Ben. Jonson.*
This *apoplex* will, certain, be his end.—*Shaks.*

APOPNIXIS, a-pop-nik'sis, *s.* (*apopnigo*, I suffocate, Gr.) Suffocation.

APOREMA, a-po-re'ma, *s.* (*aporema*, perplexity, doubt, Gr.) In Mathematics, a problem.

APORIA, a-po're-a, *s.* (*aporia*, perplexity, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure by which the speaker shows that he is in doubt where to begin or what to say. Ex.—'Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot tell.'—*Cicero.*

APOROBRANCHIANS, a-po-ro-brank'e-uns, }
APOROBRANCHIATA, a-po-ro-brank-ki'a-ta, } *s.* (*aporea*, want, and *bragchia*, Gr. *branchia*, gills, Lat.) A name given by Latreille to an order of the Arachnides or spiders, which have no stigmata or respiratory organs upon the surface of the body; and by Blainville to an order of his class Paracephalophora, in which he ranks those molluscs in which the organs of respiration are scarcely observable.

APOROCEPHALA, a-po-ro-sef'a-la, *s.* (*aporia*, doubt, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to an order of his class Subannelidaires, comprehending those which have the head indistinct, and never separate from the body.

APORRHŒA, ap-por-re'a, *s.* (*apporrhoie*, Gr.) Effluvium; emanation.—Not used.

APOSIOPESIS, a-pos-e-o-pe'sis, *s.* (*apo*, after, and *siopao*, I am silent, Gr.) A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off before the subject is concluded.

APOSIPEDEN, a-po-sep'e-din, *s.* (*apo*, from, and *sepedon*, putrefaction, Gr.) A substance obtained, occasionally, from putrid cheese, in a crystaline form, named by Braconnot, *l'oxide caséeux*, the oxide of caseine.

APOSTACY, a-pos'ta-se, *s.* (*apostasis*, desertion, Gr.) Departure from the principles which a man has once professed, generally applied in cases of religious defection. The canon law defines *apostacy* to be a WILFUL departure from that state of faith which any person has professed himself to hold in the Christian church.

NOTE.—In these times, it has become a matter of faith with certain sects and philosophers, that the will is *passive* in the formation of opinion, and takes its impressions from evidence adduced, or from concurrent testimony; and, as no individual is the author of the circumstances that surround him, and influence opinion, culpability is not attachable to particular modes of faith; and that, therefore, in religious matters, universal charity among mankind should prevail.

APOSTATE, a-pos'tate, *s.* One who abandons the religion he formerly professed;—*a.* false, traitorous;—*v. n.* to desert one's religious profession: to apostatize.

Perhaps some of these *apostating* stars have thought themselves true.—*Hall.*

APOSTATICAL, a-pos-tat'e-kal, *a.* After the manner of an apostate.

To wear turbans is an *apostatical* conformity.
—*Sandys.*

APOSTATIZE, a-pos'ta-tize, *v. n.* To forsake one's religious profession.

APOSTEMATE, a-pos'te-mate, *v. n.* To become an aposteme; to swell and become filled with purulent matter.

APOSTEMATION, a-pos-te-ma'shun, *s.* The forming into an aposteme.

APOSTEME, a-pos'teme, }
APOSTUME, a-pos'tume, } *s.* (*apostema*, Gr. and Lat.) An abscess; a
APOSTHUME, a-pos'tume, } collection of purulent matter in any part of the body.

A POSTERIORI, a pos-te-re-o're, *a.* (Latin.) A mode of reasoning, in which we deduce the cause from the effect.

APOSTLE, a-pos'sl, *s.* (*apostolos*, from *apostello*, I send forth, Gr.) A term, it is said, given by the ancient Jews, to persons sent to different parts, to collect the half-shekel which every Jew paid annually for the temple service; but Œcumenius states, that it was, in his time, a custom among the Jews, to call those *apostles*, who carried circular letters, addressed to their brethren, by their rulers and elders—but these duties might be conjoined. The term is generally applied, in the New Testament,

to those persons whom Jesus Christ had selected and sent abroad to preach the gospel and organize the Church. The apostles are usually represented on ancient paintings, with the following symbols or attributes:—St. Peter, with the keys; St. Paul, with a sword; St. Andrew, with a cross or saltier; St. James, minor, with a fuller's pole; St. John, with a cup, and winged serpent flying from it; St. Bartholomew, with a knife; St. Philip, with a long staff, the upper end of which is formed into a cross; St. Thomas, with a lance; St. Matthew, with a hatchet; St. Matthias, with a battle-axe; and St. James, major, with a pilgrim's staff.

APOSTLESHIP, a-pos'sl-ship, *s.* The office of an apostle.

APOSTOLATE, a-pos'to-late, *s.* (*apostolatus*, Lat.) Apostleship; mission.

APOSTOLIC, a-pos-tol'ik, } *a.* Delivered or
APOSTOLICAL, a-pos-tol'e-kal, } taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

APOSTOLICALLY, a-pos-tol'e-kal-le, *ad.* With the authority, or in the manner of an apostle.

APOSTOLICALNESS, a-pos-tol'e-kal-nes, *s.* Apostolical authority or function.

APOSTOLICS, a-pos-tol'iks, *s.* A name which has been given to different sects who have professed to imitate the simplicity and zeal of the Apostles. One of these was in existence in the second century. They renounced all worldly professions, and had all things in common. Another sprung up towards the close of the twelfth century. In addition to their profession of following the simple manners of the apostles, they discountenanced matrimony, but each was allowed 'a spiritual sister' as a companion. They wore white garments and long beards, objected to oaths, and denied the lawfulness of accumulating private property. Their leader, Gerhard Sagarelli, was burned by the *Holy* Inquisition at Parma, in 1300; and his successor, Dulcinus, after holding out two years against the army of the church, was taken and tortured to death with his spiritual sister in 1307.

APOSTROPHE, ap-pos'tro-fe, *s.* (*apostrophe*, from *apo*, from, and *strepho*, I turn, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a turning from the person or persons present to address the absent or the dead. In Grammar, a superior comma (') showing that a word is contracted, as, *call'd* for *called*, *tho'* for *though*.

APOSTROPHIC, ap-pos'tro-fik, *a.* Denoting an apostrophe; belonging to an apostrophe.

APOSTROPHIZE, ap-pos'tro-fize, *v. a.* To address by an apostrophe; to make an apostrophe.

APOSTUME.—See Aposteme.

APOTELISM, a-pot'e-lizm, *s.* (*apoteleo*, I bring to pass, or accomplish, Gr.) In Astrology, the calculation of a nativity.

APOTHECA, a-po'*the*-ka, *s.* (*apotheke*, a repository, Gr.) In Grecian architecture, a storehouse in which oil, wine, &c. were deposited. A name given by some old English writers to an apothecary's shop.

He shall ever now and then visit the *apotheca*, to cast out thereof all decayed drugs and compositions.—*Sir W. Petty's Advance of Learning.*

APOTHECARY, a-poth'e-ka-re, *s.* (*apotheke*, Gr.) A person whose business is to prepare medicines for sale; one who keeps a shop for the sale of medicines.

APOTHECIUM, a-po-*the*'she-um, *s.* (*apotheke*, Gr.) In Botany, the shield or flat dish, consisting of a nucleus surrounded by a border, in which the asci of lichens are inclosed.

APOTHEGM, } ap'o-*them*, *s.* (*apo*, from, and
APOPHTHEGM, } *phthema*, voice, Gr.) A remark-
APOTHEM, } able saying; a valuable maxim.

APOTHEGMATICAL, a-po-*theg*-mat'e-kal, *a.* In the manner of an apothegm; containing apothegms.

APOTHEGMATIST, a-po-*theg*'ma-tist, *s.* A collector of apothegms.

APOTHEGMATIZE, a-po-*theg*'ma-tize, *v. n.* To utter apothegms or remarkable sayings.

APOTHEOSIS, a-poth-e'o-sis, *s.* (*apothesis*, from *apo*, and *Theos*, God, Gr.) Deification; a ceremony by which the ancient Romans used to compliment their emperors and great men, after their death, with a place among the gods.

APOTHESIS, a-poth'e-sis, *s.* (*apo*, and *tithemi*, I put, Gr.) A place on the south side of the chancel, in the early churches, furnished with tiers of shelves, on which the books, sacred vessels, and vestments, were put. In Surgery, the placing of a fractured limb in the position in which it ought to remain.

APOTOME, a-pot'o-me, } *s.* (*apo*, and *temno*, I cut,
APOTOMY, a-pot'o-me, } Gr.) In Mathematics, the remainder or difference between two lines or quantities, commensurable only in power. In Music, that portion of a whole tone which remains after deducting from it an interval, less by a limma, than a semitone major. The Greeks divided the tone major into a lesser and greater, the greater they called the *apotome*, and the less, the limma. The proportion of the former to the latter was 21·87 to 20·48.

APOTROPHE, a-pot'tro-fe, *s.* (*apo*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) A hymn sung to avert the anger of the gods.

APOZEM, ap'o-zem, *s.* (*apo*, and *zeo*, I boil, Gr.) A decoction.—Obsolete.

APOZEMICAL, a-po-zem'e-kal, *a.* Similar to a decoction.—Obsolete.

APPAIR, ap-pare', *v. a.* (*apæran*, or *for-pæran*, to overthrow or spoil, Sax.) To impair; to bring into decay; to lessen; to make worse;—*v. n.* to degenerate; to become worse.—Obsolete.

Gentlewomen, which fear neither name, sunne, nor winde, for *appairing* their beauty.—*Sir T. Elyot's Governour.*

All that liveth *appaireth* fast.—*Old Play.*

APPAL, ap-pawl', *v. a.* (*ad*, and *palleo*, I look pale with fear, Lat.) To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage;—*v. n.* to grow faint; to be dismayed.

To make his power *appallen*, and to fayle,
There, with her wrathfull courage, 'gan *appall*,
And haughtie spirits meekly to adaw.—*Spenser.*

APPALMENT, ap-pawl'ment, *s.* Depression from fear; impression of fear.

APPANAGE.—See Apanage.

APPARATUS, ap-pa-ra'tus, *s.* (*apparatus*, from *apparo*, I prepare, Lat.) Things provided as a means to an end, as instruments necessary for any art or trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; show. In Surgery, the term is applied to certain methods of performing operations, as *apparatus major*, *apparatus minor*, particular methods of operating in Lithotomy. *Pneumatic apparatus*, the name given to certain contrivances for collecting the gases from chemical processes and subjecting them to experiment.

APPAREL, ap-par'el, *s.* (*appareil*, dressing apparatus, Fr. from *apparo*, I prepare, Lat.) Dress; clothing; vesture; external habiliments.

His resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity.—*Tatler.*

—*v. a.* to dress; to adorn with dress; to cover or deck as with dress.

APPARENCE, ap-pa'rens, } *s.* (French.) Appear-
APPARENCY, ap-pa'ren-se, } ance.—Obsolete.

To make allusion
By such *apparance* or joglerie.—*Chaucer.*

And thus this double hypocrisie,
With his devout *apparencie*,
A vyser set upon his face.—*Gower.*

APPARENT, ap-pa'rent, *a.* (*appareo*, I appear, Lat.) Plain; indubitable; not doubtful; seeming in appearance, not real; visible, in opposition to secret; open; evident; known; not merely suspected; certain, not presumptive. In Entomology, an *apparent alitrunk* of an insect, when that member is more developed than the prothorax, as in the Neuroptera. *Apparent phenomena* are those appearances which are not real, and require correction or reduction. In Astronomy, an *apparent conjunction* is that in which a straight line, crossing the centre of two stars, passes not to the centre of the earth, but through that of the eye of the spectator. *Apparent diameter* of a star, the number of degrees under which it is seen from the earth, or an angle made by two lines, drawn to the eye from the opposite points of its disk, the true diameter of which, is the line that joins the points. *Apparent eclipse*, an eclipse, in which a celestial body becomes invisible to us from the interposition of an opaque body, as in the eclipses of the sun, and those of the satellites of Jupiter by Jupiter itself; the occultations of stars by planets, or of a planet by a planet, or of a star or planet by the moon. *Apparent or sensible horizon* is the plane described by the circle actually bounding the view; the real or rational horizon is a plane parallel to the apparent horizon, drawn through the centre of the earth. *Apparent magnitude* is the angle under which any line appears at the eye, or the angle made by lines drawn from its extremities to the eye. *Apparent motion*, the velocity and direction in which a body appears to move, when the spectator is himself in motion without being conscious of it. *Apparent time*, time indicated by the sun's passage of a meridian, while, *mean time*, is that which would be indicated by the sun, if its angular velocity in its orbit were uniform.—*Apparent*, in Law, one whose right of inheritance is indubitable, as the heir *apparent* in distinction to the heir *presumptive*.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the English crown.—*Shaks.*

APPARENTLY, ap-pa'rent-le, *ad.* Evidently; openly.

APPARENTNESS, ap-pa'rent-nes, *s.* The quality of being apparent.

APPARITION, ap-pa-rish'un, *s.* (*apparition*, from *appareo*, I appear, Lat.) A flashy vision; spectre; the thing appearing; a short visit or stay; something only apparent; not real; a form; a visible object.

I have marked
A thousand blushing *apparitions*
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes.—*Shaks.*

In Astronomy, the visibility of some luminary, after being hid as in a transit, opposed to occultation.

APPARITOR, ap-par'e-tur, *s.* (*appariteur*, Fr. from *apparo*, I am ready, Lat.) One who is at hand to execute the orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature; a beadle; a summoner.

Was it to go about circled with a band of rooking officials, with cloak-bags full of citations, and processes to be served by a corporality ot gruffon-like *apparitors*.—*Milton, of Reform, in England, Book I.*

APPAY, ap-pay', *v. a.* (*appayer*, to satisfy, old Fr.) To content.—Obsolete.

So only can high justice rest *appaid*.—*Milton.*

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill assayed,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*?—
Spenser.

APPEACH, ap-peetsh', *v. a.* (*empeché*, Fr. *epescher*, old Fr.) To impeach; to accuse; to inform against any person; to censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.—Obsolete.

Nor can'st, nor durst thou, traitor, on the pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain.—
Dryden.

APPEACHER, ap-peetsh'ur, *s.* An accuser.—Obsolete.

APPEACHMENT, ap-peetsh'ment, *s.* Accusation.—Obsolete.

APPEAL, ap-peel', *v. n.* (*appello*, I call, Lat.) To transfer to a higher tribunal: to transfer to another as judge or witness;—*v. a.* to charge with a crime; to accuse.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come,
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason.—
Shaks.

—*s.* in Law, the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; an accusation of a criminal offence by one subject against another.

The duke 's unjust,
Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth
Which here you come t' accuse.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* a summons to answer a charge; a call upon any one as a witness.

APPEALABLE, ap-peel'a-bl, *a.* That which may be appealed.

APPEALANT, ap-peel'ant, *s.* An appellant; one who appeals.—Obsolete.

Lords, *appealants*,
Your differences shall all rest under gage,
Till we assign you to your days of trial.—*Shaks.*

APPEALER, ap-peel'ur, *s.* One who makes an appeal.

APPEAR, ap-peer', *v. n.* (*appareo*, I appear, Lat.) To be in sight; to be visible; to stand in the presence of an another; generally used of standing before some superior; to offer one's self to the judgment of a tribunal; to exhibit one's self before a court of justice; to be made clear by evidence; to seem in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute. The word is used as a noun, in the following passage, from Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess.

Here will I wash it in this morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass doth strew
In silver drops, against the sun's *appear*.

APPEARANCE, ap-peer'ans, *s.* (*appearence*, Fr.) The act of coming into sight; phenomena; that quality of anything which is visible; semblance; not reality; external show; entry into a place or company; apparition; supernatural visibility; exhibition of the person in a court; open circumstance of a case; presence; mien; probability; seeming; likelihood.

In Astronomy, a phenomenon or phasis. In Law, a defendant filing a common or special bail on any process issued out of a court of judicature.

APPEARER, ap-peer'ur, *s.* One who appears.

APPEARING, ap-peer'ing, *s.* The act of appearing.

APPEASABLE, ap-pe'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being pacified; reconcileable.

APPEASABLENESS, ap-pe'za-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being appeasable.

APPEASE, ap-peez', *v. a.* (*appaiser*, Fr.) To quiet; to put into a state of peace; to pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath; to still.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.—*Shaks.*

APPEASEMENT, ap-peez'ment, *s.* (*appaisement*, Fr.) A state of peace.

APPEASER, ap-pee'zur, *s.* One who pacifies; one who quiets disturbances.

APPEASIVE, ap-pee'ziv, *a.* That which mitigates or appeases.

APPELLANCY, ap-pel'lan-se, *s.* (*appello*, I call, Lat.) Appeal; capability of appeal.

APPELLANT, ap-pel'lant, *s.* A challenger; one who summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court or judge;—*a.* appealing; relating to an appeal, or to the appealer.

APPELLATE, ap-pel'late, *a.* (*appellatus*, Lat.) The person appealed against; created on appeal.

The king of France is not the fountain of justice; the judges, neither the original nor the *appellate*, are of his nomination.—*Burke.*

APPELLATION, ap-pel-la'shun, *s.* (*appellatio*, Lat.) Name; word by which anything is called. Appellation was anciently used for the law term appeal.

Such speaking and counter-speaking, with their several voices of citations, *appellations*, allegations, certificates, &c.—*Ben Jonson.*

And bade Dan Phœbus' scribe her *appellation* seal.
—*Spenser.*

APPELLATIVE, ap-pel'la-tiv, *s.* (*appellativum*, Lat.) A title or distinction. In Grammar, a common as opposed to a proper name;—*a.* usual; common; opposed to proper; peculiar.

APPELLATIVELY, ap-pel'la-tiv-le, *ad.* As an appellative. Ex.—'This man is a *Hercules*.' *Hercules* is here used, appellatively, to signify a strong man.

APPELLATORY, ap-pel'la-to-re, *ad.* Containing an appeal.

APPELLEE, ap-pel-le', *s.* The person appealed against and accused.

APPELLOR, ap-pel'lur, *s.* A prosecutor; an appellant.

APPEND, ap-pend', *v. a.* (*appendo*, Lat.) To hang anything upon another; to add something as an accessary, not a principal, part; to attach to; to add as a supplement.

APPENDAGE, ap-pen'daje, *s.* Something added to another thing without being necessary to its essence, as, the *portico* of a house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.—*Taylor.*

APPENDANCE, ap-pen'dans, *s.* (*appendencia*, Span.) Something annexed to, or hanging upon, another.

The just monuments, signs, and *appendances* of civil greatness.—*Bishop Hall.*

APPENDANCY, ap-pen'dan-se, *s.* That which is by right annexed to another thing.

APPENDANT, ap-pen'dant, } *a.* Hanging to; be-
APPENDENT, ap-pen'dent, } longing to; annexed; concomitant.

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God.—*Taylor.*

In Law, anything heritable belonging to a more important inheritance, as, an hospital may be *appendant* to a manor, or a common to a freehold;—*s.* a part annexed; an accidental or adventitious part.

A word, a look, a tread will strike, as they are the *appendants* to external symmetry, or indicators of the beauty of the mind.—*Greve.*

APPENDICATE, ap-pen'de-kate, *v. a.* To annex.

APPENDICATION, ap-pen-de-ka'shun, *s.* Appendage; annexion.—Obsolete.

There are considerable parts, integrals, and *appendications*, into the *mundus aspectabilis*, impossible to be eternal.—*Hale.*

APPENDICULA, a-pen-dik'u-la, *s.* A small appendage.

APPENDICULATE, ap-pen-dik'u-late, *a.* (*appendiculatus*, Lat.) Furnished with one or more appendages. Applied, in Botany, to leaves, stalks, &c., having one or more additional organs attached. In Anatomy, *Appendiculæ Epiploicæ*; numerous small appendages of the colon and rectum, filled with adipose matter, and produced by the peritoneal tunic; supposed to have the same use as the omentum.

APPENDIX, ap-pen'diks, *s.*, APPENDICES, ap-pen'de-ses, *pl.* (Latin.) Something appended; something added by way of supplement; an adjunct or concomitant; *Appendices cerebelli vermiformes*, the worm-like appendices of the cerebellum; two eminences on the cerebellum, one of which is situated on the anterior and superior part, and the other on the posterior and inferior.

APPENSUS, ap-pen'sus, *a.* (*appendo*, I hang up, Lat.) Applied, in Botany, when an ovule is not exactly pendulous, but is attached to the placenta by some point intermediate between the apex and the middle.

APPERCEIVE, ap-per-seev', *v. n.* (*apperçoivre*, *aparcevoir*, old Fr.) To comprehend; to understand.—Obsolete.

For now, goth he, ful fast imagining,
If by his wives chere he mighte see,
Or by her wordes *apperceive*, that she
Were changed.—*Chaucer.*

APPERCEIVING, ap-per-seev'ing, *s.* Perception; the act of perceiving.—Obsolete.

For dread of jealous mennes *apperceivings*.—*Chaucer.*

APPERCEPTION, ap-per-sep'shun, *s.* In Moral Philosophy, the degree of perception, which reflects, as it were, upon itself; by which we are conscious of our existence, and conscious of our own perceptions.

APPERIL, ap-per'ril, *s.* (from *peril.*) Danger.—Obsolete.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*.—*Shaks.*

APPERTAIN, ap-per-tane', *v. n.* (*appartenir*, Fr. from *ad*, and *perteneo*, I pertain, Lat.) To belong to, as of right; to belong to, as by nature or appointment.

APPERTAINMENT, ap-per-tane'ment, *s.* That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCE, ap-per'te-nans, *s.* (*appartenance*, Fr.) An adjunct; that which belongs to another thing or person; dependency; appendage.

APPERTINENT, ap-per-te'nent, *s.* An adjunct; any thing pertaining to another.

You know how apt our love was to accord,
To furnish him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour.—*Shaks.*

APPETENCE, ap-pet'tence, } *s.* (*appententia*, Lat.)
APPETENCY, ap-pet'ten-se, } Carnal desire; sensual desire; desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance, to dress, to troul the tongue, and roll the eyes.—*Milton.*

APPETENT, ap'pe-tent, *a.* (*appetens*, Lat.) Very desirous.

APPETIBILITY, ap-pe-te-bil-e'te, *s.* The quality of being desirable.

APPETIBLE, ap'pe-te-bl, *a.* (*appetibilis*, Lat.) Desirable.

APPETITE, ap'pe-tite, *s.* (*appitus*, Lat.) The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; eagerness after anything; the thing early desired; hunger;—*v. a.* to desire.—Obsolete.

A man in his natural perfection is fierce, hardie, strong in opinion, covetous of glory; desirous of knowledge, *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his semblance.—*Sir T. Elyot's Governour.*

APPETITION, ap-pe-te'shun, *s.* (*appetitio*, Lat.) Desire.—Obsolete.

APPETITIVE, ap'pe-te-tive, *a.* (*apptitif*, Fr.) Desirable; concupiscible; impressing desire.

APPLAUD, ap-plawd', *v. a.* (*applaudo*, Lat.) To praise, by clapping the hands; to commend highly.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo, that should applaud again.—*Shaks.*

APPLAUDER, ap-plawd'ur, *s.* One who applauds.

APPLAUSE, ap-plaws', *s.* (*applausus*, clapping of the hands, Lat.) Approbation loudly expressed, properly by clapping the hands.

APPLAUSIVE, ap-plaw'siv, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

APPLE, ap'pl, *s.* (*ubhall*, Gael. *appel*, Sax. *apfel*, Ger. *aple*, Swed. *afal*, Welsh, *aval*, Irish.) The cultivated fruit of Pyrus Malus or Apple-tree, the crab-apple of our hedges. Don, in his General System of Gardening and Botany, gives a catalogue of fourteen hundred varieties of this highly esteemed fruit; the pupil of the eye.

He instructed him; he kept him as the apple of his eye.—*Deut.* xxxii. 10.

APPLE-BERRY.—See Billardiera.

APPLE-GRAFT, ap'pl-graft, *s.* A twig of an apple-tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

APPLE-HARVEST, ap'pl-hăr-vest, *s.* The time of reaping the fruit of the apple-tree.

The *apple-harvest* doth no longer last.—*Ben Jonson.*

APPLE-JOHN, ap'pl-jon, *s.* John-apple, Northern Greening or Cowarn Queening; a variety of apple which keeps without shriveling.

What the devil hast thou brought there? Apple-johns! Thou know'st Sir John cannot endure an *apple-john.*—*Shaks.*

APPLE OF SODOM, ap'pl ov sod'om, *s.* Solanum Sodomeum; the Sodom egg-plant; the name of a plant mentioned in Scripture: Order, Solanaceæ.

APPLE-SAUCE, ap'pl-saws, *s.* A sauce made of stewed apples.

APPLE-TART, or APPLE-PIE, ap'pl-tart, ap'pl-pi, *s.* A tart made of apples, sugar, and crust.

What, up and down, carved like an *apple-tart.*
—*Shaks.*

APPLE-TREE.—See Malus.

APPLE-YARD, ap'pl-yărd, *s.* An enclosure in which apple-trees are grown; an orchard.

APPLIABLE, ap-pli'a-bl, *a.* (from *apply.*) Fit to be applied. Applicable is now used for this word.—Which see.

APPLIANCE, ap-pli'ans, *s.* The act of applying; the things applied.

Are you chaf'd?
Ask God for temperance; 'tis the *appliance* only
Which your desire requires.—*Shaks.*

APPLICABILITY, ap-ple-ka-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, ap'ple-ka-bl, *a.* Fit to be applied, as properly related to something.

APPLICABLENESS, ap'ple-ka-bl-nes, *s.* Fitness to be applied.

APPLICABLY, ap'ple-ka-ble, *ad.* In a manner fit to be applied.

APPLICANT, ap'ple-kant, *s.* (*applico*, I apply, Lat.) One who applies for anything.

APPLICATE, ap'ple-kate, *s.* (*applico*, Lat.) A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof;—*v. a.* to apply.—Not used.

The act of faith is *applicated* to the object, according to the nature of it.—*Pearson on the Creed.*

APPLICATION, ap-ple-ka'shun, *s.* (*applicatio*, Lat.) The act of applying one thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a solicitor or petitioner; the employment of means for obtaining a certain end; intenseness of thought; close study; attention to some particular affair; reference to some case or position.

APPLICATIVE, ap'ple-ka-tiv, *a.* Fit to be applied.

APPLICATORILY, ap'ple-ka-to-re-le, *ad.* Including the act of application;—*s.* that which applies.

APPLIEDLY, ap-pli'ed-le, *ad.* In a manner which may be applied.

APPLIER, ap-pli'ur, *s.* That which adapts or applies one thing to another; one who applies.

APPLIMENT, ap-pli'ment, *s.* Application.—Obsolete.

APPLY, ap-pli', *v. a.* (*applico*, Lat. *applier*, old Fr.) To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make use of as relative or suitable; to put to a certain use; to use as means to an end; to fix the mind upon; to study; to have recourse to as a petitioner; to address to; to keep at work;—the last sense is antiquated, we now use *ply*;—to act upon; to ply;—*v. n.* to suit; to agree; to have resource to as a petitioner; to attach by way of influence.

APPOGGIATA, ap-podj-je-a'ta, *s.* (prop, a support, Ital.) In Music, a blended, and not abrupt utterance of the tones, so that they imperceptibly glide into each other.

APPOGGIATURA, ap-podj-je-a-tū'ra, *s.* (a prop or place to lean upon, Ital.) In Music, a small note used by way of embellishment before one of longer duration, from which it borrows half its value, or sometimes only one quarter.

APPOINT, ap-poynt', *v. a.* (*appointer*, Fr.) To fix anything; to settle the exact time of some transaction; to settle anything by compact; to establish anything by decree; to furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary;—*v. n.* to decree.

The Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel.—*2 Sam.* xvii. 14.

APPOINTABLE, ap-poynt'a-bl, *a.* Fit to be appointed.

Appointed, ap-poynt'ed, *a. part.* Chosen; settled; agreed.

Appointee, ap-poyn-te', *s.* The person appointed.

Appointer, ap-poyn'tur, *s.* One who settles or fixes any thing or place.

Appointment, ap-poynt'ment, *s.* (*appointement*, Fr.) Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned; decree; establishment; direction; order; equipment; furniture; dress; an allowance paid to any one, commonly used of allowances to public officers. In Law, 'a devise to a corporation, for a charitable use, is valid, as operating in the nature of an *appointment*, rather than a bequest.'—*Blackstone.*

Apportion, ap-pore'shun, *v. a.* (*ad*, and *portio*, a portion, Lat.) To assign and divide in just proportion.

Apportionateness, ap-pore'shun-ate-nes, *s.* Just proportion.

Apportioner, ap-pore'shun-ur, *s.* One who sets limits; one who sets bounds or apportions.—Not used.

Apportionment, ap-pore'shun-ment, *s.* In Law, a dividing of rent, &c. according to the number and proportions of the persons to whom it is to be distributed.

Appose, ap-poze', *v. a.* (*apposer*, Fr.) To put questions to.—Obsolete.

Apposer, ap-po'zur, *s.* One who questions or examines another. The office of 'Foreign Apposer' still exists in the Court of Exchequer.

Apposite, ap'po-zit, *a.* (*appositus*, Lat.) Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstance.

Appositely, ap'po-zit-le, *ad.* Properly; fitly; suitably.

Appositeness, ap'po-zit-nes, *s.* Fitness; appropriateness; suitableness.

Apposition, ap-po-zish'un, *s.* (*appositio*, Lat.) The addition of new matter. In Grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case, as William the Conqueror.

Appositive, ap-poz'e-tiv, *a.* Applicable.

Appraise, ap-praze', *v. a.* (*apprezzare*, Ital. *apprecier*, Fr.) To set a value or price upon anything.

Appraisement, ap-praze'ment, *s.* The act of valuing goods.

Appraiser, ap-pra'zur, *s.* A person appointed to set a value or price upon things.

Apprecation, ap-pre-ka'shun, *s.* (*apprecatus*, prayer, Lat.) Earnest prayer.

Apprecatory, ap'pre-ka-to-re, *a.* Praying or wishing good.

Appreciable, ap-preesh'e-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being estimated.

Appreciate, ap-preesh'e-ate, *v. a.* (*apprecier*, to value, Fr. from *ad*, and *pretium*, a price, Lat.) To value; to estimate.

Appreciation, ap-preesh'e-a-shun, *s.* (French.) Valuation; estimation.

Apprehend, ap-pre-hend', *v. a.* (*apprehendo*, I take hold of. Lat.) To lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terror; to fear; to notice.

Apprehender, ap-pre-hend'ur, *s.* One who seizes or apprehends another; he who apprehends or conceives in thought.—Not often used in the latter sense.

> Gross *apprehenders* may not think it more strange than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified air. —*Glanville.*

Apprehensible, ap-pre-hen'se-bl, *a.* Fit to be apprehended or conceived.

Apprehension, ap-pre-hen'shun, *s.* (*apprehensio*, Lat.) The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying anything concerning them; opinion; sentiment; concession; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or the power of conceiving them; fear; suspicion of something to happen or to be done; seizure; the power of seizing; seizing or holding.

Apprehensive, ap-pre-hen'siv, *a.* (*apprehensif*, Fr.) Quick to understand; fearful; perceptive; feeling.

Apprehensively, ap pre-hen'siv-le, *ad.* In an apprehensive manner.

Apprehensiveness, ap-pre-hen'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being apprehensive.

Apprentice, ap-pren'tis, *s.* (*aprenti*, Fr.) One who is bound, by consent, to a master, to learn a trade;—*v. a.* to bind over to a master to learn a trade.

Apprenticehood, ap-pren'tis-hood, } *s.* The
Apprenticeship, ap-pren'tis-ship, } term during which an apprentice is bound to serve his master. *Apprenticehood* is seldom used.

> Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
> To foreign passages, and in the end,
> Having my freedom, boast of nothing else,
> But that I was journeyman to grief.—*Shaks.*

Apprentisage, ap-pren'te-saje, *s.* (French.) Apprenticeship; figuratively, trial or experience.—Obsolete.

> It is a better condition of inward peace, to be accompanied with some exercise of no dangerous war, in foreign parts, than to be utterly without *apprentisage* of war, whereby people grow effeminate and unpractised, when occasion shall be.—*Bacon.*

Appressed, ap-prest', } *s.* (*appressus*, Lat.) In
Adpressed, ad-prest', } Botany, applied when hairs lie flat upon the surface of a leaf or stem.

Apprize, ap-prize', *v. a.* (*apprs*, *part.* of *apprendre*, Fr.) To inform; to give the knowledge of anything;—*s.* information.—Obsolete in this sense.

> Then I praied for saie
> His will, and I wolde obeie,
> After the form of an *apprize.*—*Gower.*

Approach, ap-protshe', *v. n.* (*approcher*, Fr.) To draw near locally; to draw near as to time; to make a progress towards, mentally; to come near by natural affinity or resemblance; to draw near personally, that is, figuratively, to contract marriage with;—*v. a.* to come near to;—*s.* the act of drawing near; access; means of advancing; hostile advance.

> For England his *approaches* makes as fierce,
> As waters to the sucking of a gulph.—*Shaks.*

Approach, *Curve of.* A name proposed by Leibnitz for a curve, possessing this property, that a heavy body descending along it by the force of gravity, makes equal approaches to the horizon in equal portions of time.

Approachable, ap-protshe'a-bl, *a.* Accessible; capable of being approached.

Approacher, ap-protshe'ur, *s.* The person who approaches or draws near.

Approaches, ap-protshe'es, *s.* In Fortification, the trenches excavated during a siege, by which the besiegers may advance, during the attack, to the foot of the walls, without being exposed to the fire of the besieged.

Approachment, ap-protshe'ment, *s.* (*approchement*, old Fr.) The act of coming near.

APPROBATE, ap'pro-bate, *a. part.* (*approbo*, Lat.) Approved.—Obsolete.

All things contained in Scripture is *approbate* by the consent of all the clergy of Christendom.—*Sir T. Elyot's Governour.*

APPROBATION, ap-pro-ba'shun, *s.* (*approbatio*, Lat.) The act of approving or expressing that one is satisfied or pleased with anything; the liking of anything; attestation; support.

APPROBATIVE, ap'pro-ba-tiv, *a.* (*approbatif*, Fr.) Approving.

APPROBATORY, ap'pro-ba-to-re, *a.* Approving.

APPROMPT, ap-prompt', *v. a.* (*ad*, and *promptus*, ready, Lat.) To excite; to quicken.—Obsolete.

APPROOF, ap-proof', *s.* Approbation; commendation.—Obsolete.

O, most perilous mouths!
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue,
Either of condemnation or *approof*.—*Shaks.*

APPROPERATE, ap-prop'e-rate, *v. n.* (*appropero*, I haste, Lat.) To hasten; to set forward.—Not used.

APPROPINQUATE, ap-pro-pin'kwate, *v. n.* (*appropinquo*, I come near, Lat.) To draw unto; to approach.

APPROPINQUATION, ap-pro-pin-kwa'shun, *s.* (*appropinquatio*, an approach, Lat.) The act or power of approaching.—Not used.

The third *appropinquation* to God is never other than cordial and beneficial.—*Bishop Hall.*

APPROPINQUE, ap-pro-pink', *v. n.* To approach; to draw near to.—A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis, doth portend,
To *appropinque* an end.—*Hudibras.*

APPROPRIABLE, ap-pro'pre-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

APPROPRIATE, ap-pro'pre-ate, *a.* (*approprier*, Fr. from *ad*, and *proprius*, Lat.) To consign to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise; to take to one's self by an exclusive right; to make peculiar to something; to annex by combination. In Law, to alienate a benefice;—*a.* peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging particularly.

APPROPRIATELY, ap-pro'pre-ate-le, *ad.* Distinguishingly; fitly; in an appropriate manner.

APPROPRIATENESS, ap-pro'pre-ate-nes, *s.* Justness or fitness of application.

APPROPRIATION, ap-pro-pre-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The application of anything to a purpose; the claim of anything as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word. In Law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishopric, or college; because, as persons originally have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple, and, therefore, are called proprietors. 'To an *appropriation* after the license, obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full; but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's license, may conclude.'—*Cowel.* In Landscape Gardening, *appropriation* is the art of blending the scenery of a particular estate with that of the others which surround it, so as to produce a harmonic effect and benefit the estate in question, as far as the landscape is concerned.

APPROPRIATOR, ap-pro'pre-ay-tur, *s.* One who appropriates; one who is in possession of an appropriated benefice.

APPROPRIETORY, ap-pro-pri'e-to-re, *s.* A lay proprietor of the profits of a benefice.

APPROVABLE, ap-proo'va-bl, *a.* Meriting approbation.

APPROVAL, ap-proo'val, *s.* Approbation.

APPROVANCE, ap-proo'vans, *s.* Approbation.—Obsolete.

Should she seem
Soft'ning, the least *approvance* to bestow,
They brisk advance.—*Thomson.*

APPROVE, ap-proov', *v. a.* (*approuver*, Fr. *approvo*, Lat.) To be pleased with; to express liking; to authorize; to confirm; to show; to justify.

In religion,
What damned error, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to make or show worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God, by righteousness, holiness, and purity.—*Rodgers.*

In Law, to improve.

This enclosure, when justifiable, is called, in Law, *approving*, an ancient expression signifying the same as *improving*.—*Blackstone.*

APPROVED, ap-proovd', *a. part.* Liked; examined; tried.

My very noble and *approved* good masters.
—*Shaks.*

APPROVEMENT, ap-proov'ment, *s.* Approbation; liking. In our ancient Law, *approvement* is, when a person indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses others of his accomplices in order to obtain pardon; also, in Law, the lord may *approve*, that is, enclose and convert to the use of husbandry (which they call melioration or approvement) any waste grounds, woods, or pastures, in which the tenants have a common appendant to their estates, provided he leaves sufficient common to his tenants.—*Blackstone.*

APPROVER, ap-proo'vur, *s.* One who approves; one who makes trial. In our ancient common Law, 'one that confesses felony of himself, appeals, or accuses another one or more to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must *prove* what he alleges in his appeal.'—*Cowel.* If the approver failed to make good his appeal, judgment of death was given against him; if he succeeded in convicting the appellee, he was afterwards admitted to a daily allowance, and a pardon from the king.

APPROXIMANT, ap-proks'e-mant, *a.* Approaching; coming near to.

APPROXIMATE, ap-proks'e-mate, *a.* (*ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.) Near to;—*v. a.* to bring or draw near to;—*v. n.* to come near. In Botany, a leaf is said to be approximate when it is close to the stem.

APPROXIMATION, ap-proks-e-ma'shun, *s.* An approach or drawing near to. In Mathematics, results are said to be found by approximation when they give nearly, but not exactly, the result required.

APPROXIMATIVE, ap-proks'e-ma-tiv, *a.* Coming near to.

APPUI, ap-poo-e', *s.* (French, support.) In Horsemanship, the sense of the action of the bridal in the hands of the rider. In Military Science, any

particular given point or body upon which troops are formed, or by which they are marched in line or column.

APPULSE, ap-puls', *s.* (*appulsus*, Lat.) The act of striking against. In Astronomy, an appulse is so near an approach of two heavenly bodies, that both are seen through the same telescope, at the same time. The term is applied to an eclipse, when the shadow of the earth merely falls to the edge of the moon; or to a solar eclipse, when the moon obscures the slightest portion of the sun's surface from our view.

APPULSION, ap-pul'shun, *s.* The act of striking against.

APPULSIVE, ap-pul'siv, *a.* Striking against.

APPURTENANCE, ap-purt'te-nance, *s.* (French.) Adjunct; dependancy; appendage.

The *appurtenance* of welcome is fashion and ceremony. —*Shakz.*

APPURTENANT, ap-purt'te-nant, *a.* In Law, of the nature of an appurtenance; relating or belonging to another thing as an adjunct.

APRICATE, ap're-kate, *v. n.* (*apricor*, I sit in the sun, Lat.) To bask in the sun.—Not used.

APRICITY, a-pris'e-te, *s.* (*apricitus*, Lat.) Sunshine; the warmth of the sun.

APRICOT, ap're-kot, *s.* (*abricot*, Fr. *Albicoceo*, Ital.) The Armiriaca Vulgaris or Prunus Armiriaca of Linnæus; a kind of wall-fruit, allied to the plum: Order, Amygdaleæ.—See Armiriaca.

NOTE.—The Apricot seems to have been known in Italy under the name of *Prœcox*, in the time of Dioscorides. It is said to have been brought originally to England from Italy by one Wolf, a French priest, gardener to Henry VII.

APRIL, a'pril, *s.* (*aprilis*, from *aperio*, I open, Lat.) The fourth month of the year. In Astronomy, *April* is computed as the second month of the year, and is represented by the sign, Taurus, (♉) through which the sun travels during this month.

APRIL-FOOL, a'pril-fool, *s.* One who is imposed upon and rendered the object of ridicule by others, on the first of April, by being sent an absurd errand. In Sweden, such is called *April-erende*, a sleeveless-errand, and, the person so sent, *April-narr*, an April-fool. In France, the *April-fool* is an April-fish—*Poisson d'Avril*. In Scotland, *Hunt the Gowk*, *i.e.*, Hunt the Cuckoo.

A PRIORI, a pri-o're, (Latin.) A term used in Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, as applying to any argument in which a subsequent fact is drawn from an antecedent fact. The argument *a priôri*, drawn from certain metaphysical axioms, has been used by Dr. Clarke and others, to prove the existence of a Deity. The argument derived from the manifestation of design in the works of nature, is termed the argument *a posteriori*.

APRON, a'purn, *s.* (*aparan*, Gael.) A cloth hung before a person to keep the other dress clean. In Gunnery, a piece of lead to cover the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance. In Carpentry, *apron* or *apron-piece*, a horizontal piece of timber, in wooden flighted stairs, used for the support of the carriage pieces or rough strings, and joistings in the landings or half spaces; a platform or flooring of plank raised at the entrance of a dock, a little higher than the bottom, against which the dock gates are shut. In Naval Architecture, a piece of curved timber fixed immediately above the foremost end of the keel, behind the lower part of the stern, with which it conforms exactly in shape. In Coach Work, a piece of leather or other material used in a gig or other carriage to defend from rain or dirt. *Apron of a goose*, the fat skin which covers the belly.

APRONED, a'purnd, *ad.* Wearing an apron.

The cobbler *apron'd*, and the parson gown'd.—*Pope.*

APRON-LINING, a'purn-li-ning, *s.* In Joinery, the facing of the apron-piece.

APRON-MAN, a'purn-man, *s.* A man who wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men*, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlic eaters.—*Shaks.*

APROPOS, ap-ro-po', *ad.* (*à propos*, Fr.) Opportunity; to the purpose.

APSIS, ap'sis, *s.*, APSIDES, ap'se-des, *pl.* (*apsis*, arch, Gr.) In Astronomy, the two extreme and opposite points of the orbit of a planet. That nearest the sun, in reference to the orbit of the earth, is called the perihelion, and the farthest point, the aphelion. In the orbit of the moon, the nearest point, denominated the perigee, and the opposite point, the apogee. *Line of the Apsides*, is a line, passing from the points apogee or aphelion, through the centre of the sun, to the opposite points, the perigee or perihelion. In Architecture, the bowed or arched roof of a house, room, or oven; the canopy of a throne; the inner part of ancient churches, where the clergy were seated, and in which the altar was placed, opposite to the *nave*, where the congregation sat. It is synonymous with the terms *concha*, *camera*, *presbyterium*, or what is now called the choir or sanctuary. The throne of the bishop was anciently called *apsios*; and it is supposed, that it has given its name to that part of the church in which it was situated; a reliquary or case in which the relics of saints, real or pretended, were anciently kept.

APT, apt', *a.* (*aptus*, Lat.) Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to; led to; disposed to; ready; quick; qualified for.

APT, apt', *v. a.* (*apta*, Lat.) To suit; to adapt; to fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.—Obsolete.

We need a man that knows the several graces
Of history, and how to *apt* their places.—
Ben Jonson.

They are things ignorant, and, therefore, *apted* to that superstition of doting fondness.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

APTABLE, ap'ta-bl, *a.* Accommodable; suitable. —Obsolete.

APTATE, ap'tate, *v. a.* (*aptatum*, Lat.) To make fit.

APTER, ap'tur, *s.* (*a*, without, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An insect without wings.

APTERA, ap'te-ra, *s.* An order of insects, including all those which, like the bug, louse, and flea, are without wings, forming the twelfth in the arrangement of Kirby, and the seventh in that of Linnæus, but acknowledged by the former not to be natural. The term is rejected in the last system published by Latreille.

APTERAL, ap'ter-al, *a.* In Architecture, applied to a temple which has prostyles or porticos of columns projecting from its points or ends, but without the columns running along the flanks from one end to the other.

APTERODICERA, ap-ter-o-dis'e-ra, *s.* (*apterodeceres*, Fr. from *a*, without, *pteron*, a wing, *dis*, two, and

keras, a horn, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to apterous insects, with two antennæ.

APTEROLOGY, ap-ter-ol'o-je, *s.* (*a*, *pteron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of Entomology which treats of the Aptera.

APTEROUS, ap'ter-us, *a.* Without wings; or, in Botany, without the appendages called wings. In Entomology pertaining to the class Aptera.

APTERYGIANS, ap-ter-ij'e-ans, *s.* (*a*, without, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to a section of Mollusca, comprehending those which are not adapted for swimming.

APTERYX, ap'ter-iks, *s.* A bird belonging to New Zealand, in which the wings are reduced to single defensive spurs.

APTITUDE, ap'te-tude, *s.* (French.) Fitness; tendency; disposition.

APTLY, apt'le, *ad.* Properly; with just connection or correspondence; fitly; justly; pertinently; readily; acutely, as, 'he learned his business very *aptly*.'

APTNESS, apt'nes, *s.* Fitness; suitableness; disposition to many things; quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn; tendency.

APTOTE, ap'tote, *s.* (*aptotos*, indeclinable, Gr.) A noun which is not declined by cases.

APUS, a'pus, *s.* (*apua*, a small fish, Lat.) A name given by Scopuli, and now generally applied to phyllopodous Entomostraca, inhabiting fresh water ditches, pools, and stagnant waters. Binoculus is the name given by Leach.

APUS INDICA, a'pus in'de-ka, *s.* The name of a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Triangulum Australe and the Chamelion, and represented by the figure of a Bird of Paradise.

APYREXIA, ap-e-reks'e-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *pyretos*, fever, Gr.) The intromission of feverish disorders, or of an ague.

APYROUS, a-pi'rus, *a.* (*a*, without, and *pyr*, fire, Gr.) Capable of resisting the action of fire; applied formerly to asbestus, mica, and other minerals which endure a strong heat without change.

AQUA, ak'kwa, *s.* The Latin word for water; a term much used in medical prescriptions and preparations. The following are those which have been chiefly employed:—*Aqua aëris fixi*, water impregnated with fixed air—carbonic acid. *Aqua alkalina muriatica*, a bleaching liquid, prepared thus—muriate of soda, dried, ℔ij; powdered manganese, ℔j; mix these together, put them into a matrass, and add water and sulphuric acid, gradually, and at intervals; transmit the disengaged gas through a solution, consisting of ℥jv of carbonate of kali, and ℥xx, by measure, of water. Towards the end of the operation, apply a moderate heat to the matrass. *Aqua Benedicti Rolandi*, a solution of crocus of antimony in wine, an active emetic. *Aqua fernelii*, a mixture of corrosive sublimate and lime-water, with the addition of a little spirit of wine. *Aqua florum aurantium*, or *Aqua naphthæ*, orange-flower water, water distilled from orange-flowers, much esteemed on the Continent as an antispasmodic: dose, from ℥j to ℥iv, or more. *Aqua fortis*, nitric acid—which see. *Aqua græca*, a weak solution of the nitrate of silver. *Aqua grysea*, an aqueous solution of nitrate of mercury, mixed with a decoction of various plants. *Aqua regia*, nitro-muriatic acid, so named from its power of dissolving gold; it also dissolves iron, copper, tin, mercury, regulus of antimony, bismuth, and zinc. *Aqua rosæ*, rose-water. *Aqua sapphirina*, *aqua cærula*, or *aqua cupri ammoniati*, blue-eye-water, made by mixing ℥j of sal-ammoniac with ℔j of lime-water, and putting a piece of clean copper into the mixture, where it should remain till the fluid acquires a fine blue colour. *Aqua vegeto-minerale*, Goulard water, made of vinegar and lead. The NATURAL WATERS are, *aqua fluvialis*, river-water; *aqua fontana*, spring-water; *aqua ex nive*, snow-water; *aqua ex puteo*, well-water; *aqua pluvialis*, rain-water; *aqua ex lacu*, lake-water; *aqua palude*, marsh-water; *aqua marina*, sea-water. The ARTIFICIAL WATERS are, *aqua distillata*, distilled-water; *aqua tosti panis*, toast-water; *aqua calcis*, lime-water; *aqua picis*, or *picis liquidæ*, tar-water; *aqua menthæ piperitæ*, peppermint-water; *aqua menthæ viridis*, spearmint-water; *aqua pimentæ*, allspice-water; *aqua pulegii*, pennyroyal-water.

AQUÆDUCTUS, ak-kway-duk'tus, *s.* (Latin.) An aqueduct, a name applied by anatomists to certain canals in the human body, viz.:—*Aquæductus cochleæ*, the aqueduct of the *cochlea*; a foramen of the temporal bone, for the entrance and exit of the blood-vessels connected with the ear. *Aquæductus Fallopii*, the aqueduct of Fallopius; the canal by which the portio dura winds through the petrous part of the temporal bone. *Aquæductus Sylvii*, the aqueduct of Sylvius; the passage or canal which extends from the under and back parts of the brain, called the tubercula quadragemina into the fourth ventricle. *Aquæductus vestibuli*, aqueduct of the vestibulum; a canal which commences in the vestible of the internal ear, near the opening of the semicircular canals, and terminates between the layers of the dura mater, on the posterior surface of the temporal bone.

AQUA-MARINA, ak-kwa-ma-ri'na, *s.* (*aqua*, and *marinus*, marine, Lat.) A name sometimes given to the beryl, from its being of a sea-green colour.

AQUARIANS, a-kwa're-ans, *s.* A sect of Christians which, in the third century, used water instead of wine, in their celebration of the Eucharist.

AQUARIUS, ak-kwa're-us, *s.* (Latin.) The Water-bearer. A constellation forming the eleventh sign of the Zodiac. It is supposed to have received its name from the circumstance of its bringing with it an abundance of rain. It rises in January, and sets in February. According to Flamstead, it contains one hundred and eight stars. Its sign is ♒.

AQUATIC, a-kwat'ik, } *a.* Inhabiting, or growing in the water.
AQUATICAL, a-kwat'e-kal, }

AQUATICS, a-kwat'iks, } *s.* An ancient sect, which
AQUEI, ak'kwe-i, } maintained that water was eternal and uncreated; probably adopting the philosophical notion of Thales, that water was the first principle of all things.

AQUATILE, ak'kwa-tile, *s.* Relating to, or inhabiting the water. In Natural History, applied to distinguish things which inhabit the waters, as, aquatic birds, reptiles, insects, plants, &c. The term aquatic is applied in Botany to such plants as grow at the bottom of lakes, seas, or rivers, and are entirely submerged like the Conferva, or which float on the surface like Lemna; or which have their roots fixed in the soil, while their leaves and stems float on the surface, as Nemphæa, Trapa; or which rise above it, as Alisma plantago;

and also to those which grow on the borders of streams, lakes, or stagnant pools, as Bignonia aquatilis, Nibora aquatica, Cerastium aquaticum.

AQUATILIA, ak-kwa-til'e-a, *s.* A name given by Latreille and others to a section of birds; by Cuvier, to a family of Mollusca; by Latreille, to a division of Crustacea, and by Lamarck, to a tribe of hemipterous insects, all of which live in the water, on its surface, or on its brink.

AQUA-TINTA, ak-kwa-tin'ta, *s.* (*aqua*, Lat. and *tinta*, tint, Ital.) A mode of etching in imitation of drawings in Indian ink.

AQUA TOFFANIA, ak'kwa tof-fa'ne-a, *s.* Termed also Aquetta, Aqua della Toffana, Aquetta di Napoli. A celebrated poison prepared by a woman of the name of Tophana, who resided first at Palermo, and afterwards at Naples. She confessed, when put to the rack before her execution, that she had destroyed upwards of six hundred persons with it. She sold it chiefly to women who wished to get rid of their husbands. It is generally supposed to have been a preparation of arsenic; from four to six drops proved fatal.

AQUA-VITÆ, ak-kwa-vi'te, *s.* (*aqua*, and *vita*, *vitæ*, life, Lat.) A name very absurdly given to brandy and other alkaholic intoxicating liquors. It literally means the water of Life. It should have been termed *aqua mortis*, the water of Death: it has been so to myriads.

AQUEDUCT, ak'kwe-dukt, *s.* (*aqua*, and *duco*, I lead, Lat.) A conductor or conduit of water, commonly restricted in its application to constructions, above the surface of the ground, for carrying water in a gentle current across valleys and over plains, from one place to another.

AQUEOUS, ak'kwe-us, *a.* (*aqueux*, Fr. from *aqua*, Lat.) Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS, ak'kwe-us-nes, *s.* Waterishness.

AQUIFOLIACEÆ, ak-kwe-fo-le-a'se-e. *s.* A natural order of plants, belonging to the polycarpous division of polypetalous Exogens. In Lindley's natural arrangement, he enumerates nine genera, as belonging to it. Its only European one is the Ilex Aquifolium or common holly, which forms the type of Brongniart's natural order Ilicineæ.

AQUIFOLIUM, ak-kwe-fo'le-um, *s.* (*acus*, a needle, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) The Latin name of the Holly, (*Ilex aquifolium*,) so called from the prickly nature of its leaves: Order, Ilicineæ.—See Ilex.

AQUILA, a-kwil'a, *s.* The Latin name of the Eagle; a constellation immediately above Capricornus and Aquarius: a genus of birds, including those eagles which have the wings lengthened; the first quill short, the fourth and fifth, the longest; the head not crested, and the tarsus plumed almost to the toes.

AQUILÆ, a-kwil'e, *s.* In Anatomy, the name given to the veins which pass through the temples into the head.

AQUILARIA, a-quil-a're-a, *s.* (*aquila*, an eagle, Lat., the wood of A. Malaccensis, is called *Bois d'Aigle*, or Eagle-wood, in Malacca.) A genus of plants, type of the order Aquilarineæ; perigone, five-cleft; urceolus, ten-cleft; stamens, ten; anthers, versatile; style, none.

AQUILARIACEÆ, ak-kwe-la-ri-a'se-e } *s.* A natural
AQUILARINEÆ, ak-kwe-la-rin'e-e, } order of Lindley's tubiferous incomplete Exogens, consisting of Asiatic trees, with smooth branches, and a tough bark; leaves, alternate, entire, seated on short stalks, without sepals, with fine veins running into a marginal one, just within the margin; calyx, turbinate or tubular; limb, five-cleft; stamens, five or ten; the anthers, narrow, oblong, attached by their back, below the middle, two-celled; placenta, spuriously two-celled; ovules, two, one of which tapers downwards; style, absent, or when present, conical; fruit, pear-shaped; radicle, straight and superior; cotyledons, thick, fleshy, and hemispherical. It differs from Samydeæ in the seeds not being fixed to the parietes, and from Chailletiaceæ, in their being erect, not inverted, and from Thymeleæ, in the fruit being two-valved, two-celled, and two-seeded.

AQUILEGIO, ak-kwe-le'je-a, *s.* (*aquila*, an eagle, from the inverted spurs of the flowers, resembling the talons of an eagle. Its English name, Columbine, from *Columbus*, a dove, Lat., is from the same cause.) Columbine, a genus of plants, consisting of perennial herbs, with fibrous roots; flowers, white, blue, rose, or purple; calyx, consisting of fine coloured petal-like deciduous sepals; petals, five each, drawn out into a hollow spur.

AQUILINÆ, ak-kwe-lin'e, *s.* The name given by Swainson to a sub-family of the Falconidæ, including the Eagles, properly so called. It contains the genera Pandion, Aquila, Harpyia, Gypogeranus, and Circætus, all of which consist of large birds, with the bill rather straight at the base, but curved towards the end—feet strong and muscular, tarsus more or less feathered, and the claws large and much curved.

AQUILINE, ak'kwe-line, *a.* (*aquilinus*, Lat.) Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

> Those ends were answered once, when mortals lived,
> Of stronger wing, of *aquiline* ascent,
> In theory sublime.—*Young.*

> His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue.—*Dryden.*

AQUILON, ak'kwil-on, *s.* (French, from *aquilo* Lat.) The North wind.

> Blow, villain, blow, till thy sphered bias cheek
> Out-swell the colick of puff'd *aquilon*.—*Shakz.*

AQUIPARIA, ak-kwe-pa're-a, *s.* (*aqua* and *paro*, I engender, Lat.) A name given by Blainville to a division of the Batrachia, which deposit their progeny in water.

AQUOSE, a-kwose', *a.* Watery.

AQUOSITY, a-kwo-se'te, *s.* Waterings.

ARA, a're, *s.* (Latin.) The Altar, a constellation situated near the Wolf and the Peacock, near the South Pole; also, the Macrocercus, a species of Macaw.

ARAB, ar'ab, *s.* A native of Arabia.

ARABESQUE, ar'a-besk, *a.* (French.) Relating to the architecture of the Arabians;—*s.* a building after the manner of the Arabians. The term is more commonly applied to the species of ornament used in adorning the walls, pavements, and roofs of Moorish and Arabian buildings, consisting of intricate and heterogeneous admixtures of fruits, flowers, scrolls, and other objects, to the exclusion of animals, the representation of which is forbidden by the Mahomedan religion. This kind of ornament is now frequently used in the adorning of books, plate, &c. Foliage very similar to that used by the Arabians, intermixed with griffins, &c. were frequently employed on the walls and friezes of temples, and on many of the ancient Greek vases; on the walls of the baths of Titus, at Pom-

peli and many other places; the Arabian language is also sometimes called the *Arabesque*.

ARABIAN, a-ra'be-an, *s.* A native of Arabia; relating to Arabia.

ARABIC, ar'a-bik, *a.* Arabian;—*s.* the language of Arabia.

ARABIC or GUM ARABIC, *s.* A transparent gum obtained from the Egyptian Acacia.

ARABICALLY, ar-ab'be-kal-le, *ad.* In the Arabic manner, or interpretation.

ARABICI, a-rab'e-se, *s.* An Arabian sect which sprung up in the second century. Their chief heresy consisted in maintaining that the soul could not exist without the body, and that, consequently, it died with it, and would rise with it at the resurrection. Origen is said to have convinced them of their error.

ARABIDEÆ, a-ra-bid'e-e, *s.* (*arabis*, and *idea*, conception of a thing.) Otherwise named Pleurorhizeæ, a tribe of the order Cruciferæ, consisting of many genera, all of which have the silique dehescent, with a linear dissepiment, which has more or less breadth than the seeds; the seeds are oval, compressed, and usually margined; the cotyledons flat and parallel with the dissepiment: Sub-order, Pleurorhizeæ.

ARABIS, a-ra'bis, *s.* (Arabia.) The Wall-cress, a genus of plants, without compressed siliques, or flat valves: Order, Cruciferæ.

ARABISM, ar'ab-izm, *s.* An Arabian idiom or phrase.

ARABIST, ar'a-bist, *s.* One skilled in Arabian literature.

ARABLE, ar'a-bl, *s.* (*aro*, I plough, Lat.) Land fit for tillage.

ARABO-TEDESCO, a-ra'bo-ted-es'ko, *s.* (*Arabo*, and *Tedesco*, German, Ital.) A style of architecture, consisting of Moorish or Low Grecian, with German-Gothic.

ARACK, } ar'ak, *s.* (an Indian word.) A spirituous
ARAC, } liquor procured by the distillation of juice extracted from the cocoa-nut tree.

ARACHIS, ar-a'kis, *s.* (*a*, without, and *rhakis*, a branch, Gr.) Earth-nut, a genus of papilionaceous plants, the pods of which, as they increase in size, force themselves into the earth, where the seeds become ripened; they are very much cultivated in America and other countries; the seeds abound in oil.—Order, Leguminosæ.

ARACHNIDA, ar-ak'ne-da, } *s.* (*arachne*, a spider,
ARACHNIDES, ar-ak'ne-des, } and *eidos*, like, Gr.) The name given by Cuvier to his second class of the Articulata, comprehending the spiders, mites, and scorpions.

ARACHNODERMA, ar-ak-no-der'ma, *s.* (*arachne*, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to Medusæ, which have the skin so extremely fine, as to resemble a spider's web.

ARACHNOID, ar-ak'noyd, *a.* (*arachne*, a spider, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) Applied in natural history to things which are like a spider's web. It is used in both Botany and Zoology, as *Semper vivum Arachnoideum*; *Spondelus Arachnoides*, *Astrea Arachnoides*.

ARACHNOID MEMBRANE, ar-ak'noyd mem'brane, *s.* In Anatomy, a cobweb-like membrane, which forms one of the tunica or coats of the brain, situated between the dura and pia mater.

ARACHNITIS, ar-ak-ne'tis, } *s* Inflamma-
ARACHNOIDITIS, ar-ak-noyd'e-tes, } tion of the arachnoid membrane.

ARACHNOLOGY, ar-ak-nol'o-je, *s.* (*arachne*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of spiders.

ARACHNOPHILUS, ar-ak-nof'e-lus, *a.* (*arachne*, and *philo*, I love, Gr.) The fungus Isaria Arachnophilia, is so called, because it grows on the bodies of dead spiders.

ARÆOSTYLE, a-re-os'tile, *s.* (*araios*, wide, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, one of the five proportions for regulating the intercolumniations or intervals, which ought to be observed between porticos and colonnades. The interval now used is equal to four diameters. It is, or rather ought to be, only used with the Tuscan order.

ARÆOSYSTILE, a-re-o-sis'tile, *s.* (*araios*, wide, *syn*, with, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a term used by French architects to denote the proportioning of the spaces between columns when arranged in pairs. It is used in the west front of St. Paul's.

ARAIGNEE, a-ray-in-yay, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARAISE, a-raze', *v. a.* To raise.—Obsolete.

> I have seen a medicine
> That's able to breath life into a stone,
> Quicken a rock, and make you dance canary
> With spritely fire and motion, whose simple touch
> Is powerful to *araise* King Pepin.—*Shaks.*

ARALIA, a-ra'le-a, *s.* (etymology unknown.) A genus of North American herbs and shrubs, with compound leaves and umbellate white flowers, usually disposed in panicles: Type of the order, Araliaceæ.

ARALIACEÆ, a-ra-le-a'se-e, *s.* A natural order of Exogens, class Calycifloræ. The Araliaceæ approximates to the Umbelliferæ, but differs from it in the inflorescence being often imperfectly umbellate; in the styles being unusually numerous, the fruit being baccate; in the parts of the fruit not being separable; the albumen fleshy, and the embryo nearly the length of the albumen. The flowers are without beauty, but the foliage is extremely fine. The bark of some of the species exudes a gum resin; and the Ginsing, so famous as a drug, is the produce of Panax, one of the genera.

ARAMÆAN, ar-a-me'an, } *s.* (*aram*, highland, Heb.)
ARAMAIC, a-ra-ma'ik, } Applied to the language formerly spoken in the higher regions of Syria, a tract of country bounded by the mountain-range of Taurus on the north, Phœnicia on the west, Palestine on the east, and Arabia Deserta on the south. *Aramaic* now only survives as a living tongue among the Syrian Christians in the neighbourhood of Mosul.

ARANEIDES, ar-a-ne'e-des, } *s.* (*arenea*, a spider,
ARANEIDÆ, ar-a-ne'e-de, } Lat. and *eidos*, like,
ARANEIDANS, ar-a-ne'e-danz, } Gr.) A family of the class Arachnides, embracing the various genera of spiders. Spiders have the mouth furnished with short horny jaws; lip rounded at the apex; feelers two, incurved and jointed; eyes eight, or rarely six; feet eight; the abdomen pedicellate, and the arms furnished with four or six spinnarets. They fix the ends of their threads by applying their spinning papillæ to any substance, and the thread lengthens as the animal recedes from it. They are enabled to stop the issue of the thread by contracting the papillæ, and can reascend it by means of their claws.

ARANEIFORM, a-ray-ne'e-fawrm, *a.* (*aranea*, a spider, and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) An epithet given by Kirby to those hexopod carnivorous larvæ, which have the mandibles long and fitted for suction, and perform retrograde motions; in which respects they resemble the Arachnides.

ARANEIFORMIA, a-ray-ne-e-fawr'me-a, *s.* A name given by Blainville to a family of the Heteropoda, from the peculiar spider-like form of the animals which constitute it.

ARAGOACEÆ, ar-a-go-a'se-e, *s.* (In honour of M. Arago, the celebrated French astronomer.) A natural order of exogenous plants, class Corollifloræ. It consists of the single genus Arago; singular and beautiful shrubs, natives of the mountains of Santa Fe de Bogota, in New Granada. The leaves are small, coriaceous, and imbricated in eight rows; the flowers are small, tubular, or salver-shaped, axillary, solitary, nearly sessile, and white.

ARANEOSA-URINA, a-ray-ne-o'sa-u're-na, *s.* (Latin.) A term applied to urine, when it contains filaments resembling those of a spider's web.

ARANEOUS, a-ray-ne-o'sus, *a.* Applied to a body covered with hairs, crossing each other like the rays of a cobweb.

ARANEOUS, a-ra'ne-us, *a.* (*aranea*, a spider, Lat.) Resembling a cobweb.

ARANGOES, a-ran'goze, *s.* Large beads formed from rough cornelian, formerly much used in the African slave-trade.

ARATION, a-ra'shun, *s.* (*aratio*, Lat.) The act or practice of ploughing; tillage. Lands are said to be in *aration*, when under tillage.

ARATOR, ar-a'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A ploughman; an arable farmer.

ARATORY, a-ra'to-re, *a.* Contributing to tillage.

ARAUCARIA, a-raw-ka're-a, *s.* (*Araucaros*, a tribe of Indians in the southern parts of Chili.) A genus of gigantic firs, with very rigid branches, and leaves scaly, pointed, or stiff, spreading or lanceolate. The cones contain large seeds. *Araucarias* are found fossil in the coal formation. At present they are confined to a few species, inhabiting the southern hemisphere.

ARAUJEA, a-raw'je-a, *s.* (after *Antonia de Araujo*.) A genus of twining herbaceous plants, with white flowers, natives of Brazil: Order, Asclepiadeæ.

ARBALIST, *ăr*'ba-list, *s.* (*arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine for shooting darts with, Lat.) A cross-bow.

It is reported by William Breto, that the *arcubalista*, or *arbalist*, was first showed to the French by our King Richard the First, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof.—*Camden.*

ARBALISTERS, *ăr*-ba-lis'turz, *s. pl.* A name given to the soldiers who, in ancient times, were armed with crossbows.

ARBITER, *ăr*'be-tur, *s.* (Latin.) An umpire; a referee; a person to whose decision opposing parties leave the settlement of a dispute; a judge. An *arbiter* can only judge according to usages of the law, while an *arbitrator* is permitted to use his own discretion in accommodating differences.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all.—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* to judge.—We now use *arbitrate*.

ARBITRABLE, *ăr*'be-tra-bl, *a.* (French.) Arbitrary; depending upon the will; determinable.

ARBITRAL, *ăr*'be-tral, *a.* Belonging to arbitration.

ARBITRAMENT, *ăr*-bit'tra-ment, *s.* Will; determination; choice.

NOTE.—Dr. Johnson says this word should be written *arbitrement*. Milton spells it so in these lines:—

Stand fast! to stand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrement* it lies.

ARBITRARILY, *ăr*'be-tra-re-le, *ad.* With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

ARBITRARINESS, *ăr*'be-trar-e-nes, *s.* Despotalness; tyranny.

ARBITRARIOUS, *ăr*-be-tra're-us, *a.* (*arbitrarius*, Lat.) Arbitrary; depending on the will; despotic.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, *ăr*-be-tra're-us-le, *ad.* Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

ARBITRARY, *ăr*'be-tra-re, *a.* (*arbitrarius*, Lat.) Despotic; absolute: bound by no law; following the will without restraint; depending on no rule; capricious; held at will or pleasure; voluntary, or left to our choice.

ARBITRATE, *ăr*'be-trate, *v. a.* (*arbitror*, Lat.) To decide; to determine; to judge of;—*v. n.* to give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense.—*Smith.*

ARBITRATION, *ăr*-be-tra'shun, *s.* The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending; decision. In Law, a contract by which two or more parties engaged in a dispute agree, by an instrument called a submission, to leave the decision to a third party, called an *arbiter* or *arbitrator*. The proper objects of arbitration are those as to questions of fact. A debt defined by a deed is not a proper subject. When there are more than one arbiter, there is generally authority given to choose an umpire when they cannot mutually come to a decision. If the submission contain a clause of registration, the decree-arbitral can be enforced as if it were a decree of court. To award to a thing that is illegal, or that cannot be done by the parties, is void, otherwise the courts will not relieve a person who has voluntarily submitted his case to arbitration, from the consequences of the decision, except where corruption or mistake is proved. *Arbitration of Exchange*, in Commerce, is the deduction of a proportion or arbitrated rate of exchange, between two places through an intermediate place, in order to ascertain the best method of drawing or remitting.

ARBITRATOR, *ăr*-be-tra'tur, *s.* An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by mutual consent; a governor; a president; one who has the power of prescribing to others in a despotic manner, or of acting entirely by his own choice; the determiner.

The end crowns all,
And that old common *arbitrator* Time,
Will one day end it.—*Shakz.*

ARBITRESS, *ăr*'be-tres, } *s.* (*arbitratrix*,
ARBITRATRIX, *ăr*-be-tra'triks, } Lat.) A female judge.

ARBITREMENT, *ăr*-bit're-ment, *s.* Decision; determination; compromise.

ARBOR, *ăr*'bor, *s.* (Latin.) A tree. In Mechanics, the axle or spindle on which a wheel revolves.

ARBORARY, *ăr*'bo-ra-re, *a.* (*arborarius*, Lat.) Of or belonging to a tree.

ARBORATOR, *ăr*'bor-ay-tur, *s.* (*arborateur*, Fr.) A planter or dresser of trees.—Not used.

ARBOR-CHUCK, ăr'bor-tshuk, *s.* In Mechanics, a chuck, consisting merely of a spindle, generally made of metal, projecting from the mandril of the lathe, used in turning and polishing rings, hollow cylinders, &c.

ARBOR DIANÆ, ăr'bor di'an-e, *s.* (Latin.) The tree of Diana. A name given to a beautiful arborescent arrangement which takes place in a vessel containing a solution of the nitrate of silver when mercury is thrown into it. A very good proportion for the experiment is twenty grains of lunar caustic to six drams or one ounce of water. It has also been termed *Arbor philosophorum* and *Arbor mineralis philosophica.*

ARBORECULTURE, ăr-bor-e-kul'ture, *s.* (*arbor*, and *colo*, I cultivate, Lat.) The art of cultivating trees and shrubs for wood or ornamental purposes.

ARBOREOUS, ăr-bo're-us, *a.* (*arboreus*, Lat.) Belonging to trees; constituting a tree, as distinguished from fruitescent.

ARBORESCENT, ăr-bo-res'sent, *a.* (*arborescens*, Lat.) Growing like a tree; having a tendency to become a tree.

ARBORET, ăr'bo-ret, *s.* (*arbor*, a tree, Lat.) A small tree or shrub.

> Now hid, now seen,
> Among thick *arborets* and flowers,
> Embroidered in.—*Milton.*

ARBORETUM, ăr-bor'et-um, *s.* In Gardening, a place in a park, pleasure-ground, or nursery, in which a collection of trees, consisting of one of each kind, is cultivated.

ARBORIFORM, ăr'bo-re-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a tree.

ARBORISED, ăr'bo-rized, *a.* Applied to agates which have the ramified appearance of plants, due to the infiltration of water charged with metallic oxides.

ARBORIST, ăr'bo-rist, *s.* A naturalist who makes trees a particular object of his study.

ARBORIZATION, ăr-bo-re-za'shun, *s.* In Mineralogy, a term applied to an arborescent aggregation of crystals; also, to the dentritic form, presented in certain schistose limestones, or other rocks, due to the infiltration of the oxide of iron or manganese into the laminæ of the stone. The same appearance is often observable in agates.

ARBOROUS, ăr'bo-rus, *a.* Belonging to a tree.

ARBOR SATURNI, ăr'bor sa'tur-ni, *s.* (Latin.) The tree of Saturn. A peculiar arborescent arrangement, obtained by dissolving one part of the protoxide of lead in twenty-four of water, and suspending a piece of zinc in the solution by means of a thread.

ARBOR SCIENTIÆ, ăr'bor si'en-she-e, *s.* (Latin.) The tree of Science; a general distribution or scheme of science, or knowledge.

ARBOUR, ăr'bur, *s.* A bower; a seat shaded with trees.

ARBOR-VITÆ, ăr'bor-vi'te, *s.* (*arbor*, and *vita*, life, Lat.) In Anatomy, a name given to the medullary ramifications of the brain, as seen when the cerebellum is cut vertically. In Botany, the Thuya occidentalis.—See Thuya.

ARBUSCLE, ăr'bus-kl, *s.* (*arbuscula*, Lat.) Any little tree.

ARBUSCULAR, ăr-bus'ku-lar, *a.* Composed of small trees or shrubs.

ARBUSTIVE, ăr-bus'tive, *a.* Covered with, or containing shrubs.

ARBUTE, ăr'bute, } *s.* (*arbutus*, Lat.) The straw-
ARBUTUS, ăr'bu-tus, } berry tree, a genus of plants having fruit resembling that of the strawberry. The arbutus is a native of the Levant and the south of Europe. In our gardens, it is a hardy evergreen tree, with greenish yellow blossoms, and red or bright yellow berries. The arbutus forms groves of great beauty at the lakes of Killarney in Ireland: Order, Ericeæ.

ARBUTEAN, ăr-bu'te-an, *a.* Made or composed of arbute.

> *Arbutean* harrows, and the mystic van.—
> *Evelyn's Virgil.*

ARC, ărk, *s.* (*arcus*, Lat.) In Geometry, a segment or part of a circle. Every arch is greater than its chord, but when concave to the chord throughout, is less than the sum of the sides of any rectilinear figure which contains it. If x and y be the co-ordinates of any point in a curve, the common method of finding the arch is by the integration of the formula $\sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$, or, in the language of the fluxional calculus, fluent of $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$; —an arch.

> Load some old church with old theatric state,
> Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate.—*Pope.*

Equal arcs are those which contain the same number of degrees, and whose radii are equal. *Diurnal arc*, in Astronomy, is that part of a circle described by a celestial body, between its rising and setting, as the *nocturnal arch* is that described between its setting and rising. *Arch of progression* or *direction*, an arc of the Zodiac which a planet appears to pass over when its motion is according to the signs.

ARCA, ăr'ka, *s.* (*arca*, an ark or chest, Lat.) The Arks, a genus of bivalved Mollusca, the shells of which are transverse, and nearly equal in their valves; the hinge is straight, and formed by numerous teeth set in a row, the teeth of the one valve being inserted between those of the other; the ligament is external.

ARCA-CORDIS, ăr'ka-kawr'dis, *s.* (Latin.) The pericardium.

ARCADÆ, ăr'ka-de, *s.* In Malacology, a family of marine Mollusca, placed by Swainson between the unios and the muscles. The hinge of the shells is furnished with numerous small well-defined teeth, without any distinction of cardinal and lateral; umbones generally remote, mostly covered with an epidermis. It includes the genera Arca, Nucula, Pentunculus, Byssoarca, and Trigonia.

ARCADE, ăr-kade', *s.* (French.) A series of arches, supported on piers or columns, either open or closed with masonry; a range of shops inclosed under an arched covering.

ARCADIAN, ăr-ka'de-an, *a.* Belonging to Arcadia, a mountainous district in Greece;—*s.* an inhabitant of Arcadia. The Arcadians appear to have been a branch of the great Pelagistic nation, which, at one time, seems to have extended from the Italian peninsula to Asia Minor. They were a pastoral people, and are said to have been brought from their original savage condition by the cultivation of music.

> Which led the rural life in all its joy
> And elegance, such as *Arcadian* song
> Transmits from ancient uncorrupted times.—
> *Thomson.*

ARCADY, ăr'ka-de, *s.* The country of Arcadia.

Thou shalt be our star of *Arcady*.—*Milton's Comus.*

ARCANE, ăr-kane', *a.* (*arcanus*, Lat.) Secret; mysterious.

Have I been disobedient to thy words?
Have I betrayed thy *arcane* secrecy?
Tragedy of Locrine.

ARCANUM, ăr-ka'num, *s.* ARCANA, ăr-ka'na, *pl.* (Latin.) A secret.

ARCH, ărtsh, *s.* (*arcus*, Lat.) In Mathematics, part of a circle, now written *arc*.—Which see. In Architecture, any solid work, whether masonry or otherwise, of which the lower part is formed into an arc of a curve, supported at the two extremities. The pedestals upon which an arch rests, are called its *piers*; the portion of the pedestal from which the arch is said to spring, are termed the *flanks*; the lower tier of the archstones is called the *intrados* or *soffit*; the upper, the *extrados* or *back*; the archstones are termed *voussoirs*, and the highest stone the *keystone*, the top of which is termed the *crown*; a perpendicular line from the crown to a horizontal line passing from the top of the one pier to that of the other, is the *height*, and the horizontal line itself is the *span* of the arch;—the sky or vault of heaven;—*v. a.* to build arches; to form into arches; to cover with an arch or arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand.—
Pope.

ARCH, ărtsh, *s.* (*archos*, Gr.) A chief.—Obsolete;

The noble duke, my master,
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* chief of the first class; waggish; mirthful; triflingly mischievous.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done,
The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre.—*Shaks.*

NOTE.—In Composition, *arch* is used as signifying the *chief* of a *class*. The following are the words in which it occurs as a compound:—Archangel, archangelic, pronounced ărk-ane'gel, ărk-an-gel'ik. In the following, *arch* is pronounced *ărtsh*:—Archapostle, archarchitect, archbeacon, archbishop, archbishopric, archbotcher, archbuilder, archchanter, archchemic, archconspirator, archcritic, archdeacon, archdeaconry, archdeaconship, archdivine, archdruid, archducal, archduchess, archduke, archdukedom, archenemy, archfelon, archfiend, archflamen, (chief priest,) archflatterer, archfounder, archgovernor, archheresy, archheretic, archhypocrite, archmagician, archpastor, archphilosopher, archpillar, archpoet, archpolitician, archprelate, archpresbyter, archpresbytery, archpriest, archprimate, archprophet, archprotestant, archpublican, archrebel, archtraitor, archtreasurer, archtyrant, archvillain, archvillany.

ARCH, *Triumphal*, ărtsh, tri-umf'al, *s.* A stately gate, of a semicircular form, adorned with sculpture, &c., erected in honour of those who had deserved a triumph.

ARCH-WIFE, ărtsh-wife, *s.* A woman in the higher ranks of life.—Obsolete.

ARCHÆOLOGY,) ăr-kay-ol'o-je, *s.* (*archéologie*, Fr.
ARCHAIOLOGY,) *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of knowledge which refers to antiquity; a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGIST, ăr-kay-ol'o-jist, *s.* An antiquary.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL, ăr-ke-o-loj'e-kal,) *a.* Relating
ARCHAIOLOGIC, ăr-kay-o-loj'ik,) to archæology.

ARCHAISM, ăr'kay-izm, *s.* An antiquated word or phrase. The use of archaisms, though generally objectionable, occasionally adds to the beauty and force of a sentence.

ARCHANGEL. In Botany.—See Lamium.

ARCHANGELICA, ărk-an-gel'e-ka, *s.* (*arche*, original, Gr., and *angelica*, a plant, Lat.) A genus of umbelliferous plants. A. officinalis, or garden-angelica, is the angelica archangelica of Linnæus. It is to be found about the tower of London, and in marshes among reeds, between Woolwich and Plumbstead, very abundantly, and in many other places in England. Its botanical characters are—stem polished, striated, a little glaucous, branched in the upper part; leaves ternate, then pennate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, or sub-cordate, cut, and sharply serrated, partly decurrent; the odd one deeply three-lobed; petioles dilated, and tumid at the base; involucra of a few linear leaves, or wanting altogether, lanceolate; margin of calyx, five short teeth; petals elliptic, entire, accuminate; fruit compressed on the back with two wings; allied to, and lately separated from Angelica.—Which see.

ARCHED, ărtsh'ed, or artsht, *a. part.* Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCHEMORA, ăr-ke-mo'ra, *s.* (Archemorus, the son of Lycurgus, who was killed by an adder, Gr. in allusion to its poisonous qualities.) A genus of extremely poisonous North American plants: Order, Umbelliferæ.

ARCHER, ărtsh'ur, *s.* One who uses the bow and arrow.

ARCHERESS, ărtsh'ur-es, *s.* A female who shoots with a bow and arrow.

ARCHERS, ărtsh'urz, *s.* Those who, in former times, made use of the bow in battle or in the chase; a name still kept up by a body, denominated the Royal Archers, in Edinburgh, and by certain bodies in England, who continue to practise archery.

ARCHERY, ăr'tshur-e, *s.* The use of the bow and arrow; the act of shooting with the bow and arrow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery*,
Sink in the apple of his eye.—*Shaks.*

ARCHES-COURT, ărtsh'ez-corte, *s.* The supreme court of appeal in the archbishopric of Canterbury. The name is derived from its being formerly held in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, (de Arcubus,) from which place it was removed to the common hall in Doctors' Commons, where it is now held.

ARCHETYPAL, ăr'ke-ti-pal, *a.* Original; the pattern from which a copy is made.

ARCHETYPE, ăr'ke-tipe, *s.* (*archetypum*, Lat.) The original of which any resemblance is made. In the Mint, the standard weight by which the others are adjusted. The *archetypal world*, among Platonists, means the world as it existed in the idea of God, before the visible creation.

ARCHEUS, ăr'ke-us, *s.* (*archos*, Gr.) A word used by Paracelsus, by which he seems to have meant a power presiding over the animal body distinct from the soul.

ARCHIATOR, ăr-ki'a-tur, *s.* (*archos*, and *iatros*, a physician, Gr. *archiatre*, Fr.) A chief physician.—Old word.

ARCHICAL, ărk'e-kal, *a.* Chief; primary.

ARCHIDIACONAL, ăr-ke-di-ak'on-al, *a.* Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPACY, ăr-ki-e-pis'ko-pa-se, *s.* The state and dignity of an archbishop.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ăr-ki-e-pis'ko-pal, *a.* (*archiepiscopus*, Lat.) Belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHIL, ăr'kil, *s.* A violet-red paste used as a dye

stuff; the best kind of which is obtained from the lichen Roccella tinctoria, found in the Canary Islands, the Azores, Sardinia, Sweden, &c. When a mixture of carbonate of potash and ammonia is used in the preparation, and chalk, &c. is added, the colour becomes more blue, and is then called Litmus. Cudbear is another modification of archil, prepared from Lecanora tartarea, and Parmelia omphalodes, two species found on rocks on the western coast of England, and other places. An addition of tin renders the dye durable, and gives a scarlet colour. It is commonly used to give a bloom to pinks and other colours.—See Orceine.

ARCHILOCHIAN, ăr-ke-lok'e-an, *s.* (*Archilochus*, the inventor.) A verse in metrical composition, consisting of seven feet; the four first are dactyls or spondees, and the three last trochees. Ex.—*Sōlvĭtūr‖ācris hȳ‖ēms grā‖dā vīcĕ‖vĕrŭ‖ ēt Fă‖vōnĭ.*—*Horace.*

ARCHILUTE, ăr'ke-lute, *s.* A large lute, having its bass strings lengthened like those of the Theorbo, and having each row doubled.

ARCHIMAGIA, ăr-ke-ma'je-a, *s.* The name given by the old alchemists to the subtlest part of their art—viz., the making of gold and silver.

ARCHIMANDRITE, ăr-ke-man'drite, *s* (*archos*, and *mandia*, Gr. a word, signifying *mastery*, in the language of the Lower Empire.) A title in the Greek Church of the same import as abbot in the Roman Catholic.

ARCHIMEDIAN SCREW, ăr-ke-mede'yan skroo, *s.* (Archimedes, the inventor.) A machine for raising water, consisting of a tube rolled in a spiral form round a cylinder, a modification of which has lately been introduced, in several instances, as a successful substitute for paddles in propelling steam-vessels.

ARCHIMIA, ăr-kim'me-a, *s.* That branch of alchemy which related to the transmutation of the other metals into gold and silver.

ARCHIPELAGO, ăr-ke-pel'a-go, *s.* (*archos*, and *pelagos*, the sea, Gr.) A sea abounding in small islands; the most celebrated of which is situated between Asia, Macedon, Greece, and the Indian Archipelago.

ARCHITECT, ăr'ke-tekt, *s.* (*archos*, and *tekton*, artificer or contriver, Gr.) A person who is capable of designing and superintending the execution of any building; a builder; the contriver or former of any compound body. Applied, in this sense, to the Author of Nature, 'The Divine Architect.' The word is used for a person who contrives, and is the chief instrument in making the fortune of another, or in his own, as, 'the *architect* of his own fortune;' the framer of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes.—*Shakz.*

ARCHITECTIVE, ăr-ke-tek'tiv, *a.* Performing the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONIC, ăr-ke-tek-ton'nik, } *s.* Having skill to build.
ARCHITECTONICAL, ăr-ke-tek-ton'ne-kal, }

ARCHITECTONICS, ăr-ke-tek-ton'niks, *s. pl.* The science of architecture.

ARCHITECTOR, ăr-ke-tek'tur, *s.* An architect.—Obsolete.

ARCHITECTRESS, ăr-ke-tek'tres, *s.* Feminine of architect.

Nature herself, the first *architectress*, to use an expression of Vitruvius, windowed your breast.—*Wotton.*

ARCHITECTURAL, ăr-ke-tek'tu-ral, *a.* Relating to architecture.

ARCHITECTURE, ăr-ke-tek'ture, *s.* (*archetectura*, Lat.) The art or science of building; the object or performance of architectural science. Architecture is divided into *Civil Architecture*, called, by way of eminence, Architecture; *Military Architecture*, or Fortification; and *Naval Architecture*, which, besides the building of ships and smaller vessels, includes that of ports, moles, docks, &c. The orders in architecture are the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Composite.—Which see.

ARCHITRAVE, ar'ke-trave, *s.* (*archein*, to govern, Gr. and *trabs*, a beam, Lat. sometimes also called *Epistylium*, from, *api*, upon, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) The lowest of the three principal members of the entablature of a column. There is no architrave in Gothic architecture, which feature forms the most distinguishing characteristic between the architecture of the ancients and that of the midæval times. *Architrave Cornice*, an entablature formed of an architrave and a cornice, without the intervening member, the frieze, being introduced, when it is inconvenient to give the entablature its proper height. *Architrave of a door or window*, a collection of members and mouldings surrounding either the aperture of a door or a window; the upper part or lintel is called the *transverse*, and the sides, the *jambs*.

ARCHIVAL, ăr'ke-val, *a.* Pertaining to archives.

ARCHIVES, ăr-ki'vz, *s. pl.* (*archiva*, Lat.) A repository or closet used for the preservation of records or other writings; a secret closet.

NOTE.—The singular of this word is rarely used. Dr. Johnson says never, but in this he errs. Gregory, in his 'Posthuma,' Warburton, in his 'Alliance of Church and State,' and Warton, in his 'History of English Poetry,' use it in the singular.

ARCHIVIST, ăr'ke-vist, *s.* The keeper of archives.

ARCHIVOLT, ăr'ke-volt, *s.* An ornamental band of mouldings, placed round the archstones of an arch, terminating horizontally on the imposts. In the Tuscan order, the architrave has only one face; in the Doric and Ionic, it has two crowned; and, in the Corinthian and Composite, the mouldings are the same as those of the architrave.

ARCHIVOLTUM, ăr-ke-vol'tum, *s.* In the Architecture of the middle ages, an arched receptacle for filth; a common sewer or cess-pool.

ARCHLIKE, ărtsh'like, *a.* In the form of an arch.

An *archlike* strong foundation.—*Young.*

ARCHLY, ărtsh'le, *ad.* Jocosely; wittily.

ARCHNESS, ărtsh'nes, *s.* Shrewdness; sly humour without malice.

ARCHOGRAPH, ăr'ko-graf, *s.* (*arcus*, an arch, Lat. and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An instrument adapted for drawing a circular arch without the use of a central point.

ARCHON, ăr'kon, *s.* (Greek.) The chief magistrate of the Athenians.

We might establish a doge, a lord, *archon*, or regent.—*Bolingbroke on Parties.*

ARCHONSHIP, ăr'kon-ship, *s.* The office of an archon.

ARCHONTICS, ar-kon'tiks, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a branch of Valentians which sprung up towards the close of the second century. They supposed the world to have been created (*apo ton archon*) by the *archontes*, (archangels,) but with a singular want of gallantry, they ascribed the creation of women to the agency of devils.

ARCHOPTOMA, ărk-kop-to'ma, *s.* (*archos*, the anus or rectum, and *pitto*, I fall down, Gr.) *Prolapsus ani*; the falling down of the rectum.

ARCHWISE, ărtsh'wize, *a.* In the form of an arch.

ARCITENENT, ăr'set-e-nent, *a.* (*arcitenens*, Lat.) Bow-bearing.

ARCTATION, ărk-ta'shun, *s.* (*arcto*, I straighten, Lat.) Straightening; confinement to a narrow compass.

ARCTIC, ărk'tik, *a.* (*arktos*, the northern constellation, the Bear, Gr.) Northern; belonging to the arctic regions.

ARCTIC CIRCLE, ărk'tik ser'kl, *s.* A lesser circle of the sphere, described at 23° 28′ from the North Pole.

ARCTIC SKUA. *Listris parisiticus.*—See Listris.

ARCTIC TERN. *Sterna artica.*—See Sterna.

ARCTICTIS, ărk-tik'tis, *s.* (*arktos*, a bear, and *iktis*, a kind of weasel, Gr.) A name given by Temminck to a genus of Marsupial animals, consisting of two Indian species with long prehensile tails: one (*A. albifrons*) is about the size of a large cat; and the other (*A. ater*) is entirely black, and about the size of a dog; the head is very small, whiskers long, and the ears terminate in tufts of hair.

ARCTIUM, ărk'te-um, *s.* (*arktos*, Gr. from the rough texture of the involucra.) The Burdock, a genus of Composite plants, belonging to the Cynarocephalæ or Thistle tribe. It is the Lappa of Tournefort, Lamarck, and Lindley.

ARCTOMYS, ărk'to-mis, *s.* (*arktos*, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Marmot or Bear-rat, a genus of Rodents. The marmots are heavy in make, with short legs; middle-sized, short bushy tail, and a large flat head. They pass the winter in a state of torpor, shut up in deep holes. They live in societies, and are easily tamed.

ARCTONYX, ărk'to-niks, *s.* (*arktos*, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) The Pig-bear. A genus of omnivorous Pachyderms, having the appearance of a bear with the head of a pig.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS, ărk-to-staf'fe-los, *s.* (*arktos*, and *staphyle*, a grape, Gr.) A genus of plants consisting of two British species; the Arbutus uva ursi, and Arbutus alpina of Linnæus; calyx small, and five-parted; corolla ovate, with a small five-cleft revolute limb; stamens ten; anthers without pores; berry smooth; seeds solitary.

ARCTOTHECA, ărk-to-thek'a, *s.* (*arktos*, and *theke*, a capsule, Gr. from its shaggy seeds.) A genus of composite plants: Sub-order, Helianthæ.

ARCTURA, ărk'tu-ra, *s.* In Surgery, inflammation of a finger or toe, from the curvature of the nail.

ARCTURUS, ărk'tu-rus, *s.* (*arktos*, and *oura*, tail, Gr.) A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Arctophylax or Bootes.

ARCUATE, ăr'ku-ate, *a.* (*arcuatus*, Lat.) Bent in the form of an arch;—*v. a.* to bend like an arch.

ARCUATILE, ăr-ku'a-tile, *a.* (*arcuatilis*, Lat.) Bent; inflected.

ARCUATION, ăr-ku-a'shun, *s.* The act of bending anything; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity or crookedness. In Gardening, the method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seeds, or which do not bear seed. In Surgery, a distortion or incurvation of the bones.

ARCUATURE, ăr'ku-a-ture, *s.* The curvature of an arch.

ARCUBALIST, ăr'ku-ba-list, *s.* (*arcubalista*, from *arcus*, a bow, Lat. and *ballo*, I throw, Gr.) A crossbow; an instrument to throw stones.

ARCUBALISTA, ăr-ku-ba-lis'ta, *s.* A crossbow. A term which has been contracted both into *Balista* and *Arbalist*.

ARCUBALISTER, ăr-ku-ba-lis'tur, *s.* A crossbowman.

ARCUS SENILIS, *s.* (*arcus*, a bow, and *senilis*, old age, Lat.) An opacity surrounding the cornea of the eye, incident to aged persons.

ARCYRIA, ăr-sir'e-a, *s.* (*arkys*, a net, Gr.) A genus of Fungi, so named from the sporules being fastened together by a network of fibres.

ARD, ărd, (Saxon.) An affix to many names, signifying disposition—as, Godd*ard*, a good or pious disposition; Giff*ard*, a benevolent disposition; Bern*ard*, a filial disposition.

ARDASSINES, ăr-das'se-nes, *s.* A very fine sort of Persian silk; the finest used in the looms of France.

ARDEA, ăr'de-a, *s.* (Latin.) The Heron. A genus of large wading birds, bill very strong—long, straight, conic, margins serrated; the gonys long and descending; scapular feathers long and linear; legs long; thighs naked to a considerable distance from the knee. They live on small fish; but eat any animal matter, such as naked or even shelled molluscs, the spawn of fish, worms, &c. They build on trees.

ARDEADÆ, ăr-de-a'de, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a family of the Grallatores or Waders, including the Herons and Cranes. The birds of this family are large, with long, conic, straight, hard, compressed bills; the hind toe placed on the same level as others.

ARDENCY, ăr'den-se, } *s.* (*ardens*, burning,
ARDENTNESS, ăr'dent-nes, } Lat.) Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection; heat.

ARDENT, ăr'dent, *a.* (*ardeus*, Lat.) Hot; burning; fiery; fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire; passionate; affectionate—used generally of desire.

ARDENTLY, ăr'dent-le, *ad.* In an ardent manner; eagerly; affectionately.

ARDISIA, ăr-dish'e-a, *s.* (*ardis*, a point, Gr. in reference to its acute spearlike anthers.) A genus of exotic trees or shrubs: Order, Myrsineaceæ.

ARDISIEÆ, ăr-de-si-e'e, *s.* A tribe of plants, having Ardesia for its type; calyx, four or five-lobed; corolla gamopetalous; stamens usually free; cells of anthers bursting lengthways at the apex; ovarium free and many-seeded; drupe or berry, one-seeded; albumen horny; embryo transverse: Order, Myrsineaceæ (Myrrh plants).

ARDOUR, ăr'dur, *s.* (*ardor*, Lat.) Heat; heat of affection, as love, desire, rage, courage—used by Milton for a person bright and ardent.

> Nor long delayed the winged saint
> After his charge received; but from among
> Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
> Veiled with his gorgeous wings, upspringing light,
> Flew through the midst of heaven.—*Paradise Lost.*

ARDUINA, ăr-du-in'a, *s.* (in honour of P. Arduina.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocyneæ.

ARDUOUS, ăr'du-us, *a.* (*arduus*, Lat.) Lofty; hard to climb; difficult; laborious.

ARDUOUSNESS, ăr'du-us-nes, } *s.* Height; difficulty,
ARDUITY, ăr-du'e-te, } laboriousness.

ARE, *ăr.* The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*;—*s.* a French measure of surface, equal to nearly 2½ acres English, or 1176 1-4th square feet.

A RE, or ALAMIRE, *s.* (Italian.) The lowest note in Guido's Scale of Music.

> *Gamut*, I am the ground of an accord;
> *A re* to plead Hortensio's passion;
> *B mi* to Bianca take for thy lord;
> *C faut*, that loves with all affection.—*Shaks.*

AREA, a're-a, *s.* (Latin.) Any open space, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre; an enclosed place, as lists, or a bowling-green. In Geometry, the superficial contents of any figure, as a triangle, quadrangle, &c. In Architecture, a small court or place, usually sunk below the general surface of the ground, before the windows of the basement or sunk story. The name is also given to a small court even level with the ground. In Mineralogy, the mass dug from the mines, or the place where it is dug. In Entomology, the larger of the longitudinal divisions of an insect's wing. *Area diffluens*, applied to the scalp or beard when the hair has fallen off, and left bald patches here and there; the alopecia of the Greeks. *Area serpens*, applied when baldness commences at the occiput, and winds in a narrow line to each ear, sometimes to the forehead.

AREAD or AREED, a-reed', *v. a.* (*aredan*, Sax.) To direct; to declare; to show; to advise.

> Me, all too mean, the sacred Muse *areeds*,
> To blazon broad.—*Spenser.*
>
> Mark what I *aread* thee now.—*Milton.*

AREAL, a're-al, *a.* Pertaining to an area.

AREATED, a're-ay-ted, *a.* Occurring in detached areas.

ARECA, a-re'ka, *s.* (*areec*, Malabar.) The Cabbage tree, a remarkable genus of lofty palm-trees, one of which (*Areca oleracea*) produces a kind of cabbage, which is considered as a great delicacy, whether raw or boiled; and another, (*Areca catechu*,) the betel or Penang nut.

AREEK, a-reek', *ad.* (a low word from *a*, and *reek*.) In a reeking condition.

> A messenger comes all *areek*,
> Mordanto, at Madrid, to seek.—*Swift.*

AREFACTION, ar-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*arefacio*, Lat. I dry, Lat.) The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

AREFY, ar'e-fi, *v. a.* To dry.

ARENA, a-re'na, *s.* (*arena*, sand, Lat.) The space or ground-floor of an amphitheatre or circus, on which combats or horsemanship are enacted; so named from the floors of the Roman amphitheatre being strewed with sand.

ARENACEOUS, a-re-na'shus, } *a.* Sandy; having
ARENOSE, a-re-noze', } the qualities of sand.

ARENARIA, a-re-na're-a, *s.* (*arena*, Lat.) Sandwort. A genus of plants, consisting chiefly of diminutive weeds with grassy leaves: Order, Caryophylleæ. The name is also given to a genus of wading birds, consisting of one British species—the Sanderling.

ARENARIOUS, a-re-na're-us, *a.* Sandy.

ARENATION, a-re-na'shun, *s.* (*arenatio*, Lat.) A method formerly used in treating cases of dropsy, by immersing the whole body, or the feet, in hot sand.

ARENG, a-reng', *s.* A genus of palm-trees, from one of which, (A. *saccharifera*,) sago and palm-wine are obtained.

ARENICOLO, a-re-nik'o-lo, *s.* (*arena*, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) A genus of the Dorsibranchiata Annulata, or Sand-worms. They inhabit the sand of the sea-shore, and are often used as bait. The animal is about a foot in length, and has fifteen pair of branchiæ situated on the annulations of the middle part of the body.

ARENILETIC, a-re-ne-let'ik, *a.* (*arena*, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Partaking of the nature of sandstone.

ARENULOUS, a-ren'nu-lus, *a.* (*arenula*, sand, Lat.) Full of small sand; gravelly.

AREOLA, ay-re'o-la, *s.* (diminutive of *area*, Lat.) A term applied in Anatomy—1st, the small interstices of the cellular substance of the body; 2d, the reddish-coloured circle which surrounds the nipple in women (*areola papillaris*); 3d, an inflamed ring round pustules.

AREOLÆ, ay-re'o-le, *s. pl.* In Botany, the small spaces or areas on the surface of certain plants, as in the fossil genera Lepidodendra and Sigillaria, or in certain crustaceous lichens which are cracked in every direction; the spaces between the cracks are termed *areolæ*. In Entomology, the smaller spaces into which the wing is divided by the nervures.

AREOLATE, ay-re'o-late, *a.* Divided into small spaces or areolations, as the wings of insects, or in composite plants, when the florets are so arranged on the receptacle, that little pentagonal spaces are left when the ovaries fall off.

AREOLATION, ay-re-o-la'shun, *s.* The state of being marked with little spaces or areolæ, bounded with veins or ramifications of a different colour or texture from the spaces so enclosed.

AREOMETER, ay-re-om'e-tur, *s.* (*aréomètre*, Fr. from *araios*, thin, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A graduated glass instrument, for measuring the density or gravity of fluids.

AREOMETRICAL, ay-re-o-met're-kal, *a.* Pertaining to areometry.

AREOMETRY, ay-re-om'e-tre, *s.* The art of measuring fluids.

AREOPAGITE, ay-re-op'a-gite, *s.* A member of the court of Areopagus at Athens.

AREOPAGUS, ay-re-up'a-gus, *s.* (*areios*, belonging to Ares, one of the names of Mars, and *pagos*, a hill, Gr.) The Supreme Court of Judicature of ancient Athens, so named from its being situated on the hill so called.

AREOTICS, ay-re-ot'iks, *a.* (*araiosis*, looseness, Gr.) Medicines which have a tendency to open the pores of the body.—Not used.

ARES, a'res, *s.* The Greek name of the god of War, corresponding with the Mars of the Romans. A name used by the Alchemists to express the Great First Cause.

ARETHUSA, a-re-*thu*'za, *s.* In Mythology, the name of a nymph who was changed into a fountain by Diana; a genus of plants: Order, Orchideæ.

ARETIA, a-re'she-a, *s.* (in honour of B. Aretius.) A genus of plants: Order Primulaceæ.

ARETOLOGY, a-re-tol'o-je, *s.* (*arete*, virtue, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of Moral Philosophy which treats of the theory and practice of virtue.

ARGAL, ăr'gal, } *s.* (*argalh*, old Fr.) Crude tartar,
ARGOL, ăr'gol, } or tartar in the state in which it is obtained from the inside of wine vessels. This word is often spelt *argoile* by Ben Jonson.

> I know you have arsnick,
> Vitriol, saltartre, *argoile*, alkaly.—*Alchemist.*

ARGANIA, ăr-ga'ne-a, *s.* (*argan*, its name in Morocco.) A name given by Romer and Shultes to the ironwood tree of Morocco, (*A. Sideroxylon*,) the Sideroxylon spinosum of Linnæus, and Elæodendron argan of Willdenow.

ARGEA, ăr'je-a, } *s.* A ceremony observed annually
ARGEI, ăr'je-i, } by the Romans, in which the vestals threw human figures, made of rushes, into the Tiber, on the Ides of May. The custom is supposed to have originated in the hatred of the early Romans to the Greeks, who were commonly called *Argea*.

ARGEMA, ăr'je-ma, *s.* (*argos*, white, Gr.) An ulcer of the eye on the margin of the cornea.

ARGEMENONE, ăr-je-me-no'ne, *s.* A genus of Mexican plants, so named from their supposed medical property of curing the disease of Argema.

ARGENT, ăr'jent, *a* (*argentum*, silver, Lat.) In Heraldry, the white colour used in armorial bearings; argent implies innocence, temperance, and hope; silvery; having a silvery appearance.

> Nor ask of yonder *argent* fields above,
> Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.—*Pope.*

ARGENTAL, ăr-jen'tal, } *a.* Having the appearance
ARGENTIC, ăr-jen'tik, } of silver.

ARGENT-HORNED, ăr'jent-hawrn'ed or hawrnd', *a.* Silver-horned.

> Bright as the *argent-horned* moone.—*Locelace.*

ARGENTATION, ăr-jen-ta'shun, *s.* An overlaying with silver.

ARGENTIFEROUS, ăr-jen-tif'e-rus, *a.* (*argentum*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Containing silver.

ARGENTIFEROUS COPPER GLANCE.—See Sulphuret of Copper.

ARGENTIFEROUS GOLD.—See Electrum.

ARGENTI NITRAS.—See Nitrate of Silver.

ARGENTINA, ăr-jen-ti'na, *s.* A name given, in the Linnæan arrangement, to a genus of fishes, belonging to the salmon family, (*Salmonides*,) so named from the silvery appearance of the scales.

ARGENTINE, ăr'jen-tine, *a.* Sounding like silver; having the appearance of silver;

> Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*, I will obey thee.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* in Mineralogy, the nacreous carbonate of lime.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, ăr'jen-tine re-pub'lik, *s.* One of the names of the States of Buenos Ayres, or of the Rio de la Plata, a South American Confederation.

ARGENTRY, ăr'jen-tre, *s.* Silver plate.—Obsolete.

> No medals rich of Tyrian dye,
> No costly bowls of *argentry*.—
> *Howel's Poem to Charles I.*

ARGENTUM ALBUM, ăr'jen-tum al'bum, *s.* The name given, in ancient times, to the silver coin or pieces of bullion which passed for money. By the Doomsday tenures, some of the rents to the king were payable in *argent albo*, or common silver money; other rents, in *libris ursis et pensates*, *i.e.*, in metal of full weight and purity. In the next age, rents were paid in *blanch fearm*, afterwards *white rent*, and that which was paid in provision, was called *black bail*. *Argentum Dei*, God's penny, was the name given to earnest money, or, as it is now termed in Scotland, *earles*. *Argentum foliatum*, silver leaf. *Argentum nitrum*, nitrate of silver or lunar caustic. *Argentum in musicalis*, shell silver, made by grinding the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and spreading it in fresh water muscle-shells. It is used in writing silver-coloured letters. *Argentum musivum*, mosaic silver: it is made by melting tin and bismuth together, with an addition of quicksilver. It is used as a silver colour, and is much superior to shell silver. *Argentum vivum*, quicksilver or mercury.—Which see.

ARGENTUM FUGITIVUM. }
ARGENTUM MOBILE. } —See Quicksilver.
ARGENTUM VIVUM. }

ARGIL, ăr'jil, *s.* (*argilla*, Lat.) Potter's clay.—See Alumina.

ARGILLACEOUS, ăr-jil-la'shus, *a.* Aluminous; of the nature of clay; containing clay as an ingredient. *Argillaceous schist or slate*, indurated laminated clay.—See Shale.

ARGILLETIC, ăr-jil-let'ik, *a.* Having the quality of clay slate.

ARGILLIFEROUS, ăr-jil-lif'e-rus, *a.* (*argilla*, clay, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing or containing clay.

ARGILLITE, ăr'jil-lite, *s.* (*argelos*, pure clay, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Clay slate.

ARGILLOUS, ăr-jil'lus, *a.* Containing clay; of the nature of clay.

NOTE.—Argil has the following combinations in Natural History:—*Argilicolo*, that which lives in clay, as *Opegrapha argilicolo*; *argilliformis*, resembling clay, as *Trias argilliformis*; *argillo-ferruginous*, containing clay and iron; *argillo-gypseous*, containing clay and gypsum; *argillo-siliceous*, containing clay and silex.

ARGO, ăr'go, *s.* (Greek.) The name of the ship in which Jason and his companions sailed on their expedition in quest of the golden fleece—hence called the *Argonautai*, the Argonauts. *Argo navis*, in Astronomy, a constellation, called after the ship of Jason and his companions.

ARGOL.—See Argal.

ARGOLASIA, ăr-go-la'zhe-a, *s.* (*argos*, white, and *lasios*, woolly, Gr.) A genus of plants, so termed on account of the woolly nature of its calyx: Order, Hemærdoraceæ.

ARGONAUTA, ăr'go-naw-ta, *s.* (*argo*, the ship Argo, and *nauta*, a sailor, Lat.) The paper Nautilus, a genus of Cephalopods, allied to the Cuttle fishes. The Nautili inhabits a very thin symmetrically fluted and spirally convoluted shell, the last or outward whorl of which is large, and bears some resemblance to a galley, of which the spine is the poop. The animal makes frequent use of it; and in calm weather whole fleets of these creatures may be seen in certain seas sailing along the surface of the water, employing six of their tentacula or arms as oars, and expanding the other membranous ones by way of a sail.

ARGONAUTS.—See Argo.

ARGOSY, ăr'go-se, *s.* (*argo*, Gr.) A name formerly given to a large trading vessel.

> Your mind is tossing on the ocean,
> There where your *argosies*, with portly sail,
> Like signiors and rich burghers of the flood,
> Do overpow'r the petty traffickers.—*Shaks.*

ARGUE, ăr'gu, *v. n.* (*arguo*, Lat. *arguer*, Fr.) To reason; to offer reasons; to dispute with, as arguing *with* a man, or *against* a proposition;—*v. a.* to prove by argument; to be persuaded by argument; to debate any question, as to argue a cause; to prove as an argument; to charge with as a crime; to prove by appearance.

ARGUER, ăr'gu-ur, *s.* One who argues; a disputer; a debater; a controversialist.

ARGUING, ăr'gu-ing, *s.* Reasoning; argumentation.

ARGUMENT, ăr'gu-ment, *s.* (*argumentum*, Lat.) In Rhetoric and Logic, an inference drawn from premises, the truth of which is considered, by the person who argues, as conclusive, or highly probable. A reason alleged for or against anything; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up in the way of *argument*; a controversy. In Astronomy, an arch, by which we seek another unknown arch's proportional. The *argument of the moon's latitude* is her distance from the node, and the *argument of inclination* is the arch of a planet's orbit, intercepted between the ascending node and the place of the planet from the sun, numbered according to the succession of the signs of the Zodiac;—the angle or quantity on which a tabular series of numbers depend.

ARGUMENTAL, ăr-gu-men'tal, *a.* Belonging to argument; reasoning.

ARGUMENTATION, ar-gu-men-ta'shun, *s.* (*argumentatio*, Lat.) Reasoning or proving by argument; the act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ăr-gu-men'ta-tiv, *a.* Consisting of argument; controversial, applied to persons given to dispute.

ARGUMENTATIVELY, ăr-gu-men'ta-tiv-le, *ad.* In a debating, reasoning, or controversial manner.

ARGUMENTIZE, ăr'gu-men-tize, *v. n.* To debate; to reason.

ARGUS, ăr'gus, *s.* (*argos*, Gr.) In Mythology, the son of Aristor: he is said to have had a hundred eyes, and to have been slain by Mercury;—the name of the person who built the ship *Argo*.

ARGUTE, ăr-gute', *a.* (*argutus*, Lat.) Subtile; witty; sharp; shrill.

ARGUTENESS, ăr-gute'nes, *s.* Acuteness; wittiness.

> This tickles you by starts at his *arguteness*.—*Dryden.*

ARGYCTHIUS, ăr-jik'the-us, *s.* (*argos*, white, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, with large caudal and ventral fins, belonging to the tribe Gymnotres, or Ribband-fish.

ARGYLEPES, ăr-je-le'pes, *s.* (*argos*, white, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) The Mitta Parah, an Indian acanthopterygious fish, with an oval naked body; a single dorsal fin, high before, and narrow behind; the eyes large, and mouth small: Sub-family, Centronotinæ.

ARGYLIA, ăr-gile'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Archibald, Duke of Argyll.) A genus of beautiful flowering South American plants: Order, Bigoniaceæ.

ARGYNNIS, ăr'jin-nis, *s.* In Entomology, a genus of diurnal Lepidoptera, insects which, in their perfect or butterfly state, have naked spots under the wings. In Mythology, one of the names of Venus which she received from Argynnus, a favourite youth of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephisus.

ARGYRA, ăr'je-ra, *s.* In Mythology, the name of a youth, who was greatly beloved by a shepherd called Selimnus. She is said to have been changed into a fountain, and the shepherd into a river of the same name, the waters of which, when tasted, made lovers forget the object of their affections.

ARGYREIA, ăr-je-re'ya, *s.* (*argyreios*, silvery, Gr.) Silver-weed. An East Indian genus of plants, so named from the silvery appearance of their leaves: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

ARGYREIEÆ, ăr-je-re'i-e-e, *s.* A tribe of exogenous plants, belonging to the natural order Convolvulaceæ, distinguished by having the embryo cotyledonous; the carpels combined in a single ovarium, and the pericarp baccate and indehiscent.

ARGYROPS, ăr'je-rops, *s.* (*argyreios*, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, distinguished by having the anterior dorsal spines terminating in long filaments: Sub-family, Sparianæ.

ARGYREOSUS, ăr-je-re-o'sus, *s.* (*argyreios*, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the Zeinæ or Dory family.

ARGYRTES, ăr'jer-tes, *s.* (*argyrites*, pertaining to silver, Gr.) A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the Mycetophagi or mice-eaters of Fabricius.

Argyros, Silver, occurs in the following adjectives, used in Natural History:—*Argyranthemus*, having flowers of a white silvery appearance; *argyrocephalus*, having a white silver like head; *argyrophthalmus*, having silver-like eyes; *argyrophyllus*, having silver leaves; *argyropygus*, having the lower part of the abdomen white; *argyrostigma*, having the flowers spotted with white silver-like spots; *argyrostoma*, having the mouth or aperture of a silvery whiteness.

ARIA, a're-a, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, an air, song, or tune.

ARIADNE, a-re-ad'ne, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Minos, who helped Theseus out of the Cretan labyrinth; being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and became his priestess.

ARIAN, a're-an, *s.* One who believes in Arianism;—*a.* pertaining to the doctrines of Arianism.

ARIANISM, a're-an-izm, *s.* The doctrines taught by Arius, a presbyter of the Church of Alexandria, in the fourth century. Arius taught that Christ was not God, but has that title given him in Scripture, as implying the divine dignity conferred on him by the Father as the first-born of every creature, and the office which he holds as the Vicegerent of God, and the Redeemer and Judge of mankind. As such, Arius considered Christ worthy of receiving divine honours, but denied that he was of the same essence, or co-eternal with the Father, or equal in power and glory, as is maintained by the Catholic and the orthodox Protestant Churches.

ARICIA, a-rish'e-a, *s.* A name given by Savigny and Cuvier to a genus of dorsibranchiate Articulata, the animals of which want both teeth and tentacula; they are furnished with two ranges of laminated cirri on the back of the elongated body; the anterior feet are furnished with notched crests, not found on the others.

ARICINE, ar'e-sine, *s.* In Chemistry, a name given by Pelletier to an alkali discovered by him in the Cusco or Arica bark. It contains, according to its discoverer, one atom more of oxygen than quinine, the formula of which is C_{20} H_{12} NO_2.

ARID, ăr'rid, *a.* (*aridus*, dry, Lat.) Dry; parched up; metaphorically dry; cold; pedantic.

ARIDITY, ăr-rid'e-te, *s.* Dryness.

ARIDURA, ar-e-du'ra, *s.* (*areo*, to be dried up, Lat.) Wasting of any particular limb or other part, as opposed to Atrophia.

ARIES, a're-es, *s.* (Latin.) In Astronomy, the Ram, a constellation figured on the celestial globe as a ram. It is the first sign of the ancient Zodiac. The Greek Mythology makes Aries to be the commemoration of the golden fleece, in quest of which the Argonautic expedition was undertaken. It is

situated immediately above the constellation Pisces, and surrounded by Cetus, Taurus, Perseus, and Andromeda. It consists of sixty-six stars, and is marked thus (♈). Aries is also the name given in ancient Military Science to the battering ram.

ARIETATE, ar-i'e-tate, *v. n.* (*arieto*, Lat.) To butt like a ram.

ARIETATION, ar-i-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of butting like a ram.

ARIETTA, a-re-et'ta, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, the diminutive of aria; a short air or tune.

ARIGHT, a-rite', *ad.* Rightly; without mistake.

ARIL, a-ril', } *s.* (*arillus*, Lat.) In Botany,
ARILLUS, a-ril'lus, } a kind of wrapper enclosing the seed, partially in some plants, and wholly in others; and formed by a fleshy expansion, either of the umbilical cord by which the seeds are attached to the placenta, or of the placenta itself.

ARILLATED, ar'ril-lay-ted, } *a.* In Botany, applied
ARILLED, ar'rild, } to a seed having an arillus or wrapper wholly or partially enclosing it.

ARIMANES.—See Ahramanes.

ARIOLATION, ay-re-o-la'shun, *s.* (*hariolus*, a soothsayer, Lat.) Soothsaying; divination.

ARION, a-ri'on, *s.* The name of a famous poet and musician, who, during his voyage to Italy, is said, in Greek fable, to have been carried to shore by a dolphin, when thrown overboard by the sailors—the dolphin having been attracted by the charms of his music.

ARIOSO, a-re-o'zo, *a.* (*arioso*, airy, Ital.) In Music, used as an adverb, signifying *in the manner of air*, not recitativo. In Instrumental Music, it denotes a sustained vocal style.

ARIOSOMA, a-re-o-so'ma, *s.* (*aris*, the snout, and *soma*, a solid body, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Murinidæ or Eel family, and distinguished from Anguilla, the true eel, by the nostrils being simple, not tubular.

ARISARUM, a-re-sa'rum, *s.* The Aram arisarum of Linnæus. The Friar's Cowl, a deciduous herbaceous plant, with light yellow flowers: Order, Aroideæ.

ARISE, a-rize', *v. n.*, *past* AROSE, *past part.* ARISEN, (*arisan*, Sax.) To mount upwards; to get up; to come into view as from obscurity; to revive from death; to proceed from; to enter on a new station; to succeed to power; to commence hostility.

And when he *arose* against me, I caught him by the beard and slew him.—1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

ARISIS, a-ris'is, *s.* (*arsis*, elevation, Gr. from the fruit being situated on a long pedical within the calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of small branched shrubs, natives of Cochin-China: Order, Capparideæ.

ARISTA, a-ris'ta, *s.* (Lat.) In Botany, the awn or beard-like appendage which is attached to the glume or husk of grasses. It is naked, plumose, geniculate, recurved, tortile, terminal, dorsal, or incinate.

ARISTÆUS, a-ris'te-us, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Apollo and Cyrene. He is said to have been born in the deserts of Lybia, brought up by the seasons, and fed on nectar and ambrosia. He became a celebrated hunter, and was worshipped, after his death, as a demi-god.

ARISTATUS, a-ris-ta'tus, *a.* Applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, &c., which are terminated by a long rigid spine, which, in a leaf, has not the appearance of contraction.

ARISTARCH, ar'ris-tärk, *s.* A stern critic.

ARISTARCHIAN, ar-ri-stärk'e-an, *a.* (Aristarchus, a distinguished Grecian critic.) Severely critical; critical, after the manner of Aristarchus.

ARISTARCHY, ar-ris'tär-ke, *s.* (*aristos*, greatest, and *archè*, government, Gr.) A government composed of good men; a system of stern criticism.

ARISTIA, ar-ris'te-a, *s.* (*arista*, a point or beard of corn, Lat.) A genus of plants from the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Iridiæ.

ARISTIDA, ar-ris-ti'da, *s.* (*arista*, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

ARISTOCRACY, ar-ris-tok'ra-se, *s.* (*aristos*, the noblest or best, and *krateo*, I govern, Gr.) That form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the nobility; the nobility; the extremely rich and elevated portion of society.

ARISTOCRAT, ar-ris'to-krat, *s.* One connected with the aristocratic class of society; one who favours the interests or claims of the aristocracy; a term introduced into this country during the fervour of the French Revolution, and applied to any one who opposed the democratic notions of revolutionists.

ARISTOCRATIC, ar-ris-to-krat'ik, } *a.* Relat-
ARISTOCRATICAL, ar-ris-to-krat'e-kal, } ing to, or partaking of, the nature of an aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALLY, ar-ris-to-krat'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an aristocratical manner.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, ar-ris-to-krat'e-kal-nes, *s.* An aristocratical condition or disposition.

ARISTOCRATY, ar-ris-tok'kra-te, *s.* Aristocracy.—Not used.

ARISTOLOCHIA, ar-ris-to-lo'ke-a, *s.* (*aristos*, best, and *locheia*, parturition, Gr.) A genus of plants, including several species which obtain a place in our pharmacopœias for their medicinal virtues, among which are *A. anguicida*, snake-killing birthwort; *A. clematitis*, a British species, slightly diaphoretic; and *A. serpentarius*, thought to increase the efficacy of cinchona in cases of protracted ague.

ARISTOLOCHIÆ, ar-ris-to-lok'i-e, *s.* A natural order of plants, with hermaphrodite flowers; a superior tubular calyx, with three segments; ten or twelve epigynous stamens, distinct, or adhering to the style and stigma; an inferior three or six-celled ovarium, with numerous ovules attached horizontally to the axis; the style simple; the stigmas radiating, and of the same number as the cells of the ovarium. Fruit dry or succulent, three or six-celled, and many seeded. The order consists of herbaceous plants or shrubs, the latter often climbing; the leaves are alternate, simple, and stalked; the flowers axillary, solitary, and usually brown, or of some dull colour. The only British species is *Aristolochia clematitis*, or birthwort; the leaves of which are heart-shaped; the stem erect; the flowers aggregate and upright, with a unilateral calyx. The wood of the plants of this order differs from other dicotyledonous plants, in not being arranged in concentric circles, but continues to increase in uniformity, and uninterruptedly, as long as the plants grow.

ARISTOTELIAN, ar-ris-to-te'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or founded on, the philosophy taught by Aristotle;—*s.* a follower of the philosophy of Aristotle. The Aristotelians were also designated Peripatetics, and their philosophy long prevailed in the schools, till it gave place to the Newtonian.

ARISTOTELIC, ar-ris-to-tel'ik, *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Aristotle.

ARITHMANCY, ar-*ith*'man-se, *s.* (*arithmos*, number, and *mantia*, divination, Gr.) A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHMETIC, ar-*ith*-met'ik, *s.* (*arithmos*, number, and *metreo*, I measure, Gr.) The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures. *Integral Arithmetic* is the science of whole numbers. *Fractional Arithmetic* is divided into Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.—Which see. The figures and method of notation now in use are said to be of Arabic origin.

ARITHMETICAL, ar-*ith*-met'e-kal, *a.* According to the rules of arithmetic. *Arithmetical complement*, is that which a number wants of the next highest decimal denomination, as, 7 wants 3 of 10, 3 is the arithmetical complement. *Arithmetical complement of a logarithm*, is the sum or number which a logarithm wants of 10,000,000; thus, the arithmetical complement of the logarithm 8,154,032 is 1,845,968. *Arithmetical mean*, is that number or fraction which lies between two others, and is equally distant from both: it is found by dividing the sum of the two numbers by two. *Arithmetical progression*, is a series of numbers which increase or decrease by equal steps, the difference between any two successive terms being common to all the terms. *Arithmetical proportion*, is the relation which exists between four numbers, of which the first and last have the same difference as the third and fourth, as—1, 2, 81, 82.

ARITHMETICALLY, ar-*ith*-met'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetic.

ARITHMETICIAN, ar-*ith*-me-tish'an, *s.* One skilled in arithmetic.

ARK, ărk, *s.* (*arca*, Lat. *arka*, Goth. *arc*, Sax. *airc*, Gael.) A chest or coffer:—The coffer, termed by Moses *the ark of the covenant*, was deposited in the innermost and holiest part of the tabernacle, called 'the holy of holies,' and afterwards in the corresponding apartment of the temple. It contained the tables of the law, the rod of Aaron, and a copy of the book of the law. The lid of the ark was called the mercy-seat, before which the high-priest appeared once every year on the great day of expiation; and the Jews, wherever they worshipped, turned their faces towards the place where the ark stood. 'Similar arks appear to have been used by the Egyptian priesthood, some of which,' says Sir J. G. Wilkinson, in his work on the Religion and Agriculture of the Ancient Egyptians, 'contained the emblems of Life and Stability, which, when the vail was drawn aside, were partially seen; and others presented the sacred beetle to the sun, overshadowed by the wings of two figures of the goddess Thenei or Truth, which call to mind the cherubim of the Jews.' 'The discoveries of this sort,' adds the Rev. Dr. Morren, (Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature,) 'which have been lately made in Egypt, have added an overwhelming weight of proof to the evidence which previously existed, that the *tabernacle made with hands* bore a designed external resemblance to the Egyptian models, but purged of the details and peculiarities which were most open to abuse and misconception.'—*Noah's ark*, a vessel built in the form of a parallelogram, three hundred cubits long, fifty cubits broad, and thirty cubits high, covering about half an acre, in which Noah and his wife, with his three sons and their wives, one pair of every unclean animal, and seven pair of every clean animal, were preserved at the deluge. Bishop Shillingfleet, Rossenmuller, Mathew Poole, Dr. J. Pye Smith, &c., have contended that the deluge was not universal, and that the ark only contained a small portion of the animals then alive, as, according to these authors, it is impossible to imagine that the hundreds of thousands of species existing on the earth, could be accommodated with space and victualling in so small a receptacle, or find the conditions requisite for their various modes of life.

ARKITES, ăr'kites, *s.* A Sidonian branch of the great family of Canaan, which inhabited Arka and the adjacent country, situated between Tripolis and Antaradarus, at the western base of Lebanon.

ARM, ărm, *s.* (*arm*, Sax. *armus*, Lat.) That part of the upper extremity which reaches from the shoulder to the wrist; the tentacula of a cuttle-fish; an inlet of the sea; the bough of a tree; a branch of a tree; power, as the secular arm; might;

> O God! thy *arm* was here,
> And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
> Ascribe we all.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* (*armo*, Lat. *armaich*, Gael.) to furnish with weapons, offensive or defensive; to plait anything, so as to add strength to it; to furnish or fit up; to provide against;—*v. n.* to take up arms; to furnish one's self with the means of defence. In the Menège, a horse is said to *arm* himself when he presses down his head and bends his neck, so as to rest the branches of his bridle upon his counter, in order to disobey the bit-mouth; he is said, also, to *arm* with the lips, when he covers his bars with his lips, and makes the pressure of the bit too stiff, as is done by thick-lipped horses.

ARMADA, ăr-ma'da, *s.* (Spanish, from *armata*, Lat.) An armament for sea; a fleet of war ships.

ARMADILLO, ăr-ma-dil'lo, *s.* The Spanish name of a family of Mammalia, including the three-banded Armadillo, the six-banded Armadillo, the Touay, the Giant Armadillo, and the Chlamyphorus. All these animals are furnished with a scaly and hard shell, composed of compartments resembling little paving-stones, which covers their head and body, and frequently their tail. They dig burrows, and live partly on vegetables, and partly on insects and dead bodies;—also, a genus of apterous insects.

ARMALIA OSSA, ăr-ma'le-a os'sa, *s.* (Latin.) The temporal bones.

ARMAMAXI, ăr'ma-mak-si, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a sort of two-wheeled Scythian chariots, adorned with crowns, shields, and other spoils of war, carried in procession after the images of the gods and great men.

ARMAMENT, ăr'ma-ment, *s.* (*armamentum*, Lat.) A force fitted out for war, naval or military; a storehouse.

ARMAMENTARY, ăr-ma-men'ta-re, *s.* (*armamentarum*, Lat.) An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements.—Obsolete.

ARMAN, ăr'man, *s.* An old term, in Farriery, for a confection used in restoring the appetite of horses.

ARMATOLI, ăr-mat'o-li, *s.* A national militia, composed of the mountaineers of Northern Greece.

ARMATURE, ăr'ma-ture, *s.* Armour to defend the body from injury; offensive weapons—but seldom used in the latter sense.

ARM-CHAIR, *s.* A chair with rests for the arms.

ARMED, ărmed or ărmd', *a. part.* Furnished with arms; equipped for warfare. In Nautical language, applied to a crossbar when some rope-yarn is rolled about the end of the iron bar which runs through it. In Heraldry, when the horns, feet, beaks, and talons of birds of prey, are of a different colour from the other parts.

ARMENIACA, ăr-me-ni'a-ka, *s.* (Armenia, the country of which it is considered a native.) The Apricot.—Which see.

ARMENIAN, ăr-me'ne-an, *s.* A native of Armenia;—*a.* pertaining or relating to Armenia, an elevated table-land of Western Asia, consisting partly of the southern range of the Caucasus. A version of the Bible exists in the Armenian language, begun in 410, A.D.

ARMENIAN STONE, ăr-me'ne-an stone, *s.* A blue-spotted earthy mineral, resembling lapis lazuli; a variety of blue carbonate of copper. It is used as a purgative.

ARMENTAL, ăr-men'tal, } *a.* (*armentalis*, Lat.)
ARMENTINE, ăr'men-tine, } Belonging to a herd of cattle.

ARMENTOSE, ăr-men-toze', *a.* Abounding with cattle.—Not used.

ARMERIA, ăr-me're-a, *s.* (*armeria*, the plant Sweet-william, Lat.) Thrift. A genus of plants: Order, Plumbagineæ. The only British species is *A. maritima*, Common Thrift or Sea Gilliflower, the *Statice armeria* of Linnæus. Generic characters—calyx entire and plaited; corolla monopetalous or pentapetalous; five stamens inserted on the lobes of the corolla; flowers capitate, in solitary heads, and surrounded by a common involucrum, radical and tufted. In the Common Thrift, the leaves are linear, flat, and obtuse; calyx hairy at the base, with five sharp teeth shorter than the corolla.

ARMFUL, ărm'fûl, *s.* As much as the arms can hold.

ARMGAUNT, ărm'gawnt, *a.* Slender as the arm.—Obsolete.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed.—*Shaks.*

ARMHOLE, ărm'hole, *s.* The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit.

ARMIGER, ăr'me-jur, *s.* (*arma*, arms, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) An armour-bearer to a knight; an esquire; any one who bears a coat of arms.—Obsolete.

ARMIGEROUS, ăr-mij'e-rus, *a.* Bearing arms.

ARMILLA, ăr-mil'la, *s.* (Latin.) A bracelet or ornament for the wrist, anciently given to soldiers as a mark of distinguished service.

ARMILLA MEMBROSA, ăr-mil'la mem-bro'sa, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the circular ligament of the wrist which binds all the tendons of the hand.

ARMILLARY, ăr-mil'la-re, *a.* (*armilla*, a bracelet.) Resembling a bracelet.

ARMILLARY SPHERE, ăr-mil'la-re sfeer, *s.* A hollow artificial sphere, composed of various brass circles, illustrative of the imaginary lines by which the earth, in Geography, is supposed to be surrounded.

ARMILLARY TRIGONOMETER, ăr-mil'la-re trig-o-nom'e-tur, *s.* An Astronomical instrument, consisting of five semicircles divided and graduated, so as to solve many problems connected with the science.

ARMILLATED, ăr'mil-lay-ted, *a.* (*armillatus*, Lat.) Having bracelets.

ARMILLET, ăr'mil-let, *s.* A little bracelet.

ARMINGS, ărm'ings, *s.* A name given sometimes to waste clothes hung about the outside of a ship's outerworks, fore and aft, and before the cubbridge heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called the *top-armings*.—*Chambers.*

ARMINIAN, ăr-min'e-an, *s.* One who believes in the doctrines taught by Arminius, respecting free-will and the universality of the atonement of Christ;—*a.* relating to the doctrines of Arminianism.

ARMINIANISM, ăr-min'e-an-izm, *s.* The doctrines taught by Arminius, a native of Holland, born in 1560, died in 1609. 1st, He denied the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, and taught that Christ had, by his death and sufferings, made an atonement for every man, but that only such as repent and believe can be saved. 2d, That true faith cannot proceed from the exercise of our natural faculties, and therefore the regenerating and renewing influences of the Holy Spirit are necessary, it being the gift of God through Jesus Christ. 3d, That this divine grace or energy, which heals the disorders of a corrupt nature, begins, advances, and brings to perfection everything that can be called good in man; and, consequently, all *good* in man is to be considered as the work of God. 5th, That they who are united to Christ by faith are furnished with abundant strength to enable them to overcome the seductions of sin and Satan; but whether such may fall away, has not been resolved upon. These tenets are held by the large body of Christian Dissenters, called Wesleyan Methodists.

ARMIPOTENCE, ăr-mip'o-tens, *s.* (*arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.) Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT, ăr-mip'o-tent, *a.* (*armipotens*, Lat.) Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguist, and *armipotent* soldier.—*Shaks.*

ARMISONOUS, ărm-is'o-nus, *a.* (*arma*, and *sonus*, a sound, Lat.) Rustling with armour.

ARMISTICE, ăr'mis-tis, *s.* (*armistium*, Lat.) A short suspension of hostilities.

ARMLESS, ărm'les, *a.* Without an arm; without weapons of defence.

ARMLET, ărm'let, *s.* A small arm, as an armlet of the sea; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

Every nymph of the flood, her tresses rending,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main.—*Dryden.*

ARMON, ăr'mon, *s.* The Hebrew name of the Plane-tree (*Plantanus Orientalis*), the speckled rods of which Jacob placed in the water-troughs before the sheep.—*Gen.* xxx. 33.

ARMORIAL, ăr-mo're-al, *a.* (French.) Belonging to the arms of a family, as ensigns *armorial*; pertaining to armour.

ARMORIC, ăr-mor'ik, } *a.* Pertaining or re-
ARMORICAL, ăr-mor'e-kal, } lating to Armorica, now Bretagne or Brittany.

The *Armoric* language spoken in Brittany is a dialect of the Welsh.—*Warton's His. of Eng. Poet.*

ARMORIST, ăr'mo-rist, *s.* One skilled in heraldric bearings.

ARMORER or ARMOURER, ăr'mur-ur, *s.* (*armorier*, Fr.) One who makes armour; one who dresses another in armour.

> The *armourers'* accomplishing the knights,
> With busy hammers closing rivets up,
> Give dreadful note of preparation.—*Shaks.*

ARMORY or ARMOURY, ăr'mo-re, *s.* The place in which arms are deposited; armour; ensigns armorial.

ARMOUR, ăr'mur, *s.* (*armure*, Fr. *armature*, Lat.) Arms of defence; coat of mail.

ARMOUR-BEARER, ăr'mur-bay-rur, *s.* One who carries the armour of another.

ARMPIT, ărm'pit, *s.* The hollow under the shoulder.

ARMS, ărms, *s. pl. without the singular number.* Weapons of defence, or armour of defence; a state of hostility; war in general; the act of taking up arms; the ensigns armorial of a family.

ARMY, ăr'me, *s.* A collection of armed men under especial command; the soldiery of a country.

ARNI, ăr'ni, *s.* The Indian name of the wild buffalo; also, the name of an ancient people of Italy, who are said to have been destroyed by Hercules.

ARNICA, ăr'ne-ka, *s.* (etymology uncertain.) A genus of composite plants: Sub-order, Carduaceæ Vernonaceæ. *A. montano* (Leopard's bane) possesses many valuable properties as a medicine.

ARNOLDIA, ăr-nol'de-a, *s.* (in memory of Dr. Joseph Arnold.) A genus of Javanese plants: Order, Canoniaceæ.

ARNOLDISTS, ăr'nold-ists, *s.* A sect which sprung up in the twelfth century, from the preaching of one Arnold of Brescia, who taught that the revenues of popes, bishops, and monasteries ought to be transferred to the secular power, and that the ecclesiastical office ought to be wholly *spiritual*, with a subsistence derived from tithes; for which offensive doctrines he was excommunicated, crucified, and burned. The name was also given to the followers of one Arnold of Villeneuve, a physician, in the fourteenth century, who, distinguishing himself for his knowledge in chemistry and natural philosophy, was regarded by the monks as a magician. Having expressed his abhorrence of their ignorance, and pronounced them worthy of damnation, he was prosecuted as a heretic by the Holy Inquisition, and his body burned after death.

ARNOPOGON, ăr-no-po'gon, *s.* (*arnos*, a lamb, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr. from the beard of the seeds.) A genus of herbaceous composite plants, which belong chiefly to the south of Europe: Sub-order, Cichoraceæ.

ARNOTTO.—See Bixia.

AROIDEÆ, a-ro-id'e-e, *s.* The Arum family, a natural order of plants, agreeing with the arum in its essential properties. The plants are indigenous herbs, stemless or caulescent; the leaves approaching the character of those of dicotyledonous plants. The flowers are enclosed in a sort of hollow sheath, and are embedded on a simple cylindrical axis; the roots are thick and fleshy, and contain, when fresh, an acrid principle; the fruit is generally a cluster of little berries, each of which contains a number of seeds; the flowers are extremely variable; many of the species cling to trees like ivy; a few species are European, the rest are tropical.

AROMA, a-ro'ma, *s.* (Greek and Latin.) The odour of flowers and vegetable substances, as spices.

AROMADENDRON, a-ro-ma-den'dron, *s.* (*aroma*, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. from the aromatic nature of the flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of the Elegant Aroma-tree, a native of Japan: Order, Magnoliaceæ.

AROMATIC, ar-o-mat'ik, } *a.* Spicy; fragrant;
AROMATICAL, ar-o-mat'e-kal, } strongly scented.

AROMATIZATION, ar-o-mat-ti-za'shun, *s.* The act of scenting with odoriferous matter.

AROMATIZE, ar'o-ma-tize, *v. a.* To scent; to perfume.

AROMATIZER, ar-o-ma-ti'zur, *s.* That which perfumes.

ARONADE, a-ro-nade', *s.* (*aro*, I protect, Gr.?) In Architecture, a junction of several lines, forming indentations like the upward boundary of an embattled wall, except that the middle of each raised part is terminated by the convex arch of a circle, which arch does not extend the length of the raised part.

AROSE, a-roze'. Past of the verb *arise*.

AROUND, a-rownd', *ad.* (*a*, and *round*.) In a circle; on every side;—*prep.* about; encircling, so as to encompass.

AROUSE, a-rowz', *v. a.* (*a*, and *rouse*.) To wake from sleep; to raise up; to excite.

AROW, a-ro', *ad.* In a row, with the breasts in the same line; successively in order; one after the other.

> My master and his man are both broke loose,
> Beaten the maids *arow*, and bound the doctor.—*Shaks.*

AROYNT or AROINT, a-roynt', *interj.* (etymology uncertain.) Begone; depart; go away.

> Saint Withold footed thrice the wold;
> He met the nightmare, and her nine fold;
> Bade her alight, and her troth plight—
> And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee.—*Shaks.*

ARPEGGIO, ar-peg'je-o, *s.* (*arpeggio*, harping, Ital.) In Music, the imitation of the harp, by striking the chords in quick and rapid succession.

ARPENT, ar'pent or ar-pang, *s.* A French acre, containing one hundred perches of eighteen feet each.

ARQUEBUSADE, ăr-kwe-bus-ade', *s.* (a French word, from *arquebuse, eau d' arquebusade.*) The shot of an arquebuse; also, a distilled water, applied to wounds or bruises.

> You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water which you sent.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

ARQUEBUSE, ăr'kwe-bus, *s.* (French.) A handgun, similar to the modern carabine or fusee.

ARQUEBUSIER, ăr-kwe-bus-seer', *s.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARR, awr, *s.* (*ar*, Dan. *arra*, Sax.) A word used in Cumberland and other northern counties of England, and in Scotland, for a mark or scar made by a flesh wound; a cicatrice.

> The healen plaister eas'd the painful sair,
> The *arr* indeed remains, but naething mair.—*Relph's Poems.*

ARRA, ar'ra, *s.* (*arra* or *arrha*, Lat. *arra*, Gael. pledge or earnest-penny.) A pledge.—Obsolete.

[*Earles*, from the Gaelic word *arlas*, is still used in Scotland for the small sum given as a confirmation of the bargain when a servant is engaged.]

ARRACACHA, ar-ra-kak'a, *s.* A genus of plants with fleshy roots, like those of the carrot and parsnip: Order, Umbelliferæ.

ARRACACIA, ar-ra-ka'she-a, *s.* (*arracacha*, name of

the plant in South America.) A genus of American umbelliferous plants, having much the same appearance as the common hemlock, but smaller; the flowers not spotted, but of a dingy colour; the root of the same nature as the tuber of the potato, but divided into lobes, each of which is about the size of a carrot; when boiled, it is firm and tender, with a flavour between that of a chestnut and a parsnip. In South America, it supplies the place of the yam and potato of other countries.

ARRACK.—See Arack.

ARRAGONITE, ar-rag'o-nite, *s.* (Arragon in Spain, from its having been first found in that province.) A variety of the carbonate of lime, generally combined with a small quantity of the carbonate of strontites and water; sp. gr. 2.6 to 3.0. It occurs massive; texture fibrous, with a silky lustre. In a variety of it, called *Flos-ferri*, the crystals occur in the form of small branches diverging from a centre. The fundamental form of its crystal is in planes parallel to the faces of a right rhombic prism of 116° 5′ and 63° 55′; colour white, sometimes yellow, green, or blue. With borax, it dissolves before the blowpipe into a transparent glass, but is insoluble in soda. It occurs in England in Devonshire and Buckinghamshire, and in Scotland at Leadhills, and in Dirk Hattrick's cave, on the coast of Galloway.

ARRAIGN, ar-rane', *v. a.* (*arraigner*, old Fr. *arraisare*, low Lat. or, according to Sir Matthew Hale, from *arraisoner*, to call to account or answer.) To indict; to bring a prisoner forth to trial; to accuse; to charge with a fault in general; to set a thing in order or in its place; one is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit.

ARRAIGNMENT, ar-rane'ment, *s.* In Law, the act of arraigning. *Arraignment of an assize*, is causing the plaintive to be called to make the plaint, and to set the cause in such order that the defendant may be obliged to answer thereto. *Arraignment of a prisoner*, consists in reading the indictment, and asking the prisoner whether he is guilty or not guilty.

ARRAIMENT or ARRAYMENT, ar-ra'ment, *s.* (from array.) Clothing; dress.—Obsolete.

Is my condition worse than sheep ordained for slaughter, that crop the springing grass, clothed in soft *arrayment*, purchased without their providence or pain?—*Quarles.*

ARRANGE, ar-ranje', *v. a.* (*arranger*, Fr.) To put in the proper order for any purpose.

ARRANGEMENT, ar-ranje'ment, *s.* The disposition of things in a certain order; the state of being put in proper order. Things, when properly arranged, harmonize in form, colour, sound, or idea, so far as not to offend by abruptness of transition, and are calculated to gratify the love of order, regularity, and beauty.

ARRANGER, ar-ranje'ur, *s.* One who arranges or puts things in order.

ARRANT, ar'rant, *a.* (supposed to be derived from *errant*, wandering; an *errant* knave, signifying a rambling rogue or vagabond.) Bad in a high degree, applied generally to persons.

ARRANTLY, ar'rant-le, *ad.* Corruptly; shamefully.

ARRANZADA, ar-ran-za'da, *s.* A Spanish land-measure, estimated to contain 3 imperial roods, 33 poles, nearly.

ARRAS, ar'ras, *s.* (from Arras, a town in France, in which hangings were made.) Tapestry; hangings adorned with pictorial representations.

ARRATEL, ar'ra-tel, *s.* The Portuguese pound—equal to 7083 grains Troy;—98⅔ is equal to 100 lbs. Avoirdupois.

ARRAUGHT, ar-rawt', *v. a., past tense*, (supposed to be derived from *arracher*, Fr.) Seized by violence.—Out of use.

His ambitious sons, unto them twain,
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.—
Spenser.

ARRAY, ar-ra', *s.* (*arroi*, Fr. *earade*, signifies, in Saxon, a cohort or legion.) Order of battle; train, retinue, equipage, attendance; dress. In Law, the ranking or setting forth of a jury, or inquest of men, empannelled upon a cause.

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety, not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly *array*.—1 *Tim.* ii. 9.

—*v. a.* to put in order; to deck; to dress the person.

Deck thyself with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself with glory and beauty.—*Job* xl. 10.

ARRAYER, ar-ra'ur, *s.* (*arraiur*, un serjent de compagnie, old Fr.) An officer who, in former times, had the care of seeing the soldiers duly and properly accoutred.

ARREARAGE, ar-reer'aje, *s.* (*arreragium*, low Lat.) The remainder of an account or sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the time when it becomes due—arrears is the word now used.

He'll grant the tribute and *arrearage*.—*Shaks.*

ARREARANCE, ar-reer'ans, *s.* Same as arrears.—Not used.

ARREARS, ar-reerz', *s. pl.* (*arriere*, behind, Fr.) That part of an account which remains unpaid, though due; the rear.—Obsolete in the latter sense. The word is used in the singular adverbially, as in French, by Spenser, in these lines:—

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,
Through forests wild, and unfrequented land,
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear.

ARRECT, ar-rekt', *v. a.* (*arrigo, part. arrectus*, Lat.) To raise or lift up.—Obsolete.

Arrectynge my sight towarde the Zodiake,
The signes xij for to behold afar.—*Skelton's Poems.*

—*a.* erected; figuratively, attentive.

God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but the vigilant and *arrect*.—*Bishop Sandridge.*

Having large ears perpetually exposed and *arrect*.
—*Swift.*

Around the beldame all *arrect* they hang.—
Akenside.

ARREMON, ar're-mon, *s.* A genus of finches, belonging to the sub-family Tanigrinæ or Tanigers.

ARRENTATION, ar-rent-ta'shun, *s.* (*arrendar*, to farm, Span.) A term used in the forest laws, expressive of the liberty granted to the owners of land to enclose it with a hedge or ditch, in consideration of their paying a yearly rent.

ARREOY, ar're-oy, *s.* The name of a remarkable institution which formerly existed in Otaheite and other South Sea Islands, the fundamental law of which was, that no children born to any of the members should be allowed to live.

ARREPTION, ar-rep'shun, *s.* (*adreptum*, Lat.) The act of snatching away.

ARREPTITIOUS, ar-rep-tish'us, *a.* (*arreptus*, Lat.) Snatched away; crept in privily.

Mock oracles, and odd *arreptitious* frantick extravagances.—*Howell's Letters.*

ARREST, ar-rest', *s.* (*arrester*, to stop, Fr.) A caption or seizure of the person. In common language, *arrest* is used for any stoppage. In Law, an *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of the liberty of acting; it may be called the beginning of imprisonment, and is used in either a civil or criminal sense. The statute of 7 and 8 Vict. chap. 96, sect. 27, enacts, 'That no person shall be taken or charged in execution upon any judgment obtained in any of her Majesty's superior courts, or in any county court, court of requests, or other inferior courts, in any action for the recovery of any debt, wherein the sum sued for shall not exceed the sum of £20, exclusive of the costs recovered by such judgment.' To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to show cause why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve judges be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to show cause why an inquest should not be taken. In Farriery, a scurfiness on the back part of a horse's hind legs, termed Rat's-tails, when the scurfy lines run from the fetlock upwards;—*v. a.* to seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice; to seize anything by law; to seize; to lay hands on; to detain by power; to withhold; to hinder; to stop motion; to obstruct; to stop.

ARRESTATION, ar-res-ta'shun, *s.* Seizure; an arrest.

ARRESTER, ar-res'tur, *s.* One who arrests.

ARRESTMENT, ar-rest'ment, *s.* Stoppage. In Scottish Law, a process by which a creditor may attach money or moveable property, which a third party holds for the behoof of his debtor. An arrestment may be recalled, on its being shown that it should not have been issued; and an arrestment in security may be loosed, on the debtor finding security for the payment of his debt. An arrestment expires in three years from the date of its execution; and an arrest of security, on the lapse of three years from the day when the debt becomes due. Wages cannot now be arrested, but on a decree of court.

ARRET, ar-ret', *v. a.* (*arreter*, old Fr. *arretare*, low Lat.) To assign; to allot; to decree.—Obsolete.

But after that, the judges did *arret* her
Unto the second best that lov'd her better.—
Spenser.

—*s.* a decree.

ARRETTED, ar-ret'ted, *a. part.* Convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is sometimes used for *imputed* or *laid unto*, as, 'The folly may be *arretted* to one under age.'—Not used.

ARRHÆA, ăr-be'a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) The suppression of any natural flux, as the menses, &c.

ARRHENATHERAM, ar-ren-a-*thie*'rum, *s.* (*arrhen*, a male, and *ather*, a point, Gr.) A genus of plants with awned spikes: Order, Gramineæ.

ARRHIZA, ăr-hi'za, *s.* (*a*, without, and *rhiza*, a root.) A term applied by M. Richard to designate a great division of plants which have no radicals, such as ferns, lichens, &c.

ARRIDE, ar-ride', *v. a.* (*arrideo*, Lat.) To laugh at; to smile; to look pleasantly upon a person; to please well; to be content with delight.—Obsolete.

A pretty air; in general, I like it well; but, in particular, your long die-note did *arride* me most.—*Ben Jonson.*

ARRIERE, ar-reer', *s.* The rear of an army.—Obsolete. *Arriere ban*, (*ban*, a word denoting the convening of the noblesse and vassals who held immediately of the crown, and *arriere* those who held of the king mediately.) A general proclamation, by which the kings of France summoned their own vassals and the vassals of their vassals to war.

Thus view the standard reared, her *arriere ban*
Corruption call'd, and loud she gave the word.—
Thomson's Castle of Indolence.

Arriere fee or *fief*, a fee dependent on a superior one. These fees commenced when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers part of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them in the same manner. *Arriere vassal*, the vassal of a vassal.

ARRIS, ar'ris, *s.* (*arisega*, at the projection, Ital. or *arisan*, to arise, Sax.) In Architecture, the intersection or lines on which two surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet. The word edge is only applied to those two surfaces of a rectangular parallelopipedal body, on which the length and thickness may be measured, as in boards, planks, shutters, &c.

ARRIS FILLET, ar'ris fil'let, *s.* In Architecture, a slight piece of timber of a rectangular section, used in raising slates against a wall or chimney that cuts across a roof in an oblique direction, as also in forming gutters at the ends and sides of skylights, the planes of which coincide with that of the roof. When used in raising the slates at the eaves of a building, the *arris fillet* is termed *eaves' board*, *eaves' lathe*, or *eaves' catch*.

ARRIS GUTTER, ar'ris gut'tur, *s.* The wooden gutter, having a section like the letter V, fixed to the eaves of a building.

ARRISION, ar-rish'un, *s.* (*arrisio*, Lat.) A smiling upon.

ARRIVAL, ar-ri'val, *s.* (from *arriver*, Fr.) The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

ARRIVANCE, ar-ri'vans, *s.* Company coming.—Not used.

ARRIVE, ar-rive', *v. n.* (*arriver*, to come on shore, Fr.) To come to any place by land or water; to reach any point; to gain anything by progressive approach; to happen;

Happy to whom this glorious death *arrives*,
More to be valued than a thousand lives.—
Waller.

—*v. a.* to reach.—Obsolete.

Ere he *arrive*
The happy isle.—*Milton.*

ARROBA, ar-ro'ba, *s.* (Spanish and Portuguese.) In Commerce, a Spanish and Portuguese weight; also, a Spanish measure of capacity. The Spanish standard, *Arroba weight*, is 25.36 lbs. Avoirdupois; Alicant, 37.38 do.; Valentia, 28.25 do.; Arragon, 27.76. The Portuguese, 32.38 do. The *Arroba measure of Capacity*, Spanish standard for wine, is equal to 5.54 imperial gallons; and for oil, 2.78 do.; Malaga, 3.49 do.; Valentia, 2.59 do.; Canaries, 3.54 do.

ARRODE, ar-rode', *v. a.* To gnaw or nibble.—Not used.

ARROGANCE, ar'ro-gans, } *s.* (*arrogantia*, Lat.)
ARROGANCY, ar'ro-gan-se, } The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

ARROGANT, ar'ro-gant, *a.* (*arrogans*, Lat.) Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

ARROGANTLY, ar'ro-gant-le, *ad.* In an arrogant manner.

ARROGANTNESS, ar'ro-gant-nes, *s.* Arrogance.

ARROGATE, ar'ro-gate, *v. a.* (*arrogo*, Lat.) To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims, only prompted by pride.

ARROGATION, ar-ro-ga'shun, *s.* A presumptuous claiming of anything.

ARROGATIVE, ar'ro-ga-tiv, *a.* Claiming unjustly, in an arrogant manner.

ARRONDEE, ar-ron-de', *s.* (*arrondir*, to make round, Fr.) In Heraldry, the carved cross, composed of sections of a circle, the arms of which terminate in the edge of the escutcheon.

ARRONDISEMENT, ar-rond'dis-ment or a-rong-dis-mang, *s.* (*arrondissement*, Fr.) A circuit; a district.

ARROSION, ar-ro'zhun, *s.* (*arrosus*, Lat.) A gnawing.

ARROW, ar'ro, *s.* (*arewa*, Sax.) The pointed weapon made to be shot from a bow.

ARROWGRASS, ar'ro-gras, *s.* The genus of plants, Triglochin.—Which see.

ARROWHEAD, ar'ro-hed, *s.* The genus of plants, Sagittaria.—Which see.

ARROW-ROOT, ar'ro-root, *s.* A farinaceous substance, procured in the West Indies and Ceylon from the root of the Maranta arundinacea, and in the East Indies from the tubers of Carcuma angustifolia. Arrow-root consists, according to Benzon, of volatile oil 0.07, starch 27.0, albumen 1.5, gummy extract 0.6, chloride of calcium and insoluble fibre 6, water 65.6; it, therefore, contains little nitrogen. Arrow-root, dissolved in water or milk, forms a light and easily digestible article of food for young children and persons of delicate health.

ARROWY, ar'ro-e, *a.* Consisting of arrows; formed like an arrow.

ARRUDEA, ar-ru'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. M. Arruda da Camara.) A genus of plants, consisting of a small tree, a native of Brazil: Order, Guttiferæ.

ARRURA, ar'ru-ra, *s.* A name given in the feudal times to a day's work at the plough, customary tenants being bound to till the ground for a certain number of days for their lord superior, which service was termed *operatio arruæ*.

ARSACIDÆ, ăr-sas'se-de, *s.* A name given to the kings of Parthia, from Arsaces their progenitor.

ARSE, ărs, *s.* (*earse*, Sax.) The buttocks or hind part of an animal. A vulgar word.

ARSENAL, ăr'se-nal, *s.* (*arsenale*, Ital.) A public establishment in which naval and military engines or warlike equipments are manufactured or stored.

ARSENIATE, ăr-sen'e-ate, *s.* A combination of arsenic with a metallic oxide. The chief arseniates are the triarseniates of soda, potassa, barytes, lime, protoxide of lead, and oxide of silver.

ARSENIC, ărs'nik, *s.* (*arsenikon*, Gr.) A metal which sometimes occurs native, but much more frequently in combination with other metals. In its native state, it is of a dark-grey lead colour, but sometimes inclines to tin-white. It occurs in reniform, botryoidal, and in flat mammillated masses. Native arsenic contains from 2 to 3 per cent. of antimony, and 1 per cent. of iron and water; sp. gr. 5.75. It is found chiefly in veins in primitive rocks, accompanying ores of copper, silver, and cobalt. Arsenic, when combined with oxygen or other substances, is eminently poisonous. It is used to whiten copper; it enters into most of the compositions for the specula of reflecting telescopes, and for other optical purposes. Its oxides are used in dyeing, and as fluxes for glass, and in several of the arts. Its sulphurets are valuable pigments. It is used in the state of Fowler's solution, or liquor arsenicalis, in tertian and quatertian fivers, &c. Its principal mineral compounds are:—

ARSENIC ACID, *Octahedral*, or *Oxide of Arsenic*, composed of arsenic, 75.81; oxygen, 24.19; colour, snow-white, sometimes reddish, yellowish, or greenish; cleavage, octahedral; fracture, conchoidal; taste, astringent.

ARSENIC, *Prismatoidal Sulphuret of*, or *Orpiment*, (*Sulfuré jeune*, Fr.): A trisulphuret of arsenic, consisting of arsenic, 62; sulphur, 38; the colour is a lemon-yellow, passing into gold-yellow.

ARSENIC, *Sulphuret of*, *Realgar* or *Hemi-prismatic Sulphur*, (*Sulfuré rouge*, Fr.): A bisulphuret of arsenic, composed of arsenic, 69.75; sulphur, 30.43. It is of a brilliant red colour, with a conchoidal fracture, and splendid vitreous lustre.

ARSENIC ACID, ărs'nik as'sid, *s.* An acid composed of 2 equivalents or atoms of arsenic, and 5 of oxygen; atomic weight, 115.4, that of arsenic being 32.7.

ARSENICAL, ăr-sen'e-kal, *a.* Containing arsenic.

ARSENICAL SOAP, ăr-sen'e-kal sope, *s.* A preparation used in anointing the skins of animals previous to stuffing. It is composed of arsenic, 2 ounces; camphor, 5 drams; white soap, 2 ounces; salt of tartar, 12 drams; powdered lime, 4 drams.

ARSENICATE, ărs'ne-kate, *v. a.* To combine with arsenic.

ARSENICATED, ărs'ne-kay-ted, *part.* Combined with arsenic.

ARSENIO-SULPHURETS, ăr-se'ne-o-sul'fu-rets, *s.* Compounds obtained by dissolving arsenic in a solution of caustic alkali, such as potash, soda, and ammonia. They are the triarsenio, the diarsenio, and the arsenio-persulphurets of potassium and sodium; and the triarsenio, diarsenio, and arsenio-hydro-sulphurets of ammonia.

ARSENIOUS ACID, ăr-sen'e-us as'sid, *s.* Composed of 2 atoms of arsenic, and 3 of oxygen; atomic weight, 99.4.

ARSENURET, ăr-sen'u-ret, *s.* A metal, containing arsenic. The arsenurets are—octahedral cobalt pyrites; hexahedral cobalt pyrites; copper nikel; arsenuret of nikel, or antimonial silver; arsenuret of bismuth; axotomous arsenical pyrites; prismatical arsenical pyrites, or mispikel; white arsenic or arsenious acid; pharmocolite or arseniate of lime; cobalt bloom; nikel ochre, scorodite, or martial arseniate of copper; olivenite; rhombohedral arseniate of copper; cube ore or arseniate of iron; rhombohedral lead spar.

ARSIS, ăr'sis, *s.* An obsolete term used formerly to express the rising and falling inflection of the voice.

ARSON, *ăr'son*, *s.* (*ardeo*, I burn, Lat.) The crime of houseburning.

ART, *ărt*. Second person singular, indicative mood, present tense of the verb *To be*.

ART, *ărt*, *s.* (*ars*, *artis*, Lat.) The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; skill; a trade; dexterity; cunning; a science. *Art and part*, in the Law of Scotland, having a share or participation in the perpetration of a crime.—See Arts.

ARTABOTRYS, *ăr-tab'bo-tris*, *s.* (*artao*, I suspend, and *botrys*, grapes, Gr.) A genus of Chinese sweet-scented plants: Order, Anonaceæ.

ARTEDIA, *ăr-te'de-a*, *s.* (in honour of P. Artedia, the companion and assistant of Linnæus.) A genus of plants with scaly leaves; Order, Umbelliferæ.

ARTEMESIA, *ăr-te-me'zhe-a*, *s.* (Artemis, one of the names of Diana.) An extensive genus of plants, remarkable for the intense bitterness of many of its species. Its botanical characters are—involucrum, hemispherical, imbricated, scales obtuse; flowers radiant; receptacle naked and conical. The British species are—*A. campestris*, Field southernwood; *A. absinthium*, Common wormwood; *A. vulgaris*, Mugwort; *A. cærulescens*, Blueish or Lavender-leaved mugwort; *A. maritima*, Sea wormwood; and *A. gallica*, French wormwood.

ARTEMIS, *ăr'te-mis*, *s.* One of the ancient Greek goddesses, worshipped by the Romans as Diana. In Homer and Hesiod she is represented as the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo. She is said never to have yielded to the allurements of love. She was the goddess of the chase, and is said to have traversed the woods with her bow and arrow, attended by a band of nymphs. Her worship was very general among the Greeks, particularly among the Arcadians.

ARTERIAL, *ăr-te're-al*, *a.* (*arteriel*, Fr.) That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, *ăr-te-re-ot'to-me*, *s.* (*arteria*, an artery, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery.

ARTERY, *ăr'tur-e*, *s.* (*aer*, air, and *tereo*, I keep, Gr.) The arteries are membranous, elastic, pulsating tubes, which convey the blood to all parts of the body. They were so named, from the ancients believing that they were air vessels. Arteries are composed of three coats—an external or cellular; a middle, commonly called muscular; and an internal, or proper coat. They all originate from the pulmonary artery, which emerges from the right ventrical of the heart, and the aorta, arising from the left ventricle. The former divides into a right and a left branch, which becomes ramified through the lungs, where the blood absorbs oxygen from the air inhaled; the oxygen uniting with the carbon of the blood forms carbonic acid, the formation of which produces heat. The aorta gives off the anterior and posterior coronary arteries immediately where it leaves the heart. It then proceeds to supply every part of the body with blood, forming first an arch, then descending along the spine, where it divides into the two common iliac arteries, each of which separates into an external and internal iliac, each giving off different branches, the internal iliac, and its ramifications, supplying the various parts of the hypogastric regions. The external iliac divides in the groin, and then, passing under Paupart's ligament, sends off the various arteries which supply the lower extremities with blood. The blood of the arterial system, after having reached the extremities of its innumerable ramifications, passes through the capillaries into the veins, by which it is again transmitted to the heart.

ARTESIAN WELL, *ăr-tish'an wel*, *s.* A perforation or boring made in the earth, through which the water rises from various depths to the surface. Wells of this kind are so named, from its being supposed that they were first made in the district of Artois—hence called by the French, *Puits Artesiens*.

ARTFUL, *ărt'fŭl*, *a.* Performed with art; artificial; not natural; cunning; skilful; dexterous.

ARTFULLY, *ărt'fŭl-le*, *ad.* With art; skilfully; dexterously.

ARTFULNESS, *ărt'fŭl-nes*, *s.* Skill; cunning.

ARTHANITA, *ăr-tha-ni'ta*, *s.* (a word of Arabic derivation.) The herb Sow-bread (*Cyclamen Europæum*).

ARTHANITINE, *ăr-than'e-tine*, *s.* A name given to a crystaline substance obtained from the root of the arthanita.

ARTHONIA, *ăr-tho'ne-a*, *s.* A genus of lichens.

ARTHREMBOLUM, *ăr-threm'bo-lum*, *s.* (*arthron*, a joint, and *emballo*, I insert, Gr.) An instrument for reducing disjointed bones.

ARTHRETIC, *ăr-thret'ik*, } *a.* Gouty; relat-
ARTHRETICAL, *ăr-thret'e-kal*, } ing to the gout; pertaining to the joints.

ARTHRETIS, *ăr-thret'is*, *s.* (Greek.) Gout; inflammation of a joint (*Morbus articularis*). *Arthretis planetica*, wandering gout.

ARTHRIUM, *ăr'thri-um*, *s.* (*arthron*, articulation, Gr.) A name given by Kirby to a very small articulation situated at the base of the last joint of the feet of certain coleopterous insects.

ARTHROCACE, *ăr-throk'ka-se*, *s.* (*arthron*, and *kake*, vice or evil, Gr.) Medical term for a collection of matter.

ARTHRODIA, *ăr-thro'de-a*, *s.* (*arthron*, Gr.) In Anatomy, a kind of moveable connection of bones, in which the head of one bone is received into the superficial cavity of another, in a manner so as to admit of free motion in every direction.

ARTHRODIEÆ, *ăr-thro-di'e-e*, *s.* (*arthron*, Gr.) A name given to those algæ which have an articulated structure.

ARTHRODYNIA, *ăr-thro-din'e-a*, *s.* (*arthron*, and *odyne*, pain, Gr.) A name given by Cullen to chronic rheumatism, and other pains affecting the joints.

ARTHROPHLOGOSIS, *ăr-throf-lo-go'sis*, *s.* (*arthron*, and *phlygosis*, inflammation, Gr.) Inflammation of the joints.

ARTHROPUOSIS, *ăr-thro-pu-o'sis*, *s.* (*arthron*, and *puon*, pus, Gr.) The name given by Cullen to suppuration in the cavity of a joint.

ARTHROSIA, *ăr-thro'zhe-a*, *s.* (*arthron*, Gr.) The general name for inflammation of the joints.

ARTHROSIS, *ăr'thro-sis*, *s.* (*arthron*, Gr.) Articulation.

ARTIC, *ăr'tik*, *a.* Aretic.—Which see.

ARTICHOKE, *ăr'te-tshoke*, *s.* (*artichaut*, Fr. *articiocco*, the name in Lombardy.) The Cinara scolymus. A genus of composite plants, of the thistle

tribe Carduaceæ, with large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also that of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. Artichokes contain a rich nutritious stimulating juice. *Artichoke of Jerusalem*, or *Jerusalem Artichoke*, the Helianthus tuberosus, a species of Sunflower, a native of Brasil. It yields bulbous esculent roots, having a flower similar to that of sweet potatoes.

ARTICLE, är'te-kl, *s.* (*articulus*, Lat.) A single item of an account; a particular part of a complex thing; terms of a bargain; a stipulation. In Grammar, a particle placed before nouns to limit their signification—as, *a* man; *the* man. The English articles are *a* or *an*, and *the*;—*v. n.* to stipulate; to make terms;—*v. a.* to draw up particular articles. The word is seldom used as a verb.

If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him.—*Bishop Taylor.*

He *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them.—*Locke.*

Articles of faith, the particular points of doctrine which form the creed of certain churches, embodied by the Episcopal Church of England in what are termed the 'Thirty-nine Articles,' composed originally by Cranmer, with the assistance of Ridley and others.

ARTICULAR, är-tik'u-lar, *a.* (*articularis*, Lat.) Belonging to the joints; applied in Surgery to any disease which more immediately affects the joints.

ARTICULARLY, är-tik'u-lar-le, *ad.* In Rhetoric, sounding every syllable, and stopping at every pause.

ARTICULATA, är-tik'u-lay-ta, *s.* (Latin.) One of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom.—See Animal.

ARTICULATE, är-tik'u-late, *a.* (*articulus*, Lat.) Belonging to the joints; distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints. In Rhetoric, not continued in a monotonous manner, but properly accented and distinctly uttered, observing the proper pauses;

The first, at least, of these I thought denied
To beasts; whom God, on their creation day,
Created mute to all *articulate* sound.—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* to form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man; to joint; to draw up articles;

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaimed at market crosses, read in churches.—
Shaks.

to make terms; to treat.

Send us to Rome,
The best with whom we may *articulate*,
For their own good and ours.—*Shaks.*

The two latter significations are unusual;—*v. n.* to speak distinctly.

ARTICULATED, är-tik'u-lay-ted, *a. part.* In an articulate voice; jointed.

ARTICULATELY, är-tik'u-late-le, *ad.* Distinctly; clearly.

ARTICULATENESS, är-tik'u-late-nes, *s.* The quality of being articulate; distinctness of speech.

ARTICULATION, är-tik-u-la'shun, *s.* (*articulatio*, Lat.) The formation of distinct syllables by the organs of speech. In Anatomy, the connection of one bone with another in the skeleton of an animal. Articulation is divided into three kinds: *Diarthrosis*, the *moveable* connection of bones; *Synarthrosis*, that which does not admit of motion on each other; and *Symphasis*, that kind of connection by which bones are united to each other by an intervening body. In Botany, the joints or knots in such plants as the cane, grasses, &c.

ARTIFICE, är'te-fis, *s.* (*artificium*, Lat.) Trick; fraud; stratagem; art; trade.

ARTIFICER, är-tif'e-sur, *s.* (*artifex*, Lat.) A skilful person; one employed in the construction of works of art; a mechanic; a contriver; a dexterous or artful fellow; a forger.

ARTIFICIAL, är-te-fish'al, *a.* Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful; contrived with skill; skilled in stratagem; cunning.—Seldom used in this last sense. *Artificial arguments*, in Rhetoric, are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator, so called to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, &c., which are called *inartificial arguments*. *Artificial lines*, on a scale or section, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Artificial numbers*, is the name sometimes given to logarithms.

ARTIFICIALITY, är-te-fe-she-al'e-te, *s.* Appearance of art.

ARTIFICIALLY, är-te-fish'al-le, *ad.* Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance; by art; not naturally; craftily; with stratagem.

ARTIFICIALNESS, är-te-fish'al-nes, *s.* Artfulness.

ARTIFICIOUS, är-te-fish'us, *a.* Artificial.

ARTILISE, är'til-ize, *s.* To give the appearance of art to anything.

'If I was a philosopher,' says Montaigne, 'I would naturalise art, instead of *artilising* nature.' The expression is odd, but the sense is good.—*Bolingbroke.*

ARTILLERIST, är-til'lur-ist, *s.* One skilled in gunnery.

ARTILLERY, är-til'lur-re, *s.*, *without a plural*, (*artillerie*, Fr. from the old verb, *artiller*, to fortify.) Cannon, mortars, howitzers, and other large pieces of ordnance, for discharging shot and shells. It denotes also engines of war of all kinds. It means, likewise, the science which relates to the materials, ingredients, and composition of whatever belongs to the construction of the various engines of war, the composition of shot, the arrangement, movement, and management of cannon in the field or in sieges. *Flying Artillery*, is a term used for those pieces of ordnance which, by means of horses, can be carried, when the ground will admit of it, with great rapidity from one place to another. *Royal Artillery*, that division of the British army which have the charge of the great guns. *Park of Artillery*, a place in a camp, or in the rear of an army, in which the artillery are placed—usually enclosed and guarded. *Train of Artillery*, a set or number of pieces, mounted on carriages, and ready for action.

ARTILLERYMAN, är-til'lur-re-man, *s.* A soldier belonging to the artillery.

ARTISAN, är'te-zan, *s.* (French.) A mechanic; a handicraftsman.

ARTIST, är'tist, *s.* (*artisté*, Fr.) A skilful person; one who practises any of the fine arts—as sculpture, drawing, painting, dancing, acting, &c.

ARTLESS, ärt'les, *a.* Unskilful; void of fraud; simple; contrived without skill—as an '*artless* tale.'

ARTLESSLY, ärt'les-le, *ad.* In an artless man-

ner; without skill; naturally; sincerely; without craft.

ARTLESSNESS, ärt'les-nes, *s.* Want of art; absence of guile or fraud.

ARTOCARPEÆ, är-to-kär'pe-e, *s.* (Artocarpus, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, very nearly related in its botanical characters to the Urticeæ or Nettle tribe; the flowers have a very imperfect calyx; no corolla; leaves with conspicuous stipules, a rough foliage, and an acrid milky juice, which often contains caoutchouc in abundance; the flowers are collected into round heads, and the ovules are suspended singly from the upper part of the solitary cavity of the ovarium. The juice is sometimes highly poisonous, as in the Upas-tree of Java, and certain species of Indian figs.

ARTOCARPUS, är-to-kär'pus, *s.* (*artos*, bread, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of trees, including several species which yield the substance called bread-fruit. It is a native of the South Sea Islands, from which it has been conveyed to the West Indies, South America, and other places. The fruit is green, and of the size of a large melon, but, when roasted, it becomes soft, tender, and white, like the crumb of a loaf. It forms an important article of food to the natives of the South Sea Islands. The Jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) is a native of the Indian Archipelago, and yields a fruit, weighing from 60 to 70 lbs.

ARTS, ärts, *s. pl.* Those branches of manual performance which require the exercise of skill and ingenuity, divided into the liberal and mechanical arts: the former comprehending poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.; the latter, engineering, carpentry, masonry, smith-work, &c. Poetry, painting, music, sculpture, engraving, &c., are called *the fine arts*.

ARTSMAN, ärts'man, *s.* A man skilled in the arts.

ARTUATE, är'tu-ate, *v. a.* (*artuo*, Lat.) To tear limb from limb.

ARTUOSE, är'tu-ose, *a.* (*artuosus*, Lat.) Strong and well-formed in body.

ARUERES, a-ru'er-is, *s.* An Egyptian deity.

ARUM, a'rum, *s.* (supposed to be an Egyptian word.) A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Aroideæ; spadix naked at the apex, and enclosed in a spathe; flowers naked; the males crowded about the spadix, and the females seated at the base; berry one-celled and many-seeded. *A. maculatum*, Wake-robin or Cuckoo-pink, is the only British species; it is without a stem; leaves halbert-shaped, with a club-shaped obtuse flower-stalked perennial—found in groves and hedge-banks; flowers in May.

ARUNDEL MARBLES, ar-run'del mar'blz, *s. pl.* Tables, containing the chronology of ancient history, particularly of Athens, from the year 1582 to 353, B.C. They were purchased by Thomas, Lord Arundel, and given to the University of Oxford by his grandson, in 1627.

ARUNDINACEOUS, a-run-de-na'shus, *a.* (*arundinaceus*, Lat.) Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINARIA, a-run-de-na're-a, *s.* (*arundo*, a reed, Lat.) A genus of exotic reeds: Order, Gramineæ.

ARUNDINEOUS, a-run-din'e-us, *a.* (*arundineus*, Lat.) Abounding with reeds.

ARUNDO, a-run'do, *s.* (*arundo*, a reed, Lat.) The Water-reed, a genus of plants belonging to the Gramineæ or Grass family; panicle loose; spikelets many-flowered; the lower floret, male and naked; the upper hermaphrodite, and surrounded with hairs. Glumes two; the under one smaller than the upper, which is about as long as the flowers. The common or marsh-reed, *A. phragmites* is the only British species. In Anatomy, *Arundo brachii major*, the greater reed of the arm—the ulna; *Arundo brachii minor*, the lesser reed of the arm—the radius.

ARUSPICE, a-rus'pis, *s.* (*aruspex*, Lat.) A soothsayer; one who divined by an examination of the entrails of beasts offered in sacrifice.

ARUSPICY, a-rus'pe-se, *s.* The act of foretelling events from inspection of the entrails of the animals which were offered in sacrifice.

ARVALES, är'val-es, *s.* (Latin.) The name given to the twelve priests who presided at the rites of Ceres, called Ambarvalia.

ARVENSIS, är-ven'sis, *a.* (Latin.) That which grows in the fields—Ex. Anagallis arvensis.

ARVICOLA, är-vik'o-la, *s.* (*arvum*, a field, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) The common field rat, a genus of Rodents.

ARVICOLÆ, är-vik'o-le, *s.* Cuvier's name for a family of Rodents, of which the field rat is the type; like the common rat, they have three grinders, but without roots, each one being placed on two alternate lines.

ARVIL-SUPPER, är'vil-sup'pur, *s.* A feast or entertainment given, in former times, in the North of England, on funeral occasions; the bread given to the poor at such times was termed *arvil-bread*.

ARYTÆNOID, a-re-te'noyd, *a.* (*arytaina*, a funnel, and *eidos*, shape, Gr.) Funnel-shaped, applied to the cartilages of the larynx, &c.—See LARYNX.

ARYTHMUS, a-rith'mus, *s.* (*a*, without, and *rythmos*, the pulse, Gr.) An irregular pulse.

AS, as, *s.* A Roman coin, of different weight and material, according to the different ages of the Commonwealth; also, the Roman pound or *libra*, weighing 12 ounces. The word was also used to signify an integer, and a whole inheritance.

AS, az, *conj.* (*ase*, Sax.) In the same manner with something else; in the manner that; that, in a consequential sense; in the state of another; under a particular consideration; with a particular respect; like; of the same kind with; as if; according to what it would be if; according to what; as it were; in some sort; while; at the same time that; because; because it is; because they are; equally; how, in what manner; with, answering to *like* or *same*. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as*: '*As* sure *as* it is good;' going before *as*, in a comparative sense, '*As* good a man *as* he.' Answering to *such*; having *so* to answer it, in a conditional manner; *as for*, with respect to; *as if*, in the same manner that it would be if; *as to*, with respect to; *as well as*, equally with; *as though*, as if.

ASA DULCIS, as'sa dul'sis, *s.* An old name of Benzoin.

ASAFŒTIDA, } as-a-fe'te-da, *s.* (*asa*, a gum, and
ASSAFŒTIDA, } *fœtidus*, filthiness, Lat.) A fœtid gum obtained from the Persian plant Ferrula asafœtida. It is chiefly employed in medicine as an antispasmodic, and, when used as such, should be taken in a fluid form, as that of a tincture, from half a dram to two drams. It is a good expectorant; is used in the form of an enema, and

sometimes applied externally as a plaster, to act as a stimulant and discutient.

Asaphatum, a-sa'fa-tum, *s.* A kind of serpigo, supposed to be generated in the body like worms.

Asaphia, as-a-fi'a, *s.* (*a. priv.* and *saphes*, clear, Gr.) A term used by Hippocrates to denote a defect of speech, and also a low state of delirium.

Asaphus, as'a-fus, *s.* (*asaphes*, doubtful, Gr.) A genus of Trilobites found in the Silurian System. The asaphus has a tail-like appendage of a semicircular or triangular form; and tuberculated eyes, with at least four hundred compartments or lenses on the surface of the cornea.

Asar, as'sar, *s.* A Persian coin, worth about six shillings.

Asarabacca.—See Asarum.

Asarine, as'a-rine, *s.* A crystalized solid, with an aromatic taste and smell like camphor, obtained by distilling the root of Asarum Europæum. It is composed of 16 atoms of carbon, 11 of hydrogen, and 4 of oxygen.

Asarotum, a-sa'ro-tum, *s.* (Latin.) A kind of painted pavement, used by the Romans before the invention of Mosaic work.

Asarum, a-sa'rum, *s.* (*a*, without, and *saira*, a bandage, Gr. from its being unfit for garlands.) The asarabacca, a genus of plants belonging to the natural order Aristolochieæ. The *A. Europæum* is the only British species. It is a perennial, and found in mountainous woods. It flowers in May. It has a three-lobed companulate calyx. The stamens are placed on the ovarium; the anthers adnate to the middle of the filaments; style short; stigma six-lobed and stellate; the fruit capsular and six-celled. The leaves are bitter, acrid, nauseous, and slightly aromatic. The root and leaves are emetic and cathartic.

Asbestiform, as-bes'te-fawrm, *a.* Having the resemblance of asbestos.

Asbestine, as-bes'tine, *a.* (*asbestinum*, Lat.) Having the quality of asbestos; indestructible by fire.

Asbestos, as-bes'tus, *s.* (*asbestos*, Gr.) A name given to certain fibrous amphibolic or hornblendic minerals, such as actinolite, tremolite, amianthus, &c. In the last variety, the crystals are so easily separated, and so flexible, as to be capable of being woven into cloth: the production resists the action of an ordinary heat; hence its Greek name, signifying indestructible. In common asbestos, the crystals are not so fine and flexible as those of amianthus; the colour is generally greenish, with a pearly lustre. The other varieties are—Mountain-feather, Mountain-cork, and Mountain-wood. White asbestos, according to Dr. Thomson, consists of silica, 55.91; magnesia, 27.07; lime, 14.63; alumina, 1.82: protoxide of iron, 6.52.

Asboline, as'bo-line, *s.* (*asbole*, soot, Gr.) A name given by Braconnet to a substance which he found in soot, but which Berzelius considered as an admixture of pyretine acid with pyrelaine, produced in the distillation of pyretine.

Ascalabotes, as-ka-lab'o-tes, *s.* (*ascalabos*, a small lizard, Gr.) A genus of lizards: Family, Geckotidæ.

Ascalaphus, as-kal'a-fus, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Acheron and Nox, who was turned into an owl by Ceres, for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in hell; also, a genus of neuropterous insects, with nearly equal ciliate maxilla, and round horny labium.

Ascaricida, as-ka-ris'e-da, *s.* (*ascaris*, an intestinal worm, Gr. and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) A genus of composite plants, of the thistle tribe *Carduaceæ*, so named from its supposed virtue in destroying intestinal worms.

Ascarides, as-kăr'e-des, *s.* (*ascaris*, Gr.) A genus of intestinal worms, two species of which infest the human body—*A. lumbricoides* and *A. vermicularis*; the former is large, and the latter small, and found in the rectum.

Ascaris.—See Ascarides.

Ascend, as-send', *v. n.* (*ascendo*, Lat.) To move upwards; to mount; to rise; to proceed from one degree of knowledge, power, or importance, to another; to stand higher in genealogy;—*v. a.* to climb up anything.

Ascendable, as-send'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ascended.

Ascendant, as-send'ant, *s.* Height; elevation; superiority; influence; the person having influence or superiority; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned backwards. In Astrology, that part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence on any person born at the time;—*a.* superior; predominant; overpowering; above the horizon.

Ascendants, as-send'ants, *s. pl.* In Law, opposed to descendants in succession, as when a father succeeds his son.

Ascendency, as-sen'den-se, *s.* Influence; power.

Ascending, as-sen'ding, *a. part.* In Botany, applied to those parts of a plant which have a gradual curve upwards; and, in Astronomy, to such stars as are rising above the horizon in any parallel of the equator. *Ascending latitude*, is the latitude of a planet when proceeding towards the North Pole. *Ascending node*, is that point of a planet's orbit wherein it passes the ecliptic ☊. In Anatomy, *ascending vessels* are those which carry the blood upwards. *Ascending aorta.*—See Aorta.

Ascension, as-sen'shun, *s.* (*ascensio*, Lat.) The act of ascending or rising up, applied frequently to the Saviour's ascent into heaven; the thing rising or mounting up. In Astronomy, ascension is either right or oblique. *Right ascension* of the sun or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, reckoned from Aries, which rises with the sun in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension*, is the arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

Ascensional Difference, as-sen'shun-al dif'fer-ens, *s.* In Astronomy, the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere.

Ascension-Day, as-sen'shun-day, *s.* The day on which the ascension of Jesus Christ is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

Ascensive, as-sen'siv, *a.* In a state of ascent; rising; tending to rise.

Ascent, as-sent', *s.* (*ascensus*, Lat.) Rise; the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.

Ascertain, as-ser-tane', *v. a.* (*ad*, and *certus*, Lat.) To make certain; to fix; to establish; to determine; to make confident.

ASCERTAINABLE, as-ser-tane'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ascertained.

ASCERTAINER, as-ser-tane'ur, *s.* One who ascertains, proves, or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT, as-ser-tane'ment, *s.* The act of ascertaining; a settled rule; an established standard.

ASCETIC, as-set'ik, *a.* (*asketes*, Gr.) Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification; —*s.* one who retires from active life for the purpose of devotion and mortification; a religious recluse; a hermit.

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man, and that skill can scarcely be attained by an *ascetic* in his solitude.—*Atterbury.*

ASCETISM, as-set'izm, *s.* The state of an ascetic.

ASCI, as'si, *s.* (*askos*, a leathern bottle, Gr.) In Botany, small bags or bladders, in which the spores or seed-like productions of fungi, lichens, &c., are enclosed.

ASCIA, a'se-a, *s.* (*ascia*, a hatchet, Lat.) In Surgery, a spiral bandage, so named from its supposed resemblance to a hatchet, when applied: the likeness, however, is not very obvious. It is also termed Dolabra.

ASCIANS, as'se-ans, } *s.* (*a*, without, and *skia*, a
ASCII, as'se-i, } shadow, Gr.) A name given to those people who, being under a vertical sun, project no shadow at noon. This occurs to the inhabitants of the tropical regions twice a-year.

ASCIDEA, as-sid'e-a, } *s.* (*askidion*, a small lea-
ASCIDIANS, as-sid'e-ans, } thern bottle, Gr.) A genus of naked Acephala, which, in their external appearance, resemble small thick sacs, with two orifices; the animals attach themselves to rocks and other substances, and are without the power of locomotion. The chief sign of vitality which they manifest, consists in the absorption and ejection of water through their orifices; when alarmed they eject it to a considerable distance. They abound in every sea.

ASCIDIATE, as-sid'e-ate, *s., Acidiatus*, (*askidion*, a small leathern bottle, Gr.) Bottle-shaped. In Botany, applied to leaves and other parts of flowers so shaped.

ASCITES, as-si'tes, *s.* (*askites*, from *askos*, a bottle, Gr.) Dropsy of the belly. There are two kinds: the *true ascites*, in which the fluid collects in the cavity of the peritoneum; and *encysted dropsy*, in which the fluid is contained in a distinct sac. The name is given from the bottle-like appearance which the disease assumes.

ASCITIC, as-sit'ik, } *a.* Dropsical; affected
ASCITICAL, as-sit'e-kal, } with ascites.

ASCITITIOUS, as-se-tish'us, *a.* (*ascititius*, Lat.) Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

ASCLEPIAD, as-kle'pe-ad, *s.* (*asclepiadæum*, Lat.) In Ancient Poetry, a verse composed of four feet; the first a spondee, the second and third choriambuses, and the last a pyrrhichius.—Example:

Mācē‖nās ātāvīs ‖ ēdītē rē‖gībūs;

or it may be measured by making the first a spondee, the second a dactyl, with a cæsura or long syllable, and the third and fourth dactyls, as—

Mācē‖nās ātā‖vīs ‖ ēdītē ‖ rēgĭbūs.—Horace.

ASCLEPIADEÆ, as-kle-pi-a'de-e, *s.* (*Asclepius*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of shrubs and herbs, abounding in tropical countries, South Africa and New Zealand; rare in temperate climates; milky and climbing; and distinguished from all other Exogens by the grains of the pollen adhering together within a sort of bag, occupying the whole of the inside of each cell of the anther.

ASCLEPIAS, as-kle'pe-as, *s.* (*Asklepios*, the god of medicine, Gr.) The Swallow-wort, a genus of plants; type of the order Asclepiadeæ; corolla, five-parted and reflexed; leaflets of corona, cucullate; follicules, smooth and tender: Order, Asclepiadeæ.

ASCOBULUS, as-kob'u-lus, *s.* (*askos*, a bladder, and *ballo*, I throw, Gr.) A genus of small fungi found on dunghills, so named from its ejecting its seeds from the thecæ.

ASCITES, as'se-tes, } *s.* A party of
ASCODOGRITES, as-ko-dog're-tes, } Montanists, in the second century, who, it is said, brought leathern bottles filled with wine into their churches to represent the new wine mentioned by Christ; they are also said to have danced round the wine bottles, and to have got intoxicated on the occasion.

ASCODRUTES, as-kod'ru-tes, *s.* A branch of the Gnostics, in the second century, who maintained that divine mysteries, being the images of invisible things, ought not to be represented by visible signs, nor incorporeal by corporeal; they, therefore, rejected the sacraments, and exercised a purely mental worship.

ASCOMYS, as'ko-mis, *s.* (*askos*, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, about the size of a common rat, with large cheek pouches.

ASCOPHORA, as-kof'o-ra, *s.* (*askos*, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) Mould, a small pin-headed-like fungus which grows on mouldy cheese.

ASCRIBABLE, as-skri'ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being ascribed.

ASCRIBE, a-skribe', *v. a.* (*ascribo*, Lat.) To attribute to as a cause; to impute; to assign.

ASCRIPTION, a-skrip'shun, *s.* The act of ascribing.

ASCRIPTITIOUS, as-krip-tish'us, *a.* (*ascriptitius*, Lat.) That which is ascribed.

ASCYRUM, as'se-rum, *s.* (*a*, without, and *skyros*, hard, so named from the softness of the plant, Gr.) A genus of curious little plants, belonging to North America: Order, Hypericineæ.

ASH.—See Fraxinus.

ASHAME, a-shame', *v. a.* To make ashamed.—A word seldom used.

It should humble, *ashame*, and grieve us.—*Barrow.*

ASHAMED, a-shaymd', *a. part.* Affected by shame; abashed; confused.

ASHAMEDLY, a-shaym'ed-le, *ad.* Bashfully.

ASH-COLOURED, ash-kul'lurd, *a.* Coloured between pale-brownish and gray.

ASHELF, a-shelf', *ad.* A sea term; run aground on a shelf of rock.

I will declare and make plain unto you, by a familiar similitude, that we jut not any more and run *ashelf* on such idolatry and very manifest sorcery.—*Harmer.*

ASHEN, ashn, *a.* Made of ash-wood.

At once he said, and threw
His *ashen* spear; which quiver'd as it flew.—*Dryden.*

ASHES, ash'es, *s.* (*asca*, Sax. *asche*, Dut.) The remains of anything burnt; the remains of the human body—so termed from the practice of burning the dead by the ancient Romans and other nations.

ASHFIRE, ash'fire, *s.* The low fire used in certain chemical operations.

ASHHOLE, ash'hole, } *s.* The hole or pit into which
ASHPIT, ash'pit, } ashes fall or are deposited.

ASHLAR, ash'lar, *s.* Freestones as they come out of the quarry. The term, however, is more commonly used for stones hewn for the facing of walls: when smooth, it is termed *plane-ashlar*; when fluted, *tooled-ashlar*; when irregularly cut, *random-ashlar*; when wrought with a narrow tool, it is said to be *pointed*; when the tool is not very narrow, it is called *chiselled* or *boasted-ashlar*; when the grooves are sunk by cutting the arrises off the stones, the work is called *rusticated*; and when pitted into deep holes, it is termed *prison-rustic*.

ASHLERING, ash'lur-ing, *s.* Setting an ashler-facing. In Carpentry, the fixing of upright quarterings between the rafters and floors of garrets.

ASHLER-TIMBERS, ash'lur-tim'burz, *s. pl.* Wooden beams used to support the roof of a building.

ASHORE, a-shore', *ad.* On shore, on the land; to the shore, to the land.

ASHTORETH, ash'to-reth, *s.* (Hebrew.) A goddess of the Sidonians and Philistines, whose worship was introduced among the Israelites during the period of the Judges, and celebrated by Solomon himself.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, ash-wendz'day, *s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient practice of sprinkling ashes on the head on that day.

ASHWEED, ash'weed, *s.* The small wild angelica.

ASHY, ash'e, *a.* Ash-coloured; pale; inclined to a whitish-gray; turned into ashes.

> Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost,
> Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloody.—
> *Shaks.*

ASHY-PALE, ash'e-pale, *a.* Pale as ashes.

> Still is he sullen, still he low'rs and frets
> 'Twixt crimson shame and anger, *ashy-pale*.—
> *Shaks.*

ASIAN, a'zhe-an, *a.* Pertaining to Asia.

ASIARCH, a'zhe-ârk, *s.* (*asiarchos*, Gr.) A chief or pontiff in Asia. The Asiarchæ were, in Proconsular Asia, the chief presidents of the religious rites, whose office it was to exhibit every year solemn games in the theatre, in honour of the gods and of the Roman emperor.

ASIATIC, ay-zhe-at'ik, *a.* Belonging to Asia;—*s.* a native of Asia.

ASIATICISM, ay-zhe-at'e-sizm, *s.* An imitation of the Asiatic manners or customs.

ASIDE, a-side', *ad.* To one side; out of the perpendicular direction; to another part; out of the true direction; apart. In the Drama, something said by a performer which the other persons on the stage are supposed not to hear.

ASILUS, a-sil'e-us, *s.* (*asilus*, the gadfly, Lat.) The Hornet fly, a genus of dipterous insects, having the mouth furnished with a horny projecting sucker.

ASIMINA, as-e-mi'na, *s.* (Canadian name, meaning unknown.) A genus of North American shrubs: Order, Anonaceæ.

ASINARY, as'se-na-re, } *a.* Belonging to an ass.
ASININE, as'se-nine, }

ASINEGO, a-sin-e'go, *s.* A foolish fellow; a simpleton.

ASIO, a'zhe-o, *s.* (Latin.) The Horned owl, a genus of the Strigidæ or owl family, having the head furnished with a double crest or egrets—the Bubo of Cuvier.

ASIPHONOBRANCHIATA, a-si'fo-no-brank-i-a'ta, *s.* (*a*, without, *siphon*, a pipe, Gr. and *branchiæ*, gills, Lat.) A name given by Blainville to his second order of mollusca; class, Paracephalophora. It embraces those inhabitants of bivalve shells which are without tube-shaped respiratory organs. The apertures of the shells are not notched and canaliculated; the animals live on plants.

ASK, ask, *v. a.* (*ascian*, Sax.) To beg; to claim; to seek; to petition; to require; to question; to inquire.

ASKANCE, as-kăns', } *ad.* Obliquely; on one side.
ASKANT, as-kănt', }

ASKER, ask'ur, *s.* One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer; a small lizard, (*Lacerta vulgaris et palustris*,) pronounced and spelt *ask* in Scotland, and in our northern counties.

ASKEW, a-sku', *ad.* Sideways; contemptuously.

ASLAKE, a-slake', *v. a.* To remit; to slacken.—Obsolete.

> But this continual, cruel, civil war,
> No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*.—
> *Spenser.*

ASLANT, a-slănt', *ad.* Obliquely; on one side.

ASLEEP, a-sleep', *ad.* Sleeping; into sleep; at rest.

ASLOPE, a-slope', *ad.* Obliquely; with a declivity.

ASOMATOUS, a-som'a-tus, *a.* (from *a*, without, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) Incorporeal; purely spiritual.

ASP, asp, *s.* (*aspis*, Lat.) A venomous serpent mentioned by ancient writers, the species unknown.

ASPALATHUS, as-pal'a-*th*us, *s.* The African broom, a genus of papilionaceous plants: Order, Leguminosæ.

ASPARAGINE, as-par'a-jine, *s.* A substance obtained in white rhomboidal prisms, from asparagus, liquorice, the root of the marshmallow, the potato, and other plants. It consists of 8 atoms of carbon; 8 of hydrogen; 2 of nitrogen; and 6 of oxygen. Its synonymes are—asparamide, altheine, and agedoile.

ASPARAGINOUS, as-par-ra'je-nus, *a.* In Horticulture, applied to those culinary vegetables, the points of the tender shoots of which are eaten like those of the asparagus, as in the case of the common hop.

ASPARAGUS, as-par'a-gus, *s.* (*sparasso*, I tear, Gr.) Sparrow-grass, a genus of low shrubby plants, with scale-like leaves. *A. officinalis* is one of the oldest and most delicate of culinary vegetables.

ASPARTIC ACID, as-par'tik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained by boiling asparagine with magnesia.

ASPECT, as'pekt, *s.* (*aspectus*, Lat.) Look; air; appearance; countenance; glance; view; act of beholding; direction towards any point; position; disposition of anything to something else; relation. In Architecture, the direction towards the point of the compass in which a building is placed. In Gardening, exposure to the sun. In Astronomy, the situation of the planets with respect to each other;—*v. a.* to behold.—Not used in this sense.

ASPECTABLE, as-pek'ta-bl, *a.* Visible; being the object of sight.

ASPECTED, as-pek'ted, *a.* Having an aspect.

> A contracted, subtile, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings; a labyrinthian face, now angularly, now circularly, every way *aspected*.—*Ben Jonson.*

ASPECTION, as-pek'shun, *s.* Beholding; view.

ASPEN, as'pen, *s.* The trembling poplar, (*Populus tremula.*)

ASPER, as'pur, *s.* A small Turkish coin, equal to about three farthings; a Greek accent denoting that the letter should be pronounced as if an *h* were attached to it;—*a.* rough; rugged.

ASPERA-ARTERIA, as'pe-ra-ar-te're-a, *s.* (Latin.) The windpipe.

ASPERATE, as'pe-rate, *v. a.* To make rough or uneven.

ASPERATION, as-pe-ra'shun, *s.* A making rough.

ASPERGILLIFORM, as-per-jil'le-fawrm, *a.* (*aspergillus*, and *forma*, Lat.) Shaped like the aspergillus, as some of the stigmas of grasses are.

ASPERGILLUS, as-per-jil'lus, *s.* (*aspergillum*, a watering-pot, Lat.) The brush used in the Roman Catholic Church for sprinkling holy water on the people;—a genus of fungi found on rotten and putrid substances.

ASPERGILLIUM, as-per-jil'le-um, } *s.* (*aspergillus*,
ASPERGILLUM, as-per-jil'lum, } Lat.) A mollusc, living in sand, and inhabiting a tubular shell, one of the extremities of which is closed by a plate perforated with small tubular holes, forming a kind of corolla.

ASPERIFOLIOUS, as-per-e-fo'le-us, *a.* (*asper*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Having rough leaves.

ASPERITY, as-per'e-te, *s.* (*asperitas*, Lat.) Roughness; harshness of speech or temper.

ASPERLY, as'per-le, *ad.* Roughly; sharply.

ASPERMACIA, as-per-ma'she-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) Deficiency of semen.

ASPERNATION, as-per-na'shun, *s.* (*aspernatio*, Lat.) Neglect; disregard.

ASPEROUS, as'pe-rus, *a.* Rough; uneven.

ASPERSE, as-perse', *v. a.* (*aspergo*, Lat.) To slander; to calumniate.

ASPERSER, as-per'sur, *s.* One who asperses or calumniates another.

ASPERSION, as-per'shun, *s.* A sprinkling; calumny; censure.

ASPERUGO, as-pe-ru'go, *s.* (*asper*, Lat.) The small wild bugloss or German madwort, a genus of plants with a five-cleft calyx; corolla with a short tube, and a five-lobed limb. The only British species is *A. procumbens:* Order, Boragineæ.

ASPHALT, as-falt', } *s.* (from the Asphaltic
ASPHALTUM, as-fal'tum, } Lake, or Dead Sea.) Compact bitumen: it varies from brownish black to black, and has a conchoidal fracture, with a resinous lustre. It consists of bituminous oil, hydrogen gas, and charcoal. It is found floating on the surface of the Dead Sea in a liquid state, but hardens when exposed to the air. It was much used by the ancients as a building cement, and is now extensively used in paving and in covering roofs.

ASPHALTIC, as-fal'tik, *a.* Partaking of the nature of asphalt.

ASPHARAGUS, as-fa're-us, *s.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes: Family, Chætodon.

ASPHODELEÆ, as-fo-del'e-e, *s.* (Asphodelus, one of the genera.) A natural order of endogenous plants, known from the rushes by their larger and more highly coloured flowers, and by the hardness of the coat of their seeds; and, from the lily, by the smallness of their flowers. The first division contains the alliaceous plants—the onion, garlic, hyacinth, &c.; the second division, which contains the asparagus, the gum-dragon tree, &c., want the bulbs of the other, but have clusters of fleshy roots, and some of the stems are woody.

ASPHYXIA, as-fiks'e-a, } *s.* (*a*, without, and *sphyxis*,
ASPHYXY, as-fiks'e, } the pulse, Gr.) The state of body in which the pulse is so low as not to be felt; but more usually applied in medical language to that state in which the vital phenomena are suspended from some cause interrupting respiration, but in which life is not extinct.

ASPHYXICATING, as-fiks'e-kate-ing, *a.* Having a tendency to stop the pulse; applied to such gases as do not contain oxygen in that state in which it can unite with the blood in the lungs.

ASPIC, as'pik, *s.* A species of lavender, the oil of which is aromatic and inflammable. The name is also sometimes given to the asp.

> Why did I 'scape the venom'd *aspick's* rage?—
> *Addison.*

ASPICARPA, as-pe-kär'pa, *s.* (*aspes*, a little round shield, and *carpos*, fruit, Gr.) A little twining stinging plant, with shield-like seeds: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

ASPIDIAREA, as-pe-di-a're-a, *s.* (*aspes*, Gr.) A genus of fossil coal plants, of the Lepidodendron family, with shield-like markings on the stem.

ASPIDISTRA, as-pe-dis'tra, *s.* (*aspes*, Gr.) A genus of plants, with small shield-like radical flowers half buried in the ground: Order, Aroideæ.

ASPIDIUM, as-pid'e-um, *s.* (*aspes*, Gr.) The Shield fern: Tribe, Polypodiaceæ.

ASPIDOPHORUS, as-pe-dof'o-rus, *s.* (*aspes*, and *phero*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, which have their whole body covered with thick strong scales, or bony plates, and the snout armed with two spines.

ASPIDORHYNCHUS, as-pe-do-rink'us, *s.* (*aspes*, and *rhinkos*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of fossil ganoid or bright-scaled fishes, found in the Lias and Oolite formations of England, characterised by the length and bony covering of the upper jaw.

ASPIDURA, as-pe-du'ra, *s.* (*aspes*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A species of fossil Echinodermata, with serpent-like tails, from the Lias of Yorkshire.

ASPIRANT, as-pi'rant, *s.* One who aspires; a candidate for an office of distinction.

ASPIRATE, as'pe-rate, *v. a.* (*aspiro*, I breath upon, Lat.) To pronounce with strong full breath;—*v. n.* to be pronounced with full breath;—*s.* the mark which denotes an aspirated pronunciation;—*a.* pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRATION, as-pe-ra'shun, *s.* (*aspiratio*, Lat.) A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire; the act of pronouncing with full breath.

ASPIRE, as-pire', *v. n.* (*aspiro*, Lat.) To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher; to rise high.

ASPIREMENT, as-pire'ment, *s.* The act of aspiring.

ASPIRER, as-pi'rur, *s.* One who aspires, or is ambitious.

ASPIRING, as-pi'ring, *a.* Ambitious;—*s.* the desire of something great.

ASPISURUS, as-pe-su'rus, *s.* (*aspis*, a little shield, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of spiny-finned fishes, belonging to the sub-family Acanthurinæ, having the snout lengthened, and somewhat tubular; dorsal spines, strong and remote; caudal-fin truncate, or slightly lunate.

ASPLENIUM, as-ple'ne-um, *s.* (*a*, without, and *splen*, spleen, Lat.) Spleenwort and Maiden's-hair, a genus of ferns having the soli linear, and placed on lateral veins; the indusium flat, membranous,

and separating internally. The plant has been considered efficacious in disorders of the spleen—hence the name.

ASPORTATION, as-pore-ta'shun, *s.* (*asportatio*, Lat.) A bearing off, or carrying away.

ASPREDINÆ, as-pre'de-ne, *s.* (*aspredo*, one of the genera.) A subdivision of the Siluridæ or Catfishes, which have the body mailed or naked; the eyes small, and placed vertically; the operculum immoveable.

ASPREDO, as-pre'do, *s.* (*asper*, rough, Lat.) A genus of malacopterygious fishes, type of the subfamily Aspredinæ, distinguished from the other genera by the shortness of the anal-fin.

ASPRO, as'pro, *s.* (*asper*, Lat.) A genus of fishes, having slender bodies and depressed muzzles, with the mouth underneath: Family, Percidæ.

ASQUINT, as-kwint', *ad.* (*sluin*, Dut.) Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision; figuratively, not with regard or due notice.

ASS, ass, *s.* (*asinus*, Lat.) In Zoology, the Equus asinus of Linnæus. A sub-genus or species of the Horse family, comprehending those Equidæ which are not striped like the zebras, and are distinguished from the true horses by their long ears, upright mane, tufted tail, and a streak along the back, with another across the shoulders, and by their peculiar bray; a stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

ASSAFŒTIDA.—See Asafœtida.

ASSAGAY TREE, as sa-gay tree, *s.* The Cartesia fagnia, a tall tree, of the wood of which the natives of South Africa make javelins or spears: Order, Celastrineæ.

ASSAI, as-sa'e, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a term to denote that the time must be accelerated or retarded: as, *allegro*, quick; *allegro assai*, still quicker; *adagio assai*, still slower.

ASSAIL, as-sale', *v. a.* (*assailler*, Fr.) To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade; to attack with argument; censure, or motives applied to the passions.

ASSAILABLE, as-sale'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attacked.

ASSAILANT, as-sale'ant, *s.* (*assaillant*, Fr.) One who attacks;—*a.* attacking; invading.

ASSAILER, as-sale'ur, *s.* One who attacks another.

ASSAILMENT, as-sale'ment, *s.* The act of attacking.

ASSAPANIC, as-sa-pan'ik, *s.* Old name of the flying squirrel, *Sciurus volans*.

ASSART, as-sârt', *s.* (French.) In Law, an offence committed in the forest, by plucking up trees by the roots;—*v. a.* to commit an *assart*, one of the greatest offences cognizable by the laws of the forest; simply, to grub up trees;

The king granted him free chase and free warren in all those his lands, &c., and also power to *assart* his lands.—*Ashmole's Berkshire.*

—*a. assart* lands were forest lands which were reclaimed or cleared of wood, and for which rents were paid, under the name of *assart* rents.

ASSASSIN, as-sas'sin, *s.* (French.) A murderer; one who kills by treachery or sudden violence;—*v. a.* to murder.

ASSASSINACY, as-sas'se-na-se, *s.* The act of assassinating.

This spiritual *assassinacy*, this deepest dye of blood.—*Hammond's Sermon.*

ASSASSINATE, as-sas'se-nate, *v. a.* (*assassiner*, Fr.) To murder by violence; to destroy; to waylay;—*v. n.* to murder;—*s.* the crime of an assassin; murder.

Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised.—*Pope.*

The word is also used for a murderer, but obsolete in that sense.

ASSASSINATION, as-sas-se-na'shun, *s.* The act of assassinating; murder by violence.

ASSASSINATOR, as-sas'e-nay-tur, *s.* A murderer.

ASSASSINOUS, as-sas'se-nus, *a.* Murderous.

ASSATION, as-sa'shun, *s.* (*assation*, Fr. from *assatus*, Lat.) Roasting; stewing in its own juice.

Assation is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat.—*Burton's Anat. of Mel.*

ASSAULT, as-sawlt', *s.* (*assaut*, Fr.) Attack; hostile onset; opposed to *defence;* storm; opposed to *sap* or *siege;* hostile violence; invasion. In Law, an attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do bodily injury to another. *Assault and battery* is a malicious act, by which not only violence has been offered, but actual injury done to another;—*v. a.* to attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

ASSAULTABLE, as-sawl'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being assaulted.

ASSAULTER, as-sawl'tur, *s.* One who attacks with violence.

ASSAY, as'sa, *s.* (*asaie*, old Fr.) Examination; trial;

This cannot be,
By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze.—*Shaks.*

the first entrance upon anything; a taste for trial; trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship; value.—Obsolete in the last sense.

She saw bestowed all with rich array
Of pearls and precious stones of great *assay*.—
Spenser.

In Metallurgy, a process of determining the quantity of gold or silver contained in any ore or metallic admixture; or, in its extended signification, of ascertaining the quantity of any one metal contained in any mineral or metallic compound. *Analysis* determines the different ingredients; *assay*, only the quantity of any particular ingredient.

ASSAYER, as-sa'ur, *s.* One who assays; an officer of the Mint, appointed to assay the metals used in coinage.

ASSECTATION, as-sek-ta'shun, *s.* (*assectatio*, Lat.) Attendance, or waiting upon.

ASSECURANCE, as-se-ku'rans, *s.* (*assecurantio*, Lat.) Assurance.—Obsolete.

ASSECURATION, as-se-ku-ra'shun, *s.* Assurance; free from doubt.—Obsolete.

ASSECURE, as-se-kure', *v. a.* (*assecuro*, *adsecuro*, Lat.) To make one sure or certain; to give assurance.—Obsolete.

ASSECUTION, as-se-ku'shun, *s.* (*assequor*, *assectum*, to obtain, Lat.) Acquirement; the act of obtaining.—Obsolete.

ASSEMBLAGE, as-sem'blaje, *s.* (French.) A collection; a number of individuals brought together; the state of being assembled. *Assemblage* differs from *assembly*, by being applied chiefly to things, assembly being used only or generally of persons.

ASSEMBLANCE, as-sem'blans, *s.* (old French.) Representation; appearance.

Will you tell me, Master Shallow, how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thewes, the stature, bulk, and big *assemblance* of a man? Give me the spirit of a man.—*Shaks.*

ASSEMBLE, as-sem'bl, *v. a.* (*assembler*, Fr.) To bring together into one place—(used both of persons and things);—*v. n.* to meet together.

ASSEMBLER, as-sem'blur, *s.* One who assembles or meets others.

None of the list-makers, the *assemblers* of the mob, the directors and arrangers, have been convicted.—*Burke.*

ASSEMBLING, as-sem'bling, *s.* A meeting together.

Rude and riotous *assemblings.*—*Bishop Fleetwood.*

ASSEMBLY, as-sem'ble, *s.* (*assemblée*, Fr.) A company met together. *General Assembly*, a yearly convocation of the representatives of the Church of Scotland, held in Edinburgh in May, in presence of the Lord High Commissioner. *National Assembly*, a French parliament, constituted in June, 1789, by a resolution of the States-General, to which the nobles and clergy afterwards adhered; it was also termed the Constituent Assembly, from its having framed a constitution, on the acceptance of which, by the king, it was dissolved, September 30, 1791. It was succeeded by a Legislative Assembly, in October of the same year. It was dissolved on September 21, 1792, being succeeded by the National Convention on the same day. *Westminster Assembly*, an assembly of divines which met July 1, 1643, for the purpose of drawing up a formula of the Calvinistic presbyterian faith, forming, since then, the standard of the Scottish Church, in matters of faith and discipline.

ASSENT, as-sent', *s.* (*assensus*, Lat.) The act of agreeing to anything; consent; agreement;—*v. n.* (*assentir*, Fr.) to concede; to yield to, or agree to.

ASSENTATION, as-sen-ta'shun, *s.* (*assentatio*, Lat.) Compliance with the opinion of another, out of flattery or dissimulation.

ASSENTATOR, as-sen-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A flatterer; a follower.—Obsolete.

ASSENTER, as-sen'tur, *s.* One who assents; an assistant; a favourer.

ASSENTINGLY, as-sent'ing-le, *ad.* Accordingly; by agreement.

ASSENTMENT, as-sent'ment, *s.* Consent.

ASSERS, as'surs, *s. pl.* In Carpentry, laths which support the roof of a house.

ASSERT, as-sert', *s.* (*assero*, Lat.) To maintain; to defend, either by word or action; to affirm; to claim; to vindicate a title to; to declare positively.

That, to the height of this great argument,
I may *assert* Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to man.—*Milton.*

ASSERTER, as-ser'tur, *s.* (*asserteur*, Fr.) A maintainer; vindicator; affirmer; defender.

ASSERTION, as-ser'shun, *s.* Positive affirmation; the position affirmed.

ASSERTIVE, as-ser'tiv, *a.* Positive; dogmatic; peremptory.

ASSERTIVELY, as-ser'tiv-le, *ad.* Affirmatively.

ASSERTORY, as-ser'to-re, *a.* Affirming; supporting.

This other heap of arguments are only *assertory*, not probatory.—*Bishop Taylor.*

ASSERVE, as-serv', *v. a.* (*asservio*, Lat.) To help; to serve, or second.

ASSESS, as-ses', *v. a.* (*assestare*, to make an equalibration, Ital. according to Dr. Johnson; from the old French word *assesser*, to establish; to regulate; so used in the 10th century, according to Dr. Todd.) To charge with any certain sum as a tax;—*s.* assessment.—Seldom used in the latter sense.

Taking of *assesses* or levies.—*Princely Pelican.*

ASSESSABLE, as-ses'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being assessed; liable to be taxed.

ASSESSION, as-sesh'un, *s.* (*assessio*, Lat.) A sitting down by another, in order to give advice or assistance.

ASSESSIONARY, as-sesh'un-ar-e, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

ASSESSMENT, as-ses'ment, *s.* The sum assessed or levied as a tax; the act of assessing.

ASSESSOR, as-ses'ur, *s.* (Latin.) The person who sits by another; generally used of one who assists the judge in a court of law; the person who sits by another as next in dignity; one who assesses or lays on taxes.

ASSETS, as-setz', *s. pl. without a singular*, (*assez*, Fr.) Goods sufficient to discharge the burden which is cast upon the executor or heir in satisfying the testator's or assessor's debts or legacies. *Assets* are personal and real. In a more general sense, the word is used to designate property presumed to be set apart to meet any obligation; also, in trade, to designate the funds or property of a merchant, in contradistinction to his liabilities or obligations.

ASSEVER, as-sev'ur, } *v. a.* (*assevero*, Lat.)
ASSEVERATE, as-sev'ur-ate, } To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION, as-sev-ur-a'shun, *s.* Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSHEAD, as'hed, *s.* A blockhead; one slow of apprehension.—Obsolete.

Will you keep an *asshead*, a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull?—*Shaks.*

ASSIDÆANS, as-se'de-ans, *a.* (*assidaioi*, the pious, Gr.) A name given in the first book of Maccabees to a body of men who armed themselves under Mattathias in defence of the great doctrine of the Unity of God, and in resistance to the innovation of the Grecian manners and idolatries into Judea. They do not seem to have formed a sect, as is commonly represented.

ASSIDUATE, as-sid'u-ate, *a.* (*assiduus*, Lat.) Daily.

My long and *assiduate* course of suffering has taken me from an opinion of suffering.—*King Charles I.*

ASSIDUITY, as-se-du'e-te, *s.* (*assiditus*, Lat.) Diligence; closeness of application.

ASSIDUOUS, as-sid'u-us, *a.* (*assiduus*, Lat.) Constant in application.

ASSIDUOUSLY, as-sid'u-us-le, *ad.* Diligently; continually.

ASSIDUOUSNESS, as-sid'u-us-nes, *s.* The act of being assiduous; diligence.

ASSIEGE, a-seej', *v. a.* (*assieger*, Fr.) To besiege.—Obsolete.

ASSIENTO, as-se-en'to, *s.* In Spanish, a contract or bargain. A contract at one time entered into between the kings of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

ASSIGN, as-sine', *v. a.* (*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.) To mark out; to appoint; to appropriate; to fix as to quantity or value. In Law, in general, to appoint a deputy or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as *to assign error*, is to show in what part of the process error has been committed;—*to assign false*

judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust;—*to assign the cessor*, is to show how the plaintiff had ceased or given over;—*to assign waste*, is to show wherein especially the waste is committed;—*s.* the person to whom any property is or may be assigned.

ASSIGNABLE, as-sine'a-bl, *a.* Fit to be marked out or assigned.

ASSIGNATION, as-sig-na'shun, *s.* (French.) An appointment to meet; (used, generally, of love appointments—sometimes of others;) a making over a thing to another; designation; marking out.

ASSIGNATS, as'sing-yas, *s.* (French.) A French paper money, issued in 1789, and recalled in 1796. It was declared a legal tender, and produced more profligacy, injustice, and misery throughout France, than any other measure of the Revolution.

ASSIGNEE, as'se-ne, *s.* (*assigner*, to assign, Fr.) The person who is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. *Assignees* are either in deed or in law. *Assignee in deed*, is one appointed by a person. *Assignee in law*, is one whom the law appoints without reference to the will of the person. *Assignees in the law of bankruptcy*, are those to whom the realization, management, and distribution of the estate of a bankrupt are committed, subject to the control of the court of bankruptcy. They are either official, provisional, or chosen.

ASSIGNER, as-sine'ur, *s.* One who assigns or appoints.

ASSIGNMENT, as-sine'ment, *s.* Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person. In Law, the deed by which anything is transferred from one to another.

ASSIMILABLE, as-sim'e-la-bl, *a.* That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

ASSIMILATE, as-sim'e-late, *v. a.* (*assimilo*, Lat.) To convert to the same nature with another thing; to bring to a likeness or resemblance;—*v. n.* to perform the act of converting food into nourishment.

ASSIMILATENESS, as-sim'me-late-nes, *s.* Likeness.

ASSIMILATION, as-sim-me-la'shun, *s.* The act by which organic bodies convert the particles of foreign matter into their own substance; conversion of anything into the nature or resemblance of another.

ASSIMILATIVE, as-sim'me-la-tiv, *a.* Having the property of being convertible into the nature of another substance.

ASSIMULATE, as-sim'u-late, *v. a.* (*assimulo*, I counterfeit, Lat.) To feign; to dissemble.

ASSIMULATION, as-sim-u-la'shun, *a.* Counterfeiting.

ASSINEGO, as-se-ne'go, *s.* (*asinego*, Portugnese.) A little ass; an ass.

> Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers,
> You'd be an *asinego* by your years?—*Ben Jonson.*

ASSIS, as'sis, *s.* A Roman coin.—See As.

ASSIST, as-sist', *v. a.* (*assister*, Fr.) To help; to aid; to release; to succour.

ASSISTANCE, as-sis'tans, *s.* (French.) Help; aid; relief; support; furtherance.

ASSISTANT, as-sis'tant, *s.* One who helps or aids another; an auxiliary;—*a.* helping; lending aid.

ASSISTER, as-sis'tur, *s.* He who assists; a helper.

ASSISTLESS, as-sist'les, *a.* Wanting help.

ASSIZE, as-size', *s.* (*assises*, Fr.) In Law, the periodical session held by the judges of the superior courts in the counties of England, for the purpose of trying criminals, and the determining of civil suits. Anciently an *assize* was an assembly of knights and other landed gentlemen, with the justices of the peace or district, at a certain appointed time. The term was also applied to ordinances regulating the price of bread, as also to the peculiar jury by which a writ of right was tried;—*v. a.* to fix the rate of anything.

ASSIZER, as-si'zur, *s.* One who has the charge of weights and measures.

ASSLIKE, as'like, *a.* Resembling an ass.

> 'They are sleepy,' saith Savanarola, 'dull, cold, slow, blockish, *ass-like*.'—*Burton's Anat. of Mel.*

ASSOCIABILITY, as-so-she-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable of associating with.

ASSOCIABLE, as-so'she-a-bl, *a.* (*associabilis*, Lat.) That may be associated or joined to.

ASSOCIABLENESS, as-so'she-a-bl-nes, *s.* Socialness; fit for society.

ASSOCIATE, as-so'she-ate, *v. a.* (*associer*, Fr.) To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany;—*v. a.* to unite with; to join with;

> *Associates with* the midnight shadows.—*Thomson.*

—*a.* confederate; joined in interest or purpose;—*s.* a partner; a confederate; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, as-so-she-a'shun, *s.* (*association*, Fr.) A confederacy or union of persons to perform some act, or attain some object. *Association of ideas*, is that connection between two or more ideas which causes the one to spring from the other, often involuntary, and without any *apparent* similitude.

ASSOCIATIONAL, as-so-she-a'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to an association.

ASSOCIATIVE, as-so-she-a'tiv, *a.* Capable of association.

ASSOCIATOR, as-so-she-a'tur, *s.* A confederate.

ASSOIL, as'soyl, *v. a.* (*assoiler*, old Fr.) To solve; to remove; to answer; to release or set free; to acquit; to pardon; to absolve by confession.

> To some bishop we will wend,
> Of all the sins that we have done,
> To be *assoiled* at his hand.—*Percy's Reliques.*

ASSONANCE, as'so-nans, *s.* (French.) Resemblance of sound. In Spanish romantic, dramatic, and, in several kinds of lyric poetry, there is a peculiar correspondence in sound in the termination of verses less complete than rhyme, termed *asonancia assonance.*

ASSONANT, as'so-nant, *a.* (French.) Resembling another sound.

ASSONATE, as'so-nate, *v. n.* To sound like a bell.

ASSONIA, as-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Ignatius de Assa.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees from ten to twenty feet in height, natives of the island of Bourbon: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

ASSORT, as-sawrt', *v. a.* (*assortir*, Fr.) To range in order; to classify; to furnish or store with all sorts.

ASSORTMENT, as-sawrt'ment, *s.* The act of classing or arranging; a mass or quantity properly selected and arranged.

ASSOT, as-sot', *v. a.* (*assoter*, Fr.) To infatuate; to besot.—Obsolete.

> But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
> Uneath is to assure, uneath to weene
> That monstrous errour which doth some *assot*—
> *Spenser.*

ASSUAGE, as-swaje', *v. a.* To mitigate; to soften; to allay; to appease; to pacify; to ease.

> Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*,
> And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage.—*Addison.*

ASSUAGEMENT, as-swaje'ment, *s.* (*assouagement*, old Fr.) Mitigation of pain or grief.

ASSUAGER, as-swa'jur, *s.* One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUASIVE, as-swa'siv, *a.* Softening; mitigating; mild.

ASSUBJUGATE, as-sub'ju-gate, *v. a.* (*subjugo*, Lat.) To bring into subjection.—Obsolete.

> This valiant Lord
> Must not so stale his palm, nobly acquired,
> Nor by will *assubjugate* his merit
> By going to Achilles.—*Shaks.*

ASSUEFACTION, as-swe-fak'shun, *s.* (*assuefacio*, Lat.) The state of being accustomed to anything.—Obsolete.

ASSUETUDE, as'swe-tude, *s.* (*asuetudo, custom*, Lat.) Custom; use; habit.

> *Assuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt.—*Bacon.*

ASSUME, as-sume', *v. a.* (*assumo*, I assume, Lat.) To take; to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly; to apply to one's own use; to appropriate;—*v. n.* to be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

ASSUMER, as-su'mur, *s.* An arrogant; an assuming person.

ASSUMING, as-su'ming, *a. part.* Haughty; arrogant;—*s.* presumption.

ASSUMPSIT, as-sum'sit, *s.* (*assumo*, Lat.) In Law, a voluntary promise, by which a person assumes or takes upon himself to perform or pay anything to another. An action of *assumpsit* can only be valid where there is a consideration involved in the promise given, and where there is a breach of promise.

ASSUMPT, as-sumpt', *v. a.* (*assumpter*, Fr.) To take up from below unto a high place; to take up into heaven.—Obsolete.

> The souls of such their worthies as were departed from human conversation, and were *assumpted* into the number of their gods.—*Sheldon.*

ASSUMPTION, as-sum'shun, *s.* (*assumptio*, Lat.) The taking anything to one's self; the supposition of anything without proof; the thing supposed; a postulate; a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, kept on the 15th of August, in celebration of the alleged miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, as-sum'tiv, *a.* (*assumptivus*, Lat.) That which is assumed. In Heraldry, applied to such arms or armorial bearings as may be assumed with the consent of the sovereign, or by grant of the heraldic officers. *Assumptive arms*, is a term also used for such as are presumptuously assumed by the bearer.

ASSURANCE, ash-shu'rans, *s.* (French.) Certain expectation; confidence; freedom from doubt; want of modesty; spirit; intrepidity; sanguineness; readiness to hope; testimony of credit; conviction; a contract or insurance by which the payment of a certain sum is secured to the person assured, at some particular time or period of his life, or to his heirs at his death. *Insurance* is now more generally applied to securities against loss by fire, or by sea-shipwreck, and *Assurance* to those on the contingencies of life. In Theology, security with respect to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God.

ASSURE, ash-shure', *v. a.* (*assurer*, Fr.) To give confidence by a firm promise; to secure to another; to make firm; to make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security; to make secure; to affiance or betroth.

ASSURED, ash-shu'red or ash-shurd', *a. part.* Certain; indubitable; immodest; viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, ash-shu'red-le, *ad.* Certainly; indubitably.

ASSUREDNESS, ash-shu'red-nes, *s.* The state of being assured; certainty.

ASSURER, ash-shu'rur, *s.* One who assures; one who gives security in case of loss.

ASSURGENT, as-sur'jent, *a.* (*assurgens*, Lat.) Rising up in a curve or arch.

ASSYRIAN, as-sir'e-an, *s.* A native of Assyria, an ancient and extensive empire in Asia;—*a.* pertaining to Assyria.

ASTACIDÆ, as-ta'se-de, } *s.* (*astacus*, one of the
ASTACINÆ, as-ta'se-ne, } genera.) The Lobster family, embracing those crustaceans which have long tails, *Macura*.

ASTACOLITE, as-tak'ko-lite, *s.* (*astacus*, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by the older geologists to the fossil remains of the lobster.

ASTACUS, as'ta-kus, *s.* (Latin.) The lobster, a genus of long-tailed crustaceans, containing the common lobster, *A. marinus*, and the craw-fish, *A. fluvialis*. These crustacea have four unequal antennæ, two of which are larger than the body, which is oblong and sub-cylindrical; they are furnished with six legs; first pair long and thick; tail fan-shaped, the lateral pieces of which are divided into two.

ASTALLAGE, as'tal-lage, *s.* A Brazilian inn.

ASTARTE, as-tär'te, *s.* The Ashtoreth of the Sidonians, the same as the Venus of the Romans. The name Asterah is also given to Ashtoreth. It denotes more especially the relation of that goddess to the planet Venus, as the lesser star of good fortune, Baal being the greater under that of Jupiter; both were originally considered, and worshipped, in relation to the sun and moon, as the greater and lesser of the productive powers of nature;—the name given to a genus of bivalve-shelled mollusca, belonging to the sub-family Venerinæ; the interior of the valves is marked by two muscular impressions, and a simple mantle line; the hinge has two divaricating teeth in the right-hand valve; in the other, one distinct and one obsolete, and the rudiment of a lateral tooth.

ASTARTEA, as-tär'te-a, *s.* (from the goddess Astarte.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Genus, Myrtaceæ.

ASTEISM, as'te-izm, *s.* (*asteismos*, civility, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure in which some agreeable jest is expressed; a kind of irony.

ASTEPHANUS, a-stef'a-nus, *s.* (*a*, without, and *stephanos*, a corona, Gr.) A genus of perennial twining exotic plants, so named from the corona being wanting: Order, Asclepiadeæ.

ASTER, as'tur, *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr.) Starwort; a genus of plants with beautiful radiated flowers, among which are the China-asters and Christmas-daisy of our gardens;—the Goshawks, a genus of hawks, distinguished by their large size and robust form.

ASTERACANTHUS, as-ter-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*astron*, a star, and *kanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, described by Agassiz, from the Lias and Oolite of England.

ASTEREÆ, as-te're-e, *s.* (*astron*, Gr.) A section of composite plants, including the daisy, aster, &c.

ASTERIA, as-te're-a, *s.* In Mythology, the mother of Hecate, who, after enjoying the favours of Jupiter, was changed into an eagle, and afterwards into a quail. A stellular variety of the mineral corundum, termed likewise asterite, astroite, and astrite.

ASTERIAS, as-te're-as, *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr.) The star-fish, a genus of radiated animals belonging to the section Stelleridæ, subdivided into the scutellated or shieldlike, and the radiated star-fishes. The first have the body angular, with short rays, and not exceeding the extremity of the disk; the others have the rays elongated below the diameter of the disk; the sub-genera are convoluta, euryale, gorgonocephalus, orphiuria. A genus of robust showy plants, one of the species *A. lutea*; the Gentiana lutea of Linnæus is a strong, bitter, and powerful tonic: Order, Gentianeæ.

ASTERIATED, as-te're-ay-ted, *a.* Radiated like a star.

ASTERICIUM, a-ste-rish'e-um, *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr. in reference to the starlike umbels.) A genus of plants, natives of Chili: Order, Umbelliferæ.

ASTERISK, as'ter-isk, *s.* A mark like a star made in books in reference to a note, thus (*).

ASTERISM, as'ter-izm, *s.* In Astronomy, a cluster of fixed stars.

ASTERITES.—See Astrite.

ASTERN, as-tern', *ad.* Towards the stern; behind.—A sea term.

ASTEROCEPHALOUS, as-ter-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*aster*, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of plants allied to scabiosa: Order, Dipsaceæ.

ASTEROIDAL, as-te-royd'al, *a.* Pertaining to the asteroids.

ASTEROIDS, as'ter-oydz, *s.* (*aster*, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) A name sometimes given by astronomers to the four small planets, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, and Pallas.

ASTEROLINON, as-ter-o-lin'on, *s.* (*aster*, and *linon*, flax, Gr.) Flax star, (*Lysimachia asterolinon*,) a plant: Order, Primulaceæ.

ASTEROLOMA, as-ter-o-lo'ma, *s.* (*aster*, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr.) A genus of plants with starlike flowers: Order, Epicrideæ.

ASTEROMA, as-te-ro'ma, *s.* (*aster*, Gr.) A genus of radiated minute fungi, found on the leaves of the elm, plum, apple, ash, &c.

ASTEROPEIA, as-ter-o-pe'e-a, *s.* (*aster*, a star, Gr. from the starlike form of the calyx.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar.

ASTEROPHORA, as-ter-of'e-ra, *s.* (*aster*, and *phero*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of small starlike, woolly, and puff ball-like Fungi: Class, Trichodermaceæ.

ASTEROPHYLLITES, as-ter-o-fil'le-tes, *s.* (*aster*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of fossil plants with leaves arranged in whorls—found in the coal formation.

ASTEROPTYCHIUS, as-ter-op-tik'e-us, *s.* (*aster*, and *ptyche*, plaited, Gr.) A name given by Agassiz to a genus of fossil fishes, found in the Irish carboniferous limestone.

ASTERT, as'tert, *v. a.* To terrify; to startle; to affright.—Obsolete.

> We deem of death as doom of ill desert;
> But knew, we fools, what it us brings until,
> Die would we daily, once it to expert;
> No danger there the shepherd can *astert*.—
> *Spenser.*

ASTHENIA, as-*then*'ne-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *sthenos*, strength, Gr.) Bodily debility.

ASTHENIC as-*then*'ik, *a.* Applied to diseases attended with great bodily debility.

ASTHENURUS, as-*then*'u-rus, *s.* (*asthenes*, weak, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the family Picidæ or woodpeckers, natives of tropical America.

ASTHMA, ast'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, recurring in paroxysms, accompanied with a wheezing sound, cough, and a sense of constriction in the chest.

ASTHMATIC, ast-mat'ik, } *a.* Troubled with
ASTHMATICAL, ast-mat'e-kal, } asthma.

ASTIANTHUS, as-te-an'*thus*, *s.* (*asteios*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to its brilliant flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of a branched shrub—a native of Mexico: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

ASTILBE, a-stil'be, *s.* (*a*, without, and *stilbe*, brightness, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Saxafrageæ.

ASTIPULATE, as-tip'u-late, *v. a.* (*a*, and *stipulate*.) To agree to; to contract.

ASTIPULATION, a-stip-u-la'shun, *s.* Agreement; contract.

ASTOMA, a-sto'ma, *s.* (*a*, without, and *stoma*, mouth, Gr.) A name proposed by Cuvier for those floating Acephalæ which have no central mouth, and want the numerous ramifications in the pedicle and open cavities of the ovaries, which characterize the Rhizostoma.—Which see.

ASTOMOUS, as'to-mus, *a.* In Botany, applied to those mosses, the thecæ or seed-covers of which have no aperture.

ASTONE, as-tone', } *v. a.* (*etonner*, Fr. *stunian*,
ASTONY, as-ton'ne, } Sax.) To terrify; to confound with fear or amazement.—Obsolete.

> Many were *astonied* at thee.—*Isa.* lii. 14.
>
> Adam, soon as he heard
> The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
> *Astonied* stood, and blank.—*Milton.*

ASTONISH, as-ton'nish, *v. a.* (*stunian*, Sax. *etonner*, Fr.) To confound with some sudden passion, or with fear, or wonder; to amaze; to confound.

ASTONISHING as-ton'nish-ing, *a.* Very wonderful; amazing.

ASTONISHINGLY, as-ton'nish-ing-le, *ad.* In a manner so as to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHINGNESS, as-ton'nish-ing-nes, *s.* The quality of exciting astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, as-ton'ish-ment, *s.* Amazement; confusion of mind.

ASTOUND, as-townd', *v. n.* To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder.

> These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
> The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
> By a strong siding champion, conscience.—*Milton.*

ASTRADDLE, a-strad'dl, *ad.* With one's legs across.

ASTRÆA, as'tre-a, *s.* (*astron*, a star, Gr.) A genus of fixed stoney corals, belonging to the tribe Polypi Vagini. The Astræa form hemispherical or globular masses, which are rarely lobed, and have the upper surface shaded with orbicular or angulated, laminar, or sessile stars. The animals,

when alive, present a very beautiful appearance, making the rocks on which they fix their calcareous habitations, seem one living mass of brilliant colouring.

ASTRÆA, as'tre-a, *s.* In Mythology, according to some, the daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She was termed the goddess of justice. She lived on earth during the golden age, but was forced by the wickedness and impiety of the succeeding iron and brazen ages to leave this world for heaven, where she obtained a place among the constellations as Virgo, the virgin. She is represented as a virgin having a stern but majestic countenance, with a sword in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other. The name given by M. Encke, of Dresden, to a planet discovered by him, 13th Dec., 1845. It has the appearance of a star of the eighth or tenth magnitude.

ASTRÆUS, as'tre-us, *s.* In Mythology, one of the Titans who made war on Jupiter, the husband of Aurora, and father of Zephyrus, Boreas, Notus, and Argestes.

ASTRAGAL, as'tra-gal, *s.* (*astragalos*, a die or huckle-bone, Gr.) In Architecture, a small round fillet or moulding encircling a column. In the more ornamental orders, it forms what is termed the hypertrachelium, that is, the upper part of all between the capital and the column. The same name is given to a semicircular moulding sometimes cut into beads and berries, which separate the different faces of an architrave. In Gunnery, the coronal ring of a piece of ordnance.

ASTRAGALUS, as-trag'a-lus, *s.* (Latin.) The ankle-bone; the sling-bone, or first bone of the foot, a bone of the tarsus, upon which the tibia moves; also, the Milk-vetch, a genus of plants; two of the species, *A. hypoglottis* and *A. glycephyllos*, are British. Generic character—calyx five-toothed; corolla with an obtuse keel; stamens diadelphous; pod two-celled, or half-two-celled, the lower suture being turned inwards. *A. verus*, and several other species yield the gum-traganth or gum-dragon of commerce.

ASTRAL, as'tral, *a.* (French.) Pertaining to the stars; starry.

ASTRANTHUS, as-tran'*thus*, *s.* (*astron*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the lobes radiating in a starlike manner.) A genus of plants, natives of Cochin-China: Order, Homalineæ.

ASTRANTIA, a-stran'she-a, *s.* (*astron*, a star, Gr.) Masterwort; a genus of umbelliferous plants, having a beautiful starlike arrangement of the involucrum; the umbel fasiculated, and the fruit enclosed in little wrinkled bladders.

ASTRAPEA, as-tre-pe'a, *s.* (*astrape*, lightning, Gr. from the brilliant colouring of the flowers.) A genus of evergreen-trees with splendid umbellate flowers: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

ASTRAPIA, a-stra'pe-a, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the family Sturnidæ or Starlings, with excessively long boat-shaped tails, and brilliant plumage.

ASTRAY, as-tra', *ad.* (*astragan*, Sax.) Out of the right way.

ASTREPHIA, as-tre'fe-a, *s.* (*a*, without, and *strepho*, I turn, Gr. from the calyx not being turned back at the time of flowering.) A genus of plants: Order, Valerianeæ.

ASTRICT, as-trikt', *v. a.* (*astringo*, *astrictus*, Lat.) To contract by astringent application; to bind;—*a.* compendious.

ASTRICTA ALVUS, a-strik'ta al'vus, *s.* (Latin.) In Medicine, costiveness of the bowels.

ASTRICTION, as-trik'shun, *s.* (*astrictio*, Lat.) The act of contracting parts of the body by astringent applications; astringency; the operation of astringent medicines.

ASTRICTIVE, as-trik'tiv, *a.* Styptic; of a binding or contractive nature.

ASTRICTORY, as-trik'to-re, *a.* Astringent; apt to bind.

ASTRIDE, a-stride', *ad.* With the legs widely separated.

ASTRIFEROUS, a-strif'e-rus, *a.* (*astrifera*, Lat.) Having or bearing stars.—Not used.

ASTRIGEROUS, *a.* (*astriger*, Lat.) Carrying stars.—Not used.

ASTRINGE, a-strinj', *v. a.* To draw the parts of a body together; to bind.

ASTRINGENCY, as-trin'jen-se, *s.* The power of contracting parts of a body.

ASTRINGENT, as-trin'jent, *a.* (*astringens*, Lat.) Binding; contracting; opposed to laxative;—applied also to substances, such as alum, which have a tendency to contract the mouth;—*s.* a medicine which, when applied to the body, renders the solids more dense by contracting their fibres.

ASTROBLEPAS, as-trob'ble-pas, *s.* (*astron*, a star, and *blepo*, I see, Gr.) A genus of the Cat-fishes, *Siluridæ*, with naked heads and truncated tails; Sub-family, Aspredinæ.

ASTROCANTHUS, as-tro-kan'*thus*, *s.* (*astron*, and *kanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes which have the head and body nearly orbicular, and covered with spines.

ASTROCRINITES, as-tro-kre-ni'tes, *s.* (*astron*, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinoideans, found in the carboniferous limestone formation.

ASTRODERMINÆ, as-tro-der'me-ne, *s.* (*astron*, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A subdivision of the family Caryphænideæ; fishes with lengthened oval bodies; the crown gibbous or obtuse; the mouth small: ventral fins nearly awanting, and the body covered with scattered scales: Type of the genus Astroderma.

ASTROGNOSY, as-trog'no-se, *s.* (*astron*, and *gnosis*, knowledge, Gr.) Same as astronomy.

ASTROGRAPHY, as-trog'ra-fe, *s.* (*astron*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) The science which describes the nature, position, and properties of the stars.

ASTROLABE, as'tro-labe, *s.* (*astron*, and *lambano*, I take, Gr.) An astronomical instrument, composed of two or more circles, having a common centre; a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of its great circles, formerly used chiefly in taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies at sea.

ASTROLOBIUM, as-tro-lo'be-um, *s.* (*astron*, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr.) A genus of annual leguminous plants, named from the starlike arrangement of the pods.

ASTROLOGER, as-trol'o-jur, *s.* (*astron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One who pretends to foretell events by the aspects of the stars. It was anciently used of one who understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

ASTROLOGIAN, as-tro-lo'je-an, *s.* An astrologer.

> The stars, they say, cannot dispose
> No more than can the *astrologian*.—*Hudibras*.

ASTROLOGIC, as-tro-loj'ik, } *a.* Professing
ASTROLOGICAL, as-tro-loj'e-kal, } astrology; relating to astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, as-tro-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an astrological manner.

ASTROLOGIZE, as-trol'o-jize, *v. n.* To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, as-trol'o-je, *s* (*astrologia*, Lat.) The practice of pretending to know events by a knowledge of the stars; an art now generally exploded as unphilosophical and false.

ASTRONOMER, as-tron'o-mur, *s.* (*astron*, and *nomos*, a law, Gr.) One who studies the nature, magnitudes, distances, and motions of celestial bodies, and the laws by which they are governed.

ASTRONOMIC, as-tro-nom'ik, } *a.* Belonging
ASTRONOMICAL, as-tro-nom'e-kal, } to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, as-tro-nom'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMIZE, as-tron'o-mize, *v. n.* To study astronomy.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little converse on earth held a conversation in heaven; thus they *astronomized* in caves, and though they beheld not the stars, had the glory of heaven before them.—*Bryan's Christ. Mor.*

ASTRONOMY, as-tron'o-me, *s.* (see astronomer.) The science which ascertains by observation and mathematical deduction the nature of the bodies occupying the celestial spaces; determines their respective situations, establishes the proofs of the stability of some, and the mobility of others; examines the various movements of the latter, and the curves which they describe round their centres of motion.

ASTRONOTUS, as-tro-no'tus, *s.* (*astron*, and *notus*, the back, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the family Chætodon, with broad oval bodies, obtuse heads, and large mouths; the under jaw larger than the upper, and the fins very scaly.

ASTROSCOPE, as'tro-skope, *s.* (*astron*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on the surface of which the stars and constellations are exhibited, by which means they are easily found in the heavens.

ASTROSCOPIA, as-tro-sko'pe-a, } *s.* In Astronomy,
ASTROSCOPY, as'tro-sko-pe, } the art of examining the stars by means of teiescopes.

ASTROSPORIUM, as-tro-spo're-um, *s.* (*astron*, and *spora*, a sporule, Gr.) A minute black fungus, found on dead beech branches.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, as-tro-*the*-ol'o-je, *s.* (*astron*, *theos*, God, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Proof of the existence and contrivance of a Deity, founded on the observation of the heavenly bodies.

ASTROTRICHA, as-trot're-ka, *s.* (*aster*, a star, *thrix*, *trichos*, hair, Gr. in reference to the starry down upon the outside of the petals.) A genus of Australian under shrubs: Order, Umbelliferæ.

ASTRUM, as'trum, *s.* In Astronomy, a cluster of stars. In Alchemy, the power imparted by chemical admixture.

ASTRUT, a-strut', *ad.* In a strutting or swelling manner.

ASTUN, as-tun', *v. a.* (*stunian*, Sax.) To stun.—Obsolete.

On the solid ground
He fell rebounding; breathless and *astunn'd*
His trunk extended lay.—*Somerville's Rural Games.*

ASTUR, as'tur, *s.* A genus of hawks with a short beak bent downward from the base, and convex above, with somewhat oval nostrils; the Goshawk, *A. palumbarius*, is the only European species.

ASTUTE, as-tute', *a.* (*astutus*, Lat.) Cunning; penetrating; sly.

ASTUTENESS, as-tute'nes, *s.* (*astutio*, Lat.) Craftiness; cunning.

ASTYDAMIA, as-te-da'me-a, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Oceanus; also, the name given to a genus of plants found on the sea-shore in the Canary Islands: Order, Umbelliferæ—nearly allied to the Parsnip, *Pastinæa*.

ASUNDER, a-sun'dur, *ad.* (*asundran*, Sax.) Apart; separately; not together.

ASWOON, a-swoon', *ad.* (*aswunan*, to faint, Sax.) In a swoon.—Obsolete.

The neighbours, both small and grete,
In rannen, for to gaur on this man,
That yet *aswoon* lay both pale and wan.—
Chaucer.

ASYLUM, a-si'lum, *s.* (*asylum*, Lat. from the Greek *asylon*, from *a*, not, and *syleo*, I pillage.) Anciently a sanctuary or place of refuge for criminals. In its modern signification—a house for the support of the blind, the dumb, the lunatic, or the destitute.

ASYMMETRAL, a-sim'me-tral, } *a.* Disproportionate.
ASYMMETRICAL, a-sim-met're-cal, }

ASYMMETRY, a-sim'me-tre, *s.* (*asymmetria*, Gr.) Disproportion; contrariety to symmetry. Used sometimes in Mathematics for what is more usually called incommensurability, when between two quantities there is no common measure.

ASYMTOTE, as'sim-tote, *s.* (*a*, priv. *syn*, with, *ptóo*, I fall, Gr.; which never meet; incoincident.) In Mathematics, *asymtotes* are right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet, and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance.

ASYMTOTICAL, a-sim-tot'e-kal, *a.* Curves are said to be *asymtotical* when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

ASYNDETON, a-sin'de-ton, *s.* (*a*, not, *syndeo*, I bind together, Gr.) A figure in Grammar when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence, as, 'I came, I saw, I conquered;' where the copulative *and* is omitted.

AT, at, *prep.* At, before a place, notes the nearness of the place—as, a man is at the house before he is in it; At, before a word signifying time, notes the co-existence of the time with the event; At, before a superlative adjective, implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c. At, signifies the particular condition of the person—as, at peace; At, sometimes marks employment or attention—as, 'he is at work'; At, sometimes the same as furnished with—as, 'a man at arms;' At, sometimes notes the place where anything is—as, 'he is at home;' At, sometimes is nearly the same as In, noting situation; At, sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to—as, '*at* your service;' At, all; in any manner; At sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of.

Impeachments *at* the prosecution of the House of Commons, have received their determinations in the House of Lords.—*Hale.*

At, marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Those may be of use to confirm by authority, what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reasoning.—*Arbuthnot.*

ATABAL, at'a-bal, *s.* A kind of tabor used by the Moors.

> Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums,
> And all the noisy trades of war no more
> Shall wake the peaceful morn.—*Dryden.*

ATACAMITE, a-tak'a-mite, *s.* Native muriate of copper, or prismatoidal green malachite, consisting of oxide of copper, 76.6; muriatic acid, 12.4; water, 11; sp. gr. 4.0—4.3. It is of various shades of green, and occurs in minute crystals, of which the primary form is a right rhombic prism. It is translucent, or nearly transparent, soft, and brittle; streak, apple-green; lustre, vitreous. It is found in the sands of the river Lipos, in the desert of Atamaca, (hence its name,) and in the lavas of Vesuvius.

ATAGHAN, at'a-gan, *s.* A small sword or dagger worn by the Turks.

ATALANTHUS, a-ta-lan'*th*us, *s.* (*atalos*, soft, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of composite plants, the Preanthes of Linnæus.

ATAMASCO, a-ta-mas'co, *s.* A lily of the Amaryllis family: Genus, Zephyranthus.

ATARAXY, at'a-rak-se, *s.* (*ataarachos*, Gr.) Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

ATARGATES, a-tär'ga-tis, *s.* A Phœnician goddess, represented as a siren, with the head and breasts of a woman, and the tail of a fish.

ATAXY, at'ak-se, *s.* (*ataxia*, Gr.) Want of order; confusion; with physicians, irregularities in the crises and paroxysms of fevers.

ATE, ate. The part. of the verb *to eat.*

ATE, a'te. In Mythology, the goddess of all evil and mischief, and daughter of Jupiter, who, in consequence of her seditions, and malevolent conduct in heaven, banished her far from it, and sent her to earth, where she became the exciting cause of war and wickedness of all kinds.

ATEGAR, at'te-gar, *s.* (*æton*, to fling, and *gar*, a dart, Sax.) The name of a kind of hand-dart used by the Anglo-Saxons.

ATELLAN, a-tel'lan, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella.

> Their fescennin, and *Atellan* way of wit, was in early days prohibited.—*Shaftesbury.*

ATELLANÆ, a-tel'lan-e, } *s.* (from Atella, an ancient
ATELLANS, a-tel'lanz, } town of Tuscany in Italy, where farces, differing from low comedy, only by a greater licentiousness, originated.) Dramatic representations, satirical or licentious. They were finally suppressed by the Roman Senate.

> Many old poets did write fescennines *atellans*, and lascivious songs.—*Burton.*

ATELES, at'el-es, *s.* (*ateles*, imperfect, Gr.) A genus of South American monkies, which want thumbs on the anterior hands, but are furnished with long prehensile tails.

ATEUCHUS, at'u-kus, *s.* A genus of coleopterous insects, two species of which were held sacred by the ancient Egyptians, and are found sculptured on their monuments, seals, amulets, &c., and got sometimes in their mummy coffins: Family, Lamillicornis.

ATHALAMOUS, a-*th*al'la-mus, *s.* (*a*, without, *thalamos*, a little chamber, Gr.) Applied to those lichens, the thallus of which is without shields.

ATHAMANTA, a-*th*a-man'ta, *s.* (mount Athamas.) The Spignel, a genus of herbaceous plants, with umbelliferous flowers.

ATHANASIA, a-*th*a-na'zhe-a, *s.* (*a*, without, *thanatos*, death, Gr.) Goldilocks, a genus of composite plants with yellow enduring flowers.

ATHANASIAN, a-*th*a-na'zhan, *s.* One who espoused, in the early ages of Christianity, the doctrine and opinions of Athanasius;—*a.* relating to the creed of St. Athanasius, the principal doctrines of which are given in these extracts—'the Catholic faith is this: that we worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity. Neither confounding the persons, nor dividing the substance. For there is one person of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost. But the Godhead of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is all one; the glory equal, the majesty co-eternal. Such as the Father is, such is the Son, and such is the Holy Ghost;'—namely, 'uncreate—incomprehensible—eternal, &c.' Another dogma of this creed, is, 'whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic faith; which faith, except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall *perish everlastingly.*'

ATHANOR, a*th*'a-nor, *s.* A kind of digesting furnace used by the old chemists.

ATHE, a*th*e, *s.* (*ath*, Sax.) An oath.—Obsolete.

> Zet we may not be assoiled of fals *athe*,
> Bot of our bysshop.—*MS. Harl.*, 1022, *f.* 68, *b.*

The word was used among the Anglo-Saxons and Normans for the privilege of administering an oath in particular cases of right and property.

ATHEISM, a'*th*e-ism, *s.* (from *atheist.*) Disbelief in the existence of a creative intelligent First Cause.

ATHEIST, a'*th*e-ist, *s.* (*a*, without, *Theos*, God, Gr.) One who denies the existence of God;—*a.* atheistical; denying God.

> Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
> The *atheist* crew.—*Milton.*

ATHEISTIC, ay-*th*e'is-tik, } *a.* Given to athe-
ATHEISTICAL, ay-*th*e-is'te-kal, } ism.

ATHEISTICALLY, ay-*th*e-is'te-kal-le, *ad.* In an atheistical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, ay-*th*e-is'te-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being atheistical.

ATHEIZE, ay'*th*e-ize, *v. n.* To talk or argue like an atheist;—*v. a*, to convert others to atheisim.

ATHEL, a'*th*el, *a.* (Saxon.) Noble.—Obsolete.

ATHELING, a'*th*el-ing, *s.* (Saxon.) A nobleman.

[The following Saxon names have the attached significations:—
Ætheired *is noble for counsel;* Æthelard, *a noble genius;* Æthelbert, *eminently noble;* Æthelward, *a noble protector.*]

ATHELOLOGIAN, ay-*th*e-o-lo'je-an, *s.* One who is the opposite to a theologian.

> They of your society, (Jesuits,) as they took their original from a soldier, so they are the only *atheologians* whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms; whose doctrine is nothing but confusion and bloodshed.—*Hayward's Answer to Coleman.*

ATHENÆA, a-*th*en-e'a, *s.* (*athene*, one of the names of Minerva.) Greek festivals held in honour of Minerva; also, the name given to public places in the forum and amphitheatres, where poets, orators, and other professors of the liberal arts, rehearsed their productions.

ATHENÆUM, a *th*en-e'um, *s. singular of Athenæa.* A word now used in this country to denote a club or place of literary resort.

ATHENATI, a-*th*e'na-ti, *s.* In Antiquity, the name given to a body of Persian cavalry, which consisted of 10,000 men, a number which was always

kept up; on this account they were termed Athenatori or immortal by the Greeks.

ATHENIAN, a-*the*'ne-an, *s.* A native of Athens;—*a.* belonging to Athens.

ATHEOUS, a'*the*-us, *a.* (*atheos*, Gr.) Atheistic; godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure, suffers the hypocrite or atheous priest to tread his sacred courts.—*Milton.*

ATHERICEROS, a-*the*-ris'e-ros, *s.* (*ather*, a point or awn, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) In Entomology, a division of the diptera or two-winged insects, characterized by having two jointed antennæ, and the last joint terminated by a bristle.

ATHERINA, a-*the*-ri'na, *s.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, intermediate between the cods and mullets, *Gobiodes et Mugiloides.*

ATHEROMA, a-*the*-ro'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A soft uninflamed tumour, commonly on the finger points.

ATHEROMATOUS, a-*the*-rom'a-tus, *a.* Of the nature of an atheroma.

ATHEROPOGON, a-*the*-ro-po'gon, *s.* (*ather*, an awn, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of grasses with bearded awns.

ATHEROSPERMA, a-*the*-ro-sper'ma, *s.* (*ather*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants, the flowers of which are furnished with anthers like those of the laurel, and placed in a cup-shaped involucrum. It is allied to the Urticeæ or Nettle family.

ATHERURUS, a-*ther*'u-rus, *s.* (*ather*, a point, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The name given by Cuvier to Hystrix fasicelata or pencil-tailed Porcupine, the long prehensile tail of which is terminated by a bundle of flattened horny slips.

ATHIRST, a-*thirst*', *ad.* Thirsty; in want of drink.

ATHLETÆ, a*th*'let-e, *s. pl.* (*athletes*, from *athlos*, labour, Gr.) The name given to persons of great strength or agility who distinguished themselves by contending for the prizes at the Olympic, Pythian and other games of Greece and Rome. The victors were held in high honour, and no foreigner was allowed the honour of sharing in the contests.

ATHLETE, *ath*'lete, *s.* A contender for victory.

Having opposed to him a vigorous *athlete*.—*Adam Smith.*

ATHLETIC, a*th*-let'ik, *a.* Pertaining to wrestling; strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

ATHLETISM, a*th*'let-izm, *s.* The act of combating in the public games; muscular strength.

ATHWART, a*th*-*wârt*', *prep.* (*a*, and *thwart.*) Across; transverse to anything;—*ad.* in a manner vexatious and perplexing; wrong.

The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Gives all decorum.—*Shaks.*

ATILT, a-tilt', *ad.* In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, so as to make it run out.

Speak; if not, this stand
Of royal blood shall be abroach, *atilt*, and run
Even to the lees of honour.—*Beau. & Flet.*

ATLANTEAN, at-lan-te'an, *a.* Resembling Atlas, who is said to bear the world on his shoulders.

Sage he stood,
With *atlantean* shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies.—*Milton.*

ATLANTIC, at-lan'tik, *s.* (*atlanticus*, Lat.) Relating to the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the one hand, and America on the other.

ATLANTIDES, at-lan'te-des, *s.* (from Atlas.) In Architecture, the figures of men supporting an entablature instead of columns, called also Caryatides.—Which see. In Astronomy, the Pleiades or seven stars, so named from the seven daughters of Atlas, who, on account of their connection with the gods and the most illustrious heroes, and their great intelligence, are said to have been changed after their death into a constellation.

ATLAS, at'las, *s.* A large collection of maps, so termed, probably, from such a collection having the picture of Atlas supporting the world on his shoulders on the title-page; a large square folio paper, such as maps are usually delineated upon; a kind of rich satin cloth for ladies' apparel, (*atlas*, satin, Ger.)

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlasses* with gold and silver or without.—*Spectator.*

In Mythology, one of the Titans, the son of Japetus and Clymene, and father of the Hesperides or Atlantides. He was the king of Mauritania, where he had a beautiful garden. Perseus, on his return from the conquest of the Gorgons, is fabled to have passed the palace of Atlas, and to have received violent treatment, and the refusal of hospitable entertainment, whereupon he showed him the head of Medusa, which had the effect of instantly converting him into a mountain. In Anatomy, the uppermost joint of the neck, so called from its supporting the cranium, as Atlas is represented supporting the world.

ATMOSPHERE, at'mos-fere, *s.* (*atmos*, vapour, and its exhalations, which surrounds the globe; in *sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) The sphere of air, with height from 40 to 50 miles, and having a pressure of about 15 lbs. Avoirdupois on the square inch; and as all other gaseous substances are capable of being much condensed, a condensation so as to produce a pressure of 15.30 or 45 pounds, as said to be that of one, two, or three atmospheres.—See Air.

ATMOSPHERIC, at-mos-fer'ik, } *a.* Relating
ATMOSPHERICAL, at-mos-fer'e-kal, } to the atmosphere.

ATMOSPHERIC TIDES, at-mos-fer'ik tidez, *s.* A certain change which takes place in the pressure of the atmosphere, owing to the influence of the solar or lunar attraction, or these combined,—of this description are the equinoctial winds.

ATOM, at'tum, *s.* (*a*, not, *temno*, I cut, Gr.) The smallest particle of which we can conceive any material substance composed; anything extremely small.

ATMOMETER, at-mom'e-tur, *s.* (*atmos*, vapour, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the quantity of vapour evaporated from a humid surface or body.

ATOMICAL, a-tom'e-kal, *a.* Consisting of; or relating to atoms.

ATOMISM, at'tum-izm, } *s.* The doctrine of
ATOMOLOGY, a-tom-ol'o-je, } atoms.

ATOMIST, at'to-mist, *s.* One who believes in the ancient doctrine that the universe is an aggregation of atoms fortuitously brought together during the past eternity.

ATOMIC THEORY, a-tom'ik *the*'o-re, *s.* The doctrine that all bodies are composed of ultimate atoms, differing in weight in different bodies.

ATOMIC WEIGHTS, a-tom'ik wates', *s.* Numbers intended to show the relative weights of the atoms

of different substances: hydrogen being generally assumed as 1: the atomic weight of oxygen is 8: water is a compound of 1 atom of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen; its atomic weight is therefore $1 \times 8 = 9$.

ATOMLIKE, at'tom-like, *a.* Resembling atoms.

> They all would vanish, and not dare appeare,
> Who *atomlike* when their sun shined cleare,
> Danc'd in his beam.—*Brown's Brit.*

ATOMY, at'o-me, *s.* An atom.—Obsolete.

> You starved blood-hound!—Thou *atomy*, thou!
> —*Shaks.*

ATONE, a-tone', *v. n.* (*at*, and *one.*) To agree; to accord;—*v. a.* to expiate; to make an atonement for, by offering an equivalent, and thus effecting a reconciliation of the party injured or offended.

ATONE, a-tone', } ATTONE, at-tone', } *ad.* At one; together; at once.

> So beene they both *atone*, and doen upreare
> Their beavers bright each other for to greet.—
> *Spenser.*
>
> All his senses seem'd bereft *attone.*
> And home they bringen in a royall throne,
> Crowned as king; and his queen *attone*
> Was lady Flora.—*Spenser.*

ATONEMENT, a-tone'ment, *s.* The act of making peace by offering an equivalent, or such an oblation to the offended party, as to secure forgiveness. When one is said to atone for his past faults by good behaviour, it does not signify that he has given an equivalent to society for his past offences, but that he has so acted as to secure to himself the forgiveness and respect of society. The sufferings of Christ are considered by Trinitarians as an equivalent offered to the offended justice of the Deity for the sins of a portion, or the whole of mankind; the Unitarians, on the other hand, deny that the atonement offered signifies any more than an acceptable oblation offered to God by the exhibition of godlike virtue on the part of the Redeemer.

ATONER, a-to'nur, *s.* One who makes reconciliation.

ATONIC, a-ton'ik, *s.* (*a*, without, and *tonic.*) That which has a tendency to relax the system.

ATONY, at'ton-e, *s.* (*atonia*, Gr.) Debility of body; relaxation of the system.

ATOP, a-top', *ad.* On the top; at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, at-tra-be-la're-an, } ATRABILARIOUS, at-tra-be-la're-us, } *a.* (*atra*, dark, and *bilis*, bile, Lat.) Melancholy disposition.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, at-tra-be-la're-us-nes, *s.* The state of melancholy induced by a disordered state of the bile.

ATRAMENTAL, at-tra-men'tal, } ATRAMENTOUS, at-tra-men'tus, } *a.* (*atramentum*, Lat.) Inky; black.

ATRAMENTARIOUS, at-tra-men-ta're-us, *a.* Suitable for making ink.

ATRAPHAXIS, at-tra-faks'is, *s.* (*a*, without, and *traphein*, to nourish, Gr.) A genus of plants of the natural order Polygoneæ, so named from the want of a nutritive quality.

ATRED, at'red, *a.* (*ater*, Lat.) Tinged with a black colour.

> It cannot express any other humour than yellow-choler, or *atred*, or a mixture of both.—*Whitaker's Blood of the Grape.*

ATRIP, a-trip', *a.* A sea term. The anchor is said to be *anchor atrip* when it is drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; the topsails are atrip when they are hoisted up to the mast-head.

ATRIUM, at're-um, *s.* (Lat.) In ancient Roman architecture, a court surrounded by porticos in the interior part of Roman houses. The Arache, a genus of shrubby or herbaceous plants: Order, Polygoneæ.

ATROCIOUS, a-tro'shus, *a.* (*atrox*, cruel, Lat.) Heinously wicked; horribly criminal.

ATROCIOUSLY, a-tro'shus-le, *ad.* In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, a-tro'shus-nes, *s.* The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATROCITY, at-tros'se-te, *s.* Excess of wickedness.

ATROPA, at'tro-pa, *s.* (*atropos*, one of the Fates, Gr.) A genus of poisonous plants, containing the deadly nightshade, and other poisonous species: Order, Solaneæ.

ATROPHY, at'tro-fe, *s.* Want of nourishment; wasting away of the flesh.

ATROPIA, a-tro'pe-a, *s.* (from *atropa*,.) A poisonous alkaline substance obtained from the Atropa belladonna or deadly nightshade.

ATTA, at'ta, *s.* (*atta*, a father, Gr.) A genus of ants, distinguished from the formica or true ants by their very minute palpi, and by the large size of the heads of the neuters. The Atta cephalotes, or visiting ant of South America, is the type of the genus. These ants find their way in troops into houses, and destroy cockroaches, spiders, and even mice and rats.

ATTACH, at-tatsh', *v. a.* (*attacher*, Fr.) To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ; to seize in a judicial manner; to win; to gain over; to enamour; to fix to one's interest.

ATTACHABLE, at-tatsh'a-bl, *a.* That which may be attached or taken.

ATTACHMENT, at-tatsh'ment, *s.* (French.) Adherence; fidelity; attention; regard. In Law, a process awarded by a court, for the taking of a person or his goods into custody. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods to satisfy his creditors; the jurisdiction of the forest, by the forest-laws.

> A forest hath her court of *attachments*, swainmote court, where matters are as pleadable and determinable as at Westminster Hall.—*Howell's Letters.*

ATTACK, at-tack', *v. a.* (*attaquer*, Fr.) To assault an enemy; opposed to *defence*; to impugn in any manner, as with satire; confutation; calumny; as, 'the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adversaries;'—*s.* an assault upon an enemy.

ATTACKER, at-tak'ur, *s.* The person who makes an attack.

ATTACUS, at'tak-us, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of large and beautiful nocturnal moths, some of which form cocoons, from which silk is manufactured in India.

ATTAGEN, at'ta-jen, *s.* A name given to a species of pheasant found in Sicily.

ATTAGENUS, at-ta-je'nus, *s.* (*attagen*, Lat.) A genus of coleopterous insects.

ATTAIN, at-tain', *v. a.* (*atteindre*, Fr.) To gain; to procure; to obtain; to overtake; to come to; to enter upon; to reach; to equal;—*v. n.* to come to a certain state; to arrive at;—*s.* the thing attained; attainment.—Obsolete in this sense.

> Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down.—*Granville's Scepsis.*

ATTAINABLE, at-tane'a-bl, *a.* That which may be attained; procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, at-tane'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, at-tane'dur, *s.* (old French.) In Law, the stain or corruption of the blood of a criminal, who has been convicted of felony or treason, and condemned to death; taint; stain; disgrace.

ATTAINMENT, at-tane'ment, *s.* An acquisition or acquirement obtained by study or experience; a quality.

ATTAINT, at-taynt', *v. a.* (*ad*, to, and *tingo*, *tinctus*, Lat. *teindre*, *teint*, Fr.) To stain; to adjudge and declare a person duly convicted of a crime, and especially of treason or felony; contaminated, and in his blood defiled; to disgrace; to cloud with ignominy; to taint; to corrupt.

> My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
> With any passion of inflaming love.—*Shaks.*

In Law, a man is *attainted* two ways—by appearance or by process. *Attainder by appearance*, is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double: one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment being read, is asked whether he is guilty or not guilty, and answers in the affirmative. The other is before the coroner or sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was, in former times, constrained to abjure the realm, which was termed *attainder by abjuration*. *Attainder by battle*, was when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat, rather than by jury, was vanquished. *Attainder by verdict*, is when the prisoner, after undergoing trial, is pronounced guilty. *Attainder by process*, is when a party flees, and is not found, till five times called publicly in the country, and at last outlawed upon his default;—*part. a.* convicted;—*s.* stain; spot; taint; anything injurious, as illness, weariness.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

> Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
> Unto the weary and all-watched night,
> But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*
> With cheerful semblance.—*Shaks.*

Attaint, a writ to inquire whether a jury of twelve men gave a false verdict, that the judgment thereupon may be reversed; and this must be brought in the lifetime of him for whom the verdict was given, and of two, at least, of the jurors who gave it. In Horsemanship, a blow or wound upon the hinder part of a horse.

ATTAINTMENT, at-taynt'ment, *s.* The state of being attainted.

ATTAINTURE, at-tane'ture, *s.* Legal imputation of a crime; reproach.

ATTAMINATE, at-tam'e-nate, *v. a.* (*attamino*, Lat.) To corrupt; to spoil.

ATTAR OF ROSES, at'tar ov ro'zes, *s.* A highly fragrant concrete oil, made from the petals of the rose.

ATTELEBUS, at-tel'e-bus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of coleopterous insects, with straight antennæ, consisting of eleven joints, the three last forming a perforated club. *A. coryli* lives on the hazel, is black, with red reticulated elytra: Family, Rhynchophora.

ATTEMPER, at-tem'pur, *v. a.* (*attempero*, Lat.) To mingle; to soften; to regulate; to mix in just proportions.

ATTEMPERANCE, at-tem'per-ans, *s.* (*attemprance*, old Fr.) The old word for temperance.

> By this virtue, *attemperance*, the creature reasonable kepeth hym from too much drink.—*Instit. of a Christ. Man.*

ATTEMPERATE, at-tem'pe-rate, *v. a.* (*attempero*, Lat.) To proportion to something.—Obsolete.

> Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope.—*Hammond.*

ATTEMPERLY, at-tem'pur-le, *ad.* In a temperate manner.—Obsolete.

> Governeth you also of your diete
> *Attemperly*, and namely in this hete.—*Chaucer.*

ATTEMPT, at-temt', *v. a.* (*attenter*, Fr.) To try; to essay;—*v. n.* to make an attack;—*s.* an attack; an effort; an endeavour; an essay.

ATTEMPTABLE, at-temt'ta-bl, *a.* Liable to attempts or attacks.

ATTEMPTER, at-temt'tur, *s.* One who attempts or attacks; an endeavourer.

ATTEND, at-tend', *v. a.* (*attendo*, Lat.) To accompany as an attendant; to be present when summoned; to regard; to fix the mind upon; to wait on;—*v. n.* to yield attention; to stay; to delay; to wait; to be within reach or call.

ATTENDANCE, at-ten'dans, *s.* (French.) The act of waiting on another, or of serving; the persons waiting; a train; regard; attention.

ATTENDANT, at-ten'dant, *a.* (French.) Accompanying as subordinate or consequential;—*s.* one that attends; one that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent; that which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent; one who is present at anything. In Law, one that owes a duty or service to another, or depends on another.

ATTENDER, at-ten'dur, *s.* Companion; associate.

ATTENT, at-tent', *a.* (*attentus*, Lat.) Intent; attentive; heedful.

ATTENTATES, at-ten'tayts, *s.* (*attentata*, Lat.) Proceedings in a court of law after an inhibition has been decreed.

ATTENTION, at-ten'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of attending or heeding.

ATTENTIVE, at-ten'tiv, *a.* Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

ATTENTIVELY, at-ten'tiv-le, *ad.* Heedfully; carefully.

ATTENTIVENESS, at-ten'tiv-nes, *s.* Heedfulness; attention.

ATTENUANT, at-ten'u-ant, *a.* (*attenuans*, Lat.) Endued with the power of making thin or slender; applied to medicines which are supposed to make the blood thinner.

ATTENUATE, at-ten'u-ate, *v. a.* To make thin or slender; to lessen; to diminish;—*a.* made thin or slender; tapering gradually to a point.

ATTENUATED, at-ten'u-at-ed, *a. part.* In Botany, diminishing in bulk from one extremity to another. Applied more particularly to leaves which become very thin, diminishing from their base to the apex, or from their apex to the base.

ATTENUATION, at-ten-u-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of making anything thin or slender; lessening; the state of being made thin or less.

ATTER, at'tur, *s.* (*ater*, venom, Sax.) Corrupt matter.

ATTERATE, at'ter-ate, *v. a.* To wear away; to form by wearing.

ATTERATION, at-ter-a'shun, *s.* The wearing away of the earth by the sea in one place, and its deposition in another.

ATTEST, at-test', *v. a.* (*attestor*, Lat.) To bear witness of; to witness; to call to witness; to in-

voke as conscious;—*s.* witness; testimony; attestation.

ATTESTATION, at-tes-ta'shun, *s.* (*attestatio*, Lat.) Testimony; witness; evidence.

ATTESTER, ATTESTOR, at-tes'tur, *s.* One who attests or bears testimony.

ATTIC, at'tik, *a.* (*attikos*, Greek.) Belonging to Athens;—*s.* a native of Attica. In Literature, pure; classical; elegant. In Architecture, a story erected over a principal order, to finish the upper part of the building; never with columns, but frequently with antæ or small pilasters. The term, *attic order*, is used by some authors to denote these pilasters—improperly, however, as they want the parts essentially necessary to constitute an order—such as the capital, base, entablature, &c. *Attic base*, the base of a column, consisting of an upper and lower torus, a scotia and fillets between them. The term, *attic story*, is frequently applied to the upper story of a house when the ceiling is square with the sides, to distinguish it from garrets;—in common language, the word, *attic*, is also used for a garret.

ATTICAL, at'te-kal, *a.* (*attikos*, Athenian Gr.) Relating to the style of Athens; pure; classical.

ATTICISE, at'te-size, *v. n.* To make use of an atticism.

ATTICISM, at'te-sizm, *s.* An example or an imitation of the Attic style; an elegant or concise manner of expression.

They made sport, and I laughed; they mispronounced, and I misliked; and to make up the *atticism*, they were out, and I hissed.—*Milton.*

ATTIGUOUS, at-tig'u-us, *a.* (*attiguus*, Lat.) Hard by.

ATTINGE, at-tinj', *v. a.* (*attingo*, Lat.) To touch lightly or softly.—Obsolete.

ATTIRE, at-tire', *v. a.* (*attirer*, Fr.) To dress; to habit; to array;—*s.* clothes, dress, habit; the head-dress. In Hunting, the horns of a stag.

ATTIRED, at-ti'rd, *a.* In Heraldry, applied when the horns of a buck or stag are spoken of.

ATTIRER, at-ti'rur, *s.* One who attires.

ATTIRING, at-ti'ring, *s.* A lady's head-dress; dress in general.

> This small wind, which so sweet is,
> See how it the leaves doth kiss,
> Each tree, in his best *attiring*;
> Sense of love to love inspiring!—*Sidney.*

ATTITLE, at-ti'tl, *v. a.* (*attitulare*, low Lat.) To entitle; to name.—Obsolete.

> This Aries, out of the twelve,
> Hath March *attitled* for hymselfe.—*Gower.*

ATTITUDE, at'te-tude, *s.* (French.) Posture; gesture; action. In the Fine Arts, the posture or gesture given to a figure by the sculptor or painter.

ATTITUDINAL, at-te-tu'de-nal, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

ATTOLLENS, at-tol'lens, *s.* (*attollens*, lifting up, Lat.) In Anatomy, a name given to those muscles of the eye, ear, &c., which serve to draw up these organs—*attollens aurem*, *attollens auriculæ* and *attollens auriculum*, a muscle of the external ear—the use of which is to draw the ear upwards, and to make the parts into which it is inserted, tense. *Attollens oculi*, the muscle of the eye.

ATTOLLENT, at-tol'lent, *a.* That which raises or lifts up.

ATTORN, ATTURN, at-turn', *v. a.* (*attorner*, old Fr.) To transfer the property or service of a vassal or tenant;—*v. n.* to acknowledge a new possessor of property, and accept tenancy under him.

If one bought an estate with any lease for life or years standing out thereon, and the lessee or tenant refused to *attorn* to the purchaser, and to become his tenant, the grant or purchase was in most cases void.—*Blackstone.*

ATTORNEY, at-tur'ne, *s.* (*ad*, to, and *torno*, I turn, Lat.) A person who takes the charge of the business of others in their absence. An *Attorney* is either private or public; a *private Attorney* acts for another out of court, for which purpose a verbal authority is in general sufficient; but in collecting debts, transferring stock, selling commodities, investing money, or similar purposes, he must be authorised by a formal *power* or *letter of attorney*. A *public Attorney*, or *Attorney-at-law*, is an officer of a court of record, legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions. An *Attorney* practises in courts of common law—a *Solicitor* in courts of equity. The word *Attorney* was anciently used for those who did any business for another: it is now used only in law.

I, by *attorney*, bless thee from thy mother.—*Shaks.*

Attorney-General, is the public prosecutor on behalf of the crown: his office is to exhibit informations in political criminal matters, and to file bills in the Exchequer for anything concerning the king's inheritance and profits;—*v. a.* to perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy.

I am still *attornied* to your service.—*Shaks.*

ATTORNEYSHIP, at-tur'ne-ship, *s.* The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

ATTORNMENT, at-turn'ment, *s.* In Law, a yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledging him to be his lord.

ATTRACT, at-trakt', *v. a.* (*attraho*, *attractum*, Lat.) To draw to; to allure; to entice; to engage;—*s.* attraction; the power of drawing.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
> And woo and contract in their names.—*Hudibras.*

ATTRACTABLE, at-trak'ta-bl, *a.* That may be attracted.

ATTRACTABILITY, at-trak-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* That which has the power of attraction.

ATTRACTIC, ATTRACTICAL, at-trak'tik, at-trak'te-kal, *a.* Having the power to attract.

ATTRACTILE, at-trak'tile, *a.* That has the power to attract.

ATTRACTINGLY, at-trak'ting-le, *ad.* In an attracting manner.

ATTRACTION, at-trak'shun, *s.* (*attractio*, Lat.) The power of drawing to. In Physics, that tendency which certain bodies have to approach each other:—1st, The *attraction of gravitation*, the power which communicates weight to bodies; it tends to draw all bodies to the centre of the earth, and the earth itself towards the sun;—2d, *Cohesion*, that power which binds the particles of bodies together into a mass;—3d, *Chemical attraction* or *affinity*, the tendency of certain bodies to unite so intimately as to lose their individual character, and to form compound substances;—4th, *Capillary attraction*, that power which causes fluids to rise above their level in very small hair-like tubes;—5th, *Electrical attraction*, the tendency which two bodies, when in different electrical states, have of coalescing, until, by union or approach, they pass into the same electrical condition;—6th,

Magnetic attraction, that power which a magnet has of attracting any piece of iron near it.

ATTRACTIVE, at-trak'tiv, *a.* (*attractif*, Fr.) Having the power of drawing anything to one's self; alluring; inviting; enticing;—*s.* that which draws or incites allurement, except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

ATTRACTIVELY, at-trak'tiv-le, *ad.* With the power of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, at-trak'tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, at-trak'tur, *s.* The agent that attracts.

ATTRAHENT, at'tra-hent, *s.* (*attrahens*, Lat.) That which draws.

ATTRAP, at-trap', *v. a.* To clothe; to dress.

> For all his armour was like salvage weed,
> With woody moss bedight, and all his steed
> With oaken leaves *attrapt*.—*Spenser.*

ATTRECTATION, at-trek-ta'shun, *s.* (*attractatio*, Lat.) Frequent handling.

ATTRIBUTABLE, at-trib'u-ta-bl, *a.* (*attribuo*, Lat.) That which may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

ATTRIBUTE, at-trib'ute, *v. a.* To ascribe; to give; to yield as due; to impute, as to a cause.

ATTRIBUTE, at'tre-bute, *s.* The thing attributed to another—as perfection to the Supreme Being;—quality; characteristic disposition; a thing belonging to another; an appendant; adherent; reputation; honour. In the Fine Arts, *attributes* are certain symbols used to characterize certain figures—as the trident of Neptune, the caduceus of Mercury, the club of Hercules, the bow and quiver of Love, &c. In Logic, *attributes* are the predicates of a subject, or what may be affirmed or denied concerning it.

ATTRIBUTION, at-tre-bu'shun, *s.* Commendation; qualities ascribed.

ATTRIBUTIVE, at-trib'u-tiv, *s.* The thing attributed.

ATTRITE, at-trite', *a.* (*attritus*, Lat.) Ground; worn by rubbing.

ATTRITENESS, at-trite'nes, *s.* The being much worn.

ATTRITION, at-trish'un, *s.* (*attritio*, Lat.) The act of wearing things by rubbing one against another. In Surgery, excoriation of the surface, arising from friction or contusion of the parts; sorrow for sin, arising solely from selfish motives, or dread of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

ATTUNE, at-tune', *v. a.* (*ad*, to, *tonus*, a sound, Lat.) To render musical; to adjust one sound to another.

ATUS, a'tus. Terminstion of words in *atus* and *itus* show merely the existence of something generally equivalent to *having*, or *furnished with*, as, *antennatus*, provided with antennæ.

ATWAIN, a-twane', *ad.* In twain; asunder.

> Such smiling rogues as these,
> Like rats, oft bite the holy cords *atwain*,
> Which are too intrinse to unloose.—*Shaks.*

ATWEEN, a-tween', *ad.* or *prep.* Betwixt; between; in the midst of two things. A Scotticism.

ATWIXT, a-twikst', *prep.* In the middle of two things.

ATWO, a-too', *ad.* Into two.—Obsolete.

> And eke an axe to smite the cord *atwo*.—*Chaucer.*

ATYA, a'te-a, *s.* A genus of decapod Crustaceans.

ATYLUS, a'té-lus, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans; Family, Eupoda.

ATYPICAL, a-tip'e-kal, *a.* (*atypique*, Fr. from *a*, and *typos*, Gr.) Applied to periodical diseases, as intermittent fevers when irregular in their recurrence.

ATYPUS, at'te-pus, *s.* (*a*, without, and *typos*, type, Gr.) A genus of spiders.

AUBIN, aw'bin, *s.* (French.) In Horsemanship, a broken kind of gait, between an amble and a gallop, vulgarly called the Canterbury gallop.

AUBURN, aw'burn, *a.* (probably from *brun*, brown, Sax.) Brown; inclining to a tan-colour.

AUCHENIA, aw-ke'ne-a, *s.* (*auchen*, the neck, Gr.) A genus of South American quadrupeds, allied to the Camel; also, a genus of coleopterous insects.—See Alpaca.

AUCTION, awk'shun, *s.* (*auctio*, Lat.) A public sale, in which the article sold becomes the property of the person who bids the highest for it;—*v. a.* to sell by auction.

AUCTIONARY, awk'shun-a-re, *a.* Belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONEER, awk-shun-eer', *s.* The person who manages an auction.

AUCTIVE, awk'tiv, *a.* (*auctus*, Lat.) Of an increasing quality.

AUCUBA, aw'ku-ba, *s.* (The Japanese name of the shrub.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Loranthaceæ.

AUCUPATION, aw-ku-pa'shun, *s.* (*aucupatio*, Lat.) Fowling; bird catching.

AUDACIOUS, aw-da'shus, *a.* (*audacieux*, Fr.) Bold; impudent; daring; arrogantly; confident.—Obsolete in the following senses—that which renders bold:—

> They have got metheglin, and *audacious* ale,
> And talk like tyrants!—*Beau. & Fl.*

spirited, without impudence; not timorous.

> She that shall be my wife must be accomplished,
> With courtly and *audacious* ornaments.—*Ben Jonson.*

AUDACIOUSLY, aw-da'shus-le, *ad.* Boldly; impudently.

AUDACIOUSNESS, aw-da'shus-nes, *s.* Impudence.

AUDACITY, aw-das'e-te, *s.* (*audax*, Lat.) Spirit; boldness; impudence.

AUDIBLE, aw'de-bl, *a.* (*audibilis*, Lat.) That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard;—*s.* the object of hearing.

AUDIBLENESS, aw'de-bl-nes, *s.* The capability of being heard.

AUDIBLY, aw'de-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, aw'dye-ens, *s.* (French.) The act of hearing or attending to anything; the liberty of speaking granted; a hearing; an assembly of persons collected for the purpose of hearing; reception given to ambassadors by the sovereign.

AUDIENCE COURT, aw'dye-ens korte, *s.* An ecclesiastical court held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the purpose of hearing cases of dispute respecting church matters.

AUDIENT, aw'dye-ent, *s.* (*audiens*, Lat.) A hearer.—Seldom used.

> The *audients* of her sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for her misfortunes.—*Shelton.*

AUDIT, aw'dit, *s.* (*audit*, he hears, Lat.) A final account. In Commerce, the examination of accounts by persons duly appointed;—*v. a.* to take an account finally;—*v. n.* to sum up; to examine an account.

AUDIT-HOUSE, aw'dit-hows, *s.* An appendance

to most cathedrals, for the transactions of affairs belonging to them.

AUDITION, aw-dish'un, *s.* (*auditio*, Lat.) Hearing.

AUDITIVE, aw'de-tiv, *a.* (*auditif*, Fr.) Having the power of hearing.

AUDITOR, aw'de-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A hearer; a person employed to take an account ultimately. One who examines accounts and makes up a general statement.

AUDITORSHIP, aw'de-tur-ship, *s.* The office of an auditor.

AUDITORY, aw'de-tur-re, *a.* (*auditarius*, Lat.) That which has the power of hearing;—*s.* (*auditorium*,) an audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures or discourses are delivered. *Auditorius arteria*, the internal artery of the ear. *Auditorius meatus*, the canal or passage which conveys the air to the auditory nerves. *Auditorius nervus*, the nerve which communicates the sensation of sound to the brain.

AUDITRESS, aw'de-tres, *s.* A female hearer.

AUF, awf, *s.* (*alf*, Dut.) A fool, or silly fellow.

A mere changeling, a very monster, an *auf* imperfect. —*Burton.*

AUGEAN, aw'je-an, *a.* Pertaining to the stable of Augeas; filthy.

AUGEAS, aw'je-as, *s.* In Mythology, a king of Elis, who had a stable, that held three thousand oxen, which during thirty years had not been cleansed: he hired Hercules to clean it out, who did so by drawing the river Alpheus through it.

AUGER, aw'gur, *s.* (*egger*, Dut.) A carpenter's tool to bore holes with; an instrument used in boring holes in earth or clay by mineral borers, consisting of a tube with a screw or lip.

AUGETTE, aw-jet', *s.* The tube used in military engineering for igniting a mine.

AUGHT, awt, *s.* Any thing.

AUGITE, aw'jite, *s.* (*αγγε*, splendour, Gr.) A mineral of a dark green, brown, or black colour, a constituent of basalt and other volcanic rocks. Its common crystal is that of a six or eight-sided prism, terminated by dihedral (two-sided) summits. It consists of silica, 52; lime, 13; protoxide of iron and manganese, 16; magnesia, 10; alumina, 9.

AUGITIC, aw-jit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or like augite.

AUGMENT, awg-ment', *v. a.* (*augmentum*, Lat.) To increase; to enlarge the size of;—*v. n.* to increase by growth.

AUGMENT, awg'ment, *s.* An increase, or state of increase. In Grammar, an accident of certain tenses of Greek verbs, being either the prefixing of a syllable, or an increase of the quantities of the initial vowels.

AUGMENTABLE, awg'men-ta-bl, *a.* That may be increased.

AUGMENTATION, awg-men-ta'shun, *s.* The act of increasing or making bigger; the state of being made bigger; the thing added by which another is made bigger. In Heraldry, additional charges to a coat of arms given as a particular mark of honour.

AUGMENTATION COURT, awg-men-ta'shun korte, *s.* A court erected by King Henry VIII. for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries.

In the year 1536, he was constituted, by the king, treasurer of the *court of augmentation* of the king's revenue, on its first establishment by act of parliament.—*Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope.*

AUGMENTATIVE, awg-ment'a-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.

AUGMENTER, awg-ment'ur, *s.* One who enlarges or augments.

AUGUR, aw'gur, *s.* (Latin.) A soothsayer, whose office it was to predict future events by omens, or by the feeding, chattering, and flight of birds;—*v. a.* to foretell.

AUGURAL, aw'gu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to augury.

AUGURATE, aw'gu-rate, *v. n.* (*augurar*, Lat.) To judge by augury.

AUGURATION, aw-gu-ra'shun, *s.* The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

AUGURER, aw'gur-ur, *s.* The same as augur.

AUGURIAL, aw-gu're-al, *a.* Relating to augury.

AUGURISE, aw'gu-rize, *v. n.* To practise divination by augury.

AUGUROUS, aw'gu-rus, *a.* Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

AUGURY, aw'gu-re, *s.* (*augurium*, Lat.) The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies; an omen or prediction.

AUGUST, aw'gust, *s.* (*Augustus*, Lat.) The name of the eighth month of our year, containing thirty-one days. August was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because in the same month he was created consul, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman sway, and terminated the civil wars; it was previously called Sextilis, or the sixth from March. The classical ancients represented this month by a young man, with a fierce countenance, wearing a flame-coloured garment, his head crowned with a garland of wheat, a basket of summer fruit on his arm, a sickle at his belt, and bearing a victim.

AUGUST, aw-gust', *a.* (*Augustus*, Lat.) Great; grand; royal; magnificent.

There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it *august* and excellent.—*Glanville.*

AUGUSTALES, aw-gus-ta'les, *s.* The flamens or priests who sacrificed to the Emperor Augustus after his deification; the name also given to the games celebrated in honour of him on the fourth of October.

AUGUSTAN, aw-gus'tan, *a.* Pertaining to the reign of Augustus Cæsar.

AUGUSTINIANS, aw-gus-tin'e-ans, *s.* A name formerly given to those divines who held the doctrine of St. Augustine—that grace is effectual, from its nature, absolutely and morally, and not relatively and gradually. They also maintained that the gates of heaven would not be opened till the general resurrection.

AUGUSTINS, aw-gus'tins, *s.* An order of mendicant monks, so termed from their convents being governed by laws laid down by St. Augustus, commonly called the Austin Friars.

AUGUSTNESS, aw-gust'nes, *s.* Dignity of mein; grandeur; magnificence.

AUK, awk, *s.* (*aulka*, Icelandic, *alke*, Dan.) A genus of web-footed aquatic birds with fin-shaped wings, which are unfit for the purpose of flight, and extremely short legs; feet with three anterior toes, only connected to their points by scalloped webs: Type of the family Alcadæ.

AULACORYNCHUS, aw-la-ko-rink'us, *s.* (*aulax*, a furrow, and *rhynchos*, a snout or beak, Gr.) A genus of scansorial birds, belonging to the Rhamphastidæ or Tucan family, with enormous bills, which are considerably attenuated, and furnished

with longitudinal grooves on the sides. The nostrils are lateral, and placed in a furrow, and on a line with the eyes.

AULARIAN, aw-la're-an, *s.* (*aula*, a hall.) The member of a hall, and so called at Oxford by way of distinction from collegians.

AULAX, aw'laks, *s.* (*aulax*, a furrow, Gr.) A genus of neat shrubs, with small leaves which, in some of the species, are furrowed, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Protaceæ.

AULD, awld, *a.* Old.—Obsolete.

NOTE.—In Scotland, and in the North of England, the following terms are still in use amongst the lower classes:—*Auld-farrant*, grave, and old-fashioned in manners. *Auld-langsyne*, in former times; a long time ago. *Auld Nick*, one of the most common and ludicrous names given to the Devil. *Auld-thrift*, wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors. *Auld-trot*, a gossiping old woman. The following fragment of an old Scottish song, still a favourite, occurs in Shakspeare:—

'Tis pride that pulls the country down,
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee.

AULETIC, aw-let'ik, *a.* (*aulos*, a pipe, Gr.) Pertaining to pipes.

AULIC, aw'lik, *a.* (*aulicus*, Lat.) Pertaining to a court.

AULOLEPIS, aw-lol'e-pis, *s.* A genus of fossil cycloid fishes, found in the Chalk formation.

AULOPIS, aw'lo-pis, *s.* (*aulos*, a pipe, and *pous*, a foot or fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Salmonidæ or Salmon family, in which the teeth are small and equal, and the ventral fin placed beneath the first dorsal fin.

AULOPORA, aw-lop'o-ra, *s.* (*aulos*, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, found in the Silurian formation.

AULOSTOMA, aw-los'to-ma, *s.* (*aulos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, type of the Aulostominæ or Sticklebacks, a sub-family of Zeidæ, distinguished by having the back armed with a row of prickles, and the snout prolonged into a tube-like form.

AUMAIL, aw-mayl', *v. n.* (*email*, enamel, Fr.) To variegate; to figure.

In gilded buskins of costly cordwaine,
All bard with golden bendes, which were entailed
With curious anticks, and full fair *aumailed*.—
Spenser.

AUME, awm, *s.* A measure used on the Continent, equal to thirty-five English gallons.

AUNCEL-WEIGHT, awn'sel-wate, *s.* A kind of hand-scale weight used in former times in England, described as a sort of hanging-scales with hooks fastened to each end of a beam or shaft, which being raised on the forefinger or hand, showed the difference between the weight and the thing weighed. It was prohibited by statute in the reign of Edward III. 'for the dammage and subtill deceits done to the common people' by its means.

AUNE, awn, *s.* A measure of length used on the Continent. The *aune usuelle* = 47¼ Imp. inches; the *old aune of Paris* = 46⅘ Imp. inches.

AUNT, ant, *s.* (*tante*, Fr. or rather *ante*, old Fr.) The father or mother's sister. The word was anciently used likewise for a woman of a light character, or mistress.

AURA, aw'ra, *s.* (Greek.) A vapour or exhalation, defined by the old chemists as a pure, refined essence, existing in plants and animals, perceptible only by its odour. *Aura electrica*, a term applied to the sensation felt as if a cold wind were blowing on the part exposed to electricity when received from a sharp point. *Aura epileptica*, a sensation felt immediately before a fit of epilepsy. A similar phenomenon is said to effect patients in hysterics, in which case it is called *Aura hysteria*.

AURANTIACEÆ, aw-ran-ti-a'se-e, *s.* (*aurantium*, an orange, Lat.) A natural order of Thalamiflorous Exogens, consisting of smooth trees and shrubs of great beauty and utility; the leaves indusium of fruit, stamens, filaments, petals, and calyx, abound in transparent reservoirs of odoriferous oil, possessing powerful tonic and stimulating properties. The flowers are fragrant, the fruit fleshy, and generally eatable. The order comprises the orange, citron, lemon, lime, and shaddock, divided by Don into 14 genera.

AURATE, aw'rate, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of the auric acid with an alkali. *Aurate of ammonia*: when recently precipitated peroxide of gold is kept in strong ammonia for about a day, a detonating compound of a deep olive colour is generated, analogous to fulminating silver. It consists of 1 equivalent of gold, 2 of nitrogen, 6 of hydrogen, and 3 of oxygen. It is likewise termed *fulminating gold*.

AURATED, aw'ray-ted, *a.* In Conchology, having ears as in the pecten or scallop shell.

AUREAT, aw're-at, *a.* Golden; figuratively, excellent.

My words unpolisht be naked and playne,
Of *aureat* poems they want ellumynynge.—*Skelton.*

AURELIA, aw-re'le-a, *s.* (*aurum*, Latin name of a plant.) The first metamorphosis of the maggot of any insect, or that state in which it is transformed from the caterpillar to the winged and perfect fly—termed also a chrysalis or pupa.

AURELIAN, aw-re'le-an, *a.* Like or pertaining to the condition of a chrysalis.

AUREOLA, aw-re'o-la, *s.* The glory or rays of light with which painters surround the heads of Christ, the Virgin, saints, &c. The word originally signified a jewel, which was given as a reward of victory in some public disputation.

NOTE.—F. Simond says that this custom was borrowed from the classical ancients, who used to encompass the heads of their deities with rays.

AUREUS, aw're-us, *s.* A Roman gold coin, equal to 25 denarii, and weighing about 2½ ounces Avoirdupois.

AURIC, aw'rik, *a.* Pertaining to gold.

AURIC ACID.—See Gold.

AURICLE, aw're-kl, *s.* (*auricula*, an ear, Lat.) That part of the ear which projects from the head; also, a muscular bag or cavity of the heart. There are four cavities in the heart—two *auricles* and two ventricles, termed the right and the left. The auricles are very uneven on the inside, but smoother on the outside, and terminate in a narrow, flat, indented edge, representing a cock's-comb, or, in some measure, the ears of a dog—hence the name.

AURICLED, aw're-kld, *a.* Having ears. In Botany, applied to leaves when they are furnished with a pair of leaflets, generally distinct, but sometimes joined with them; having ear-like appendages.

AURICULA, aw-rik'u-la, *s.* (the ear, Lat.) A beautiful sub-genus of the Primrose family, with fleshy

leaves, umbelliferous flowers, and a powdery calyx. In Malacology, a genus of phytophagous (plant-eating) testaceous fresh water mollusca, having their organs of respiration formed for breathing air. The shell is somewhat oval, or ovate-oblong; aperture narrow above, and with the base entire; pillar with one or more plaits; outer lip either reflected or simple acute.

AURICULAR, aw-rik'u-lar, *a.* (*auricula*, the ear, Lat.) Within the sense or reach of hearing; secret; told in the ear, as in *auricular confession*, a practice of confession to the priest or confessor, enjoined by the Roman Catholic Church; traditional; known by report.

AURICULARLY, aw-rik'u-lar-le, *ad.* In a secret manner. In Botany, *auricularly sagittate*, eared at the base, so as to give the appearance of an arrow. *Auricularly stem-clasping*, having auricles at the base clasping the stem; applied to leaves.

AURICULARS, aw-rik'u-lars, *s.* In Ornithology, the tuft of feathers which encircles the orifice of the ears of birds.

NOTE.—The following Latin adjectives are used in Conchology and Anatomy:—*Auriculiferous*, bearing ear-like appendages, as in the shell *Cucullæa auriculifera*. *Auriculiformis*, having the form of a small ear. *Auricula cordis*, the auricles of the heart. *Auriculo-ventricular orifices*, the apertures of the auricles and ventricles of the heart.

AURICULATE, aw-rik'u-late, } *a.* Ear-shaped;
AURICULATED, aw-rik'u-lay'ted, } having ear-like appendages.

AURIFEROUS, aw-rif'e-rus, *a.* (*aurum*, gold, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Containing or producing gold.

AURIFORM, aw're-fawrm, *a.* Ear-shaped.

AURIGA, aw-ri'ga, *s.* (Latin.) The waggoner. In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. It contains sixty-six stars, six of which are of the first magnitude. It is situated above Taurus, and betwixt Gemini and Perseus. The constellation is represented by the figure of an old man in a somewhat sitting posture, with a goat and her kids on his left hand, and a bridle in his right.

AURIGASTER, aw-re-gas'tur, *s.* (*aurum*, and *gaster*, the belly, Lat.) In Zoology, having the belly golden-coloured.—Ex. Tardus aurigaster.

AURIGATION, aw-re-ga'shun, *s.* (*aurigatio*, Lat.) The act or art of driving carriages or carts.

AURIGEROUS, aw-rij'e-rus, *a.* (*aurum*, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) Having a golden colour, as in the lichen, Lecidea aurigera.

AURIGRAPHY, aw-rig'ra-fe, *s.* (*aurum*, gold, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of writing, in which diluted gold is used instead of ink.

AURIPIGMENTUM.—See Orpiment.

AURIS, aw'ris, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the ear.

AURISCALP, aw'ris-kalp, *s.* (*auriscalpium*, Lat.) An instrument used in cleaning the ear.

AURIST, aw'rist, *s.* One who cures diseases of the ear.

AUROCEPHALOUS, aw-ro-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*aurum*, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) In Zoology, having the head of a golden colour.—Ex. Coccyzus aurocephalus.

AUROCH.—See Bos.

AUROCHLORIDES, aw-ro-klo'ridz, *s.* In Chemistry, crystaline salts, the electro-negative ingredient of which is the terchlorate of gold. They are prepared by mixing the chlorides in atomic proportions, and setting the solution aside to crystalize. Most of them crystalize in prisms, and contain water of solution, are of orange or yellow colour, and consist of single equivalents of their constituent chlorides.

AUROFERRIFERUS, aw-ro-fer-rif'e-rus, *a.* (*aurum*, and *ferrum*, iron, Lat.) Containing gold and iron, as the Tellure natif auroferrifere of Hauy.

AUROPLOMBIFERUS, aw-ro-plom-bif'e-rus, *a.* (*aurum*, and *plumbum*, lead, Lat.) Containing lead and gold, as the Tellure natif auroplombifere of Hauy.

AUROPUBESCENT, aw-ro-pu-bes'sent, *a.* (French—from *aurum*, and *pubes*, Lat.) In Zoology, covered with golden-coloured downy hairs.—Ex. Aphrites auropubescens.

AURORA, aw-ro'ra, *s.* In Mythology, the Goddess of the Morning, and daughter of Hyperion and Thea. She married Astræus, by whom she became the mother of the winds and stars. She is generally represented by the poets as drawn in a rosy-coloured chariot, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east. Nox and Somnus, night and sleep, fly before her, and the stars disappear at her approach. She sits before the sun, and heralds his rising: she was termed Eos by the Greeks.

AURORA BOREALIS, aw-ro'ra bo-re-a'lis, *s.* Streamers or northern lights. An electrical phenomenon seen frequently in the northern skies in clear frosty evenings. In some parts of Siberia, streamers are constantly seen from October to Christmas, in great brilliancy, where the light they emit proves a great solace to the inhabitants in the long absence of the solar rays.

AURORAL, aw-ro'ral, *a.* Early betimes in the morning.

> Whose donke impurpur'd vestment nocturnal,
> With his imbrowdred mantle mutatine,
> He left unto his region *auroral*,
> Which on him waited, when he did decline
> To'ard his occident palace vespertine.—
> *Sir David Lindsay's Monarchy.*

AURUGO, aw-ru'go, *s.* (Latin.) The jaundice.

AURULENT, aw'ru-lent, *a.* Of a golden colour.

AURUM.—See Gold.

AURUM FULMINANS.—See Aurate.

AURUM MUSIVUM, aw'rum mu-si'vum, *s.* Mosaicum, a combination of tin and sulphur, used as a pigment for giving a golden colour to small statues or plaster figures. It may be made by melting twelve ounces of tin with three ounces of mercury, and amalgamating it with three ounces of mercury; this amalgam is titerated with seven ounces of sulphur, and three ounces of muriate of ammonia. The powder is put into a matrass, bedded rather deep in sand, and kept for several hours at a gentle heat, which is to be raised and continued for several hours.

AURUM POTABILE, aw'rum po-tab'e-le, *s.* Potable gold. An alchemical preparation made by pouring some volatile oil on the nitro-muriate of gold, formerly esteemed as a cordial.

AUSCULTARE, aws-kul'ta-re, *s.* (*auscultator*, a listener, Lat.) A name given to the lessons in elocution which were appointed to be given in monasteries, by the monks, to persons, before they were permitted to read publicly in the church.

AUSCULTATION, aws-kul-ta'shun, *s.* (*auscultatio*, a listening to, Lat.) A term applied to the several methods of detecting the nature and seat of disease by the sense of hearing; that is, listening to

the sounds produced in the lungs by respiration, voice, cough, action of the heart, &c.—See Stethoscope.

AUSCULTATORY, aws-kul-ta'to-re, *a.* Pertaining to hearing, or listening.

AUSPICAL, aws'pe-kal, *a.* Relating to prognostication.

AUSPICATE, aws'pe-kate, *v. a.* (*auspico*, Lat.) To foreshow; to begin a business.

One of the very first acts by which it (the government) auspicated its entrance into function.—*Burke.*

AUSPICE, aws'pis, *s.* (*auspicium*, Lat.) An omen of any future undertaking drawn from birds;

The neglecting of any of their *auspices*, or the chirping of their chickens, was esteemed a piacular crime, which required more expiation than murder.—*Bishop Storey on the Priesthood.*

protection; favour shown; influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patrons.

AUSPICES, aws'pe-ses, *s. pl.* Patronage; protection.

AUSPICIAL, aw-spish'al, *a.* Relating to prognostics.

AUSPICIOUS, aw-spish'us, *a.* Having omens of success; prosperous; fortunate; favourable; kind; propitious; lucky; happy.

AUSPICIOUSLY, aw-spish'us-le, *ad.* Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, aw-spish'us-nes, *s.* Prosperity; promise of happiness.

AUSTER, aws'tur, *s.* (Latin.) The south wind.

AUSTERE, aw-steer', *a.* (*austerus*, Lat. *austere*, Fr.) Severe; harsh; rigid; sour of taste.

The *austere* and pond'rous juices they sublime,
Make them ascend the porous soil, and clime
The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime.—
Blackmore.

AUSTERELY, aw-steer'le, *ad.* Severely; rigidly.

AUSTERENESS, aw-steer'nes, *s.* Severity; strictness; rigour; roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY, aw-ster'e-te, *s.* Severity; mortified life; strictness; cruelty; harsh discipline.

AUSTRAL, aws'tral, *a.* (*australis*, Lat.) Belonging to the south.

AUSTRALASIAN, aws-tra-la'zhe-an, *a.* (*austral*, and *asian*.) Pertaining to the countries situated to the south of Asia, namely, New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, New Guinea, &c., now termed Australasia.

AUSTRALIAN, aws-tra'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to the continent of Australia, or New Holland;—*s.* a native of New Holland; a New Hollander.

AUSTRALIAN FANTAILS.—See Rhipidura.

AUSTRALIAN ROBINS.—See Petroica.

AUSTRALIAN SATIN-BIRDS.—See Ptilonorynchus.

AUSTRALIS PISCES, aws'tra-lis pis'ses, *s.* (Latin.) The Southern Fishes, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, containing twenty-four stars.

AUSTRALIZE, aws'tral-ize, *v. n.* To tend towards the south.

AUSTRAL SIGNS, aws'tral sinze, *s.* The last six signs of the Zodiac, situated to the south of the equator.

AUSTRIAN, aws'tre-an, *a.* Pertaining to Austria;—*s.* a native of Austria, one of the countries of continental Europe.

AUSTRINE, aws'trine, *a.* (*auster*, the south, Lat.) Southern.

AUTHENTIC, aw-*then*'tik, *a.* (*authentikos*, Gr.) That which has everything requisite to give it authority, as an *authentic* register; it is used in opposition to anything by which authority is destroyed; genuine, not fictitious; having authority. Dr. Johnson says this word is never used of persons; but it is frequently so, as in the following passages:—

These are the most *authentick* rebels, next Tyrone, I ever heard of.—*Beau. & Flet.*

You are a gentleman of most excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great admittance, *authentick* in your place and person.—*Shaks.*

Don Face! Why, he is the most *authentick* dealer in these commodities.—*Ben Jonson.*

AUTHENTICAL, aw-*then*'te-kal, *a.* Not fictitious; being what it seems.

AUTHENTICALLY, aw-*then*'te-kal-le, *ad.* In an authentic manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.

AUTHENTICALNESS, aw-*then*'te-kal-nes, *s.* Genuineness; authority.

AUTHENTICATE, aw-*then*'te-kate, *v. a.* To prove by authority; to render authentic.

AUTHENTICATION, aw-*then*-te-ka'shun, *s.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-*then*-tis'se-te, *s.* Authority; genuineness.

AUTHENTICLY, aw-*then*'tik-le, *ad.* In a genuine or authentic manner.

AUTHENTICNESS, aw-*then*'tik-nes, *s.* The being authentic; genuineness.

AUTHOR, aw'*thur*, *s.* (*auteur*, Fr. *auctor*, Lat.) The creator, maker, or inventor of anything; a composer of literary or musical productions. Used for *authorised* in the following passage:

Oh, execrable slaughter!
What hand hath *author'd* it?—*Beau. & Flet.*

AUTHORESS, aw'*tho*-res, *s.* The feminine of author; a female writer of a book; a female efficient.

Albeit his (Adam's) loss, without God's mercy, was absolutely irrecoverable; yet we never find he twitted her as *authoress* of his fall.—*Feltham.*

AUTHORIAL, aw-*tho*'re-al, *a.* Pertaining to an author.—Not used.

AUTHORITATIVE, aw-*thor*'e-ta-tiv, *a.* Having authority; positive; having an air of authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, aw-*thor*'e-ta-tiv-le, *ad.* In an authoritative manner; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, aw-*thor*'e-ta-tiv-nes, *s.* Possession or appearance of authority.

AUTHORITY, aw-*thor*'e-te, *s.* (*auctoritas*, Lat.) Legal power; influence; credit; power; rule; support; countenance; testimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.

AUTHORIZATION, aw-*tho*-re-za'shun, *s.* (*autorisation*, Fr.) Establishment by authority.

AUTHORIZE, aw'*tho*-rize, *v. a.* (*autoriser*, Fr.) To give authority to any person; to make anything legal; to establish anything by authority; to justify; to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any person or thing.

AUTHORLESS, aw'*thur*-les, *a.* Without an author or authority.

AUTHORSHIP, aw'*thor*-ship, *s.* The office of an author; the production of an author.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, aw'to-be-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, *bios*, life, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The history of a person written by himself.

AUTOCARPOUS, aw'to-kär'pus, *a.* (*autos*, itself, and *carpos*, fruit, Gr.) Applied to such fruits as consist of the pericarp only.

AUTOCHTHONS, aw-tok'*thons*, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *thon*, the earth, Gr.) The aboriginal inhabitants of a country.

AUTOCRACY, aw-tok'ra-se, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *kras*, the head, Gr.) Independent sovereignty.

AUTOCRAT, aw'to-crat, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *krateo*, I rule or govern, Gr.) A sovereign possessed of absolute power.

AUTOCRATIC, aw-to-krat'ik, } *a.* (*autokratori-*
AUTOCRATICAL, aw-to-krat'e-kal, } *kos*, Gr.) Possessing uncontrolled dominion.

AUTOCRATRIX, aw'to-kra-triks, *s.* A female sovereign possessing absolute power.

AUTO-DA-FE, aw-to-da-fa', *s.* (act of faith, Span.) An act of the Court of Inquisition, by which heretics, and other offenders against the Church of Rome, were delivered over to the civil authorities to be punished.

AUTOGRAPH, aw'to-graf, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The particular hand-writing of a person; the original writing, and not a copy, in opposition to *apograph*; the signature of a person.

AUTOGRAPHAL, aw-tog'ra-fal, } *a.* Pertaining
AUTOGRAPHIC, aw-to-graf'ik, } to one's own
AUTOGRAPHICAL, aw-to-graf'e-kal, } writing.

AUTOGRAPHY, aw-tog'graf-e, *s.* An original writing.

AUTOMALITE, aw-tom'a-lite, *s.* (*automatos*, extraneous, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Octahedral corundum—the Spinelle zincifere of Hauy. A variety of corundum of a dark green colour, containing zinc. It is found associated with lead-glance in talc. Its crystals are regularly octahedral, or tetrahedral, with truncated angles. It consists of alumina, 60.00; silica, 4.76; oxide of zinc, 24.25; oxide of iron, 9.25; sp. gr. 4.1.

AUTOMATH, aw'to-math, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *mathates*, a scholar, Gr.) One who is self-educated.

AUTOMATIC, aw-to-mat'ik, } *a.* (*automaton*,
AUTOMATICAL, aw-to-mat'e-kal, } Gr.) Having the power of moving within itself; belonging to an automaton. In Physiology, applied to those functions which are performed involuntarily in the animal system.

AUTOMATON, aw-tom'a-ton, *s.* (Greek.) A machine so constructed as to appear to be self-acting, and to move for a considerable time as if endowed with animal life; applied particularly to those which are shaped like animals, and can imitate their motions. Applied to the universe in the following passage:—

For it is greater to understand the art whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy.—*Glanville's Scepsis.*

AUTOMATOUS, aw-tom'a-tus, *a.* Having the power of motion within itself.

AUTONOMOUS, aw-ton'o-mus, *a.* (*autonomia*, Gr.) Self-named; self-governing.

AUTONOMY, aw-ton'o-me, *s.* (*autonomia*, Gr.) The living according to one's own will; self-government.—Not used.

AUTOPSY, aw'top-se, *s.* (*auto*, one's self, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) Ocular demonstration; proof from actual observation.

AUTOPTICAL, aw-top'te-kal, *a.* Perceiving by one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, aw-top'te-kal-le, *ad.* By means of one's own observation.

AUTOSCHEDIASTICAL, aw-to-ske-de-as'te-kal, *a.* (*autos*, and *skedios*, sudden, Gr.) Hasty; slight; extemporary.

You so much overvalue my *autoschediastical* and indigested censure of St. Peter's primacy over the rest of the apostles, as if I had sent you some rare stuff which you had not (and much better) of your own.—*Dean Martin's Letters.*

AUTOTHEISM, aw-to-*the*'izm, *s.* (*auto*, and *theos*, God, Gr.) A belief in the self-existence of the Deity.

AUTUMN, aw'tum, *s.* (*autumnus*, Lat.) The season of the year in which the fruits of the earth ripen; harvest. *Autumn*, in the northern hemisphere, begins when the sun enters the sign Libra, about the 22d of August, and ends the 22d of December. *Autumn* is represented, in painting, by a man of mature age, clothed, and girt with a starry girdle, holding in one hand a pair of scales, equally poised, with a globe in each; and, in the other, a bunch of grapes and other fruits. His age denotes the perfection of this season; and the balance, that sign of the Zodiac which the sun enters when our autumn begins.

AUTUMNAL, aw-tum'nal, *a.* Pertaining to autumn. The *Autumnal Equinox* is when the sun crosses the equinox on the 22d of September. The *Autumnal Signs* are: Libra, (♎); Scorpio, (♏); and Sagittarius, (♐).

AUTUMNITY, aw-tum'ne-te, *s.* The season of autumn.

Thy furnace reeks
Hot steams of wine, and can aloof descrie
The drunken draughts of sweet *autumnitie*.—
Bishop Hall.

AUXESIS, awg-ze'sis, *s.* (Lat. from *auxano*, I enlarge, Gr.) Hyperbolical or exaggerated expression.

AUXILIAR, awg-zil'yar, } *s.* (*auxiliaris*, Lat.) A
AUXILIARY, awg-zil'ya-re, } helper; an assistant; *a.* helping; assisting. *Auxiliary verb*, a verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

AUXILIARIES, awg-zil'ya-ris, *s. pl.* Troops assisting another nation.

AUXILIATION, awg-zil-e-a'shun, *s.* Help; aid; succour.

AUXILIATORY, awg-zil'e-a-to-re, *a.* Assisting.

AUXINURUS, awg-zin'u-rus, *s.* (*auxano*, I increase, and *ouros*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes; body oval; tail coriaceous, and armed with a single flat fixed plate: Family, Astroderminæ.

AUXIS, awg'zis, *s.* (Lat. from *auge*, splender, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Mackerel family, *Scomberidæ*.

AVAIL, a-vale', *v. a.* (*valoir*, Fr.) To profit; to promote; to assist;—*v. n.* to be of use;—*s.* profit; advantage; benefit.

AVAILABLE, a-va'la-bl, *a.* Profitable; advantageous; powerful; efficacious; valid; having force.

AVAILABLENESS, a-va'la-bl-nes, *s.* Power of promoting the end for which it is used; legal force; validity.

AVAILABLY, a-va'la-ble, *ad.* Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; legally; validly.

AVAILMENT, a-vale'ment, *s.* Usefulness; advantage; profit.

AVALANCHE, av'a-lansh, *s.* (French.) An immense accumulation of snow, which, on becoming detached from any mountainous height, is precipitated with prodigious velocity, and often with the most destructive and overwhelming effects to the district

Avale, a-vale', *v. a.* (*avaler*, Fr.) To let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink;—*v. n.* to sink; to descend or come down.—Obsolete.

> By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale*
> His weary wain.
> * * * * *
> But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
> Huge heaps of mud he leaves.—*Spenser.*

Avant-Courier, a-vang-coo-reer, *s.* (French.) One despatched before the rest to notify their approach.

Avant-Guard, a-vang-gyärd, *s.* (French.) The van or front of an army.

Avanturine, a-van'tu-rin, *s.* A glittering variety of micaceous quartz.

Avarice, av'a-ris, *s.* (French.) Covetousness; niggardliness; greediness; insatiable desire.

Avaricious, a-va-rish'us, *a.* Covetous; greedy.

Avariciously, av-a-rish'us-le, *ad.* In a covetous manner.

Avariciousness, av-a-rish'us-nes, *s.* Avarice; greed; niggardliness.

Avarous, av'a-rus, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; greedy.

> Men maie well make a likely hede betwene hym which is *avarous* of gold, and hym that is jelous of love.—*Gower.*

Avast, a-väst', *interj.* A sea term. Hold; stop; enough.

Avatar, a-va-tär', *s.* (*avatara*, Sans.) A change; the term used to express each metamorphosis of an Indian deity.

Avaunt, a-vawnt', *interj.* (*avant*, before, Fr.) Begone; a word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away;—*v. a.* to boast; to vaunt;—*v. n.* to come before another in a vaunting manner.—Obsolete.

> To whom *avaunting* in great bravery,
> As peacock in his painted plumes doth prank,
> He smote his courser in the trembling flanck.—*Spenser.*

—*s.* boasting.—Obsolete.

> If he gave aught, he durst make *avaunt*.—*Chaucer.*

Avauntance and *avauntrie* are used by Gower in the same sense.

> The vice ycleped *avauntance*,
> With pride hath taken his acquaintance.
> * * * *
> Through pride of his *avauntrie*
> He tourneth into vilanie.

Ave, a-ve', *s.* (Lat. all hail!) The first part of the salutation used by the Romanists to the Virgin Mary. An abbreviation of Ave Maria.

> Nine hundred paternosters every day,
> And thrice nine hundred *aves*, she was wont to say.—*Spenser.*

Avel, a-vel', *v. a.* (*avello*, Lat.) To pull or drag away.—Obsolete.—*s.* a name given in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk to the awn or beard of barley.

Ave Maria, a've ma-ri'a, *s.* (*ave*, all hail! and *Maria*, the Virgin Mary, Lat.) Ave Mary: the two first words of a prayer addressed to the Virgin by Roman Catholics. In Italy, the Ave Maria is about half an hour after sunset, when the church bells ring, and the devout suspend their avocations or pastimes to repeat their Ave Marias.

Avena, a-ve'na, *s.* (*avena*, oats, Lat.) The Oat grass, a genus of the Gramineæ or Grass family, among which is the well-known and highly valuable grain, *A. sativa* or common oat, the seed of which is the most nutritive of all vegetable productions.

Avenaceous, a-ve-na'shus, *a.* Partaking of the nature of oats.

Avenage, av'en-aje, *s.* (*avena*, oats, Lat.) A certain quantity of oats paid as rent.

Avener, **Avenor**, av'e-nur, *s.* (*avena*, corn.) A name anciently given to an officer of the king, who had charge of the horses' provender.

Avenge, a-venj', *v. a.* (*avenger*, Lat.) To revenge; to punish. Used as a noun by Spenser in these lines:—

> And if to that *avenge* by you decreed,
> This hand may help, or succour aught supply.

Avengeance, a-ven'jens, *s.* Punishment.

Avengement, a-venj'ment, *s.* Vengeance; revenge.

Avenger, a-ven'jur, *s.* One who punishes, or takes revenge.

Avengeress, a-ven'jur-es, *s.* A female avenger.—Obsolete.

> There that cruel queen *avengeress*;
> Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedness.—*Spenser.*

Avens, a'vens, *s.* The common name of the Geum, a genus of plants: Order, Rosaceæ.

Aventine, av'en-tine, *a.* Pertaining to the Aventine Mount, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Aventure, a-ven'ture, *s.* (French.) The causing of a person's death without felony; a mischance.

Avenue, av'e-nu, *s.* (French.) An entrance to a place; an alley, or walk of trees before a house.

Aver, a-ver', *v. a.* (*averer*, Fr.) To declare in a positive manner; to affirm; to assert.

Aver, a'vur, *a.* Peevish. A word used in Northumberland.

Note.—*Aver* is an old Scottish word for a working horse. *Avera* is used in the Doomsday Book for a day's work of a ploughman, valued at 8d. *Aver corn*, rent reserved in corn, and paid by farmers and tenants to religious houses. *Aver land* was such ground as the tenants ploughed and manured for the proper use of a monastery, or the lord of the manor.—*See Cowel and Blount.*

Average, av'ur-aje, *s.* (*avergium*, Lat.) A medium quantity, or quotient, obtained by dividing the sum total of the quantities given by their number; thus, 7 is the average of $2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 6 \times 13 \times 14 = 42$; which, divided by 6, the number of quantities gives 7 as the average quantity. *Average in the law of shipping*, is usually applied to the loss occasioned by any sacrifice made to insure the safety of a ship and cargo; and being a loss which underwriters have to sustain, it forms a part of the law of insurance. The simplest case is that of throwing goods overboard to lighten a ship. Here the cargo is sacrificed; and the proprietors of it, with the shipowners, bear a share of the loss according to the extent of their various interests. It denotes also the quota or proportion which each merchant or proprietor in the ship or lading is adjudged, upon a reasonable estimate, to contribute towards the expenses of the voyage, &c. In Law, that duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king or other lord, by the use of his beasts or carriages;—*v. a.* to find the medium quantity or price; to estimate according to a given period of time; to proportion.

Averment, a-ver'ment, *s.* A positive declaration; establishment by evidence.

Avernat, a-ver'nat, *s.* A sort of grape.

Averrhoa, av-er-ho'a, *s.* (*Averrhoes*, in Spain.) A genus of East Indian shrubs: Order, Oxalideæ.

AVERRUNCATE, av-er-rung'kate, *v. a.* (*averrunco*, Lat.) To root up; to tear up by the roots.

AVERRUNCATION, av-er-rung-ka'shun, *s.* The act of rooting up anything.

AVERRUNCATOR, av-er-rung-ka'tur, *s.* An instrument for cutting off the branches of trees, consisting of two blades fixed on the end of a rod, one of which has a moveable joint, which, by means of a line fixed to it, operates like a pair of scissors.

AVERSATION, av-er-sa'shun, *s.* (*aversor*, I abhor, Lat.) Abhorrence; hatred; turning away with detestation.

AVERSE, a-verse', *a.* (*aversus*, Lat.) Contrary to; not favourable to; malignant. In Ornithology, applied when the posterior extremities of a bird are attached to the trunk near the anus, so that the body is supported erect, as in the penguin.

AVERSELY, a-vers'le, *ad.* Unwillingly; backwardly; unfavourably.

AVERSENESS, a-vers'nes, *s.* Unwillingness; backwardness.

AVERSION, a-ver'shun, *s.* (*aversio*, Lat.) Hatred; dislike; antipathy; detestation.

AVERT, a-vert', *v. a.* (*averto*, Lat.) To turn aside; to keep off; to turn off; to put by;—*v. n.* to turn away. A Latinism.

Cold and *averting* from our neighbour's good.—*Thomson.*

AVERTER, a-vert'ur, *s.* One that turns aside; a preventer.

AVES, a'ves, *s.* (*avis*, a bird, Lat.) Birds. In Zoology, the second class of the Vertebrata, comprehending the feathered animals, all of which have a double circulation, with respiration, warm blood, and are oviparous.—See Animal.

AVIARY, a've-a-re, *s.* (*aviarum*, Lat.) A place in which birds are kept.

AVICENNIA, a-ve-sen'ne-a, *s.* (*Avicennes*, the name of a Persian physician.) A genus of plants: Order, Myoporineæ; one of the species is called the White Mangrove.

AVICIDA, a-vis'e-da, *s.* (*avis*, a bird, and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) A genus of falcons, belonging to Swainson's sub-family, Falconinæ.

AVICULA, a-vik'u-la, *s.* (*avicula*, a little bird.) A genus of marine bivalve mollusca, the shells of which are winged; foliaceous; externally and internally of a brilliant pearly lustre; one of the species, *A. margaritifera*, is the well-known oyster, from which the most precious pearls are obtained.

AVICULIDÆ, a-vik'u-li-de, *s.* Muscles and pearl oysters; a family of molluscs belonging to the tribe Atrachia; that is, those inhabitants of univalve shells which have no syphons. The animals are attached to the shells, and have a byssus; the shells are foliaceous, and of a pearly lustre internally; the valves generally gaping.

AVIDIOUS, a-vid'e-us, *a.* (*avidus*, Lat.) Greedy; eager.

AVIDIOUSLY, a-vid'e-us-le, *ad.* Eagerly; greedily.

AVIDITY, a-vid'e-te, *s.* (*aviditus*, Lat.) Greediness; eagerness; anxiousness.

AVILE, a-vile', *v. a.* (*aviler*, old Fr.) To depreciate; to hold cheap.

Being deprest awhile,
Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*.—*Ben Jonson.*

AVISE, a-vize', *v. n.* (*aviser*, Fr.) To consider; to counsel; to examine;—*s.* advice.—Obsolete.

AVISEMENT, a vize'ment, *s.* Advisement; counsel.—Obsolete.

AVITOUS, av'e-tus, *a.* (*avitus*, Lat.) Left by an ancestor; ancient.—Not used.

AVOCATE, av'o-kate, *v. a.* (*avoco*, Lat.) To call away; to call from.

AVOCATION, a-vo-ka'shun, *v. a.* The act of calling off or aside;—*s.* one's business or calling.

AVOCATIVE, a-vok'a-tiv, *a.* That which calls off from or aside.

AVOGATO, a-vo-ga'to, *s.* The alligator pear; a AVOCADO, a-vo-ka'do, West Indian tree; the Laurus Persea of Linnæus: Order, Laurinæ.

AVOID, a-voyd', *v. a.* (*vuider*, old Fr.) To shun; to escape; to evacuate; to quit;—*v. n.* to retire; to become void or vacant.

And David *avoided* out of his presence twice.—1 *Sam.*

AVOIDABLE, a-voyd'a-bl, *a.* That may be shunned or avoided; liable to be shunned or annulled.

AVOIDANCE, a-voyd'ans, *s.* The act of avoiding; the course by which anything is carried off; the act or state of becoming vacant; the act of annulling; the state of an ecclesiastical benefice without an incumbent.

AVOIDER, a-voyd'ur, *s.* One who avoids, shuns, escapes, or carries anything away. The word *avoid* is frequently used by old writers, to signify the removal of dishes from table; as—

His office to *avoid* the tables, in fair and decent manner.—*Queen Eliz. Prog. at the Temple*, i. 20.

hence the word *avoider*.

AVOIDLESS, a-voyd'les, *a.* Unavoidable; inevitable.

AVOIRDUPOIS, av-er-du-poys', *s.* (*avoir*, to have, *du*, of, and *pois*, weight, Fr.) A pound weight, of which the pound is 16 ounces, 256 drams, or 7000 grains: 28 lbs. make 1 qr., and 4 qrs. make 1 cwt.

AVOKE, a-voke', *v. a.* (*a*, from, and *voco*, I call, Lat.) To call back, or to call from.

AVOLATION, a-vo-la'shun, *s.* (*a.* from, and *vola*, I fly, Lat.) The act of flying from; flight; escape.

AVOSET, av'o-zet, *s.* The common name of the Recurvirostra, a genus of long-legged, web-footed wading birds, with long turned-up bills.

AVOUCH, a-vowtsh', *v. a.* (*avouer*, Fr.) To assert; to affirm; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate; to justify;—*s.* a declaration; an evidence; testimony.

I might not this believe
Without the sensible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes.—*Shaks.*

AVOUCHABLE, a-vowtsh'a-bl, *a.* That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER, a-vowtsh'ur, *s.* That which avouches or affirms.

AVOUCHMENT, a-voutsh'ment, *s.* An affirmatory declaration.

AVOW, a-vow', *v. a.* (*avouer*, Fr.) To declare; to profess; to assert; to justify.

AVOWABLE, a-vow'a-bl, *a.* That may be avowed; that may be declared openly without shame.

AVOWABLY, a-vow'a-ble, *ad.* In an avowable manner.

AVOWAL, a-vow'al, *s.* A positive and open declaration.

AVOWEDLY, a-vow'ed-le, *ad.* In an open avowed manner.

AVOWEE, a-vow-ee', *s.* (*avoue*, a patron, Fr.) He

to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs; the advowee.

AVOWER, a-vow'ur, *s.* One who avows.

AVOWRY, a-vow're, *s.* In Law, a term signifying the justification or statement of the cause when one takes out a distress for rent against another, and the distressed person pleads replevin or redress.

AVOWSAL, a-vow'zal, *s.* A confession.

AVOWTRY, a-vow'tre, *s.* Adultery.—Obsolete.

AVULSED, a-vul'sed, *part.* (*avulsus*, Lat.) Plucked or pulled off.

AVULSION, a-vul'shun, *s.* (*avulsio*, Lat.) The act of pulling one thing from another.

AWAIT, a-wate', *v. a.* To expect; to wait for; to attend; to be in store for;—*s.* ambush.—Obsolete in this sense.

> For thousand perils lie in close *await*
> About us daily, to work our decay.—*Spenser.*

AWAKE, a-wake', *v. a.* (*aweccian*, Sax.) To rouse out of sleep; to rouse from a state of lethargy; to put into new action;—*v. n.* to waken out of sleep;—*a.* not sleeping; vigilant; active.

AWAKEN, a-wa'kn.—See Awake.

AWAKENER, a-wake'nur, *s.* That which awakens.

AWAKENING, a-wake'ning, *s.* The act of awaking out of sleep.

AWARD, a-wawrd', *v. a.* (*awarder*, old Fr.) To give anything by a judicial sentence; to adjudge; to give by way of punishment or reward;—*v. n.* to judge; to determine;

> The unwise *award* to lodge it in the towers,
> An offering sacred.—*Pope's Odyssey.*

—*s.* judgment; sentence; determination.

AWARDER, a-wawr'dur, *s.* One who awards or determines judicially.

AWARE, a-ware', *ad.* (*gewarian*, Sax.) Vigilant; attentive; cautious;—*v. n.* to beware; to be cautious.—Obsolete in this sense.

AWARN, a-wawrn', *v. a.* (*a*, and *warn.*) To caution.—Obsolete.

> That every bird and beast *awarned* made
> To shroud themselves, while sleep their senses did invade.—*Spenser.*

AWAY, a-wa', *ad.* (*aweg*, Sax.) Absent from any place or person;

> I have a pain upon my forehead here.
> ——Why, that's with watching; 'twill *away* again.
> *Shakz.*

let us go; begone; *away with*, take away, throw away; *cannot away with*, cannot bear.

AWAYWORD, a-wa'wurd, (*aweg*, and *weard*, Sax.) The old adverb for away, in the sense of turning aside from a person or place.—Obsolete.

> But he, that kyng, with eyen wrothe,
> His chere (his face) *awekwarde* fro me caste.—
> *Gower.*

AWE, aw, *s.* (*age*, Sax. and *ogan*, Goth.) Reverential fear; reverence;—*v. a.* to strike with reverence or fear; to keep in subjection.

AWEARY, a-we're, *a.* Weary; tired.

> I am *aweary*; give me leave a while.—*Shakz.*

AWEATHER, a-weth'ur, *ad.* A sea term; on the weather side; towards the wind.

AWE-BAND, aw'band, *s.* A check.

AWE-COMMANDING, aw'kom-man'ding, *a.* Striking with awe.

AWEIGH, a-wa', *ad.* A sea term, denoting that the anchor has just been pulled from its hold, and hangs perpendicularly.

AWE-STRUCK, aw'struck, *a.* Impressed with awe.

AWFUL, aw'ful, *a.* That strikes with awe or deep reverence; worshipful; invested with high authority; timorous.

AWFUL-EYED, aw'ful-i'd, *a.* Having eyes exciting awe.

> Pure and undefiled temperance, manly and *awful-eyed* fortitude.—*More's Song of the Soul.*

AWFULLY, aw'ful-le, *ad.* In a reverential manner; in a manner striking with awe.

> The lion *awfully* forbids the prey.—*Dryden.*

AWFULNESS, aw'ful-nes, *s.* The quality of awe; the state of being struck with awe; solemnity; exciting awe.

AWHAPE, a-hwape', *v. a.* (*aweoppon*, to cast down, Sax.) To strike; to confound; to terrify.—Obsolete.

> 'Ah! my dear gossip,' answered then the ape,
> 'Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhape*.'—
> *Chaucer.*

AWHEELS, a-hweels', *ad.* On wheels.

> And will they not cry then, the world runs *awheels*?—
> *Ben Jonson.*

AWHILE, a-hwile', *ad.* Some time; some space of time; an interval.

AWHIT, a-hwit', *s.* This word is sometimes used adverbially, but it is only a whit; that is, a jot, a tittle.

AWK, awk, *a.* An old adjective, signifying odd, out of order, sinister.

NOTE.—The word *awk* is probably derived from the strange awkward-looking bird, the auk, or, as it is sometimes spelt, awk. A stupid or clumsy person is sometimes called an *awk*. The word *awk* is used in Norfolk in the sense of inverted, as the bells are rung *awk*, that is, backward. The word is met with in the 'Promptuarium Parvularum,' (1510,) defined as signifying wrong, sinister, angry, or ill-natured—as also *awkely*, signifying ill-naturedly. In Golden's translation of Ovid's Metamorphosis, the word *awk-end* occurs for the end not commonly used:—

> * * * * And strake
> The *awk-end* of hir charm'd rod upon our heades, and spake.

AWKWARD, awk'wurd, *a.* (*awerd*, Sax. according to Dr. Johnson, but more probably from *awk* and *weard*, towards, Sax.) Inelegant; unpolite; ungenteel; unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy; perverse; untoward; untaught.

AWKWARDLY, awk'wurd-le, *ad.* Clumsily; inelegantly; ungainly.

AWKWARDNESS, awk'wurd-nes, *s.* Inelegance; clumsiness; want of gentility; unsuitableness.

AWL, awl, *s.* (*æl*, Sax. *aal*, Goth. and *ahl.* Germ.) A sharp instrument for making holes with—used by shoemakers and other workers in leather.

AWLESS, aw'les, *a.* Without reverence; wanting the power to excite reverence.

AWME or AHM, awm, *s.* A Dutch measure, equal to 34.16 Imperial gallons at Amsterdam, and 33.32 at Rotterdam.

AWN, awn, *s.* In Botany, the rigid or hairy-pointed beard of corn or other grasses.

AWNING, awn'ing, *s.* Any covering spread over a ship or boat to keep off the rays of the sun, or rain.

AWNLESS, awn'les, *a.* Without awns.

AWOKE, a-woke'. The past of the verb *To awake.*

AWORK, a-wurk', *ad.* At work.

AWORKING, a-wurk'ing, *ad.* In a state of labour.—Not used.

AWRY, a-ri', *s.* Obliquely; asquint; unevenly; not according to right reason; perversely.

AXAL, ax'al, *a.* Relating to the axis. *Axal section*, a section through the axis of a body.

AXE, aks, *s.* (*æx*, Sax. *auizi*, Goth. *auxine*, Gr.) An instrument, consisting of a sharp-edged head fixed to a handle, to cut or chop with, the edge being on the same line with the handle.

AXESTONE, aks'stone, *s.* A sub-species of jade, a mineral found in New Zealand and the other islands of the Pacific Ocean, of which the inhabitants make hatchets and other cutting instruments.

AXIFORM, aks'e-fawrm, *a.* In the shape of an axis.

AXIL, ag'zil, } *s.* (*axilla*, Lat.) In Anatomy,
AXILLA, ag-zil'la, } the armpit. In Botany, the angle formed by the stalk of a leaf with the stem.

AXILLAR, ag-zil'lar, } *a.* (*axilla*, and *axillaris*,
AXILLARY, ag-zil'la-re, } Lat.) In Anatomy, belonging to the axilla or armpit; and applied to the arteries, veins, glands, lymphatics, and plexus connected therewith. In Botany, applied to flower-stalks when proceeding from the axilla, or angle made by a leaf and stem, or branch and stem; also to flowers, and the spikes of flowers proceeding from either of these. In Entomology, applied to parts that spring from the point of union of two other parts.

AXINITE, aks'e-nite, *s.* The Thumerstone of Werner, a mineral of a brown, gray, black, or blue colour, with axe-shaped crystals; texture foliated; fracture conchoidal; melts into a hard black enamel before the blowpipe. It consists of silica, 44; alumina, 18; lime, 19; oxide of iron, 14: oxide of manganese, 4.

AXINOMANCY, ag-ze-nom'an-se, *s.* (*axine*, a hatchet, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient method of divination by means of a hatchet, in much repute among the Greeks and Romans; said to have been done by laying an agate on a red-hot hatchet.

AXIOM, ak'shum, *s.* (*axioo*, I am worthy, Gr.) A self-evident proposition; a thing evident to every one when stated: such as, 'The whole is greater than a part,' 'Nothing can produce nothing.'

AXIOMATICAL, aks-e-o-mat'e-kal, *a.* Relating to an axiom.

AXIS, ak'sis, *s.* (Latin.) The line, real or imaginary, that passes through anything on which it may revolve. 1st, In Geometry, the straight line in a plane figure, about which it revolves to produce or generate a solid. 2d, In Conic Sections, a right line dividing the section into two parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles. 3d, In Astronomy, an imaginary line supposed to pass through the centre of the earth and the heavenly bodies, about which they perform their diurnal revolutions. 4th, In Mechanics, *the axis of a balance* is the line about which it moves, or rather turns about; *the axis of oscillation* is a right line, parallel to the horizon, passing through the centre, about which a pendulum vibrates; *the wheel and axis* is one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel concentric with the base of a cylinder, and moveable together with it about its axis. 5th, In Optics, an *axis* is that particular ray of light, coming from any object, which falls perpendicularly on the eye. 6th, In Architecture, *spiral axis* is the axis of a twisted column drawn spirally, in order to trace the circumvolutions without; *the axis of the Ionic capital* is a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute. 7th, In Anatomy, the *axis* is the second vertebra of the neck; it has a process, or tooth, which goes into the first vertebra, and this by some is called the *axis*. 8th, In Botany, the *axis* is a taper column, placed in the centre of some flowers or catkins, round which the other parts are disposed; or it signifies the stem round which the leaves, or modified leaves, are produced. *Axis of a vessel* is an imaginary line, passing the middle of it perpendicular to its base, and equally distant from its sides. *Axis* is also the name given by Smith to a genus of Indian stags, including the *Cervus axis* of Linnæus: Family, Cervidæ.

AXLE, ak'sl, } *s.* (*axis*, Lat.) The piece
AXLE-TREE, ak'sl-tre, } of timber or iron which passes through the centre of a wheel.

AXOLOTUS, aks-o-lo'tus, *s.* A Mexican term for a genus of perenibranchiate amphibeans, found in the lakes of Mexico.

AXOTOMOUS, aks-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*axon*, axis, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A mineralogical term, signifying cleavable in one particular direction.

AXUNGIA, aks-un'je-a, *s.* (*axis*, an axletree, and *ungo*, I anoint, Lat.) The grease or fat of animals, used in greasing the axles of wheels. *Axungia curata*, purified hog's-lard. *Axungia de mumia*, the marrow of bones. *Axungia porcina*, hog's-lard.

AY, i, *ad.* (*ai*, Sax.) Yes; certainly.

AYE, ay, *ad.* (*aei*, always, Gr. *aiv*, Goth.) Always; to eternity; for ever.

AYE AYE.—See Cheiromys.

AY ME, ay me, *interj.* (*ahime*, Ital. *oimoi*, Gr.) Equivalent to *ah me!*

> *Ay me!* I fondly dream!—*Milton's Lycidas.*
> *Aymees*, and hearty heighos,
> Are sullets fit for soldiers.—*Beau. & Flet.*

AYMESTRY LIMESTONE, ay'me-stre lime'stone, *s.* In Geology, one of the calcareous beds of the upper Silurian series, which, from its numerous organic remains, seems to have been chiefly deposited by accumulations of corals and shells. It occurs near Ludlow, Malvern, and other places in Wales.

AYRY.—See Eyry.

AZALEA, a-za'le-a, *s.* (*azaleos*, dry, Gr.) A genus of beautiful deciduous shrubby plants, with richly coloured trumpet-shaped or bell-shaped flowers: Order, Rhodoraceæ.

AZAROLE, az'a-role, *s.* A species of thorn.

AZERIT, az'er-it, } *s.* A species of plum.
AZERITA, az-er-it'a, }

AZIMUTH, az'e-muth, *s.* (Arabic.) The *azimuth of the sun*, or *of a star*, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian. The *azimuth compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth. *Azimuth dial*, is a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuth circles*, are great circles of the heavens intersecting one another in the zenith and nadir, and consequently are at right angles to the horizon.

AZONI, a-zo'ni, *s.* (*a*, without, and *zona*, a circle, Gr.) A term applied by the ancients to such gods as were acknowledged in every country, and were not the divinities of any particular people or nation. The local deities were called Zonæi.

AZOTE, az-ote', *s.* (*a*, without, and *zoe*, life, Gr.) Nitrogen; an elementary substance, so named

because it does not support life. It is one of the constituents of the atmosphere, of blood, muscular fibre, and many minerals. The name, nitrogen, is given to it from its being the base of nitre.—The following are some of its compounds:—*Azobenzide*, consisting of 12 equivalents of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 1 of nitrogen. *Azobenzoïde*, 42 of carbon, 16½ of hydrogen, and 2½ of nitrogen. *Azobenzule*, 42 of carbon, 15 of hydrogen, and 2 of nitrogen.

AZOTH, az'oth, *s.* The liquid of sublimated quicksilver.

AZOTIC, a-zot'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to azote.

AZOTITE, az'o-tite, *s.* A salt formed of nitrous oxide, &c.

AZULMIC ACID, a-zul'mik as'sid, *s.* An acid found in the black matter deposited during the decomposition of hydrocyanic acid.

AZURE, a'zhure, *s.* A blue colour like that of the sky. In Heraldry, the blue colour in the armorial bearings of any person below the rank of a baron. In the escutcheon of a nobleman, it is called *sapphire*, and, in that of a sovereign prince, *jupiter*. In Engraving, this colour is expressed by lines or strokes drawn horizontally;—*v. a.* to colour anything blue.

AZURED, a'zhur'd, *a.* Sky-coloured.

AZURE-STONE, a'zhure-stone, } *s.* The lapis lazuli
AZURITE, a'zhure-ite, } of lapidaries, and lazulite of Hauy; a mineral of a fine azure blue colour; crystalized in rhombohedral dodecahedrons, massive and disseminated; structure finely granular, almost compact; fracture conchoidal or uneven; lustre feeble; scratches glass. Its ingredients are—Phosphoric acid, 43.32; alumina, 34.50; magnesia, 13.56; lime, 0.40; oxide of iron, 0.80; silica, 6.50; water, 0.50; sp. gr. 3.0—3.1; hardness, 5—6.

AZURN, a'zhurn, *a.* (*azurin*, Fr.) Of a bright blue colour; sky-coloured.

AZYGOCERA, az-e-gos'e-ra, *s.* (*a*, without, *zygon*, a pair or yoke, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to a section of the Nereides, comprising those which have their tentacular system much shortened.

AZYGOS, az'e-gos, *s.* (*a*, without, and *zygon*, a yoke, Gr.) A name given to several muscles, veins, and bones, which occur singly, and not in pairs: as a process of the sphenoid bone, *azygos processus*; a muscle of the uvula, *azygos uvulæ*; and the azygos vein, a vein of the thorax, *azygos vena*.

AZYMA, az'e-ma, *s.* (*a*, without, and *zyme*, leaven, Gr.) In Theology, the feast of unleavened bread among the Jews.

AZYMITES, az'e-mites, *s.* A name given by the Greeks, in the eleventh century, to the Latin Church, because they used unleavened bread in the eucharist.

B.

B, the second letter, and first consonant of the English alphabet, is pronounced, as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with P, and by the Gascons with V. B, as a numeral among the Romans, stood for 300, and, with a dash over it, for 3000. B, in Chronology, stands for one of the dominical letters, and, in Music, for the seventh note in the gamut. For its other uses as an abbreviation—see Appendix.

BAA, bā, *s.* The cry of a sheep;—*v. n.* to cry like a sheep.

BAAL, ba'al, *s.* (Hebrew, lord or master.) A generic term for God in many of the Syro-Arabian languages. It is probable, that under the name of Baal was worshipped one of the astral spirits, in whom the power of nature was considered to reside; and that Baal was the representative, primarily, of that of the Sun, and latterly as that of Jupiter, considered as the greater star of good fortune; while Ashtoreth represented, originally, the Goddess of the Moon, and, at a later period, the planet Venus: both seem to have been worshipped conjunctly.

BABBILLARD, bab-bil'lărd, *s.* The curruca gurrula, a bird; known likewise by the names of the white-breasted or babbling favoette, lesser white-throat, and nettle-creeper.

BABBLE, bab'bl, *v. n.* (*waflan*, Sax. *babiller*, Fr.) To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly; to talk idly or irrationally; to tell secrets; to talk much;—*v. a.* to prate;—*s.* idle talk; senseless prattle.

BABBLEMENT, bab'bl-ment, *s.* Senseless prate; empty words.

BABBLER, bab'blur, *s.* An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

BABBLERS.—See Crateropodinæ.

BABBLING, bab'bling, *s.* Foolish or unprofitable talk.

BABE, babe, *s.* An infant; a child of either sex.

BABEL, ba'bel, *s.* Confusion; tumult; disorder.

> That *babel* of strange heathen languages.—
> *Hammond's Sermons.*

BABERY, ba'ber-e, *s.* Finery, to please a babe or child.

BABIANA, ba-be-a'na, *s.* (*babaner*, Dut. so called from the roots being the food of baboons.) A genus of bulbous-rooted Cape plants, with beautiful yellow purple or scarlet flowers: Order, Irideæ.

BABIROUSSA, ba-be-rows'sa, *s.* The horned hog, a species of wild hog which inhabits the woods of Java, Celebes, and other of the Sunda isles. The legs and tusks are longer than in any other species of hog; the latter are curved backward, as a defence to the eyes, while the animal makes its passage through the entangled jungles.

BABISH, ba'bish, *a.* Childish.

BABOON, ba-boon', *s.* (*babuino*, Ital. *babouin*, Fr.) The common name given to those monkeys which have heads resembling those of the dog; they form the genus Cynocephalus of Cuvier.—Which see.

BABY, ba'be, *s.* A child; an infant; a small image,

in imitation of a child, which girls play with;—*a.* like a baby; diminutive; small;

> In such indexes, although small pricks
> To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
> The *baby* figure of the giant mass
> Of things to come at large.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to treat one like a baby; to impose upon.

> At best it (wealth) *babies* us with endless toys,
> And keeps us children till we drop to dust.—*Young.*

BABYHOOD, ba'be-hood, } BABYSHIP, ba'be-ship, } *s.* Infancy; childhood.

BABYISH, ba'be-ish, *a.* Childish; in the state of an infant.

BABYLONIAN, bab-be-lo'ne-an, *s.* A native of Babylon;—*a.* pertaining to Babylon.

BABYLONIC, bab-be-lon'ik, } BABYLONISH, bab-be-lon'ish, } *a.* Pertaining to Babylon.

BABYLONICAL, bab-be-lon'e-kal, *a.* (Babel or Babylon.) Tumultuously; disorderly.

> He saw plainly their antiquity, novelty; their universality, a *Babylonical* tyranny; and their consent, a conspiracy.—*Harrington.*

BAC or BACK, bak, *s.* A large flat tub, in which wort is cooled in the process of brewing.

BACAZIA, ba-ka'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Bacaz.) A Peruvian evergreen spiny shrub, with crimson labeate flowers: Order, Compositæ.

BACCALAUREATE, bak-ka-law're-ate, *s.* (*baccalaurius*, a batchelor, Lat.) The degree of Bachelor of Arts, the lowest degree conferred in the English and French universities.

BACCATE, bak'kate, } BACCATED, bak'kay-ted, } *a.* (*bacca*, a berry.) In Botany, berried; fleshy, *i.e.*, having seed contained in a fleshy fruit.

BACCAULARIS, bak-ka-la'ris, *s.* A fruit having several distinct carpels, with a succulent coating, and seated on a short receptacle.

BACCHA, bak'ka, *s.* A genus of dipterous insects, of a bronze colour, marked with yellow.

BACCHANAL, bak'ka-nal, } BACCHANALIAN, bak-ka-na'le-an, } *s.* (*bacchanalia*, Lat.) A reveller; a drunkard; a devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine;—*a.* revelling; drunken.

> But answering to the ignoble call,
> How answers each bold *bacchanal*?—*Byron.*

> West country lads, who drank ale, smoked tobacco, punned, and sung *bacchanalian* catches the whole evening.—*Grave's Recoll. of Shenstone.*

BACCHANALS, bak'ka-nalz, *s.* The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

> Ha! my brave emperor,
> Shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*,
> And celebrate our drink?—*Shaks.*

BACCHANT, bak'kant, } BACCHANTE, bak'kant, } *s.* (*bacchans*, Lat.) A reveller.

BACCHARIS, bak'ka-ris, *s.* (Bacchus, from its wine colour.) Ploughman's Spikenard; a genus of composite plants, several species of which possess stimulant and tonic properties: Sub-order, Carduaceæ Vernoniaceæ. Ploughman's Spikenard is given as the vernacular name to this genus by Loudon. The British species Conyza Squarrosa, is the plant properly designated by that name.

BACCHIA, bak'ke-a, *s.* (from *Bacchus.*) A name given by Linnæus to the red pimples which appear on the face through hard drinking.

BACCHICAL, bak'ke-kal, } BACCHIC, bak'kik, } *a.* (*bacchicus*, Lat.) Relating to the riotous feasts of Bacchus.

> They (the Grecian sophists) raised up a kind of *bacchical* enthusiasm, and transported their hearers with some honey words, soft and effeminate phrases and accents, and a kind of singing tones.—*Spenser's Vanity of Vulg. Prophecies.*

BACCHUS, bak'kus, *s.* In Mythology, the God of Wine and Revelry, the son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus; generally represented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, and with a thyrsus in his hand. He is sometimes symbolized as an infant holding a thyrsus and cluster of grapes, with a horn; at other times, as an effeminate young man, to indicate the hilarity which prevails at feasts; and sometimes as an enfeebled old man, to show that intemperance enervates his votaries. He was also called Dionysus.

BACCIFEROUS, bak-sif'e-rus, *a.* (*bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Berry-bearing.

BACCIVOROUS, bak-siv'o-rus, *a.* (*bacca*, a berry, and *vora*, I devour, Lat.) Devouring berries.

BACHELOR, batsh'e-lur, *s.* (*baccalaureus*, Lat.) An unmarried man. In our universities, one who has received the first degree in the arts and sciences, or other studies, in which he may have excelled. At Oxford and Cambridge, before this honour is conferred, it is necessary that the student should study there for no less a period than four years; in other three, he may become Master of Arts; and, in seven years more, commence Bachelor of Divinity. The term was anciently applied to knights of the lowest order, who had not, by hereditary descent, attained the title. Ben Jonson, in the following passage, applies it to an unmarried woman:—

> We do not trust your uncle; he would keep you
> A *bachelor* still, by keeping of your portion;
> And keep you not alone without a husband,
> But in a sickness.—*Magnetick Lady.*

BACHELORSHIP, batsh'e-lur-ship, *s.* The condition of a bachelor; the state of him who has taken his first degree at the university.

BACILLAREÆ, ba-sil-la're-e, *s.* A group of extremely minute and simple algaceous plants, supposed to have the power of spontaneous motion. They seem to form the link which connects the two limits of the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

BACILLARIA, ba-sil-la're-a, *s.* (*bacillum*, a small stick, Lat.) A large family of infusorial animalculæ, containing upwards of thirty genera, of the silicious shields of which many rocks are almost entirely composed.

BACILLUS, ba-sil'lus, *s.* A genus of orthopterous insects, with short granose subulate antennæ: Family, Cursoria.

BACK, bak, *s.* (*bac* or *bæc*, Sax. *bach*, Germ.) The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs; the outer part of the hand when it is shut; the rear; the place behind; the dorsal ridge of an animal; the part of anything out of sight; the thick part of any tool opposed to the edge; *to turn the back* on one, to forsake him or neglect him; *to turn the back*, to go away, to be not within the reach of taking cognizance. In Architecture, when any piece of timber is placed in a level or in an inclined position, the upper side is called the back, and the lower side the breast, as the back of a rafter, back of a hand-rail, the curved ribs of ceilings, and the rafters of a roof. *Back of a hip or other rafter*, the upper side or sides of it in the sloping plane of the side of the roof. *Back lining of a sash frame*, that parallel to the pulley piece, and next to the jamb on either side. *Back shutters*, those folds of a shutter which do not appear

on the face being folded within the boxing. *Back of a stone*, the side opposite to the face. In Quarrying, the back of a stone is the joint which runs parallel to the face of the working, and generally at right angles to the other planes of division, termed *ends*. *Back of a wall*, the inner face of it. *Back of a window*, that piece of joinery or wainscoting which is in the intermediate space between the bottom of the sash-frame and the floor of an apartment, and bounded in its length by the two elbows. *Back* in Brewing: See Bac.—*ad.* to the place from which one came; backward, as retreating from the present station; behind, not coming forward; towards things past; again; in return; —*v. a.* to mount on the back of a horse; to break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back; to place upon the back; to maintain; to strengthen; to support; to defend; to justify; to second. In Navigation, *back an anchor*, is to carry out a small anchor to support the larger one. *Back the sails*, to arrange the sails so that the ship may retreat or move back. *Back the oars*, to keep the oars in such a position as to stay the motion of the boat. *Back astern*, to use the oars so as to move the boat stern foremost. *Backe* or *bak*, is the old English name of the bat, and it is still familiarly known in Scotland by the name *backie* or *backie-bird*.

> The *backe*, the bytture, the swanne.—
> *Trans. of the Bible* (1535), *Deut.* xiv.

Backberand, bak'be-rand, *s.* An ancient law term, the literal import of which is, bearing on the back; but it has usually been applied to denote open, *i. e.* evident, manifest, indisputable theft. One of the four circumstances under which, according to Manwood, a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest:—1. When found bearing venison on his back. By the assize of the forest of Lancaster, adds he, 'taken with the manner' is when one is found in the king's forest in any of these degrees: 2. *Bloody hand*; the offender being taken with his hands or other parts bloody, he is judged to have killed a deer, though not found hunting or chasing. 3. *Dog-draw*, when a man is found drawing after a deer, by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand. 4. *Stable-stand*, when found standing in a forest with bow bent ready to shoot, or close by a tree with greyhounds ready to let slip.

Backbite, bak'bite, *v. a.* To censure or reproach the absent.

Backbiter, bak'bite-ur, *s.* A privy calumniator; one who speaks evil of the absent.

Backbiting, bak'bite-ing, *s.* Slander; secret detraction.

Backbitingly, bak-bite'ing-le, *ad.* Slanderously.

Backboard, bak'borde, *s.* A board placed across the afterpart of a boat.

Backbone, bak'bone, *s.* The bone of the back; the spine.

Backboxes, bak'boks-is, *s.* The boxes on the top of the upper case used for printers' types, usually appropriated to small capitals.

Backcarry, bak'kar-e, *s.* Having on the back.

Backdoor, bak'dore, *s.* The door behind the house.

Backed, bakt, *a.* Having a back.

Backfriend, bak'frend, *s.* An enemy in secret, but professedly a friend.

Backgammon, bak-gam'mun, *s.* (a little battle, Welsh.) A game played by two persons with dice on a board divided into two parts, upon which there are twelve points of one colour, and twelve of another, on which is placed fifteen pieces, or men, of a black colour, and fifteen white.

Background, bak'grownd, *s.* Ground in the rear; obscurity.

Backhanded, bak'hand-ed, *a.* With the hand turned back; unfair.

Backhouse, bak'hows, *s.* The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Backing, bak'ing, *s.* In Horsemanship, the operation of breaking a colt to the saddle, or bringing him to endure a rider. In Law, *backing* warrants, denotes the signing of such warrant as has been issued by a justice of the peace belonging to one county, by a justice of the peace belonging to another county, such signature being necessary before the warrant can be executed in the district under the jurisdiction of the latter. In Bookbinding, preparing the back of the book by glueing, &c., before covering it. *Backing-up*, a term used in Cricket and other games, for stopping the ball or driving it back.

Backpainting, bak'paynt-ing, *s.* The method of painting mezzotinto prints on plate or crown glass with oil colours.

Backpiece, bak'pees, *s.* The piece of armour which covers the back.

Back-return, bak're-turn, *s.* Repeated return.

> Omit
> All the occurrences, whatever chanc'd,
> Till Harry's *back-return* again to France.—
> *Shaks.*

Backroom, bak'room, *s.* A room behind.

Backset, bak'set, *a. part.* Set upon in the rear; pursued; attacked.

> He suffered the Israelites to be driven to the brink of the seas, *backset* with Pharaoh's whole power.—*Anderson's Expos. upon Benedictus.*

Backside, bak'side, *s.* The hinder part of anything; the hind part of an animal; the yard or ground behind a house.

Backslide, bak'slide, *v. n.* To fall off; to apostatize.

Backslider, bak'slide-ur, *s.* An apostate; one becoming more and more alienated from truth or virtue.

Backsliding, bak'slide-ing, *s.* Transgression; desertion of duty.

Backstaff, bak'staf, *s.* An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, so called from the back of the observer being turned to the sun when using it; it has been superseded by the quadrant.

Backstairs, bak'stayrz, *s.* The private stairs of a house.

> I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backstairs*.—*Bacon.*

Backstays, bak'stayz, *s.* In Navigation, ropes reaching from the topmast head to both sides of the ship, where they are extended to the channels. Their use is to second the efforts of the shrouds in supporting the mast when strained by a weight of sail.

Backsword, bak'sorde, *s.* A sword with one sharp edge; also, the rustic sword, consisting of a stick with a basket-handle, frequently used by combatants at country fairs.

Backward, bak'wurd, } *ad.* (*bac*, and *weard*,
Backwards, bak'wurdz, } Sax.) With the back

forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place beyond the back; regressively; towards something past; reflexively; from a better to a worse state; past; in time past; perversely; from the wrong end;

I never yet saw man
But she would spell him *backward*: if fair-fac'd
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a lance ill-headed.—
Shaks.

—*a.* unwilling; averse; hesitating; sluggish; dilatory; dull; not quick or apprehensive; late; coming after something else;—*s.* poetically, the things or state behind or past.

What seest thou else
In the dark *backward* or abysm of time?—*Shaks.*

BACKWARDLY, bak'wurd-le, *ad.* Unwillingly; aversely; with the back forward; perversely, or with cold hope.

And does he think so *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite at last?—*Shaks.*

BACKWARDNESS, bak'wurd-nes, *s.* Dullness; unwillingness; sluggishness; slowness of progression; tardiness.

BACKWOODSMAN, bak-woodz'man, *s.* An inhabitant of the back woods of America.

BACK-WORM or FILANDER, bak'wurm, fil-an'dur, *s.* A disease incident to hawks. These worms are about half a yard long; they lie wrapped up in a thin skin about the reins, and proceed from gross humours in the bowels, occasioned by ill digestion and want of natural heat.

BACKWOUND, bak'woond, *v. a.* To wound secretly behind the back.

'*Backwounding* calumny
The whitest virtue strikes.—*Shaks.*

BACON, ba'kn, *s.* (*bacon*, dried flesh or pork, old Fr.) The flesh of a hog salted and dried; the animal itself.

A young *bacon*,
Or a fine little smooth horse-colt.—
Kyd's Spanish Tragedy.

To *save the bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; derived, no doubt, from the frugality and care of housewives in the country, who had to use many precautions in saving their principal provision, their *bacon*, from soldiers on the march.

'What frightens you thus? my good son!' says the priest;
'You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest.'
'O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*;
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken.'
—*Prior.*

BACONIAN, bay-ko'ne-an, *a.* Applied to the inductive philosophy of which Bacon was the founder.

BACTEREA, bak-te're-a, *s.* A genus of orthopterous insects: Family, Cursoria.

BACTRIS, bak'tris, *s.* (*baktron*, a cane, Gr.) A genus of palms, with spiny slender stems and pinnated leaves. Walking canes are obtained from their stems.

BACULE, bak'ule, *s.* In Fortification, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pitfall with a counterpoise, and supported by two great stakes.

BACULITES, bak'u-lites, *s.* (*baculus*, a stick, Lat.) A genus of straight chambered shells, having sinuated or undulated partitions pierced by a marginal siphon like the Ammonites, which distinguish them from the Orthoceratites. They occur in the Chalk formation.

BACULOMETRY, bak-u-lom'e-tre, *s.* (*baculus*, a staff, Lat. *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The art of measuring distances by staves.

BAD, bad, *a.* Ill; not good; a general word, denoting physical or moral faults, either of men or things; vicious; corrupt; unfortunate; unhappy; hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious; sick; *bad* of a fever.

BAD, } bad. Past of *Bid.*
BADE, }

BADGE, badj, *s.* A mark or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person or thing; a token by which one is known; the mark or token of anything. In Naval Architecture, a sort of ornament placed on the outside of small ships, near the stern, generally an ornamented window, admitting light into the cabin;—*v. a.* to mark with a badge.

A man may walk from one end of the town to the other, without seeing one beggar regularly *badged*.—*Swift on giving Badges to the Poor.*

BADGELESS, badj'les, *a.* Having no badge.

BADGER, bad'jur, *s.* The name of the genus Meles of Cuvier and Texus of Geoffrey, a genus of carnivorous animals; body thick; legs short; feet with five toes and strong nails; tail short, with a pouch under it, containing a fetid secretion. The common *badger* is about two and a half feet in length, tail six inches. An old name for one who buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries them to sell in another;—*v. a.* to worry; to annoy.

BADGER-LEGGED, bad'jur-leg'ged, *a.* Having legs of an unequal length.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy.—*L'Estrange.*

BADIANE, bad'e-ane, *s.* A fragrant Chinese seed, the fruit of the anise seed tree.—See Illicium.

BADIGEON, bad'e-jun, *s.* A preparation for colouring houses, prepared with sawdust, slaked with lime, and the powder of the same kind of stone of which the house is built, with a pound of alum dissolved in water;—a preparation of plaster and freestone, used by statuaries to fill up and repair holes and defects in the stones they use; also, a composition of sawdust and glue, used by joiners to fill up chasms in wood-work.

BADINAGE, bad'e-nazh, } *s.* (French.) Light or
BADINERIE, ba-din'e-re, } playful discourse.

When you find your antagonist beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some genteel *badinage*.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite.—*Shenstone.*

BADISTER, bad'is-tur, *s.* A genus of carnivorous beetles: Family, Harpalidæ.

BADLY, bad'le, *ad.* In a bad manner; not well.

BADNESS, bad'nes, *s.* Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; desert; depravity.

BÆCKIA, bek'e-a, *s.* (in honour of A. Bæck, a Swedish physician.) A genus of exotic evergreen shrubs: Family, Myrtaceæ.

BAELFIRE, ba'el-fire, *s.* A term applied among the Anglo-Saxons to the fire with which the dead were burnt, and likewise to the capital punishment of putting to death by burning the offender. Among the ancient Scandinavians and Caledonians, the words *bael*, *baal*, *bail*, and *bayle*, denoted a funeral pile, or the blaze therefrom.

BÆOMYCES, be-om'e-ses, *s.* (*baios*, small, and *mykes*,

a mushroom, Gr.) A genus of lichens: Tribe, Cœnothalami.

BAETIS, ba-e'tis, *s.* (*baites*, a skin jacket, Gr.) A genus of neuropterous insects, forming one of the four genera of the British May-flies, distinguished from the others by having four wings and two setæ: Family, Ephemeridæ.

BÆTYLEA, be-til'e-a, *s.* (*baitylos*, Gr.) Sacred stones, regarded as objects of worship by the Phœnicians, and other early idolatrous nations. Some of these stones were said to have fallen from heaven; they were probably meteoric, and consequently regarded as coming from Jupiter.

BAFFLE, baf'fl, *v. a.* (*béfler*, Fr.) To elude; to make ineffectual; to confound; to defeat with some confusion; to disgrace; to insult; to mock; —*v. n.* to practise deceit;—*s.* a defeat.

BAFFLER, baf'flur, *s.* One who baffles or eludes.

BAG, bag, *s.* A sack, or pouch, to put anything in; the sac in certain animals, in which juices are secreted, as in the civet cat, or in which they are deposited when extracted from foreign substances; as in the case of the bee:

> Hived in the bosom like the *bag* o' the bee.—*Byron.*

Bag is used to denote a certain quantity of some commodities, as 'a bag of hops,' 'a bag of potatoes;'—*v. a.* to put into a bag; to load with a bag; to swell; to make tumid;—*v. n.* to swell like a full bag; to swell with arrogance.

> She gothe upright, and yet she halte,
> That *bagyth* foul and lokith fair.—*Chaucer.*

In Angling, a line is said to *bag*, when one hair, after it is twisted, runs up more than any of the rest.

BAGATELLE, bag'a-tel, *s.* (French.) A matter of no importance; a trifle; a game played on a board, at the end of which are nine holes, each of which, when a ball is struck into it by means of a rod held in the hand of the player, counts a certain number towards game. The number of balls used is equal to that of the holes.

BAGAVEL, ba-gā'vel, *s.* (*byegan*, to buy, and *gafol*, tribute, Sax.) A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by charter from Edward I., empowering them to levy duties on wares brought into their town for sale; the produce of which was to be employed in paving their streets, repairing the walls, &c.

BAGGAGE, bag'gij, *s.* (*bagage*, Fr. and Span.) The luggage of a body of soldiers; the goods or luggage carried away; refuse; lumber; trumpery; a worthless woman, such as usually follows the army, and is disposed of along with the baggage; termed in French *bajasse*, Italian *bagascia*, and in Spanish *bagassa*.

> Hang thee, young *baggage*, blush.—*Shaks.*
> The *baggage* begins to blush.—*Mother Bombie.*

Bag and baggage, a familiar term for the whole of a person's effects.

> And counsell'd you forthwith to pack
> To Grœcia, *bag and baggage*, back.—
> *Homer a-la-Mode.*

BAGGING, bag'ging, *s.* The coarse hempen fabric of which large bags are generally made; a mode of cutting down corn by striking it with the hook, instead of the common method of drawing the instrument through it. In Oxfordshire, the term is used for the act of cutting down the haum or stubble for the purpose of thatching or burning. *A bagging-hook* is a sickle used for reaping corn when blown down, and lying flat on the ground; the name is given in Shropshire to a hook with a stick at the end of it, used in cutting down pease and beans.

BAGGINGLY, bag'ging-le, *ad.* Arrogantly.—Obsolete.

> I saw envy in that painting,
> Yhad a wonderful loking,
> For she nae lookit but awrie
> Or ouirthwarte, all *baggingly.*—*Chaucer.*

BAGNIO, ban'yo, *s.* (*bagno*, a bath, Ital.) A bathing-house; a brothel. The term is applied, by Europeans trading with the Levant, to the prisons in which the slaves or convicts, who are made to work in the docks and other works in Constantinople, Algiers, &c., are shut up during the night.

BAGNOLIANS, bag-no'le-ans, *s.* A sect of heretics in the eighth century, who rejected the whole of the Old Testament and part of the New. The name is derived from Bagnoles in Languedoc, where the sect sprung up.

BAGOUS, ba'gus, *s.* A genus of little mud-coloured beetles, which feed on aquatic plants: Family, Curculionidæ.

BAGPIPE, bag'pipe, *s.* A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, inflated by the mouth or bellows, and of several pipes, one of which has eight finger-holes. The bagpipe has the compass of three octaves. The bellows-bagpipe is that peculiar to Ireland; that blown by the mouth is the Scottish form of the instrument. It forms the national music of the Scottish Highlands.

BAGPIPER, bag-pipe'ur, *s.* One who plays on the bagpipe.

BAGSHOT SAND, bag'shot sand, *s.* In Geology, one of the newest of the English tertiary formations, consisting of extensive beds of sand, containing a few marine shells. They occur at Highgate and Hampstead, Purbright and Frimley Heaths, in Surrey, and on Bagshot Heath. According to Dr. Mantell, the boulders and masses of sandstone, which are abundant in some of the chalk valleys, and on the flanks of the Downs, are called Sardenstone or Druid Sandstone, from being the principal material employed in the construction of Stonehenge, and other Druidical monuments. They are supposed to have been derived from the sandbeds which overlie the London clay, in the places above-mentioned: they may, however, have belonged to the sands which lie beneath the clay and chalk. The wastes and unproductive heaths round London are the sites of those arenaceous deposits, which form the subsoil of Hampstead Heath. The gravel and shingle mixed up with the sand, according to the same authority, have been derived from the ruins of the chalk formation.—*Wonders of Geology.*

BAGUETTE, ba-get', *s.* (French.) A small moulding of the astragal kind. It is occasionally cut with pearls, ribands, laurels, &c. According to M. Le Clerc, the *baguette* is called a chaplet when ornaments are cut on it.

BAIGNE, bane, *v. a.* To drench; to soak.—Obsolete.

BAIKALEAN, bay-ka'le-an, *a.* In Geography, applied to the range of mountains which encloses the lake of Baikal in Russia, but more properly to the range which separates the great lake from the lowlands of Siberia.

BAIKALITE.—See Sahlite.

BAIL, bale, *s.* (*bailler*, to deliver, Fr.) The freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon either a civil or criminal action, under security given that he shall make his appearance when required. In *common bail*, any security may be taken; but in *especial bail*, the security of two or more persons must be given, according to the value or importance of the case. *To admit to bail*, is to release the prisoner on security given. *To justify bail*, is to prove, by the oath of the parties, that they are worth the sum liable to be forfeited by the default of the person bailed, through non-appearance when called on. Persons owing £20 or more to another, on oath tendered by the creditor to a judge of one of the supreme courts, that he has reason to believe the debtor is about to leave the realm, may sue out a writ of capias, and arrest the person of the debtor till he find security for a sum not exceeding that due by him, together with £10 for costs; a surety; a bondsman; one who gives security to another; a certain limit or bound within a forest;—*v. a.* to give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, ba'la-bl, *a.* That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BAILBOND, bale'bond, *s.* The written document by which bail is tendered.

BAILEE, bay-le', *s.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust for a specific purpose.

BAILER or BAILOR, ba'lur, *s.* One who commits goods to another in trust.

BAILIE, ba'le, *s.* (*bailli*, Fr.) A civic magistrate in Scotland, the office of whom is equivalent to that of alderman in England.

BAILIFF, ba'lif, *s.* (*bailli*, an inferior judge, Fr.) A subordinate officer; one whose business is to execute arrests, summon juries, &c.; an under-steward of a manor. *Bailiffs of sheriffs* were anciently appointed to every hundred, to collect the king's fines, fee farm rents, and to attend the justices of assize and jail delivery. *Bailiff of a liberty*, is one who has the same liberty granted him by its lord, as the bailiffs of sheriffs had. *Bailiffs of manors*, are agents appointed by the lords of manors to act as factors or stewards. The title of *bailiff* is sometimes given to the keeper of a castle, &c.

BAILIWICK, ba'le-wik, *s.* (*bailli*, Fr. and *wic*, Sax.) The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

BAILLON, bayl-long', *s.* (French.) In Surgery, an instrument, made of cork or wood, used in keeping the mouth open during the operations of the dentist. *Baillon dentaire*, the French name for a plate of gold, silver, or platina, fixed upon the hinder teeth, in order to prevent the incissors and canines from coming into contact.

BAILMENT, bale'ment, *s.* In Law, the delivery of goods in trust upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee.

BAILPIECE, bale'pees, *s.* A slip of parchment or paper, containing a recognition of bail.

BAILS, baylz, *s. pl.* The hoops which support a tilt hammer.

BAIN, bayn, *s.* (French.) A bath.—Obsolete.

> Our *baius* at Bath with Virgil may compare,
> For their effects I dare almost be bold.—
> *Hakewill's Apology.*

BAIRAM, ba'rum, *s.* The name given to two Mo[illegible]an festivals, the greater of which lasts for some days, and is held in commemoration of Abraham's obedience in offering his son Isaac as a sacrifice. The little *bairam* is held at the close of the feast Ramazan.

BAIRN, } bayrn, *s.* (*barn*, Goth. *bearn*, Sax.) A
BEARN, } child.

> I think I shall never have the blessing of God till I have issue of my body, for, they say, *bearns* are blessings.—*Shaks.*

Bairn is of very common use in Scotland.

BAIT, bate, *v. a.* (*batan*, Sax. *baitzan*, Germ.) To put meat on a hook to tempt fish or other animals; to allure;

> How are the sex improved in amorous arts!
> What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts!
> —*Gay.*

to attack with violence; to harass by the aid of dogs; to take refreshment on a journey; to feed horses on a journey.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> What so strong,
> But, wanting rest, will also want of might?
> The sun that measures heaven all day long,
> At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to stop at any place for refreshment;

> As one who, on his journey, *baits* at noon.—*Milton.*

In Falconry, the action of a hawk when she flaps her wings and then pounces on her prey;

> All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind
> *Baited* like eagles having lately bathed;
> Glittering in golden coats like images.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a temptation; a lure; food, or the appearance of food, placed on a hook to entice fish or other animals. *Baits*, in Fishing, are maggots, worms, shell-fish, frogs, bees, flies, beetles, small fishes, &c., or hooks, so dressed as to resemble flies or small fishes. *White bait*, the Clupea alba, a small fish caught in great abundance in the river Thames.

BAITING, ba'ting, *s.* The act of causing dogs to attack bulls or other animals.

BAIZE, baze, *s.* A coarse kind of woollen cloth.

BAJADERES, ba-ja-deers', *s. pl.* (Portuguese name.) Indian dancing girls; partly employed as dancing girls, partly as priestesses, and partly by the Indian chiefs, to cheer their festivities, and minister to their pleasures.

BAJULUS, baj'u-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A porter; a name given formerly, in Constantinople, to the officer to whom the education of the emperor's children were intrusted.

BAKE, bake, *v. a.* (*bacan*, Sax. this word is supposed to come from *bec*, which was the term for bread in the Phrygian language.) To harden by exposure to the fire in an oven; to harden with heat;

> The sun, with flaming arrows, pierced the flood,
> And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud.—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* to do the work of baking; to be heated or baked.

> Fillet of a fenny snake,
> In the cauldron boil and *bake*.—*Shaks.*

BAKEHOUSE, bake'hows, *s.* (*bachus*, Sax.) A house in which bakers follow their calling: termed also *bakery*.

BAKEMEATS, } *s. pl.* Meats dressed in the
BAKED MEATS, } oven.

> In the uppermost basket there were all manner of bak*meats* for Pharaoh.—*Gen.* xl. 17.

BAKEN, ba'kn. Part. of the verb *To bake*.

BAKER, ba'kur, *s.* A person whose trade is to bake bread; one who bakes bread.

BAKER-FOOT, ba'kur-foot, *s.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot.

The unhandsome warpings of bow-legs and *baker-feet*.—*Bp. Taylor.*

BAKER-LEGGED, ba'kur-leg'ged, *a.* Having the knees bent inwardly.

BALÆNA, ba-le'na, *s.* (Latin, from *phalaina*, a whale, Gr.) A genus of Cetaceans, including Balæna mysticetus, or common Greenland whale, and others. The generic character:—without teeth; upper jaw keel-shaped, and provided on each side with transverse horny laminæ, called whalebone; slender, serrated, and attenuated at the edges; orifices of the spiracles separated, and placed near the centre of the upper portion of the head: some species with a dorsal fin, and nodosities on the back of others. In the common whale, the body is thick, tail short, without boss on the back; with about 700 transverse laminæ. Size from 80 to 120 feet long. It is an inhabitant of the Polar Seas and the Atlantic Ocean.

BALÆNOPTERA, ba-le-nop'te-ra, *s.* (*phalaina*, a whale, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.) *Balæna boops*, the Jubarta, or Finner, a species of whale which attains the length of about 54 feet. It is furnished with a dorsal fin, curved backwards. It inhabits the Greenland Seas.

BALA LIMESTONE, ba'la lime'stone, *s.* In Geology, a fossiliferous series of slaty calcareous strata, occurring in the Silurian system, near Bala, in Merionethshire, Wales.

BALANCE, bal'lans, *s.* (*bilanx*, Lat. *balance*, Fr.) A pair of scales, suspended on a lever or beam, for weighing articles of various kinds; the weight or sum which is deficient to make two quantities or sums equal; equipoise; the act of comparing two things; the circular hoop which is made to vibrate by the hair-spring of a watch. In Astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, commonly called Libra (♎). In Commerce, *balance of trade* is the equality between importation and exportation; or, rather, the sum of money paid by one nation to another, in which the imports exceed the exports in value. In Politics, *balance of power* is that equality of power in different States, which offers a security for the general safety. *Hydrostatic balance*, a balance used for determining the specific gravity of bodies, whether fluid or solid. The under surface of one of the scales is furnished with a hook, upon which the substance to be weighed is suspended; the body is placed in distilled water, and its weight ascertained and compared with the weight it had when weighed in air; the loss sustained being taken as a divisor and the real weight as a dividend, the quotient is the specific gravity. *Assay balance*, a balance used in assaying metals.—*v. a.* (*balancer*, Fr.) to weigh in a balance; to compare by the balance; to counterpoise; to weigh equal to; to be equipolent; to counteract; to make up an account, so as to ascertain gain or loss, or what is due by the parties it concerns; to examine accounts and stock, so as to ascertain the amount of gain or loss upon the entire transactions for a given period, or upon each individual account; to pay that which is deficient to make an account equal; to regulate the weight in a balance;—*v. n.* to hesitate between conflicting motives or opinions.

BALANCER, bal'an-sur, *s.* One who weighs in a balance; one skilled in balancing.

BALANCE-FISH.—See Zygæna.

BALANCING, bal'an-sing, *s.* Equilibrium; equipoise.

Dost thou know the *balancings* of the clouds?—*Job.*

In Navigation, contracting a sail into a narrow compass by folding up one of its corners.

BALANCE-REEF, bal'lans-reef, *s.* A reef-band which crosses a sail in a diagonal direction, for the purpose of contracting it when required.

BALANITE, bal'an-ite, *s. pl.* A fossil balanus.

BALANIUS, ba-la'ne-us, *s.* (*balanos*, acorn, Gr.) A genus of small Weevils, possessed of a long snout, furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws, by means of which it bores a hole into the common hazel-nut or filbert, for the purpose of depositing its egg, which is soon hatched into a larva or maggot. The larva afterwards gnaws a hole in the shell, burrows in the ground, and passes into a chrysalis, from which the perfect insect issues in the ensuing spring.

BALANOPHORACEÆ, bal-a-no-fo-ra'se-e, *s.* (*balantion*, a purse, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A natural order of parasitical fungus-like plants, having small monœceous flowers arranged round fleshy receptacles.

BALANTIA, ba-lan'she-a, *s.* (*balantion*, Gr.) A name given by Illiger to the Phalangista of Cuvier, a genus of marsupial quadrupeds.

BALANTIUM, ba-lan'she-um, *s.* (*balantion*, Gr.) A genus of ferns belonging to the tribe Polypodiaceæ, so named from the purse-like form of its endusium.

BALANUS, ba-la'nus, *s.* (*balanos*, an acorn, Gr.) The acorn shell, a genus of Cirrhopods, the shells of which consist of a testaceous tube attached to rocks and other substances; the aperture of the tube is more or less closed by two or four valves. The tube is formed of various pieces, which appear to be detached and separated in proportion as the growth of the animal requires it. In *balanus*, properly so called, the tubular portion is a truncated cone, formed of six projecting pieces, separated by the same number of depressed ones, three of which are narrower than the others; the base of the shell is generally a thin calcareous plate attached to rocks, weeds, or other substances.

BALASSIAN SWIFT, bal-las'se-an swift, *s.* A species of swallow, described as appearing at sunset, and going to rest at sunrise.

BALASS RUBY, bal'as ru'be, *s.* (*balax*, Span. *balas*, Fr. supposed to be of Indian origin.) A pale or rose-coloured variety of spinel, not nearly so valuable as the sapphire or oriental ruby.

BALAUSTA, ba-law'sta, *s.* (*balaustion*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, Gr.) In Botany, a name given to a fruit which has a leathery rhind and superior calyx, with several irregularly disposed cells containing pulpy seeds.

BALAUSTINE, ba-laws'tine, *s.* The wild pomegranate tree.

BALBUCIATE, bal-bu'she-ate, } *v. n.* (*balbutio*, I
BALBUCINATE, bal-bu'se-nate, } stammer, Lat.) To stammer in speaking.

BALCONY, bal-ko'ne or bal'ko-ne, *s.* (*balcone*, Fr. *balcore*, Ital.) A kind of open gallery or framework projecting from the walls of buildings, or before the window of a room, constructed for the convenience of persons wishing a view of the adjacent country, or witnessing processions, &c. In

Naval Architecture, a balcony is a gallery either covered or open, made abaft for convenience, or ornament of the captain's cabin.

BALD, bawld, *a.* (*bal*, Welsh.) Without hair; inelegant; unadorned; stripped; without natural covering; mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

BALDACHIN, bawld'a-kin, *s.* (*baldacchino*, Ital.) A canopy supported with columns, and serving as a crown or covering to an altar.

BALDERDASH, bawl'der-dash, *s.* (*baldarddus*, babbling, Welsh.) Anything jumbled together without judgment; a rude mixture; a confused, light, or frothy discourse;—*v. a.* to mix with or adulterate any liquor.—Not used.

When monarchy began to bleed,
And treason had a fine new name;
When Thames was *bolderdash'd* with Tweed,
And pulpits did, like beacons, flame.—
The Geneva Ballad, 1674.

BALDLY, bawld'le, *ad.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BALDMONY.—See Gentian.

BALDNESS, bawld'nes, *s.* The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of style; inelegance.

BALDPATE, bawld'pate, *s.* A head shorn of its hair.

Come hither, goodman *baldpate*; do you know me?—
Shaks.

BALDPATE, bawld'pate, } *a.* Shorn of hair; with-
BALDPATED, bawld'pated, } out natural covering.

Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,
Nor perriwig with snow the *baldpate* woods.—
Dryden.

You *baldpated*, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you?—*Shaks.*

BALDRIC, bawl'drik, *s.* (*belt*, belt, and *ric*, rich, Sax.) A girdle, belt, or sash, but most generally a sword-belt. In feudal times it was often richly ornamented, and marked with the rank of the wearer. Applied to the Zodiac in these lines:

That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in sight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright.—
Spenser.

The word was also used for a belt, strap, thong, or cord, fastened by a buckle, with which the clapper of a bell is suspended, and commonly spelt in this and its other significations, *baudrike*, *bawdryk*, *bawdrick*, &c.

BALDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS, bawld'winz fos'fo-rus, *s.* The ignited anhydrous nitrate of lime.

BALE, bale, *s.* (*balle*, Fr.) A bundle of goods packed up for carriage; a pair of dice.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

For exercise of arms a *bale* of dice.—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. n.* to make up into a bale;—*v. a.* a sea term, for laving out water instead of pumping—probably from *baille*, Fr. a sea tub or bucket; or, according to Todd, from *bailler*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

BALE, bale, *s.* (*beal*, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandic, *baul*, Cimb.) Misery; calamity; mischief; poison.

BALEARIC, ba-le-ar'ik, *s.* Pertaining to the Balearic isles, namely, Minorca and Majorca, in the Mediterranean.

BALEFUL, bale'ful, *a.* (*bealofull*, Sax.) Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woeful; full of mischief; destructive; poisonous.—See Bale.

BALEFULLY, bale'ful-le, *ad.* Sorrowfully; calamitously; perniciously.

BALFOURIA, bal-foo're-a, *s.* (in memory of Sir Andrew Balfour, founder of the Botanic Garden and Museum of Edinburgh.) A genus of tropical Australian plants, consisting of the Willowy Balfouria, a tree about twelve feet in height.

BALIOSTICHUS, bal-e-os'te-kus, *s.* (*balios*, spotted, and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) A fossil plant found in the lithographic slate of Pappenheim.

BALISTER, bal'is-ter, *s.* (*balista*, Lat.) A crossbow.

BALISTES, ba-lis'tes, *s.* A genus of fishes with compressed bodies, covered with hard rhomboidal scales, divided into diamond-shaped granular divisions. The extremities of the pelvis projects, and is covered with prickles: Family, Sclerodermæ.

BALISTIDÆ, bal-lis'te-de, *s.* (*baleos*, speckled, Gr.) A family of the Plectonathes or Cheliform fishes, having oval bodies, either mailed with plates or covered by a hard coriaceous skin; the mouth is extremely small, and the jaws immoveable.

BALISTINÆ, ba-lis-tin'e, *s.* A sub-family or division of the family Balistidæ, of which the genus Balistes is the type. The bodies are compressed, oval-fusiform, and covered with a reticulated skin; two dorsal fins, armed in front with strong spines.

BALISTRARIA, bal-is-tra're-a, *s.* (*balista*, Lat.) An aperture in the form of a cross in the wall of a fortress, through which the balisters or crossbowmen discharged their arrows.

BALITORA, ba-le-to'ra, *s.* A genus of fishes, allied to Cobitidæ, of which it forms the platyrostral or cartilaginous type: the scales are large and tenaceous; the dorsal fin small and central; the head and body depressed; mouth small, transverse, and placed beneath; the pectoral fins large and rounded.

BALIZE, ba-lize,' *s.* A sea mark; a pole raised as such.

BALK, bawk, *s.* (*balk*, Dut.) A great beam, such as is used in building; a rafter over an outhouse or barn.

BALK, bawk, *s.* (*balc*, Welsh and Sax. *balk*, Goth.) A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field; land which the plough passes over without turning it up.

In 1750, every field contained a number of *balks* or waste spaces between the ridges, full of stones and bushes. In 1790, no *balks* were to be seen, the whole field being cultivated.—*Statis. Acc. of Scotland—Parish of Cambuslang.*

In the Scottish dialect this word is written as pronounced:—

Last night I met him on a *bauk*,
Where yellow corn was growing;
There mony a kindly word he spak,
That set my heart aglowing.—*Ramsay.*

Balk is used figuratively for anything passed over or untouched; it signifies also disappointment;—*v. a.* to disappoint; to frustrate; to elude; to miss anything; to omit.

BALKERS, baw'kurz, *s.* The name given to persons who stand on the shore for the purpose of pointing out to fishermen the direction of a shoal of herrings.

BALL, bawl, *s.* (*bol*, Dan. and Dut.) Any round spherical body; a round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot; a globe, as the ball of the earth; a globe, borne as an ensign of sovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundness, as the apple of the eye. In Printing, *balls* are two circular pieces of pelt leather, or canvass covered with composition, and stuffed with wool,

used in inking the types from which an impression is to be taken: these are now almost universally superseded by the use of composition rollers.

BALL, bawl, *s.* (*bal*, Fr.) Entertainment of dancing; dancing assembly.

BALL AND SOCKET, bawl and sok'et, *s.* A particular kind of joint, of which the one part is shaped like a ball; the other, or that in which the former moves, is a hollow socket of the same diameter.

BALLAD, bal'lad, *s.* (*balade*, Fr. *ballatta*, Ital.) A song adapted to the common taste or national feeling. In Music, a short air of simple construction;—*v. a.* to make or sing ballads;—*v. n.* to write ballads.

BALLADER, bal'la-dur, *s.* A maker or singer of ballads.

Poor verbal quips, outworn by serving men, tapsters, and milk-maids; even laid aside by *balladers*.—*Overbury*.

BALLAD-MAKER, bal'lad-ma'kur, *s.* One who writes a ballad.

BALLAD-MONGER, bal'lad-mung'gur, *s.* A trader in ballads; a singer of ballads.

BALLADRY, bal'lad-re, *s.* The subject or style of ballads.

BALLAD-SINGER, bal'lad-sing'ur, *s.* One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

BALLAD-STYLE, bal'lad-style, *s.* The air or manner of a ballad.

BALLAD-TUNE, bal'lad-tune, *s.* The tune of a ballad.

BALLAD-WRITER, bal'lad-ri'tur, *s.* A composer of ballads.

BALLARAG, bal'la-rag, *v. a.* To bully; to threaten.

On Minden's plains, ye meek Mounseers!
Remember Kingsley's grenadiers.
You vainly thought to *ballarag* us,
With your fine squadron off Cape Lagos.—
Warton.

BALLAST, bal'last, *s.* (*ballaste*, Dut.) Any heavy material placed in the hold of a ship to prevent its oversetting. Ships are said to be in *ballast*, when sailing without a cargo. *Ballast* is applied also to the material used in filling up the spaces between rails on a railway;—*v. a.* to keep anything steady by using ballast.

BALLASTING, bal'last-ing, *s.* The articles used for ballast.

BALLATED, bal'la-ted, *a. part.* Sung in a ballad.

BALLATOON, bal'la-toon, *s.* A heavy luggage-boat.

BALLATRY, bal'la-tre, *s.* A jig; a song.

BALL-COCK, bawl'kok, *s.* A water-cock, the plug of which has a lever attached to it, bearing a buoyant hollow copper ball at the lower extremity, the use of which is, when the water in the tank is drawn off, to sink the ball and open the cock which admits the water.

BALLET, bal'let, *s.* (French.) A theatrical representation, in which the story is told by gesture and music, accompanied by dancing, with scenery and decorations as accessories.

BALLEUM, bal'le-um, *s.* The name given in the middle ages to the open space or court of a fortified castle: hence *bailey*, in Old Bailey, London, and the Bailey at Oxford.

BALL-FLOWER, bawl'flow-ur, *s.* A Gothic architectural ornament, consisting of a ball surrounded by three leaves.

BALLIARDS, bal'yurdz.—See Billiards.

BALLISTA, bal-lis'ta, *s.* (Lat. from *ballo*, I throw, Gr.) A military engine, used by the ancients for throwing stones, darts, arrows, &c.

BALLISTIC, bal-lis'tik, *a.* Projectile.

BALLISTIC PENDULUM, bal-lis'tik pen'du-lum, *s.* An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of cannon and musket balls, consisting of a heavy wooden pendulum, in section like a gardener's spade; the lower part is a heavy cubical block of wood, plated with iron.

BALLISTICS, bal-lis'tiks, *s.* The art of projecting missive weapons by an engine.

BALLOON, bal-loon', *s.* (*ballon*, a little ball, Fr.) A spherical hollow body, which, when inflated with hydrogen gas, will ascend into the atmosphere, in consequence of its being specifically lighter than common air. In Chemistry, a round vessel with a short neck, or a glass receiver of a spherical form. In Architecture, a ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar. In Fireworks, a ball of pasteboard filled with combustible matter, which, when ignited, shoots into the atmosphere, and then bursts, scattering around brilliant sparks of fire, resembling stars. The name of an old game, played with a ball filled with air.

Foot-ball, *balloon*, quintance, &c., which are the common recreations of the country folks.—*Burton*.

BALLOT, bal'lut, *s.* (*balloter*, Fr.) A method of voting, by means of a little ball or ticket being put into a box; a little ball used in voting secretly;—*v. n.* to choose or elect by ballot.

BALLOTA, bal-lo'ta, *s.* (*ballo*, I reject, Gr.) Stinking Horehound, a genus of plants: Order, Labiatæ.

BALLOTADE, bal'lo-tade, *s.* (French.) The leap of a horse on a straight line, made in such a manner that, when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet, without jerking out.

BALLOT-BOX, bal'lot-boks, *s.* The box used in voting by ballot.

BALLOTEMENT, bal'lot-ment, *s.* (French.) In Midwifery, the motion imparted to the *fœtus in utero*, by pressing or striking the abdomen of the mother.

BALLOTING, bal'lot-ing, *s.* The act of electing by ballot.

BALLS or BALLETS, bawls or bal'lets, *s. pl.* In Heraldry, a frequent bearing in coats of arms, usually named according to their colour, bezants, plates, &c.

BALL-VALVE, bawl'valv, *s.* A simple contrivance, by which a ball is placed in a circular cup with a hole in its bottom: the ball is surrounded by four arms. The instrument being placed in a tube, may be made to act as a piston in pumping water.

BALM, bäm, *s.* (*baume*, Fr.) The English name of the genus of the labiate plant Melissa, the juice of which, when extracted, is of a highly odoriferous or aromatic character; any valuable or fragrant ointment; anything that soothes or mitigates pain or sorrow;—*v. a.* to soothe; to anoint with balm. *Balm of Gilead*, the odoriferous balm obtained from the plant Balsamodendron Gileadense; the name is also given to the North American fir Abies balsamea. *Canary balm of Gilead* is given to the Dracocephalum Canariense, an evergreen shrub, a native of the Canary Islands. *Balm of Gilead* is mentioned in Scripture as an article of eastern commerce.

BALMILY, bäm'e-le, *ad.* In a balmy manner.

BALMY, bä'me, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; soft; mild; soothing; fragrant; odoriferous; mitigating; assuasive;—producing balm:

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree.—*Pope*.

BALNEAL, bal'ne-al, *a.* (*balneum*, Lat.) Belonging to a bath.

BALNEARY, bal'ne-a-re, *s.* (*balnearium*, Lat.) A bathing room.

BALNEATION, bal-ne-a'shun, *s.* The act of bathing.

BALNEATORY, bal-ne-a'to-re, *a.* (*balnearius*, Lat.) Belonging to a bath or stove.

BALNEUM, bal'ne-um, *s.* (*balaneion*, a bath, Gr.) A convenient receptacle of water for the purpose of washing the body, either as a means of cleanliness, or for the cure of disease. The term is used to designate the application of water, vapour, air, or any other fluid, either simple or medicated, to the surface of the body. By chemists, it signifies a vessel filled with some matter, as sand, water, &c., in which another is placed requiring a more gentle heat than the naked fire. The varieties are—*B. frigidum*, the cold bath. *B. pluviale*, the shower bath. *B. tepidum*, the tepid or lukewarm bath. *B. calidum*, the hot bath, from 97 to 100 deg. Fahr. *B. vaporis*, the vapour bath, from 100 to 130 deg. Fahr. *B. capitiluvium*, the head bath. *B. manuluvium*, the hand bath. *B. pediluvium*, the foot bath. *Demi-bain*, the hip bath. Among chemists, *B. aquosum*, the water bath. *B. arenæ*, the sand bath.

BALSAM, bal'sum, *s.* (*balsamum*, Lat.) A gum or resinous liquid exuded from trees, containing benzoic acid and a resin, or a volatile oil and a resin. The former are true balsams; the latter, turpentines. The name is also given to certain drug preparations, as *balsam of sulphur*, an admixture of sulphur and olive oil. The true *balsams* are—1st, The SEMI-FLUID, *B. Peruvianum*, the brown balsam of Peru, the produce of Myroxylon Peruiferum; *B. Tolutanium*, the pale balsam of Tolu, the produce of Toluifera balsamum. 2d, The SOLID, *Storax*, exuded spontaneously from the bark of Styrax benzoin. The following are turpentines:—*Amyrides Gileadensis Resina*, Balsam, or Balm of Gilead or Mecca—Balsam of Capivi, the produce of the leguminous plant, *Capaifera officinalis*.

BALSAMACEÆ, bal-sam-a'se-e, } *s.* (*balsam*, and
BALSAMIFLUÆ, bal-sa-mif'lu-e, } *fluo*, a fluid, Lat.) A natural order of exogenous plants, intermediate in its properties between the Willow and the Plane. The order consists of lofty trees flowing with balsamic juices, bearing the flowers in small scaly heads without either calyx or corolla, and having the stamens in one kind of head, and the pistils in another. It contains but one genus, the Liquidamber.

BALSAMATION, bal-sa-ma'shun, *s.* The act of rendering balsamic.

BALSAMIC, bal-sam'ik, } *s.* Having the
BALSAMICAL, bal-sam'e-kal, } qualities of balsam; soft; soothing; mitigating; healing.

BALSAMIFEROUS, bal-sa-mif'e-rus, *a.* (*balsam*, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Producing balsam.

BALSAMINA, bal-sa-min'a, *s.* A genus of plants, some of which have very handsome flowers; they are chiefly natives of the East Indies, and grow in low damp places. The common balsam, Balsamina hortensis, is a well-known odoriferous garden flower in this country: Order, Balsaminaceæ.

BALSAMINACEÆ, bal-sam-e-na'se-e, } *s.* A natu-
BALSAMINEÆ, bal-sa-min'e-e, } ral order of exogenous plants, consisting of succulent annual herbs, principally distinguished from the geraniums by their many-seeded fruit and unsymme flowers; the seeds, when ripe, are ejected great force, a circumstance which gives the of Impatiens to one of the genera, the only ish genus and species. Generic characters:- deciduous sepals, with an imbricated æstiv four unequal cruciate hypogynous petals, the elongated into a spur; five stamens, the lower opposite the petals, and carrying a with two perfect cells, the two upper plac front of the other petal, bearing one or two- anthers; filaments thickened at the apex; a partly connate, and bursting lengthwise; ov single; no style; five distinct or connate sti fruit capsular; seeds numerous.

BALSAMINE, bal'sa-mine, *s.* One of the nat the plant Balsam, Impatiens, Noli-me-tang Touch-me-not: Order, Balsaminaceæ.

BALSAMITA, bal-sa-mi'ta, *s.* Costmary; a of composite plants, having a strong aro smell. It is nearly allied to the Tansy.

BALSAMODENDRON, bal'sam-o-den'dron, *s.* *samon*, balsam, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A of oriental plants, remarkable for their yi powerful balsamic juices and myrrh.

BALSAM-TREE.—See Amyris.

BALTEUS, bal'te-us, *s.* A term used by Vet to denote the strap which binds up the cou or cushion of the Ionic capital.

BALTIC, bal'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the sea o name, which separates Norway and Sweden Jutland, Holstein, and Germany.

BALTIMORA, bal-te-mo'ra, *s.* (in honour of Baltimore.) A genus of South American posite annual plants, allied to the Helianth Sunflower: Sub-order, Helianthaceæ.

BALUSTER, bal'us-tur, *s.* In Architecture, a column or pilaster belonging to a balustrade term is also used to denote the lateral port the volute of an Ionic capital.

BALUSTERED, bal'us-turd, *a.* Having balust

BALUSTRADE, bal'us-trade, *s.* A row of balu forming a parapet or protecting fence, used for ornament or utility.

BAM or BEAM, when used as the initial lett the name of a place, implies that it has woody, from the Saxon word *beam*, wood;— is a cant word for a cheat.

BAMBOO, bam'boo, *s.*—See Bambusa.

BAMBOOZLE, bam-boo'zl, *v. a.* (A cant word, the low word *bam*, a cheat.) To deceive; pose upon; to confound.

BAMBOOZLER, bam-booz'lur, *s.* A tricking f a cheat.

BAMBUSA, bam-bu'za, *s.* (*bambos*, Indian The bamboo cane, a genus of Indian plant stems of which yield the well-known and useful reeds, called *bamboos*: Order, Grami

BAN, ban, *s.* Public notice given of anything w it is openly commanded or forbidden; a p mation or edict. The word is used more p larly of the publication of marriage contra the church previous to the nuptial ceremon the purpose of allowing any person, wh have lawful cause to object to the marri respect of kindred or otherwise, an oppor of so doing;—a fine exacted from a delinqu offending against a *ban*, or by the bisho one guilty of sacrilege. In Military scie proclamation by beat of drum, requiring a

observance of discipline;—interdiction; a curse; excommunication; anathema;

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's ban thrice blasted, thrice infected.
—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* (*bannen*, to curse, Dut., *abannan*, to denounce, Sax.) to execrate; to curse.

With that all mad and furious he grew,
Like a fell mastiffe through enraging heat,
And curst and *ban'd*, and blasphemies forth drew
Against his gods, and fire to them did threat.—
Spenser.

BANANA, ba-na'na, *s.* The fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*, a valuable plant in tropical countries, which, with the plantain, is in these what corn is to Europeans, and rice to the natives of India and China. So valuable is this plant, that it is estimated the same quantity of ground that would raise food in wheat for only two persons in Mexico, would grow enough of plants with bananas for fifty. The fruit, when fully ripe, is exposed to the sun, and preserved as figs are, forming in this state an agreeable and wholesome food. Meal or flour is obtained from it by cutting it in slices, drying, and then pounding it. When stripped of its integuments, it has the appearance of a large sausage. Its taste resembles that of a rich and luscious pear: Order, Musaceæ.

BANCHUS, bank'us, *s.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, characterized by long thread-like antennæ: Family, Ichneumonidæ.

BANCO, bang'ko, *s.* An Italian word, signifying *bank*, used for describing the bank-money of Hamburgh and other places.

BAND, band, *s.* (*bende*, Dut. *band*, Sax. *bandi*, Goth. *bon*, Celt.) A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another; a chain by which any animal is kept in restraint; any means of union or connexion between persons; something worn about the neck; a neckcloth, now restricted to the cravat worn by clergymen, lawyers, and students in colleges. In Architecture, a flat member or moulding smaller than a facia, and somewhat larger than fillets;—the cincture round the shaft of a rusticated column is called the *band*; a banded column is one encircled with *bands* or annular rustics;—a company of soldiers, as '*a train band*;' a company of persons, joined together in any design or profession, as '*a band of music*;' a slip of canvass attached to a sail; the *bands of a saddle*, are two pieces of iron nailed upon its bows to keep them in their right position. In Mining, a thin stratum of limestone, ironstone, or any other mineral;—*v. a.* to unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band. In Heraldry, anything tied round with a band, of a different colour from the charge, is said to be *banded*, as a sheaf of arrows argent, *banded azure*;—to drive away; to banish;

Sweet Love such lewdness *bands* from his fair company.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to associate; to unite.

BANDAGE, ban'daje, *s.* (French.) A fillet or roller, consisting of one or more pieces of cloth or other material, used in dressing wounds, binding up fractured, dislocated, or diseased parts of the body, restraining hemorrhages, &c. In Architecture, *bandages* are the rings or chains of iron inserted into the corners of a stone wall, or round the circumference of a tower, or at the springing of a dome, which act as a tie to keep the walls together.

BANDANA, ban-dan'a, *s.* (Indian name.) A silk or cotton handkerchief, with a uniformly dyed ground, usually blue or red, with figures of a circular, lozenge, or other simple form, produced by discharging the colour. The bandana is of Indian origin. The term *bandana* is also applied to the style of calico-printing, by which patterns are produced by discharging the colours.

BANDBOX, band'boks, *s.* A slight thin box made for holding caps, muffs, bonnets, and other light articles.

BANDED, band'ed, *a.* Applied to any body striated across with coloured bands.

BANDELET, band'e-let, *s.* In Architecture, band or bandlet; any little band or flat moulding that encompasses a column like a ring.

BANDER, band'ur, *s.* One who bands or associates with others.

BANDERET, ban'dur-et, *s.* A Swiss general-in-chief.

BANDICOOT, ban'de-koot, *s.* A genus of Australian marsupial mammalia, occupying the position which the shrews, tenrics, and other insectivora fill in the old world.

BANDIT, ban'dit, *s.* (*bandito*, Ital.) An outlaw; a robber.

BANDITTO, ban-dit'to, *s.* } Same as Bandit.
BANDITTI, ban-dit'te, *pl.* }

Banditti saints disturbing distant lands.—
Thomson's Liberty.

BANDLE, ban'dl, *s.* An Irish measure of two feet in length.

BAN-DOG, ban'dog, *s.* A large species of dog of a fierce nature.

The fryer set his fist to his mouth,
And whuted whues three,
Half a hundred good *ban-dogs*
Came running o'er the lee.—*Robin Hood.*

Sir Thomas More uses the term *bond* (bound) *dog* as synonymous with that of mastiff, from which it would appear that the word meant a dog in chain.

BANDOLEERS, ban-do-leerz', *s.* (*bandolera*, a shoulder-belt, Span.) Wooden cartridge-boxes; a name also given to the leathern belt worn over the right shoulder by ancient musketeers, to which were attached small wooden cases, covered with leather, for containing cartridges.

BANDON, ban'don, *s.* Disposal; license.—Obsolete.

For both the wise folk and unwise,
Were wholly to her *bandon* brought.—*Spenser.*

BANDORE, ban'dore, *s.* (*bandúrria*, Span. or *bandoura*, Gr.) A rude kind of lute, which was introduced into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is described as having had three strings, which the Grecian instrument *bandoura* likewise had. It is mentioned in the catalogue of the collections made by Charles I. *Banjeer* is a word used by the negroes in Maryland and Virginia for a large hollow gourd, with a long handle attached to it, strung with catgut, and played with the fingers.

Massa Sambo play fine *banjeer*,
Make his fingers go like handsaw.—
Negro Song.

BANDROL, ban'drol, *s.* (*banderole*, Gr.) A little flag or streamer; the little fringed flag suspended from a trumpet.

BANDSTRING, band'string, *s.* A string or tassel appendant to the band or neckcloth, observable in old portraits.

BANDY, ban'de, *s.* (*bander*, to bend, Fr. from *pando*, Lat.) A club turned round at the bottom for striking a ball, called a *shintie* in Scotland;—*v. a.* to beat to and fro, or from one to another; to exchange; to give or take reciprocally; to agitate; to toss about;—*v. n.* to contest, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball the way he desires it to move;—*a.* flexible.—Obsolete.

The same clothes being put in water are found to shrincke, rewey, pursey, squallie, cocklinge, *bandy*, light, and notablie faultie.—*Stat.* 43 *Eliz. cap.* 10.

BANDY-LEG, ban'de-leg, *s.* A crooked leg.

BANDY-LEGGED, ban'de-leg'ged, *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, bane, *s.* (*bana*, a murderer, Sax. *bane*, destruction, death, Goth.) Poison; that which destroys; ruin; mischief;—*v. a.* to poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleased to give ten thousand ducats
To have it *ban'd*?—*Shaks.*

BANEFUL, bane'ful, *a.* Poisonous; destructive.

BANEFULNESS, bane'ful-nes, *s.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANEWORT, bane'wurt, *s.* The Deadly-nightshade or Common Dwale, *Atropa-belladonna;* a poisonous plant, with an herbaceous stem; undivided ovate leaves, and solitary flowers having a five-cleft companulate calyx, and companulate corolla, five-lobed and equal: the berry globose and seated in the calyx—found growing in hedges and waste grounds.

BANG, bang, *v. a.* (*banga*, Goth. *bengeler*, Dut.) To beat; to thump; to cudgel; to handle roughly; to treat with violence in general;—*s.* a blow; a thump; a stroke.—A low word.

With many a stiff thwack, and many a *bang*,
Hard crab-tree and old iron rang.—*Hudibras.*

BANG-BEGGAR, bang-beg'gur, *s.* A name given in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and also in Scotland, to beadles, from its being a part of their duty to drive away beggars.—A vulgar word.

BANGING, bang'ing, *a.* Large; great.—A vulgar word used in the south of England, likewise in the north, and in Scotland.

BANGLE, bang'gl, *v. a.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly.—A word now used only in conversation.

BANGLE-EARS, bang'gl-eerz, *s. pl.* Loose hanging ears like those of a dog, an imperfection in a horse.

BANGUE, bang'gu, *s.* An opiate much used in the east.

BANIAN, ban'yan, *s.* (*banij* or *banik*, a merchant, a trader, Sans.) A name usually given to Hindoos visiting foreign countries for mercantile purposes; the name also of a morning-gown, such as is worn by the *Banians.*

BANIAN, } ban'yan, *s.* The Ficus Indico, or Indian
BANYAN, } fig-tree; a species of fig-tree, the branches of which spread to a great extent, and, dropping here and there, take root, and rapidly increase in size till they become as large as the parent stem, by means of which, the space of ground covered by a single tree is almost incredible—so great, it is said, as to be capable of affording shelter to a regiment of cavalry. It frequently covers three or four acres of ground.

BANIAN-DAYS, ban'yan-dayz, *s.* A name at sea for those days when the sailors are not served with butcher-meat.

BANISH, ban'ish, *v. a.* (*banir*, Fr.) To co one to leave the country or place in which resident; to send into exile; to drive aw compel to depart.

BANISHER, ban'ish-ur, *s.* One who compel other to quit the country in which he reside

BANISHMENT, ban'ish-ment, *s.* The act of b ing another, as, 'He secured himself by the *b ment* of his enemies;' the state of being ban exile.

BANISTER. A vulgar term for Baluster.— see.

BANK, bank, *s.* (*banc*, bench, hillock, Sax. Ital. *banque*, Fr.) Literally, a bench o seat; the earth sloping upwards from eac of a river, lake, or sea; any heaped-up ridge of earth; a shoal of sand; a seat or of rowers in a vessel. In Commerce, a dep for money, or in which money is taken or at interest, bills discounted, &c.: the term used for the company or managers of a b establishment;—*v. a.* to raise; to enclose, or defend with banks; to deposit money bank.

NOTE.—The word *bank* seems to owe its origin ancient custom of justice being administered by elevated above the people on a mound of earth which it was transferred to the bench, as *Bank* the King's Bench; or *Bank de Common Pleas*, of Common Pleas; and to a bench or disco table.

BANKABLE, bank'a-bl, *a.* Discountable; rec at a bank, as bills.

BANK-BILL, bank'bil, *s.* A promissory note by a banking establishment.

BANKER, bank'ur, *s.* One who traffics in m the proprietor or partner of a banking est ment; a name given to a vessel employed cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; bench on which masons cut and square their

BANKING, bank'ing, *s.* The earth or mound to prevent the overflow of water; the trans of business in a bank, either in giving or rec money.

BANK-NOTE, bank'note, *s.* The promissory n a banking establishment.

BANKRUPT, bank'rupt, *s.* (*bancus*, a bank or and *ruptus*, broken, Lat.) A person who, from want of sufficient money to meet the de of his creditors, or from being unable to c his goods into cash to do so, commits some act by which his inability is made known his affairs passes into the hands of his cre or is submitted to the tribunals appointed for the consideration of cases of bankruptcy. Court of Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY, bank'rup-se, *s.* Insolvency state of a person who cannot pay his debts act of a person declaring himself bankrupt.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, bank'rup-se korte, court consisting of judge, commissioners, and officers, established in London and other cities as a tribunal for deciding upon ca bankruptcy. A bankrupt who conceals goo to the value of £10, is guilty of felony, and to transportation for life, or imprisonment, w without hard labour, for any term not exc seven years. The period allowed for disputi fiat is abridged by 5th and 6th Vic. fro months to twenty-one days from the appe of the notice of bankruptcy in the Gazette.

time for which clerks and servants of a bankrupt can claim salary and wages in full, is reduced from six to three months.

BANKSIA, bank'se-a, *s.* (after Sir J. Banks.) A genus of plants, consisting of bushes, or less frequently of small trees with their branches growing in an umbellated manner, found in sandy forest-land or rocks over the whole known continent of Australia. They are called the honeysuckle-trees by the colonists: Order, Proteaceæ.

BANK-STOCK, bank'stok, *s.* The capital or property pertaining to a bank.

BANNER, ban'nur, *s.* (*bannière*, Fr.) A flag; any piece of drapery attached to a pole, and displayed as a standard; a military ensign; a pendant; streamer; pennon, &c. In Botany, the upper large petal of a papillionaceous flower.

BANNERED, ban'nurd, *a. part.* Displaying banners.

BANNERET, ban'nur-et, *s.* A title given in the feudal ages to such knights as had earned, by valour in the field, the favour of their sovereign, and who were entitled to march their vassals to battle under their own flag; they were next to barons in dignity, and were anciently summoned to parliament.

BANNEROL, ban'ner-ol, *s.* (*bandeirolle*, Fr.) A little flag or streamer.

King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb.—*Camden.*

BANNITION, ban-nish'un, *s.* The act of expulsion.

BANNOCK, ban'nok, *s.* A round cake made of oat, rye, pease, or barley meal, generally baked before the fire.

BANQUET, bank'kwet, *s.* (French.) A sumptuous feast;—*v. a.* to treat any one with feasts;—*v. n.* to feast sumptuously. In Architecture, the footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way. In Horsemanship, the small part of the bridle under the eye. *Banquet-line*, an imaginary line drawn by bit-makers along the banquet in forging a bit, and prolonged upwards or downwards to adjust the force or weakness of the branch, by rendering it either stiff or easy.

BANQUETER, bank'kwet-ur, *s.* (*banquetteur*, old Fr.) One who feasts sumptuously; one who makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bank'kwet-hows, } *s.* A
BANQUETING-HOUSE, bank'kwet-ing-hows, } house where banquets are held.

BANQUETING, bank'kwet-ing, *s.* The act of feasting.

BANQUETTE, bang-ket', *s.* In Fortification, a bank or elevation at the foot of the parapet, on which the soldiers may stand to fire with greater effect on the enemy.

BANSHEE, ban'she, } *s.* An Irish fairy, formerly
BENSHI, ben'she, } believed to appear in the shape of a diminutive old woman, and to chant, in a mournful ditty, under the windows of the house, the approaching death of some one in the families of the great. In Scotland, the *benshi* was called the fairy's wife, and was alike zealous in giving intimation of approaching death.

BANSTICLE, ban'stik-kl, *s.* A small prickly fish; a stickleback.

BANTAM, ban'tam, *s.* The Gallus Bankiva, a dwarf species of poultry from Java, which, with Gallus giganteus, is considered by M. Temminck to have been the ancestors of our common poultry. The name also given to a kind of painted or carved work, resembling that of Japan, only more gaudy.

BANTER, ban'tur, *v. a.* (*badiner*, Fr.) To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule;—*s.* ridicule; raillery.

BANTERER, ban'tur-ur, *s.* One who banters.

BANTLING, bant'ling, *s.* A little child.

BANXRING, banks'ring, *s.* The name given in Sumatra to a small arboreal rodent, intermediate in its habits and nature between the shrews and the squirrels.

BANYAN.—See Banian.

BAOBAB, ba'o-bab, *s.* The Adansonia digitata.—See Adansonia.

BAPHIA, ba-fe'a, *s.* (*baphe*, a dye, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of one species, *B. nitida*, the wood of which is imported into this country as a dye-stuff, under the name of Cam-wood, from Sierra Leone: Order, Leguminosæ.

BAPTA, bap'ta, *s.* A genus of lepidopterous insects: Family, Geometridæ.

BAPTISIA, bap-tis'e-a, *s.* (*bapto*, I dye, Gr.) A genus of North American leguminous herbaceous plants, the tincture of one of which is used as a dye-stuff.

BAPTISM, bap'tizm, *s.* (*bapto*, I dip, Gr.) The act of baptizing; immersion or sprinkling, practised as a rite on admission into the Christian church. *Baptism* appears to have been instituted with the design to excite in man a conviction that he ought to be purified or cleansed from sin before he can enter into an amicable relation with his Maker. *Infant baptism* seems to have been early introduced into the Christian church, though there is no direct injunction for it in the New Testament. *Baptism* is sometimes used in Scripture to signify trial or suffering, as in these words of Christ:—

I have a *baptism* to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished!—*St. Luke* xii. 50.

Baptisms appear to have been prevalent as a part of the religious ceremonies, not only among the Indians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, but also among the Jews, particularly among the sect Essenes.—*Josephus' Antiq.*

BAPTISMAL, bap-tiz'mal, *a.* Relating to baptism. *Baptismal-font*, the vessel which contains the water used in baptism.

BAPTIST, bap'tist, *s.* One who administers baptism, as John the Baptist; the name taken by those Christians who deny that children ought to be baptized, and maintain that baptism should be performed by immersion.

BAPTISTERY, bap'tis-ter-re, *s.* The place where baptism is administered.

BAPTISTICAL, bap-tis'te-kal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIZE, bap-tize', *v. a.* (*baptizo*, Gr.) To dip, wash, or sprinkle with water, on admission into the Christian church.

BAPTIZER, bap-tiz'ur, *s.* One who baptizes.

BAR, bar, *s.* (*barre*, Fr.) A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt; a piece of wood or iron fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold the door close; any obstacle which obstructs; obstruction; a gate, as, 'without the *bars* or gates of the city;' a rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water; anything used for prevention or exclusion; the place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged, so called from the *bar* placed to hinder persons from incom-

moding the court—it also means the benches occupied by counsel, hence the phrase 'being called to the *bar*;' a room in a tavern or coffeehouse where the housekeeper sits; anything by which the structure is held together. In Law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by a defendant in an action. In Heraldry, anything which is laid across another. *Bar of gold or silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines melted down into a mould, and not wrought. *A bar of iron* is a long piece wrought in the forge. *Bars of a horse*, the upper parts of the gums, between the tusks and grinders, that bear no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and by which the horse is governed. *Bars in music* are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time. *Bar-shot*, two half bullets joined together by an iron bar, used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging. *Bar* has also a figurative meaning, as 'the *bar* of public opinion;'—*v. a.* to fasten or shut anything with a bolt or bar; to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable; to detain, by excluding the claimants; to shut out; to exclude from use, right, or claim; to prohibit; to except; to make an exception. In Law, to hinder the process of a suit.

BARALDEIA, bar-al-de'e-a, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Rutaceæ.

BARANGI, ba-ran'ji, *s.* Certain officers among the Greeks of the Lower Empire, who kept the keys of the gates of the city in which the emperor resided; the name was also applied to the guards stationed at the emperor's bedchamber.

BARATHRUM, ba-ra'*th*rum, *s.* A dungeon, dark and dismal, with sharp spikes at the top, and others at the bottom, into which condemned criminals were thrown by the Athenians to prevent their escape.

BARB, bărb, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, Lat.) A Barbary horse, remarkable for its swiftness; anything that grows in the place of a beard; the points which stand backward in an arrow or fishing-hook, to prevent it from being easily extracted; a sort of pubescence in plants; the armour for horses; —*v. a.* to shave; to dress out the beard; to pare close to the surface; to furnish horses with armour.

BARBA, bär'ba, *s.* (*beard*, Sax. from *barba*, Lat.) In Zoology, the beard or long tuft of hair dependant from the chin or under jaw of a mammiferous animal. In Ornithology, the feathers which hang from the skin covering the gullet or crop of certain birds. In Ichthyology, a small kind of spine projecting from the mouth, with the teeth pointing backwards. In Botany, any collection of long loose hairs into a tuft or crest, as on the petals of the iris.

BARBACAN, bär'ba-kan, *s.* (*barbacane*, Fr.) A fortification, or watch tower, placed on the wall of a town; an opening in the wall through which guns are levelled; a small round tower placed before the outward gate of a castle-yard or ballium; it sometimes denotes a fort at the entrance of a bridge, or the outlet of a city.

BARBACENIA, bär-ba-se'ne-a, *s.* (In honour of M. Barbacena, Governor of Minas Geraes.) A genus of Brazilian plants: Order, Hæmodoraceæ.

BARBADOES CEDAR, bar-ba'dus se'dur, *s.* A wood imported from the West Indies, the produce of Juniperius Barbadensis, a species of the juniper-tree.

BARBADOES CHERRY.—See Malpighea.

BARBADOES FLOWER-FENCE, bar-ba'doze flow-ur-fens, *s.* Poinciana pulcherrima, a plant used as a fence in the West Indies. The flowers are beautifully variegated with a deep orange colour, yellow, and some spots of green, or are of a deep orange: Order, Leguminosæ. It is also called the Barbadoes Pride.

BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY.—See Pereskia.

BARBADOES LEG, bar-ba'dus leg, *s.* A swollen, hard, deformed leg, a disease indigenous to the island of Barbadoes.

BARBADOES LILY, bar-ba'dus lil'le, *s.* The Amaryllis equestris.—See Amaryllis.

BARBAREA, bär-ba-re'a, *s.* (anciently the herb of St. Barbara.) Winter cress, a genus of cruciferous plants, two species of which are British. 1st, *B. vulgaris*, or Bellisle cress, in which the leaves are lyrate, the terminal lobe rounded, upper obviate and toothed. It is the Erysinium Barbarea of Linnæus. *B. precox*, in which the lower leaves are lyrate, and the upper deeply pinnatified.

BARBARIAN, bar-ba're-an, *s.* (*barbaros*, uncivilized, Gr.) A rude uncivilized person; a savage; a brutal monster; a man without pity; a term of reproach. Applied by the ancient Greeks and Romans to all foreigners;—*a.* uncivilized; rude; savage.

BARBARIC, bar-bär'ik, *s.* (*barbaricus*, Lat.) Uncivilized; savage; foreign; far-fetched.

> The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
> Showers on her kings *barbaric* pearl and gold.—
> *Milton.*

BARBARISM, bär'bar-izm, *s.* (*barbarismos*, Gr.) A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language; ignorance of arts; want of learning; brutality; savageness of manners; incivility; cruelty; barbarity.

BARBARITY, bar-bär'e-te, *s.* Savageness; incivility; cruelty; inhumanity; barbarism; impurity of speech.

BARBARIZE, bär'bar-ize, *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism; to render savage;—*v. n.* to commit a barbarism; an impurity of speech.

BARBAROUS, bär'ba-rus, *a.* (*barbaros*, Gr.) Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; cruel; inhuman; foreign.

BARBAROUSLY, bär'ba-rus-le, *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; cruelly; inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bär'ba-rus-nes, *s.* Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

BARBARY APE, bär'ba-re ape, *s.* The *Simia inuus* of Linnæus, and *Cercocebus sylvanus*. An ape which, from time immemorial, has been an inhabitant of the mountain fastnesses of Gibraltar, the only place in Europe assigned to the Quadrumana. The Barbary ape is about as large as a middle-sized dog, and from two to two and a half feet in length; the tail is rudimental, and the body of a light yellowish-brown colour.

BARBASTEL BAT, bär-bas'tl bat, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, and *stella*, a star, Lat.) Vespertilio barbastella, a small species of bat, with long broad ears and short flattened nose.

BARBATED, bär'ba-ted, *a. part.* (*barbatus*, Lat.) Jagged with points; bearded.

BARBECUE, bär'be-ku, *s.* A hog dressed whole, in the West Indian manner;—*v. a.* a term for dressing a whole hog.

BARBED, bärbd, *a. part.* Furnished with armour; bearded; jagged with hooks or points. *Barbed horses*, horses furnished with military trappings and ornaments.

BARBEL, bär'bel, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, Lat.) In Ichthyology, a genus of malacopterygious fishes, allied to the carp, having four cirrhi on the head, two at the point, and two at the angles of the upper jaw; dorsal and anal fins short; second or third ray of the dorsal fin represented by a strong spine. The common barbel inhabits the rivers of southern Europe and England. In Farriery, *barbels*, or *barbles*, knots of superfluous flesh that grow in the channel of a horse's mouth.

BARBELLATE, bär'bel-late, *a.* (*barba*, Lat.) In Botany, applied when the puppus of composite plants is bearded by short stiff straight bristles, as in Centaurea.

BARBELLULATE, bar-bel'lu-late, *a.* A puppus is said to be so when its roughness is occasioned by extremely short points, as in the Aster.

BARBELS, bär'bels, *s.* Those small worm-like processes attached to the mouths of some fishes.

BARBER, bär'bur, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, Lat.) One who shaves, and dresses or cuts the hair.

BARBERED, bär'burd, *part.* Dressed by the barber.

Our courteous Anthony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no*—woman heard speak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.—
Shaks.

BARBERESS, bär'bur-es, *s.* A female who shaves and dresses the hair.

BARBER-MONGER, bär'bur-mung'gur, *s.* A word of reproach in *Shakspeare*, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines;
I'll make a sop of the moonshine of you, * * *
you *barber-monger* draw.—*Shaks.*

BARBERRY.—See Berberry.

BARBER-SURGEON, bär'bur-sur'jun, *s.* One who unites the profession of a surgeon to that of a barber, a practice very common in former times.

I could stamp
Their foreheads with those deep and public brands,
That the whole company of *barber-surgeons*
Should not take off, with all their art and plaisters.—
Ben Jonson.

BARBER-SURGERY, bär'bur-sur'jur-e, *s.* The practice of a barber-surgeon.

BARBETS, bär'bets, *s.* (*barba*, a beard, Lat.) The English name for a family of scansoreal or climbing birds, having large conical bills; beard with five tufts of stiff bristles; containing the sub genera Pogonias, Bucco, Picumnus, &c.—Which see.

BARBICAN.—See Barbacan.

BARBIERIA, bär-bi-e're-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Barbier.) A genus of plants: Order, Leguminosæ.

BARBITON, bär'be-ton, *s.* (*barbitos*, Gr.) The name given by the ancients to a stringed instrument of the lyre kind.

BARBUS, bär'bus, *s.* The genus Barbel.—Which see.

BARCAROLLE, bär'ka-role *s* (French.) A Venetian boat song.

BARCONE, bär'kone, *s.* (Italian.) A short broad vessel of a middle size, used in the Mediterranean Sea for the conveyance of provisions from one place to another.

BARD, bärd, *s.* (*bardd*, Welsh, *bardus*, Lat.) A poet. Among the ancient Gauls and Britons, *bards* were both poets and musicians, and were held in great reverence. Among the Anglo-Saxons, they were divided into harpers and glee-men; those who attended the Norman kings were descendants of the Scandinavian Scalds. The gathering of bards, musicians, and poets, at which a silver harp was contended for as a prize, was termed the Eistedhfa. The last assembly of this kind called by royal authority, was in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Bard*, (*barda*, Ital.) the trappings of a horse; caparison.

BARDED, bärd'ed, *a. part.* (*barder*, Fr.) Dressed in a warlike manner; caparisoned.

The *barded* horses ran fiercely upon them.—
Holinshed.

BARDESANISTS, bär-de-sa'nists, *s.* A sect of the second century, which held the doctrine, that not only the actions of men, but of God, were subject to necessity. They also denied the incarnation of Christ. This sect derived their name from their leader, Bardesanes, a Syrian of Edissa.

BARDIC, bärd'ik, } *a.* Relating to the bards or
BARDISH, bärd'ish, } poets; what is written or asserted by the bards.

BARDISM, bärd'izm, *s.* The learning and maxims of bards.

BARE, bare, *a.* (*bar*, Sax.) Naked; without covering; raw; uncovered in respect; unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament; detected; no longer concealed; poor; indigent; wanting plenty; mere; unaccompanied with usual recommendation; threadbare; much worn; not united with anything else; wanting clothes; slenderly supplied with clothes. *Bare poles*, masts without sails when the ship is at sea. *Under bare poles* implies that the wind is so high that no sail can be exposed to it;—*v. a.* to strip; to make bare or naked; *past* of the verb *To bear*.

BAREBONE, bare'bone, *s.* Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*;
How long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knee?—*Shaks.*

BAREBONED, bare'boned, *a. part.* Having the bones bare.

BAREFACED, bare'faste, *a.* With the face naked; not masked; shameless; unreserved; without concealment; undisguised.

BAREFACEDLY, bare'faste-le, *ad.* Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

BAREFACEDNESS, bare'faste-nes, *s.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BAREFOOT, bare'fût, *a.* Without shoes on the feet.

BAREGNAWN, bare'nawn, *a.* Eaten bare.

Know my name is lost;
By treason's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit.—*Shaks.*

BAREHEADED, bare'hed-ded, *a.* Having the head uncovered.

BARELEGGED, bare'leg-ged, *a.* Having the legs bare.

BARELY, bare'le, *ad.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently; slenderly; without decoration; merely; only; without anything more.

BARENECKED, bare'nekt, *a.* Exposed; having the neck bare.

BARENESS, bare'nes, *s.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.

BAREPICKED, bare'pikt, *a.* Picked to the bone.

Now, for the *barepick'd* bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.—*Shaks.*

BARERIBBED, bare'ribd, *a.* Having the ribs bare.

In his forehead sits
A *bareribb'd* death, whose office is this day
To feast upon whole thousands of the French.—
Shaks.

BARES, bayrz, *s.* In Sculpture, those parts of an image or statue which represent the bare flesh.

BARFUL, bär'ful, *a.* Full of obstructions.

BARGAIN, bär'gin, *s.* (*barguigner*, Fr.) A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something; the thing bought or sold; a purchase; the thing purchased; stipulation; interested dealing. In Law, bargain and sale is a contract or agreement made for lands, goods, &c.; also, the transferring the right of them from the bargainer to the bargainee;—*v. a.* to make a contract for the sale or purchase of anything.

BARGAINEE, bär-gin-nee', *s.* The person who accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, bär'gin-nur, *s.* The person who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bärj, *s.* (*baris*, Gr.) A flat-bottomed boat employed on rivers and canals; a boat, thirty or forty feet in length, belonging to a man-of-war ship; a boat of pleasure or state.

BARGEBOARDS, bärj'bo'rdz, *s.* The inclined projecting boards at the gable of a building, which hide the horizontal timbers of a roof.

BARGECOURSE, bärj'korse, *s.* That part of the tiling of a roof which projects beyond the external face of the gable.

BARGEMAN, bärj'man, *s.* The manager of a barge.

BARGEMASTER, bärj'más-tur, *s.* The owner of a barge.

BARIDIUS, ba-rid'e-us, *s.* (*baris*, *baridos*, a ship or yacht, Gr.) A genus of coleopterous insects with depressed rhomboidal bodies, and having the antennæ composed of twelve joints: Family, Rhynchophora.

BARILLA, ba-ril'la, *s.* (Spanish.) An impure carbonate of soda, imported from Spain and other places, produced by burning different kinds of seaweed to ashes. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of soap and glass.

BAR-IRON, bar'i-urn, *s.* Iron made in malleable bars.

BARIS, ba'ris, *s.* A genus of Weevils, one of which, *B. lignarius*, lives and feeds upon the elm, both in its larva state and that of the perfect insect.

BARITA, ba-rit'a, *s.* The Piping Crow, a genus of Australian birds allied to the crow and shrikes.

BARITONE, bar'e-tone, *s.* (*barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, a tone, Gr.) In Music, a high bass which, in ancient church tunes, is written with the F clef on the third line of the staff;—*a.* having a grave deep sound.

BARIUM, bä're-um, *s.* (*barys*, heavy, Gr.) The metallic base of the mineral barytes. It is of a dark colour, fusible at a red heat, and turns into barytes when left exposed to the air; when heated, it burns with a deep red light. Its chemical compounds are:—

BARIUM, *Bromide of*:—1 atom of barium + 1 of bromine = 78.4; atomic weight, 147.1.

BARIUM, *Chloride of*:—1 atom of barium + 1 of chlorine = 35.42; atomic weight, 104.12.

BARIUM, *Fluoride of*:—1 atom of barium + 1 of fluorine = 18.68; atomic weight, 87.38.

BARIUM, *Iodide of*:—1 atom of barium + 1 of iodine = 126.3; atomic weight, 195.0.

BARIUM, *Peroxide of*:—1 atom of barium + 2 of oxygen = 16; atomic weight, 84.7.

BARIUM, *Protoxide of*:—1 atom of barium = 68.7 + 1 of oxygen = 8; atomic weight, 76.7.

BARIUM, *Sulphuret of*:—1 atom of barium + 1 of sulphur = 16.1; atomic weight, 84.8.

BARK, bärk, *s.* (*bergen*, to protect, Germ.) The rind or external coating of the trunk and branches of trees, corresponding with the skin of an animal; a vessel having a gaff topsail, instead of the square mizen topsail; the noise a dog makes when expressing anger or alarm. *Peruvian bark*, a valuable medicine, the produce of the *Cinchona*, from many parts of South America, but chiefly from Peru; the medicinal property is termed *quinine*;—*v. a.* to strip trees of their bark; to enclose; to cover;—*v. n.* to make the noise which a dog does when he threatens or pursues; to clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.

BARKARY, bär'ka-re, *s.* The place in which tanners deposit the bark used in the process of tanning.

BARK-BARED, bärk'bayrd, *a.* Stripped of the bark.

BARK-BOUND, bärk'bound, *a.* Having the bark too firm.

BARKER, bär'kur, *s.* One who barks or clamours; one employed in stripping trees.

BARKING-IRONS, bärk'ing-i-urns, *s.* Instruments used in taking the bark off trees.

BARK-STOVE, bärk'stove, *s.* A hothouse containing a bark-bed for forcing plants.

BARKY, bär'ke, *a* Consisting of bark; containing bark.

BARLERIA, bär-le're-a, *s.* (after J. Barrelier.) A genus of plants, characterized by its spiny bracts, large upper and lower sepals, and its twisted funnel-shaped corolla: Order, Acanthaceæ.

BARLEY, bär'le, *s.* (*bere*, Sax.) The Hordeum of Botanists, a bread-corn extensively used in malting, from which beer, ale, and porter are distilled; and, in Scotland, in making a soup called broth.

BARLEY-BRAKE, bär'le-brake, *s.* A rural game or play; a trial of swiftness.

BARLEY-BROTH, bär'le-broth, *s.* Broth made of barley and cabbage, or other vegetables, with a piece of butcher meat, in common use in Scotland; a low word, sometimes used for strong beer.

Can sodden water,
A drench for surrein'd jades, their *barley-broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?—*Shaks.*

BARLEYCORN, bär'le-corn, *s.* The grain of barley divested of its husk, forming what is called pot or pearl barley. In Measurement, the third part of an inch.

BARLEY-MEAL, bär'le-meel, *s.* Barley ground into flour.

BARLEY-MOW, bär'le-mow, *s.* The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

Whenever by yon *barley-mow* I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass.—*Gay.*

BARLEY-SUGAR, bär'le-shu'gur, *s.* Sugar boiled till it becomes brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

BARLEY-WATER, bär'le-waw'tur, *s.* A drink made by boiling barley in water.

BARM, bärm, *s.* (*bearma*, Sax. and *barme*, Germ.) Yeast; the substance used in making leavened

bread and fermenting liquors. A portion of dough is left till it ferments or becomes sour; this is mixed with other dough, and causes it to rise; carbonic acid is disengaged, a venous smell is felt, and an active fermentation goes on.

BARMAID, bär'mayd, *s.* A female who attends the bar of an inn or other house of public entertainment.

BARMY, bär'me, *a.* Containing barm; yeasty.

BARN, bärn, *s.* (*bern*, Sax.) A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw;—*v. a.* to lay up in a barn.

BARNACLE, bär-na'kl, *s.* (*bearn*, a child, and *aac*, an oak, Sax.) The common name for the Pentalismis anatifera, or Anatifa lævis, the duck barnacle, a cirrihiped, with a shell attached to a fleshy stalk, found frequently adhering to ships or floating timbers. From the feathery appearance of the animal protruding from the shell, it was anciently supposed that these shells produced the bird called the barnicle goose; and also, that the shells themselves were grown upon trees, or were produced from rotten timber, such as the masts, ribs, and planks of broken ships, hence the name *barnacle*, or 'child of the oak.' In Farriery, an instrument used for holding horses by the nose, when any operation is to be performed. In Ornithology, *barnacle* or *bernacle goose*, the Anser bernicula, a species of goose which is found in high northern latitudes, and visits Britain in the autumn. The *barnacle* has a shorter and slenderer bill than the common goose. *Barnacles* is an old Scotch term for a pair of spectacles.

BARNARDIA, bar-när'de-a, *s.* (in honour of E. Barnard, F.R.S.) A genus of Chinese bulbous-rooted plants: Order, Asphodelea.

BAROCA, ba-rok'a, *s.* A technical word used in logic to express a syllogistic mode of reasoning, in which the first proposition is a universal affirmation, and the other two particular negatives; as, 'Every virtue is discreet: zeal is often not discreet: some kinds of zeal are therefore not virtuous.'

BAROLITE, bär'o-lite, *s.* (*barys*, heavy, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The carbonate of barytes, a poisonous mineral found in lead veins, consisting of 80 per cent. of barytes, and 20 per cent. of carbonic acid; sp. gr. 4.3.—See Witherite.

BAROMACROMETER, ba-ro-ma-krom'e-tur, *s.* (*baros*, weight, *makros*, long, and *metron*, measure, Gr. *baromakrometer*, Germ.) An instrument for determining the weight and length of new-born infants.

BAROMETER, ba-rom'me-tur, *s.* (*baros*, weight, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the instrument called the baroscope, which only shows that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The barometer is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli, who invented it at Florence in 1643. It is a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open and immerged in a basin of stagnant mercury; so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube descends, and as it increases, the mercury ascends; the column of mercury suspended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

BAROMETRICAL, ba-ro-met're-kal, *a.* Relating to the barometer.

BAROMETRICALLY, ba-ro-met're-kal-le, *ad.* By means of the barometer.

BAROMETROGRAPH, bar-o-met'ro-graf, *s.* (*barometrographe*, Fr. from *baros*, weight, *metron*, measure, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An instrument which, of itself, inscribes on paper the variations of atmospheric pressure.

BAROMETZ, bar'o-metz, *s.* The Scythian Lamb, a singular vegetable production, consisting of the prostrate hairy stem of the fern Aspidium barometz, which, from its shaggy nature and position, has the appearance of a crouching animal.

BARON, bar'run, *s.* (French.) A title of nobility next to a viscount, and above a baronet. *Barons of the Exchequer*, the judges in the Court of Exchequer, to whom the administration of justice is intrusted, in causes between the sovereign and the subject relating to the revenue. *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, so called from the feudal service of bearing a canopy over the head of the king on the day of his coronation, imposed on the freemen of the five ports, Hastings, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, to which have been since added, Rye and Winchelsea. In Law, *baron and femme* is a term for husband and wife, who are deemed but one person; thereby precluding the husband from being evidence against the wife, or the wife against the husband, in all cases excepting high treason. In Heraldry, when the coats of arms of a man and wife are borne *per pale* in the same escutcheon, the man's being on the dexter side, and the woman's on the sinister.

BARONAGE, bar'run-adje, *s.* The body of barons and peers; the dignity of a baron; the land which gives title to a baron.

BARONESS, bar'run-es, *s.* A baron's lady.

BARONET, bar'run-et, *s.* The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary, and has the precedence of all other knights, except the knights of the garter.

BARONETCY, bar'o-net-se, *s.* The condition or rank of a baronet.

BARONIAL, ba-ro'ne-al, *a.* Relating to the person or place, a baron or barony.

BARONTAGE, bar'un-tadje, *s.* The collective body of baronets.

BARONY, bar'run-e, *s.* The honour and territory which give title to a baron, comprehending not only the fees and lands of temporal barons, but of bishops also, who have two estates; one as they are spiritual persons, by reason of their spiritual revenues and promotions; the other grew from the bounty of our English kings, whereby they have baronies and lands added to their spiritual livings and preferments.

BAROSCOPE, bar'ro-skope, *s.* An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.

BAROSCOPIC, bar-o-skop'ik, } *a.* Relating to
BAROSCOPICAL, bar-o-skop'e-kal, } or determined by the baroscope.

BAROSELENITE, bar-o-sel'e-nite, *s.* (*baros*, weight, Gr. and *selenite*.) Heavy-spar, the sulphate of barytes. A mineral consisting of barytes, 66; and sulphuric acid, 34. It occurs in veins in various rocks, both igneous and stratified; one of which, in Renfrewshire, Scotland, is sixteen feet wide; it

is often of a white or flesh colour, and of a foliated structure; sp. gr. 4.7.

BAROSMA, ba-ros'ma, *s.* (*barys*, heavy, and *osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of plants, so named from the strong heavy smell of all the species: Order, Rutaceæ.

BAROUCHE, ba-roosh', *s.* A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top, and seats as in a coach.

BAR-POSTS, bar'posts, *s.* Posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a field-gate.

BARRACAN, bar'ra-kan, *s.* (*baracane*, Ital.) A thick strong stuff resembling camlet, but coarser in the quality, used for making cloaks and other outer garments.

BARRACK, bar'rak, *s.* (*barraca*, Span.) A little cabin made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea-shore; a hut or building for lodging soldiers.

BARRACK-MASTER, bar'rak-mas'tur, *s.* The officer who has the superintendence of the barrack department.

BARRACUDA, bar-ra-ku'da, *s.* A name given by Catesby to a large species of pike, ten feet long, inhabiting the West Indian Seas.

BARRAS, bar'ras, *s.* The resin which exudes from the bark of trees.

BARRATOR, bar'ra-tur, *s.* (*barat*, old Fr.) A wrangler and encourager of lawsuits; the master of a vessel who defrauds the owners.

BARRATROUS, bar'ra-trus, *a.* Tainted with barratry.

BARRATRY, bar'ra-tre, *s.* The practice or crime of a barrator. In Marine Insurance, where the master of the ship or the mariners defraud the owners or insurers, whether by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, or embezzling the cargo.

BARRED, bärd, *a.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbid; striped.

BARREL, bar'ril, *s.* (*baril*, Welsh.) A round wooden vessel of more length than breadth, formed so as to be stopped close; also, a measure of capacity: Beer barrel = 36 imperial gallons; barrel of flour = 196 lbs.; barrel of pot ashes = 200 lbs.; barrel of anchovies = 30 lbs.; barrel of soap = 256 lbs.; barrel of butter = 224 lbs.; barrel of candles = 120 lbs. In Ireland, barrel of wheat, pease, beans, and rye = 20 stones of 14 lbs.; barrel of barley, bere, and rapeseed = 16 stones; barrel of oats is generally 14 stones; barrel of malt = 12 stones. In Mechanics, the cylinder about which anything is wound. *Barrel bulk*, in shipping, is a measure of capacity for freight = 5 cubic feet; and 8 barrel bulk, or 40 cubic feet, = 1 ton measurement. *Barrel of a gun*, the tube of a musket. *Barrel organ*, an organ, a part of the machinery of which consists of a cylinder moved by the hand;—*v. a.* to put anything in a barrel for preservation.

BARREL-BELLIED, bar'ril-bel'lid, *a.* Having a large belly.

BARREN, bar'ren, *a.* (*bare*, Sax.) Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific; sterile; not copious; scanty; destitute of intellect; unmeaning; uninventive; dull; unproductive.

BARRENLY, bar'ren-le, *ad.* Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bar'ren-nes, *s.* Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility; want of invention; want of the power of producing anything new; want of matter; scantiness. In Theology, aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

BARREN-SPIRITED, bar'ren-spir'it-ed, *a.* Of a poor temper or mean spirit.

> A *barren-spirited* fellow.—*Shakz.*

BARREN WORT.—See Epimedium.

BARRICADE, bar're-kade, *s.* (French.) A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or anything else, to keep off an attack; any stop; bar; obstruction;—*v. a.* to stop up a passage; to hinder by stoppage.

BARRICADO, bar-re-ka'do, *s.*—Same as Barricade.

BARRIER, bar're-ur, *s.* (*barriere*, Fr.) In Fortification, a fence made in a passage to prevent the entrance of the enemy; an entrenchment; a fortress, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country; a wall, gate, or any other obstruction; a bar to mark the limits of any place; the rails or lists, within which jousts and tournaments were performed; a boundary; a limit.

BARRING, bar'ring, *part.* Making fast with a bar; excluding; preventing; prohibiting.

BARRING-OUT, bar'ring-owt, *s.* Exclusion of a person from a place; a boyish sport at Christmas.

> Not school-boys, at a *barring-out*,
> Rais'd ever such incessant rout.—*Swift.*

BARRINGTONIA, bar-ring-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of the Hon. D. Barrington.) A lofty and beautiful Indian tree, with rich shady branches of long wedge-shaped coriaceous leaves, and large handsome flowers, which open at sunrise and close at sunset: Order, Myrtaceæ.

BARRISTER, bar'ris-tur, *s.* A counsellor learned in law, qualified to plead cases at the bar, and to take upon himself the defence of his client. An *outer barrister* is a pleader without the bar, to distinguish him from an *inner barrister*, or king's counsel: called, in England, sergeant; in Scotland, advocate; and in other countries, licentiate.

BARROW, bar'ro, *s.* (*berewe*, Sax.) A small light carriage. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men. A *wheel-barrow* is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single person. A *porter's-barrow* is a small two-wheeled cart, drawn or pushed by an individual. *Barrows* also signify large hillocks or mounds of earth which were anciently raised over the bodies of deceased heroes, and other distinguished persons. They were of various shapes, and had different appellations descriptive of their appearance—as the bowl-barrow, bell-barrow, cone-barrow, druid-barrow, broad-barrow, &c. &c. The most ancient barrows in this country are supposed to be those in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge and Abury. *Barrow*, a castrated hog—hence barrow-grease or hog's-lard.

> I say 'gentle,' though this *barrow* grunt at the word.—*Milton.*

BARRULET, bar'ru-let, *s.* In Heraldry, one-fourth part of the bar, or the one-half of the closet.

BARRULY, bar'ru-le, *s.* In Heraldry, when the field is divided bar-ways, that is, across from side to side, into several parts.

BARRY, bar're, *s.* In Heraldry, when an escutcheon is divided bar-ways, that is, across from side to side, into an even number of partitions, consisting of two or more tinctures interchangeably disposed.

BARRY-BENDY, bar're-ben'de, *s.* In Heraldry, when an escutcheon is divided evenly, bar and bend-ways, by lines drawn transverse and diagonal, inter-

changeably varying the tinctures of which it consists.

BARRY-PILY, bar're-pi'le, *s.* In Heraldry, applied when a coat of arms is divided by several lines drawn obliquely from side to side.

BARSHOT, bär'shot, *s.* Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with half a ball at each end.

BARTER, bär'tur, *v. n.* (*baratar*, Span.) To traffic by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money;—*v. a.* to give anything in exchange for something else;—*s.* the act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

BARTERER, bär'tur-ur, *s.* One who traffics by way of exchange.

BARTERY, bär'tur-re, *s.* Exchange of commodities.

BARTHOLINA, bär-*tho*-le'na, *s.* (in honour of T. Bartholine, a Danish physician.) The Arethusa pectinata of Linnæus, an orchidian plant from the Cape of Good Hope, separated into a genus by Robert Brown.

BARTHOLOMEW TIDE, bär-*thol*'o-mu tide, *s.* The term near St. Bartholomew's day.

BARTLINGIA, bärt-lin'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. C. Bartling.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Rhamneæ.

BARTON, bär'ton, *s.* (*bere-tun*, Sax.) A word used in Devonshire for the demesne lands of a manor; the manor itself; the yard and outhouses of a farmhouse.

BARTONIA, bar-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of D. S. Barton.) A genus of North American biennial shrubs: Order, Loaseæ.

BARTRAMIA, bar-tram'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Bartram.) An elegant genus of mosses, remarkable for their fine capillary light green leaves and spherical capsules.

BARTSIA, bärt'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. J. Bartsch.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Scrophularineæ.

BARWOOD, bar'wŭd, *s.* A red dyewood produced in Angola and other places in Africa.

BARYGLOSSIA, ba-re-glos'se-a, *s.* (*barys*, heavy, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) Heavy, slow, difficult articulation or speech.

BARYLALIA, ba-re-la'le-a, *s.* (*barys*, and *lalia*, speech, Gr.) Same as Baryglossia.

BARYNOTUS, ba-re-no'tus, *s.* (*barys*, and *notus*, the back, Gr.) A genus of coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynchophora.

BARYOSMA, ba-re-os'ma, *s.* (*barys*, and *osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of Cape of Good Hope shrubs, with strongly-scented leaves: Order, Rutaceæ.

BARYPHONIA, ba-re-fo'ne-a, *s.* (*barys*, and *phone*, voice, Gr.) Difficulty of pronunciation.

BARYSTRONTIANITE, ba-re-stron'te-an-ite, *s.* (*barys*, Gr. and *strontian*, a mineral.) A mineral of a greyish white colour externally, but approaching to yellowish white internally; it is soft and brittle, and effervesces with acids. It consists of carbonate of strontia, 68.6; sulphate of baryta, 27.5; carbonate of lime, 2.6; oxide of iron, 0.1; loss, 1.2. It occurs at Stromness in Orkney; hence also called Stromnite.

BARYTA, ba-ri'ta, *s.* (*barys*, Gr.) The Shrike crow, a genus of crows with straight bills, the top only bent down; feet strong, robust, and formed for walking.

BARYTA, ba-ri'ta, } *s.* (*barys*, Gr.) The pro-
BARYTES, ba-ri'tez, } toxide of barium, so called from its great density. Heavy-spar, the sulphate of barytes, a mineral, occurring both massive and crystalized, with a lamellar structure. The crystals are divisible into a right rhombic prism. It is of various different colours, but generally white or of reddish white, sometimes red, grey, or blue; transparent or opaque. Its varieties are: Columnar Heavy-spar, Balognian stone, or radiated barytes, Cawk, a coarse earthy variety, and Hepatite; sp. gr. 4.41—4.67.

BARYTIC, ba-rit'ik, *a.* Containing barytes.

BARYTINE, bar'e-tine, *s.* Barytes.—Which see.

BARYTO-CALCITE, ba-rit'o-kal'site, *s.* A mineral of a whitish, yellowish, or greyish colour, crystalized and massive; transparent or translucent; crystal, a rhombic prism. It consists of baryta, 56.9; carbonate of lime, 33.6; sp. gr. 3.6.

BARYTONE.—See Baritone.

BARYXYLUM, ba-rix'e-lum, *s.* (*barys*, and *xylon*, wood.) A genus of trees, consisting of the brown-wooded baryxylum, a native of Cochin-China. The wood is iron-coloured, and extremely heavy.

BASAL, ba'sal, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base.

BASALT, ba-sawlt', *s.* (etymology uncertain.) Formerly called basaltes; a volcanic rock, of igneous or volcanic origin, consisting of the minerals, augite, felspar, and the oxide of iron. It occurs massive, columnar, and in globular masses composed of concentric layers. The Giant's Causeway, and the Island of Staffa, with its celebrated excavation, called Fingal's Cave, are remarkable examples of its columnar structure. *Basalt* passes by insensible degrees into fine-grained greenstone.

BASALTES, ba-sawl'tez, *s.* The old name of *basalt*; also a black kind of earthenware, formed of ground basalt, mixed with a small quantity of borax or soda, moulded and baked.

BASALTIC, ba-sawl'tik, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of basalt.

BASALTIFORM, ba-sawl'te-fawrm, *a.* Having the columnar structure and form of basalt.

BASALTINE, ba-sawl'tine, *s.* Basaltic hornblende, a mineral with a foliated texture, occurring in rhomboidal prisms, of a dark green or yellowish green colour; it consists of silica, 58; alumina, 27; iron, 9; lime, 4; magnesia, 1.

BASANITE, baz'a-nite, *s.* (*basanos*, a touchstone, Gr.) The name formerly given to a variety of siliceous slate, called Lydian stone, from its being used as a test in determining the purity of gold by the colour of the streak; applied also to a variety of basalt containing disseminated crystals of olivine or other minerals.

BASCINET, bas'se-net, } *s.* A light basin-shaped
BASINET, bas'e-net, } helmet, worn by the in-
BASNET, bas'net, } fantry in the reigns of Edward II. and Richard III.

BASE, base, *a.* (*basis*, Gr. and Lat. *bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital.) Mean; vile; worthless; applied to things of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment; of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour. *Base-born*, born out of wedlock; simply, of low parentage; vile; spurious. *Base-minded*, mean-spirited; worthless;—*s.* ground; foundation; the inferior part of anything; the appointed place from which racers or tilters run; the starting-post; the bottom of the field; the name of an old game, in which some are pursuers

and others are prisoners, the one party being opposed to the other in a trial of swiftness.

At hoodwink, barley-brake, at tick or *prison-base*.—*Drayton.*

In Geometry, the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure; thus, the base of a triangle is properly the lowest, or that which is parallel to the horizon. In Conic sections, a right line in the hyperbola and parabola, arising from the common intersection of the second plane and the base of a cone. In Architecture, the lower part of a column and pedestal. In Fortification, the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to the opposite angle. In Gunnery, the least sort of ordnance, the diameter of whose bore is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., weight 200 lbs., length 4 feet, load 5 lbs., shot $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight, and diameter $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. In Perspective, the common section of a picture, and the geometrical plane. In Chemistry, applied to all substances capable of saturating acids, and thus constituting neutral salts, as the metallic oxides, ammonia, morphia, and vauquiline. In Medicine, the constituent principle of a compound body or medicine, on which the main properties are supposed to depend. In Music, often called bass, the lowest part in a concert, either vocal or instrumental. In Law, *base court*, an inferior court, not of record; *base tenure*, the holding by villanage or other customary service; *base fee*, to be held in fee at the will of the lord;—*v. a.* to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals; figuratively, to degrade.

BASE COURT, base korte, *s.* Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

BASELESS, base'les, *a.* Without foundation.

BASELLA, ba-sel'la, *s.* (Malabar name.) Climbing Nightshade, a genus of plants used in China as spinage: Order, Chenopodeæ.

BASELY, base'le, *ad.* In a base manner; meanly; dishonourably.

BASEMENT, base'ment, *s.* In Architecture, the lower part or story of a building, on which an order is placed, with a base or plinth, die, and cornice.

BASE-MINDEDNESS, base'mine-ded-nes, *s.* A meanness of spirit.

BASENESS, base'nes, *s.* Meanness; vileness; badness; vileness of metal; illegitimacy of birth.

BASENET.—See Bascenet.

BASESTRING, base'string, *s.* The string of an instrument which produces the lowest note.

BASE-VIOL, base-vi'ol, *s.* An instrument used in concerts for the base sound.

BASH, bash, *v. n.* To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

They *bashe* not to defile the wives of other men.—*Bale on the Revelations.*

BASHAW, bash-aw', *s.* A title of dignity among the Turks—a governor of a province; a viceroy.

BASHFUL, bash'fûl, *a.* Modest; timid; shamefaced; shy.

BASHFULLY, bash'fûl-le, *ad.* Timorously; modestly.

BASHFULNESS, bash'fûl-nes, *s.* Modesty; appearance of shame; want of self-confidence.

BASHLESS, bash'les, *a.* Shameless; unblushing.

BASIC, ba'sik, *a.* Pertaining to a base; performing the office of a base.

BASIFIER, ba'se-fi-ur, *s.* That which converts into a salifiable base.

BASIFY, ba'se-fi, *v. a.* To convert into a base.

BASIGYNIUM, ba-se-jin'e-um, *s.* (*basis*, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, rising above the origin of the calyx, an an ovary at its apex.

BASIL, baz'il, *s.* The common name of t Ocymum. One of the species, *Basil* or *basilicum*, is a plant much used for seasonin the angle at which a joiner's cutting tool i tanned sheep's leather;—*v. a.* to grind tool.

BASILAR, baz'e-lar, } *a.* (*basis*, Gr. *basi*
BASILARY, baz'e-la-re, } *basilaris*, Lat.) ing to, attached to, or constituting t *Arteria basilaris*, basilar or basilary arter artery which results from the union of vertebral arteries, so termed because it the basilary process of the occipital ba merly the sphenoid bone, last lumber and sacrum, as affording a support or *basi* bones, were distinguished by the epithet In Botany, the term is also applied to placed at or near the base of another.

BASILIC, baz'e-lik, *s.* (*basilikos*, royal, Gr.) formerly applied by apothecaries to cert ments, &c. supposed to be of superior curing cutaneous or other disorders;—*a.* to the basilica or basilic vein.

BASILICA, ba-zil'e-ka, *s.* The anterior the axillary vein, running through the wh of the arm; the branch which crosses at of the arm from the long median vein to basilic, is called the *median basilic*. I Architecture, the public hall or court princes and magistrates sat to administe The basilica consisted of a great hall, wi porticoes, tribunes, and tribunals; littl built by the ancient Franks over the their great men. With us, Westminste properly a basilica. In modern times, th applied to churches of royal foundation.

BASILICON.—See Basilic.

BASILISCUS, baz-e-lis'kus, *s.* (*basilikos*, G basilisk, a genus of Suarian reptiles, to the Iguana family, having scalloped cr ported by long bony apophyses like th fishes, extending from the bottom of th the middle of the tail. The *B. mitrat* mitre-shaped crest on its head, and is ab feet in length; it is found in Brazil. T lisk of the ancients is said to have had t of killing with its look. In Anatomy, a parts supposed to be very important in th tions; and in Pharmacy, to composition esteemed for their efficacy; the name a sometimes to the philosopher's stone and sublimate. In Astronomy, *Cor Leonis*, the first magnitude in the constellation L

BASILISK, bas'e-lisk, *s.* A sort of cannon. logy, a reptile.—See Basilicus.

BASIN, ba'sn, *s.* (*bassin*, Fr.) A small holding water; a pond; a dock. In G that portion of a country which is drai river and its tributaries. In Geology, tract of country, filled with a series of deposits, the strata of which have gener in a central direction. In Jewish antiqu *laver* of the tabernacle.

BASINED, ba'sind, *a.* Enclosed in a basin

BASIN-SHAPED, ba'sin-shaypt, *a.* In the form of a basin.

BASIS, ba'sis, *s.* The base or foundation of anything; that upon which any structure or argument is raised; the pedestal of a column. In Chemistry, a term applied to all the metals, alkalies, earths, and other bodies which unite with acids or gases. In Medicine, the principal ingredient in a composition. In Anatomy, *basis cordis* is the superior part of the heart, to distinguish it from its apex or small point; *basis cerebri*, the lower and posterior part of the brain.

BASISOLUTE, ba-sis'o-lute, *s.* (*basis*, and *solutus*, free, Lat.) In Botany, applied to those leaves which are prolonged at the base, below the point from which they proceed.

BASK, bask, *v. a.* (*backeren*, Dut.) To warm by lying out in the heat of the sun or fire; to thrive under benign influences;—*v. n.* to lie in the warmth.

BASKET, bas'kit, *s.* (*bascauda*, Lat. *basged*, Welsh.) A well-known article, made of willows, twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender bodies interwoven. The osier willow is recognized as a valuable material for basket-work of all descriptions; the finer kinds of baskets are formed of the twigs of another species of willow, but what is called wicker-work is invariably made of osiers.

BASKET-HILT, bas'kit-hilt, *s.* The handle of a weapon, so constructed as to defend the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, bas'kit-wŭm'un, *s.* A woman who plies at market with a basket.

BASKING SHARK, bask'ing shărk, *s.* A species of shark, from three to twelve yards in length. It is likewise called the sun-fish, both names being in allusion to its habit of lying on the surface of the water, and basking itself in the rays of the sun.

BASQUISH, bas'kish, *a.* (*basque*, Fr.) Relating to the people or language of Biscay.

Laying hold on his lance, he said in bad Spanish, and worse *Basquish*, 'Get thee away, knight, in an ill hour.' —*Shelton.*

BASS, bas, *s.* (*basse*, Fr.) A rush mat used for kneeling on in churches, or for wiping dirty shoes on at a door. In Music, (*basso*, Ital.) *bass*, or *base*, is that which gives harmony to the parts of a concert; it consists of the deepest sounds, and is played on the largest pipes or strings of an instrument, as the organ, lute, &c.; *basso concertante*, the bass of the little chorus; *basso repieno*, the bass of the grand chorus; *basso continuo*, that part of a composition which is set for an organ. In Gardening, a soft kind of sedge or rush used in binding plants.

BASSA.—See Bashaw.

BASSA, bas'sa, *s.* A liquid measure of Verona, nearly equal to an imperial gallon.

BASSA-DI-CAMERA, bas'sa-de-kam'e-ra, *s.* (*chamber bass*, Ital.) A musical instrument for performing double bass, and admirably adapted for chamber music.

BASSET, bas'set, *s.* (*bassette*, Fr.) A game at cards; —*v. n.* a local term among miners, signifying to incline upwards.

BASSETING, bas'set-ing, *s.* The upward inclination of a vein or stratum in a coal mine.—A local word.

BASSETTE, bas-set', *s.* A small bass violin.

BASSIA, bas'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Fernando Bassi.) A genus of tall East Indian trees, with tufted alternate leaves growing only at the end of the shoots: Order, Sapoteæ.

BASSOCK, bas'sok, *s.* A mat.

BASSOON, bas-soon', *s.* (*basson*, Fr.) A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and consisting of a long tube with eleven holes, used as a bass to some instruments.

BASSOONIST, bas-soon'ist, *s.* One who performs on the bassoon.

BASSO-RELIEVO.—See Bass-Relief.

BASS-RELIEF, bas're-leef, *s.* (*basso-rilievo*, Ital.) In Sculpture, a term for figures which do not stand out from the plane more than half their full proportions. Figures thus cut are said to be done in *relief*, or *rilievo*; when little raised from the plane, the work is called *low relief*; when the figures are prominently raised, so that their effect is striking, they are said to be *strong*, *bold*, *high*, or *alto rilievo*.

BASS-VIOL.—See Base-viol.

BASTARD, bas'tard, *s.* (*batard*, Fr. *bastardd*, Welsh.) An illegitimate person; a child born out of wedlock; anything spurious or false; the name given formerly to a kind of sweet wine;

Score me a pint of *bastard*.——
Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink?—*Shaks.*

—*a.* illegitimate; spurious; supposititious; adulterate;—*v a.* to convict of being a bastard; to stigmatize as a bastard. In Botany, the term bastard is applied to many species and genera, as Bastard acacia, Bastard cedar, &c. *Bastard-eigne* is an old law term, used in the case where a man has a son by a woman before marriage, and afterwards has another son by the same woman in wedlock: the first is termed a bastard or bastard-eigne.

BASTARDISM, bas'tar-dizm, *s.* The state of a bastard.

BASTARDIZE, bas'tar-dize, *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*.—*Shaks.*

BASTARDLY, bas'tard-le, *a.* Spurious; illegitimate.

BASTARD-STUCCO, bas'tard-stuk'ko, *s.* In Plasterwork, the last of three coats, containing a little hair.

BASTARD-WING, bas'tard-wing, *s.* In Ornithology, three or five quill-like feathers, which are placed at a small joint at the middle part of the wing of a bird.

BASTARDY, bas'tar-de, *s.* The state of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

BASTARNIC, bas-tăr'nik, *a.* Pertaining to the Bastarnæ, the name of the ancient inhabitants of a district in Germany.

BASTE, baste, *v. a.* (*basa*, Swed.) To beat with a stick; to drip butter or fat upon meat while roasting; to stitch loosely; to sew slightly (from *bastear*, Span.)

The body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly *basted* on.—*Shaks.*

BASTILE, bas'teel, *s.* (*bastille*, Fr.) The fortification of a castle; the castle itself.

NOTE.—The term '*bastyll* of a castle' occurs in Prompt. Parv. 1514. Cotgrave interprets *bastile* 'a fortress or castle with towers or ditches.' *Bastile* was the name of the old fortified castle at Paris, used as a state prison, and destroyed by the populace in 1789.

Bastinade, bas-te-nade', } *s.* (*bastonnade*, Fr.) The
Bastinado, bas-te-na'do, } act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel;—*v. a.* to beat with a cudgel. The word is also used for the Turkish mode of punishing offenders, by beating the soles of the feet.

Basting, bas'ting, *s.* The act of beating with a stick.

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce.—*Swift.*

Bastion, bas'tshun, *s.* (French.) In Modern Fortification, a huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods or bricks, and sometimes with stones, projecting from a rampart, of which it is the principal part. In Ancient Fortification, it was called a bulwark. A *bastion* has two faces, and an opening towards the centre, called the gorge. *Bastions* are solid or hollow. A *flat bastion* is made in the middle of the curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the *bastions* in its extremes. A *demi-bastion* has only one face, with one flank and a demi-gorge. A *double bastion* is one erected on the plane of another.

Basto, bas'to, *s.* The name given to the ace of clubs in the game of quadrille.

Baston, **Bastoon**, or **Bastion**.—See Torus.

Bat, bat, *s.* (Saxon.) A piece of brick; a club to strike a ball with in certain games; the Vespertilio or Pteropus of Zoologists.—Which see.—*v. n.* to play with or manage a bat.

Batable, ba'ta-bl, *a.* Disputable. When applied to land, by old writers, it signified such as is rich and fertile, and calculated to batten or fatten the animals that graze upon it. When used in the last sense, it is pronounced bat'a-bl.

The grass is shorter than that of the bottoms, and yet far more fine, and wholesome, and batable.—*Holland's Pliny.*

Note.—*Batable ground* was the ground which, in former times, was the subject of dispute with England and Scotland, lying between both kingdoms.

Batavian, ba-ta've-an, *a.* Pertaining to Batavia.

Batara, ba-ta'ra, *s.* In Ornithology, one of the names of the genus Thamnophilus or Bull-shrikes.—Which see.

Batatas, ba-ta'tas, *s.* An East Indian species of Convulvulus, having fleshy tubers, which are cultivated as food. It is the word from which our potato, Solanum tuberosum, is derived.

Batch, batsh, *s.* The quantity of bread baked at a time. This word is used sometimes, but improperly, for a considerable quantity, but more particularly for the quantity of grain carried to the mill, or as much meal as is baked at one time; also, in the north of England, for a pack of cards. The derivation is uncertain.

Batchelor.—See Bachelor.

Bate, bate, *s.* (Saxon.) Strife; contention.

He breeds no *bate*.—*Shaks.*

Bate, bate, *v. a.* (contracted from *abate*, which is the word now in use.) To lessen anything; to retrench; to lower the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off; to take away;—*v. n.* to remit; to grow less.

Bardolph, am not I vilely fallen away since this last election? Do I not *bate*? Do I not dwindle?—*Shaks.*

Bateau, ba-to', *s.* (French.) A long narrow light boat.

Bate-breeding, bate'breed-ing, *a.* Breeding strife.—Obsolete.

this sour informer—this *bate-breeding* spy.—*Shaks.*

Bateful, bate'ful, *a.* Contentious.

Bateless, bate'les, *s.* Not to be abated or subdued.

Haply that name of Chaste unhappily set
This *bateless* edge on his keen appetite.—*Shaks.*

Batement, bate'ment, *s.* (contracted from *abatement*, which word is now used.) Diminution; abatement.

Bat-fowler, bat'fowl-ur, *s.* One who practises bat-fowling.

Bat-fowling, bat'fowl-ing, *s.* A name given to a method of catching birds at night, while roosting in bushes, hedges, &c. One party carries a torch, while another beats the bushes; the birds fly towards the light, and are caught either by the hand or in nets.

Bath, *bath*, *s.* (*bath* or *bath*, Sax.) A convenient receptacle of water for the purpose of washing the body, either as a means of cleanliness, or for the cure or prevention of disease; a state or place in which outward heat is applied to the body for the purpose of producing perspiration, and the consequent mitigation of pain;

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, sore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds!—*Shaks.*

a house appropriated for bathing. In Chemistry, a vessel filled with either sand or water, enclosing another vessel containing a substance to be dried or heated; a Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of a homer, or seven gallons and four pints as a measure of liquids, and three pecks three pints for dry goods.

Bath-brick, *bath'brik*, *s.* A preparation of c careous earth, used in cleaning knives.

Bath, *Order of the*, *s.* A British order of knighthood, composed of three orders, military and —Knights Grand Crosses, Knights Comman and Knights Companions—abbreviated th G.B.C., K.C.B., K.B.

Bath-metal, *bath'met-tl*, *s.* A metallic composed of four and a half ounces of zi one ounce of brass.

Bath Oolite, *bath o'o-lite*, *s.* One of the of the oolitic formation of England. It a considerable quantity of broken shells in its structure, and much used as a buil

Bathe, bathe, *v. a.* (*bathian*, Sax.) T body, or any part of it, by immersion any part by the external applicati liquids; to wash with any liquid;— water for the purpose of cleansing curing disease; to be in any liquid,

To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to resid
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbe

Bather, ba'thur, *s.* One who bath

Bathing, ba'thing, *s.* The act of

Their *bathings* and anointings bef

Bathos, ba'*thos*, *s.* (*bathos*, dep of sinking in poetry; the profo cally, in contradistinction to t

Bathyergus, ba-*the*-er'gus, *s.* I work, Gr.) The Mole-rat, animals which live under gr feed on roots.

Bating, ba'ting, *prep.* Exc

Note.—This word, though a p ing *abating*, taking away, is tion; as in the following p children, we have little r bring any ideas with them, ideas of hunger and thirst

BATIS, ba'tis, *s.* A genus of plants allied to the Nettle, remarkable for the quantity of soda which they contain: Order, Urticeæ.

BATLET, bat'let, *s.* A square piece of wood with a handle, used in beating linen, &c.

BATMAN, bat'man, baw'man, *s.* A person allowed by Government to every company of a regiment of soldiers on foreign service, whose duty it is to take charge of the cooking utensils; a military officer's groom; also, the name of an oriental weight.

BATOLITE, bat'o-lite, *s.* (*baton*, a staff, Fr. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of straight, cylindrical, bivalve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites, and placed by Cuvier immediately before the ostrea or oyster. Some are of great length, and form masses of rock in the High Alps.

BATON, bat'tn, } *s.* (*baton*, Fr.) A staff or club;
BATOON, ba-toon', } a truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour. In Music, a term denoting a rest of four semibreves. In Heraldry, the *baton* is used to denote illegitimate descent.

BATONNIER, ba-ton-neer', *s.* A term used in France for the president of an order or fraternity.

BATRACEAN, ba-tra'she-an, *a.* Pertaining to frogs.

BATRACEANS, ba-tra'she-ans, *s.* The name given by Blainville to the Batrachia.—Which see.

BATRACHIA, ba-tra'ke-a, } *s.* An order of mo-
BATRACHIANS, ba-tra'ke-anz, } nocardian animals, comprising frogs, toads, and all those reptiles which have naked skins and external branchiæ, or gills in the early state. In most of them they lose the branchiæ when they attain maturity. The genera Proteus Siren and Menobranchus retain them through life, and are therefore classed by Cuvier as the Perennibranchiata.

BATRACHITE, bat'ra-kite, *s.* A fossil batrachian. Fossil frogs and salamanders occur in the tertiary lignite or brown coal-beds of the valley of the Rhine. Also, a mineral found at Rizoni, a mountain in southern Tyrol, considered to be a silicate of magnesia.

BATRACHOID, bat'tra-koid, *a.* (*batrachos*, a frog, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Having the form of a frog.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, bat'tra-ko-mi-o-ma'ke-a, *s.* (Greek.) The 'Battle of the Frogs and Mice,' the name of a mock-heroic poem attributed to Homer, but probably erroneously.

BATRACHOPHAGOUS, bat-tra-kof'a-gus, *a.* (*batrachos* and *phago*, to eat, Gr.) Feeding on frogs.

BATRACHOSPERMA, ba-tra-ko-sper'ma, *s.* (*batrachos*, a frog, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A name given by Agardh to a family of fresh-water articulated algæ.

BATSMAN, bats'man, *s.* In Cricket, and similar games, the man who has the bat.

BATTA, bat'ta, *s.* An allowance made to the officers in the East India Company's service, in addition to their pay, in order to preserve an equality between them and the officers in the service of the Crown. The term is used in India to denote a per centage or allowance: thus the sicca rupee is said to bear a batta of 16 per cent. against the current rupee, as 100 sicca rupees is equal to 116 current rupees.

BATTABLE.—See Batable.

BATTAILANT, bat'tay-lant, *s.* (*bataillein*, Fr.) A combatant.—Obsolete.

BATTAILOUS, bat'tay-lus, *a.* (*bataille*, Fr.) Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; arrayed in order of battle.

> A fiery region, stretch'd
> In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view
> Bristled with upright beams innumerable
> Of rigid spears and helmets thronged.—*Milton.*

BATTALIA, bat-tale'ya, (*battaglia*, Ital. *battala*, Span.) Troops arrayed in order of battle; the main body of an army in array.

> Why, our *battalia* trebles that account.—*Shake.*

BATTALION, bat-tal'yun, *s.* A body of infantry, generally from 500 to 800 in number. Some regiments consist of one, and others of two or more battalions.

BATTALIONED, bat-tal'yund, *a.* Formed into battalions.

BATTEL or BATTIL, bat'tel, *v. a.* (This word is, according to Stevens, from the old English verb *bat*, to increase; or it may be, as suggested by Todd, from *go-batnan*, to advantage, Goth.) To render fertile.—Obsolete.

> What *batt'ling* pastures fatten all my flocks!—
> *Green's Fr. Bacon.*

Ashes are a marvellous improvement to *battle* (battel) barren land.—*Ray's Proverbs.*

—*v. n.* to grow fat, or get fleshy.

> The best advisement was, of bad, to let her
> Sleep out her fill without encumberment;
> For sleep, they said, would make her *battil* better.—
> *Spenser.*

To stand indebted in the college books of Oxford for what is expended at the buttery in the necessaries of eating and drinking, is *to battel*, and the student is called a *batteler* or *battler*; *size* and *sizer* are synonymous terms used at Cambridge; —*a.* fruitful; fertile;—*s.* (from the Saxon *tælan* or *tællan*, to count or reckon,) the account of a student's expenses in the Oxford Universities. *Battel*, (*bataile*, Fr.) a trial by combat, which was anciently allowed by our laws, where the defendant, in appeal of murder or felony, might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby whether he was culpable or innocent of the crime charged against him.

BATTELER, bat'tel-lur, } *s.* A student at Oxford.
BATTLER, bat'tlur, }

BATTEMENT, bat'te-ment, *s.* (French.) A beating; striking; impulse.

BATTEN, bat'tn, *v. a.* To fertilize; to fatten; to feed plenteously.—See Battel.

> We drove a-field,
> *Battening* our flocks with the fresh dews of night.—
> *Milton.*

—*v. n.* to grow fat; to live in luxury;

> The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
> Indulge his sloth and *batten* on his sleep.—
> *Dryden.*

—*s.* a piece of pine-wood or scantling used in flooring, &c., which, when imported, measures generally seven inches broad, six feet or more in length, and two and three-quarter inches thick. *Batten ends* are pieces of timber under six feet in length, and of the same breadth and thickness as the batten. *Battened down*, in Navigation, having the hatches covered in very bad weather with strong gratings, and over these painted canvass nailed under long pieces of wood (battens), to keep the water from entering below decks.

BATTER, bat'tur, *v. a.* (*battre*, Fr.) To beat; to beat down by repeated blows; to shatter; used frequently of walls thrown down by artillery, or

by the violence of war-engines; to wear with beating; worn out with service;

Be then the naval stores the nation's care,
New ships to build, the *batter'd* to repair.—*Dryden.*

v. n. in Architecture, to swell, bulge, or stand out, as a timber or wall, beyond the perpendicular of its foundation.

BATTERER, bat'tur-ur, *s.* One who batters.

BATTERING-RAM, bat'tur-ing-ram, *s.* A military engine, used before the invention of gunpowder in battering down the walls of cities and fortifications.

BATTER-RULE, bat'tur-rule, *s.* A plumb-line, so contrived, that while the plummet hangs perpendicularly, the building to which it is applied may be sloping or battered, the edge being made to differ from a vertical line in proportion as the wall is to taper.

BATTERY, bat'tur-e, *s.* The act of battering or beating down. In Military Science, the instruments of war with which a besieged place is battered; a line of cannon; the frame, mound, or parapet on which cannon are placed. Batteries are generally so constructed as to screen the gunners from the fire of the enemy; they are of several kinds. A *mortar battery* is sunk in the ground, and has embrasures. *Cross batteries* are two batteries so situated as to play on the same object at a given angle. *Battery d'enfilade* is one formed to sweep the whole length of a given straight line. A *battery en echarpe* plays in an oblique direction. *Battery de revers* plays on the back of the enemy. *Camerade battery* is one in which several guns are engaged in firing on the same object at the same time. In Electricity, a *battery* is a combination of glasses with cooled surfaces, generally jars, so connected that they may be charged at once, and discharged by a common conductor. A *galvanic battery* or *pile* is an apparatus employed for accumulating the electric fluid, by means of plates of zinc and copper, arranged alternately, connected together, and placed in diluted nitric acid. It was invented by the celebrated Volta, and is accordingly sometimes termed the Voltaic battery or pile. In Law, *battery* is the striking, beating, or offering violence to any person, for which damages may be obtained. Battery is always an assault, but an assault does not always imply battery, as the former may be made without beating.

BATTING, bat'ting, *s.* Cotton or wool in mass prepared for quilts; a game played with bats.

BATTISH, bat'tish, *a.* Resembling a bat.

BATTLE, bat'tl, *s.* (*battaile*, Fr.) A fight; a hostile engagement between two opposing forces or armies; a body of forces, or division of an army; the main body, as distinct from the van;

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier. —*Hayward.*

—*v. n.* to join in battle; to contend in fight; to struggle with difficulties.

I own he hates an action base,
His virtues *battling* with his place.—*Swift.*

BATTLE-ARRAY, bat'tl-ar-ra', *s.* Array or order of battle; the proper disposition of forces previous to an engagement.

BATTLE-AXE, bat'tl-aks, *s.* A kind of axe formerly used in war, first introduced into England by the Danes.

BATTLEDOOR, bat'tl-dore, *s.* An instrument of play, consisting of a handle and flat board or palm, used in striking a ball or shuttlecock; a racket.

BATTLEMENT, bat'tl-ment, *s.* (generally supposed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from which a building is defended against assailants, perhaps only corrupted from *batiment*, Fr.) A parapet raised round the top of a building with embrasures or interstices to look through, or to annoy an enemy.

BATTLEMENTED, bat'tl-men-ted, *a.* Secured by battlements.

BATTLING, bat'tling, *s.* Conflict; encounter; battle.

The livid Fury spread,
She blaz'd in omens, swell'd the growing winds
With wild surmises, *battlings*, sounds of war.—*Thomson.*

BATTOLOGIST, bat-tol'o-jist, *s.* One given to needless repetition of words either in speaking or writing.

BATTOLOGIZE, bat-tol'o-jize, *v. a.* To repeat the same thing needlessly.

BATTOLOGY, bat-tol'o-je, *s.* (*battologia*, a Greek word from one Battus, who made long hymns full of tautology, and *logos*, a word or discourse.) Tautology; needless repetition of words.

BATTUE, bat'tú, *s.* (French.) In Hunting, a term denoting the practice of beating the bushes, and making a loud noise, for the purpose of turning out foxes and other animals of the chase.

BATTUTA, bat-tú'ta, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, the motion of beating with the hand or feet in directing the time.

BATTY, bat'te, *a.* Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows, death, counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.—*Shaks.*

BATZE, batz, *s.* A small silver coin in Switzerland and some parts of Germany, in value about three-halfpence.

BAUBEE or BAWBEE, baw'bee, *s.* A word used in Scotland, and in the northern counties of England, for a halfpenny. The Scottish coin 'sixpennies' was struck in the reign of James II. of Scotland, who came to the throne when only six years of age: his portrait was, therefore, naturally that of a baby, from which circumstance it was termed a *bawbee*. It is still the pronunciation, in some districts of Scotland, for *baby*.

BAUBLE, } baw'bl, *s.* A gew-gaw; a trifling orna-
BAWBLE, } ment or piece of finery; a trinket or plaything.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *baubles* and seals.
—*Prior.*

BAUDIKEN, baw'de-kin, *s.* A rich embroidered silk or cloth.—Obsolete.

Shortlie after, his Grace, with the Earle of Essex, came in, apparelled after the Turkie fashion, in long robes of *baudekin*, powdered with gold, hats on their heds of crimson velvet, girded with two swords called cimeteries, hanging by great *baudericks* of gold.—*Holinshed.*

BAUGE, bawj, *s.* A kind of drugget manufactured in Burgundy.

BAVIN, ba'vin, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A brushwood-faggot, a facine used in war; a piece of waste wood.

He is mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A cropp'd malignant baker gave him.—*Hudibras.*

BAWBLING, baw'bling, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. —Obsolete.

A *baubling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprizable.—*Shaks.*

BAWCOCK, baw'cock, *s.* (*beau*, fine, Fr. and *cock*.) A fine fellow.

Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck?

BAWD, bawd, *s.* (*baude*, old French, according to Dr. Johnson, but probably *baw*, dirty, Welsh; Chaucer, and our old writers, use *bawd* and *bawdy*, in the sense *filthy* or *nasty*.) A procurer or procuress; one who introduces males and females to one another for the purpose of debauchery and prostitution;—*v. n.* to procure; to provide gallants with strumpets;—*v. a.* to foul; to dirty.—Obsolete in this sense.

Her shoone smered with tallow,
Gresed upon dyrt,
That *bandeth* her skyrt.—*Skelton's Poems.*

BAWD-BORN, bawd'bawrn, *s.* Descended from a bawd.

BAWDILY, baw'de-le, *ad.* In an obscene or lewd manner.

BAWDINESS, baw'de-nes, *s.* Lewdness; obscenity.

BAWDRICK, baw'drick, *s.* A belt.—See Baldrick.

Fresh garlands too, the virgin's temples crowned;
The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver *bawdricks* bound.—*Chapman's Iliad.*

BAWDRY, baw'dre, *s.* The practice of a bawd; obscenity; unchaste language.

BAWD-MONEY.—See Geum.

BAWDY, baw'de, *a.* Filthy; dirty; obscene; unchaste.

BAWDY-HOUSE, baw'de-hows, *s.* A brothel; a house of obscenity and debauchery.

BAWL, bawl, *v. n.* (*balo*, Lat. *bellen*, to roar, Germ.) To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain; to cry as a froward child;—*v. a.* to proclaim as a common crier.

BAWLER, baw'ler, *s.* One who bawls.

BAWLING, baw'ling, *s.* The act of loudly calling.

BAWLK, bawk, *s.* The trunk of a fir-tree squared for building purposes.

BAWN, bawn, *s.* A word used in Ireland for a place near the house, enclosed with mud or stone walls, to keep the cattle in during the night; but, originally, it seems to have signified a fortified enclosure.

These round hills and square *bawnes*, which you see so strongly trenched and throwne up, were (they say) at first ordained for the same purpose that people might assemble themselves therein, and, therefore, *anciently they were called folkmotes*, that is, a place for people to meete or talke of anything that concerned any difference between parties and townships.—*Spenser on Ireland.*

BAWREL, baw'rel, *s.* An old name for a kind of hawk.

BAWSAND, baw'sand, *a.* Streaked with white upon the face. A word met frequently in the wardrobe accounts of the 32d of Edward I. It is of common use in Scotland, in reference to dogs, cattle, or horses so marked.

The next, a northern laird sae grip,
Wi' *bawsand* nag and sillar whip,
Cried, 'Haud my horse, lad; tak' a grip,
Or tie him to a tree.'—*Scot. Song.*

BAWSIN, BAWSON, } baw'sin, *s.* An old name for a badger.

I am a lord of other geer; this fine
Smooth *bawson's* cub, the young grice of a grey,
Twa tyny urchins, and this ferret gay.—*Ben Jonson.*

BAXTERIANS, bax-te're-ans, *s.* A name given to the followers of Richard Baxter, a nonconformist divine of the 17th century. His opinions were nearly those of the Armenians and Methodists of the present day.

BAY, bay, *s.* (*bayo*, Span. *bai*, Fr.) A colour inclining to chestnut, and termed, according to its shades, light or dark. The word is used almost solely in reference to the colour of horses. All bay horses have black manes. This distinguishes the bay from the sorrel, the manes of which are red or white. The *gilded bay* is somewhat of a yellow colour. The *chestnut bay* approaches the chestnut. The word *bay* (from *abboi*, Fr.) signifies also the state of anything surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them through inability to make an escape—as, in Hunting, dogs are said to be *at bay* when the game turns round upon them. In Architecture, (from *bau*, Ger.) one of the compartments between the ribs of a groined roof; the main timbers of a common roof; the square between the buttresses of a wall, or between the mullions of a window; the term is also used to signify the magnitude of a building, as, if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where corn is laid, it is said to be a barn of two *bays*. The term is more properly applied, however, to the place between the floor and the end of the building, or to a low enclosed place in which corn or hay is deposited. In Naval Architecture, the *bay* is that part on each side between decks situated between the bitts. It seems to mean the room of a house in the following passage:—

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a *bay*.—*Shaks.*

Bay (*baios*, Gr.) or more frequently *bays*, is used as a poetical name for any honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence; or, figuratively, for learning itself. *Bay-tree*, a species of laurel, of the leaves of which bays or coronal wreaths were made. In Geography, a *bay* (*baie*, Ital.) is a portion of the sea extending into the land, the shore of which is generally of a curved appearance; but the term is applied generally to openings into the land which are less than a gulf, and wider at the entrance than internally, and larger than a creek. A pond-head or pond, formed for serving water for impelling machinery, is sometimes called a *bay*. *Bay-salt*, salt made by exposure of seawater to evaporation from the rays of the sun or action of the atmosphere. *Bay-window*, a curved window projecting outwards. *Bay-yarn*, a name given sometimes to woollen yarn.—Obsolete.—*v. n.* (*aboyer*, Fr.) to bark as a dog at the game he is pursuing; to encompass; to shut in;—*v. a.* to follow with barking; to bark at.

BAYARD, ba'ărd, *s.* A bay horse; also, a common name for a horse of an inferior sort; a stupid person, who gapes and gazes at an object; an unmannerly beholder.

BAYARDLY, ba'ărd-le, *a.* Stupid; blind.

A blind credulity, a *bayardly* confidence.—
Bp. Taylor

BAY-BERRY, ba'ber-re, *s.* The fruit of the bay-tree, Laurus nobilis.

BAYDA, ba'da, *s.* A vessel used by the old chemists in distillation.

BAYED, bayd, *a.* Having bays or rooms, as in a building.

BAYONET, ba'ō-net, *s.* (*baionette*, Fr. *bayoneta*, Span.) A dagger made so as to fix readily on the end of a musket, so called from the instrument having been first made at Bayonne in France;—

v. a. to stab; to compel or force forward with the bayonet.

You send troops to sabre and *bayonet* us into submission.—*Burke.*

BAYOU, ba'oo, *s.* (*bayau*, a gulf, Fr.) A name given in Louisiana to the outlet of a lake; a small creek.

BAZA, baz'a, } *s.* Jerusalem cotton, a species of
BAZAT, baz'at, } cotton grown in Palestine.

BAZAAR, } ba-zär', *s.* A market-place; a place
BAZAR, } in which various kinds of merchandise are exposed to sale.

BDELLA, del'la, *s.* (*bdello*, Gr.) A genus of abranchiate Annelides, furnished with eight eyes, inhabitants of the Nile; also, a genus of Arachnides, found under stones, bark of trees, and in moss; they are nearly allied to the Acarus or tick.

BDELLIUM, del'yum, *s.* (*bdellion*, Gr.) A name given by the ancients to a gum resin, supposed to have been the produce of an Amyris or Balsamodendron, a native of India, called, by Dr. Roxburgh, Amyris agallocho. The *bdellium* of Scripture is conjectured to mean pearls.

BDELLOSTOMA, del-los'to-ma, *s.* (*bdello*, I suck, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of cyclostomous fishes.

BE, be, *v. n.* (*beo*, Sax.) *pres. sing.* I am, thou art, he is; *plur.* we are; *past*, I was, thou wert; *plur.* we were; *pres. part.* being; *past part.* been. To have some certain state, condition, or quality; to exist; to have existence; to have something by appointment or rule. The verb *To be*, in its various forms, is an auxiliary, by which the tenses of other verbs are conjugated; when so conjugated, verbs are termed passive: *Let be*, do not meddle with; *Be all*, all that is to be done.

If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the *be-all* and the end-all here.—*Shaks.*

BEACH, beetsh, *s.* The shore; that part which is dashed by the waves; the strand; the coast.

BEACHED, beetsh'ed, *a.* Exposed to the waves or tide.

BEACHY, beetsh'e, *a.* Having beaches.

BEACON, be'kn, *s.* (*beacen*, *beacn*, or *becun*, Sax.) A signal raised on an eminence, composed of some combustible matter, to be fired in the night, or to emit smoke by day, to give warning of approaching danger; marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their course, and warn them from rocks, shallows, and sandbanks; a lighthouse.

BEACONAGE, be'kn-aje, *s.* A charge for the use and maintenance of a buoy, lighthouse, or other beacon stationed for the use of seamen.

BEACONED, be'kn-ed, *a.* Having a beacon.

BEAD, beed, *s.* (*bead*, a prayer, Sax.) A small perforated ornament made of glass, coral, pearl, ebony, &c., of which necklaces and rosaries are manufactured. In Architecture, a moulding having a circular section, used frequently on each fascia of an architrave, as also in the mouldings of doors, shutters, skirtings, imposts, and cornices. When the bead is flush with the surface, it is termed a *quirk bead;* and when raised, a *cock bead*. *Bead* and *butt work* is framing in which the panels are flush, the beads being stuck or run upon the two edges, the beads running in the direction of the grain of the wood. *Bead, butt*, and *square work*, framing chiefly used on doors, with bead and butt on one side, and square on the other. *Bead* and *flush work*, a piece of framed work, with beads run on each edge of the included panel. *Bead, flush*, and *square work*, framing with bead and flush on one side, and square on the other. *Bead* and *quirk*, a bead stuck on the edge of a piece of stuff, flush with its surface, with only one quirk, or without being returned on the other surface.

BEADLE, be'dl, *s.* (*bydel*, Sax. *pedel*, Dut.) A messenger or servitor belonging to a court or public body; an inferior officer of a parish appointed by the vestry; a church officer. It seems also formerly to have been the office of parish beadles to punish petty offenders.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle's* lash still flagrant on their back.—
Prior.

BEADLESHIP, be'dl-ship, *s.* The office of a beadle.

BEAD-PROOF, beed'proof, *a.* A word formerly applied to express that sort of standard proof of spirituous liquors, which was determined by small globular glass instruments, now superseded by the hydrometer.—Which see.

BEAD-ROLL, beed'role, *s.* A list of those who are to be prayed for.

BEADS-MAN, beedz'man, *s.* A man employed in praying for others.

A holy hospital,
In which seven *beads-men* that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heaven's King.—
Spenser.

BEADS-WOMAN, beedz'wŭm-un, *s.* A woman who prays for another.

BEAD-TREE.—See Melia.

BEAGLE, be'gl, *s.* (*bigle*, Fr.) The smallest hunting-dog used in this country; it is chiefly employed in chasing the hare. It is remarkable for the melody of its tone, and its delicacy of scent. Huntsmen distinguish the rough and smooth beagle, but they are of the same species.

BEAK, beek, *s.* (*bec*, Fr. *bek*, Dut.) The bill of a bird. The beak of birds is composed of six bones: the superior and inferior mandible, the palatine bones, and ossa quadrada. A promontory. In Botany, anything which resembles the beak of a bird, having a hard sharp point; in Aconitum, the point which ends the helmet, or upper sepal. In Naval Architecture, the beak or beak-head of a ship is that part situated before the forecastle, on the outside of the ship, fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee. In Farriery, a little shoe about an inch long at the toe, turned up and fastened in upon the forepart of the hoof. In Architecture, a small fillet left on the edge of a larmier, forming a canal behind, to prevent the water from running down the lower bed of the cornice. Anything ending in a point like a beak.

BEAKED, be'ked, *a.* Having a beak.

BEAKER, be'kur, *s.* (Dr. Johnson derives this word from *beak*, and defines it 'a cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.' Both his etymology and definition are incorrect. Our word is the Germ. *becher*, a cup; *bicchiere*, Ital.; *baccharium*, low Lat., fancifully derived from Bacchus: See Du Cange. *Bicker*, in the Northumberland and Scottish dialects, is a small vessel made with staves or hoops.) A vessel for drink; a flagon.

And into pikes and musqueteers,
Stampt *beakers*, cups, and porringers.—*Butler.*

BEAL, beel, *s.* (*bolla*, Ital.) A tumour; a pimple,

containing purulent matter;—*v. n.* to ripen; to suppurate.

Beam, beem, *s.* (Saxon.) A piece of timber or metal of a rectangular section, used in buildings for sustaining a weight or resisting some strain either longitudinally or transversely; any large piece of timber; that part of a balance to which the scales are suspended; the pole of a carriage; the horn of a stag; that part of the head of a stag on which the horns grow; a cylinder belonging to a weaver's loom, on which the warp or cloth is rolled; a ray of light. *Beam of an anchor*, the straight part or shank. *Beam compasses*, an instrument with sliding sockets, and having several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii;—*v. n.* to emit rays or beams of light.

Beamless, beem'les, *a.* Yielding no ray of light.

Beam-tree, beem'tree, *s.* The Pyrus aria, so named from its wood being much used in the manufactory of axletrees and cogs of machines.

Beam-filling, beem'fil-ling, *s.* The building up of masonry or brickwork from the level of the under edges to that of the upper edges of beams; likewise the filling up of the space from the top of the wall-plate between the rafters, to the under side of the slating board or other covering.

Beaming, beem'ing, *s.* Radiation of light.

Beamy, beem'e, *a.* Radiant; shining; emitting beams; having the weight or massiveness of a beam;

> His double biting axe and *beamy* spear,
> Each asking a gigantic force to rear.—
> *Dryden.*

having horns or antlers;

> Rouse from their desert dens the bristl'd rage
> Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engage.—
> *Dryden's Virgil.*

Bean, been, *s.* (Saxon.) The common name of the useful and well-known leguminous plant Vicia. It is a native of Egypt. There are many varieties. Beans are wholesome and nutritious. *French or kidney beans*, a larger variety of the bean plant, the Phaseolus vulgaris of botanists.

Beancaper.—See Zygophyllum.

Bean-fed, been'fed, *a.* Fed with beans.

> I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
> When I a fat and *bean-fed* horse beguile.—*Shaks.*

Bean-fly, been'fli, *s.* A beautiful fly of a purple colour, generally found among bean-flowers.

Bear, bare, *v. a.* (*beran*, Sax.) *past*, I bore or bare; *past part.* bore, born, or borne. This word has a wide latitude in its significations. Its general meanings are, however, comprehended in some of the following words:—To carry; sustain or support; suffer; produce; bring forth; exhibit; behave; press; *bear off*, to restrain, or carry away; *bear through*, to manage, to conduct; *bear out*, to defend, to maintain, to carry out to the end; *to bear a hand*, to be active, to assist; *to bear away*, in Navigation, to change the course of a ship when close hauled or tacking, and make her run before the wind; *bear down upon*, to press, so as to overtake;—*v. n.* to suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolific; to take effect; to succeed; to act in any character; to tend; to be directed to any point; to act as an impellant, opponent, or reciprocal power; to act upon; to be situated with respect to, as, 'this mountain *bears* west of the promontory;' *to bear up*, to stand firm, not to sink, not to faint or fail; *to bear with*, to endure an unpleasant thing.

Bear, bare, *s.* (*bera*, Sax. *bar*, Germ.) The common name of the genus Ursus. Bears are large clumsy animals, with strong limbs; they dig caves for their residence, in which they pass the winter in a half torpid state, and without taking any food. For their generic characters, see Ursus. *Great* and *Little Bear*, the two northern constellations, Ursus Major and Minor. Bear is a word still in use to denote a certain description of stock-jobbers. The origin of the term is thus described by Dr. Warton:—

'He who sells that, of which he is not possessed, is proverbially said to sell the skin before he has caught the *bear*. It was the practice of stock-jobbers, in the year 1720, to enter into a contract for transferring South Sea stock at a future time for a certain price; but he who contracted to sell, had frequently no stock to transfer; nor did he who bought intend to receive any in consequence of his bargain: the seller was therefore called a *bear*, in allusion to the proverb, and the buyer a *bull*, perhaps only as a similar distinction. The contract was merely a wager to be determined by the rise or fall of stock; if it rose, the seller paid the difference to the buyer, proportioned to the sum determined by the same computation to the seller.'

Bearable, bare'a-bl, *a.* That can be borne or tolerated.

Bearably, bare'a-ble, *ad.* In a bearable manner; in a way that can be endured.

Bear-baiting, bare'bay-ting, *s.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

Bearberry, bare'ber-re, *s.* The Arbutus arctostaphylus, or Strawberry-tree; a plant, the berries of which resemble those of the strawberry, and are tonic and astringent.

Bearbind.—See Calystegia.

Beard, beerd, *s.* (Saxon.) The hair that grows on the lower part of the face: the awn or sharp prickles on the ears of corn; the barb or sharp point of an arrow; the beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle; the rays or tail of a comet are sometimes termed its beard. *Beard* is sometimes used for the face; as,

> Railed at their covenant, and jeer'd
> Their rev'rend persons to my *beard*.—*Butler.*

—*v. a.* to take by the beard; to oppose to the face to set at open defiance.

Bearded, beerd'ed, *a.* Having a beard; having sharp prickles as corn; barbed or jagged.

Beardless, beerd'les, *a.* (*beardleas*, Sax.) Without a beard; youthful.

Beardlessness, beerd'les-nes, *s.* State of being without a beard.

Bearer, bare'ur, *s.* One who bears, sustains, or conveys anything from one place or person to another; one who wears anything as a mark of profession or distinction; a tree that yields fruit. In Architecture, anything which supports a body in its place, as a wall, post, street, &c. *Bearers*, in guttering, are the short pieces of timber which support the boarding. In Heraldry, supporters.

Bear-garden, bare'gar-dn, *s.* A place in which bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult or misrule.

Bearherd, bare'herd, *s.* One who tends bears.

Bearing, bare'ing, *s.* The situation of anything as to distance and direction from another; gesture; mean behaviour. In Architecture, the distance or

length which the ends of a piece of timber lie upon or are inserted into walls or piers. *Bearing of a timber*, the unsupported distance between its points of support without any intervening assistance. *Bearing wall* or *partition*, a wall which is built upon the solid, and is made to support another wall or partition, either in the same or in a transverse direction. In Geography and Navigation, the point of the compass that one place bears or stands off from another. In Heraldry, coats of arms or figures of armouries. In Hunting, the condition of the croches of a stag's horns.

BEARISH, bare'ish, *a.* Resembling the qualities of a bear; rude; savage-like.

BEAR-LIKE, bare'like, *a.*—Same as Bearish.

BEARN.—See Bairn.

BEARINGS, bare'ings, *s.* In Heraldry, a coat of arms used by the nobility and gentry to distinguish themselves and families from the poorer classes and from one another.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bayrz'britsh, *s.* The plant Brank-ursine, or Acanthus.—Which see.

BEAR'S-EAR, bayrz'eer, *s.* In Botany, the common name of the genus Auricula.

BEAR'S-EAR SANICLE, bayrz'eer san'e-kl, *s.* The Cartusa Matthioli, forming a genus of plants: Order, Primulaceæ.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bayrz'fŭt, *s.* A species of plants, Helleborus fœtidus: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

BEAR'S-GRAPE, bayrz'grape, *s.* The Vaccinium arctostaphylos, a Caucasian tree: Order, Ericeæ. Also, the Arctostaphylos uva ursi, a British species of the genus Arbutus of Linnæus.

BEAR'S GREASE, bayrz grees, *s.* The grease of bears is an article imported into this country, and used extensively as a means of preserving and promoting the growth of hair.

BEARWARD, bare'ward, *s.* A keeper of bears.

BEAST, beest, *s.* (*bestia*, Lat. *bete*, Fr. *beest*, Dut.) A mammiferous quadruped; any four-footed animal as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a brutal, savage man;—*v. a.* a term at cards.

BEASTINGS.—See Biestings.

BEAST-LIKE, beest'like, *a.* Resembling a beast.

BEASTLINESS, beest'le-nes, *s.* Brutality; vulgarity; any kind of practice contrary to the rules of humanity.

BEASTLY, beest'le, *a.* Having the nature and form of a beast; brutal; opposed to the nature and dignity of a man; filthy; obscene: commonly used as a term of reproach;—*ad.* in the manner of a beast.

BEAT, beet, *v. a.* (*battre*, Fr. *beatan*, Sax.) *past*, beat; *past part.* beat or beaten. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon; to punish with stripes or blows; to strike an instrument of music; to break; to bruise; to spread; to communicate by blows; to strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game; to thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to dash as water; to brush as wind; to tread a path; to make a path by marking it with tracks; to conquer; to subdue; to vanquish; to harass; to overlabour; to lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather; to depress; to crush by repeated opposition; to drive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; *to beat down*, to endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded; *to beat up*, to attack suddenly, to alarm; *to beat the hoof*, to walk, to go on foot; *to beat into*, to repeat often;—*v. n.* to move in a pulsatory manner; to dash as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throb; to be in agitation; to fluctuate; to try different ways; to search; to act upon with violence; to speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition; *to beat up*, to beat up for soldiers;—*s.* stroke; manner of striking; manner of being struck. In Hunting or Fowling, the round taken when people beat up for game.

BEATEN, be'tn, *a. part.* Tracked.

> What makes you, sir, so late abroad
> Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road!—*Dryden.*

BEATER, be'tur, *s.* An instrument by which any thing is comminuted or mingled; a person given to strike others. In Hunting or Fowling, one who beats for the game.

BEATH, beeth, *v. a.* (*bethian* or *bethean*, to steep, dip, or bathe, Sax.) To bathe or warm in the fire so as to harden.—Obsolete.

> And in his hand a young tall oke he bore,
> Whose knotty snags were sharpen'd all afore,
> And *beathed* in fire for steele to be in sted.—
> *Spenser.*

BEATIFIC, be-a-tif'ik, } *a.* (*beatificus*, from
BEATIFICAL, be-a-tif'e-kal, } *beatus*, happy, Lat.) That which has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blissful. The word is only used of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICALLY, be-a-tif'e-kal-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BEATIFICATION, be-at-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* A term in the Roman Catholic church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed; but it is not a concession of the honour due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.

BEATIFY, be-at'e-fi, *v. a.* (*beatifico*, Lat. *beatifier*, Fr.) To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; to settle the character of any person by a public acknowledgement that he is received into heaven, though not invested with the dignity of a saint.

BEATING, be'ting, *s.* Correction by the infliction of blows; the ticking of a timepiece; a pulsation; a knocking with an instrument. In Music, the keeping of time with the hands or feet. In Navigation, making a zig-zag progress against the wind, or tacking.

BEATITUDE, be-at'e-tude, *s.* (*beatitudo*, Lat. *beatitude*, Fr.) Blessedness; felicity; happiness; commonly used of the happiness of heaven; a declaration of blessedness made by the Saviour to particular virtues, (Matth. v.)

BEAU, bo', *s.* (*pl. beaux*, pronounced boze.) A man whose chief concern is the decoration of his person; a fop.

BEAU-IDEAL, bo-i-de'al, *s.* (French.) The conception of perfect beauty, represented in painting, free from all the deformity, defects and blemishes, which nature exhibits.

BEAUISH, bo'ish, *a.* Befitting a beau; foppish.

BEAU-MONDE, bo-mond', *s.* (Fr.) The gay world; the fashionable portion of society.

BEAUTEOUS, bu'te-us, *a.* Fair; elegant in form; pleasant to the sight; beautiful.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bu'te-us-le, *ad.* In a beauteous

r; in a manner pleasing to the sight; fully.

OUSNESS, bu'te-us-nes, *s.* The state or y of being beautiful; beauty.

TIER, bu'te-fi-ur, *s.* That which beautifies ellishes.

TUL, bu'te-fûl, *a.* Fair; having the quali- hich constitute beauty.

TULLY, bu'te-fûl-le, *ad.* In a beautiful r.

TULNESS, bu'te-fûl-nes, *s.* The quality of beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

TY, bu'te-fi, *v. a.* To adorn; to embellish; k; to grace; to add beauty to.

TYING, bu'te-fi-ing, *s.* The act or method dering beautiful; embellishment.

LESS, bu'te-les, *a.* Without beauty.

, bu'te, *s.* (*beaute*, Fr.) That assemblage ces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the a particular feature, grace, or ornament; ing more eminently excellent than the rest t with which it is united; a beautiful per- —*v. a.* to adorn; to beautify; to embellish. olete as a verb.

harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plastering art, ot more ugly than the thing that helps it, n is my deed to your most painted word.— *Shaks.*

-SPOT, bu'te-spot, *s.* A spot placed to direct e to something else, or to heighten some y; a foil; a patch.

ithiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of —*Grew.*

-WANING, bu'te-wane-ing, *a.* Declining in y.

beauty-waning and distressed widow, ren in the afternoon of her best days, ade prize and purchase of his wanton eye.— *Shaks.*

R, be'vur, *s.* (*befer*, Sax.) The Castor, a of quadrupeds; a hat of the best sort, made e fur of the beaver; the part of a helmet covers the lower part of the face, as dis- ished from the visor.

RED, be'vurd, *a.* Wearing a beaver.

ED, be-bleed', *v. a.* To make bloody; to with blood.—Obsolete.

pen war, with woundes all *bebleede*.—*Chaucer.*

OD, be-blud', *v. a.* To imbrue with blood; ake bloody.—Obsolete.

ill not admit, I trow, that he was so *beblooded* blood of your sacrament-god.—*Sheldon's Mir. rist.*

T, be-blot', *v. a.* To stain.—Obsolete.

scriven-like, or craftily it write, *blot* it with thy tearis eke a lite.—*Chaucer.*

BBERED, be-blub'urd, *a.* Swollen with ing.

beautiful lady did call him from a certain win- eyes all *beblubbered* with tears.—*Shelton's Trans. Quix.*

ICO, bek-a-fik'o, *s.* (Italian.) The Sylvia nsis, or fig-eater, a small European bird, little ior to the nightingale in the sweetness of its .

M, be-kâm', *v. a.* To still the elements; to the mind.

To becalm, and to *calm*, differ in meaning; to is to stop motion; and to becalm is to withhold motion.

MING, be-kâm'ing, *s.* A calm at sea.

BECAME. The *past* of the verb *To become.*

BECAUSE, be-kawz', *conj.* (from *by* and *cause.*) For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that.

BECHANCE, be-tshans', *v. a.* To befall; to happen to.

My sons, God knows what has *bechanced* them.— *Shaks.*

BECHARM, be-tshârm', *v. a.* To captivate; to subdue by pleasure.

BECHE-DE-MERE, baysh'de-mer, *s.* (French.) Sea-cucumber, or Tripang, a name given to a species of Holothuria, which, after being gutted, pressed, and dried in the sun, is much esteemed as a luxury by the Chinese.

BECHERA, betsh'e-ra, *s.* A genus of fossil plants found in the carboniferous strata of Colebrookdale, England.

BECHICS, be'kiks, *s.* (*bechikos* of *bex*, a cough, Gr.) In Medicine, remedies in cases of cough.

BECK, bek, *v. n.* To make a sign with the head;—*v. a.* to call or guide by a motion of the head;

Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back, When gold and silver *beck* me to come on.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a sign with the head; a nod.—See Beckon.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles, Nods and *becks*, and wreathed smiles.—*Milton.*

BECK, bek, *s.* (*becc*, Sax. *beek*, Dut.) A small stream.—A word common in the north of England.

The brooks, the *becks*, the rills, the rivulets.—*Drayton.*

BECKET, bek'et, *s.* An article on board ship used in confining loose ropes, tackles, &c.

BECKMANIA, bek-man'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Beckman, author of the History of Inventions.) A genus of plants, the Cynourus or Dog's-tail of Wildenow: Order, Graminea.

BECKON, bek'kn, *v. n.* (*beacnian* or *bicnian*, Sax.) To make a sign to;

It beckons you to go with it, As if it some impartment did desire To you alone.—*Shaks.*

s. same as *beck:* a sign with the head or hand; a sign without words.

BECLIP, be-klip', *v. a.* (*beclyppan*, Sax.) To embrace.

And he took a child, and sett him in the myddil of them, and when he hade *beclipped* him, he said unto them.—*Wickliffe's Trans. St. Mark* ix. 36.

BECLOUD, be-klowd', *v. a.* To dim; to make dull; to be obscure.

BECOME, be-kum', *v. n.* *Past*, I became; *past part.* become. To enter into some state or condition by a change from another state; *to become of*, to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the consequent or final condition of: generally used with *what*;—*v. a.* (*cwemen*, to please, Sax.) to appear in a suitable manner, when applied to persons. When applied to things, it signifies to be suitable to the person; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, character, or circumstance, in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

BECOMING, be-kum'ming, *a. part.* That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful;—*s.* ornament.—Obsolete as a noun.

BECOMINGLY, be-kum'ming-le, *ad.* In an agreeable, becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, be-kum'ming-nes, *s.* Propriety; suitableness; decency; elegance.

BECRIPPLE, be-krip'pl, *v. a.* To make lame.

BECURL, be-kurl', *v. a.* A ludicrous word, used by some old authors for curling the hair.—Obsolete.

BED, bed, *s.* (*bedd*, Sax. *badi*, Goth. *bed*, Dut.) A place to sleep upon; lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in; a division in a field or garden in which seeds are sown; a bank of earth raised in a garden or field for planting in; the channel of a river; a layer or stratum of rock, sand, or gravel; the place where anything is generated or deposited. *To bring to bed*, to be delivered of a child; *to make the bed*, to put the bed in a fit condition to sleep in; *bed of a mortar*, a solid piece of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breach and half the trunnions; *bed of a great gun*, the thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage;—*v. a.* to go to bed with; to place in bed; to make partaker of the bed; to sow or plant in earth; to lie in a place of rest; to lay in order; to stratify;—*v. n.* to cohabit. In Architecture, the horizontal surface on which the stones, bricks, or other substances in building lie: the upper surface is termed the upper bed, and the under the under bed; *bed of a slate* is the under side, or that surface which lies on the rafters. In Cylindrical Vaulting, the beds of a stone are the two surfaces intersecting the intrados of the vault, in lines parallel to the axis of the cylinder. In Conic Vaulting, where the axis is horizontal, the beds are two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. In Angling, when the hairs of a link are so equally twisted that it is round in every part, the terms *bed* and *bedding* are applied to it; the substance of an artificial fly is termed its *bed*. Eels are said to *bed*, when they get into the sand or mud in great numbers.

BEDABBLE, be-dab'bl, *v. a.* To wet; to besprinkle.

BEDAFF, be-daf', *v. a.* To make a fool of.—Obsolete.

> Be not *bedaffed* for your innocence.—*Chaucer.*

BEDAGGLE, be-dag'gl, *v. a.* To bemire; to trail in the dirt.

BEDARE, be-dare', *v. a.* To defy; to dare.—Obsolete.

> The eagle is emboldened
> With eyes intentive to *bedare* the sun.—
> *Peele's David and Bethsabe.*

BEDARK, be-dark', *v. a.* To darken.—Obsolete.

> Whan the blacke winter nighte,
> Without moone or sterre light,
> *Bedarked* hath the water stronde.—*Gower.*

BEDASH, be-dash', *v. a.* To bemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

> All the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
> Like trees *bedash'd* with rain.—*Shaks.*

BEDAUB, be-dawb', *v. a.* To daub over; to besmear; to soil.

BEDAZZLE, be-daz'zl, *v. a.* To dim the sight by too brilliant a lustre.

BEDCHAMBER, bed'tshame-bur, *s.* A bedroom; the chamber appropriated to rest. *Lords of the bedchamber*, certain members of the peerage whose office is to wait upon the sovereign.

BEDCLOTHES, bed'cloze, *s.* The coverings spread upon a bed.

BEDDER, bed'dur, } *s.* The nether stone of an
BEDETTER, be-det'tur, } oil mill.

BEDDING, bed'ding, *s.* The materials of a bed; a bed; a name given in Scotland by the peasantry to the ceremony of putting a new married couple to bed.

BEDEAD, be-ded', *v. a.* To deaden; to deprive of sensation.—Obsolete.

BEDECK, be-dek', *v. a.* To deck; to adorn; to grace.

BEDEHOUSE, beed'hows, *s.* An hospital or almshouse, where poor people prayed for their benefactors.

BEDELRY, be'dl-re, *s.* A term denoting the extent of a beadle's office, as bailiwick is of bailiff.

BEDEVIL, be-dev'il, *v. a.* To throw into utter confusion.

BEDEW, be-du', *v. a.* To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

BEDEWER, be-du'ur, *s.* That which bedews.

BEDEWY, be-du'e, *a.* Moist with dew.

> Dark night, from her *bedewy* wings,
> Drops silence to the eyes of all.—*Brewer.*

BEDFELLOW, bed'fel-lo, *s.* One who lies in the same bed with another.

BED-HANGINGS, bed'hang-ingz, *s.* Curtains of a bed; stuff fit for curtains of a bed.

BEDIGHT, be-dite', *v. a.* To adorn; to dress; to set off.

> The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
> And for the village he forsakes the plains.—*Gay.*

BEDIM, be-dim', *v. a.* To make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.

BEDISMAL, be-diz'mal, *v. a.* To make dismal.

BEDIZEN, be-dizn', *v. a.* To dress out.

BEDLAM, bed'lum, *s.* (corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterwards converted into an hospital for the keeping of lunatics.) A madhouse; a place set apart for the cure of lunatics; a madman; a lunatic; an inhabitant of bedlam;—*a.* belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse.

BEDLAMITE, bed'lum-ite, *s.* An inhabitant of bedlam; a madman.

BEDMAKER, bed'may-kur, *s.* A person whose office is to make the beds in a university or other institution.

BEDMATE, bed'mate, *s.* A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed with another at the same time.

BED-MOULDINGS, bed'molde-ingz, *s.* Those mouldings which are between the corona and the frieze in all the orders of architecture.

BEDOTE, be-dote', *v. a.* To make one to dote.

BEDOUINS, be-doo'inz, *s.* Tribes of Arabs who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt and some other parts of Africa.

BEDPOST, bed'poste, *s.* A post at the corners of the bed which supports the canopy.

BEDPRESSER, bed'pres-sur, *s.* A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed.—Obsolete.

> This sanguine coward, this *bedpresser*, this horseback-breaker, this huge hill of flesh.—*Shaks.*

BEDRAGGLE, be-drag'gl, *v. a.* To soil the clothes, by allowing them while walking to reach the dirt.

BEDRENCH, be-drensh', *v. a.* To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

BEDRID, bed'rid, } *a.* (*beddredda*, *bedreda*,
BEDRIDDEN, bed'rid-dn, } Sax.) Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

BEDRITE, bed'rite, *s.* The privilege of the marriage bed.

BEDROOM.—Same as Bedchamber.

BEDROP, be-drop′, *v. a.* To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

Our plenteous streams a various race supply;
The silver eel in shining volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp in scales *bedropt* with gold.—*Pope.*

BEDSIDE, bed'side, *s.* The side of the bed.

BEDSTAFF, bed'staf, *s.* A wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side.

Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*.—
Ben Jonson.

BEDSTEAD, bed'sted, *s.* The frame on which a bed is placed.

BEDSTRAW, bed'straw, *s.* Straw laid under a bed to make it soft. In Botany, the English name of the genus Gallium.—Which see. Also, the name of a Mexican plant, Desmodium asparines.

BEDSWERVER, bed'swer-vur, *s.* One who is false to the marriage bed.

BEDTIME, bed'time, *s.* (formerly bedtide, from the Saxon, *bedtid.*) The hour of rest; sleeping time.

BEDUCK, be-duk′, *v. a.* To put under water.—Obsolete.

BEDUNG, be-dung′, *v. a.* To cover or manure with dung.—Obsolete.

BEDUSK, be-dusk′, *v. a.* To smutch; to make brown, swart, or blackish.—Obsolete.

BEDUST, be-dust′, *v. a.* To sprinkle with dust.

BEDWARD, bed'wawrd, *ad.* Towards bed.

In heart
As merry as when nuptial-day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*.—*Shaks.*

BEDWARF, be-dwawrf′, *v. a.* To make little; to hinder in growth; to stunt.

BEDWORK, bed'wurk, *s.* Work done mentally in bed; work performed without the toil of the hands.

Why, this hath not a finger's dignity;
They call this *bedwork*, napery, closet war.—*Shaks.*

BEDYE, be-dī′, *v. a.* To stain; to colour.—Obsolete.

Fayre goddesse, lay that furious fitt aside,
Till I of warres and bloody Mars doe sing,
And Briton fields with Saxon blood *bedyed*.—
Spenser.

BEE, bee, *s.* (*beo*, Sax.) The common name of the honey-producing hymenopterous insect of the genus Apis. The bee is celebrated for the exquisiteness of its instincts, the wonderful accuracy of its architecture, its economy, and the valuable products of its industry. There are many species; but the most valuable are those which live in swarms or societies of from ten thousand to forty thousand, and contain three orders—a queen bee, males or drones, and the neuters or working bees. The office of the queen bee is to propagate the species—that of the neuters, to collect the honey from the cells, and feed the young. They are furnished with a proboscis, which they use in sucking honey from flowers; after it has undergone a peculiar process in the stomach, they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen, termed also bee-bread, settles on the hairs with which their bodies are covered, is collected into pellets by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair: it forms the food of the larvæ. About the beginning of summer is the season of fecundation. The female, in the spring of the year, lays as many as twelve thousand eggs in the lapse of twenty-four days. When a hive is overstocked, a fresh colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee, three or four of which sometimes leave one hive in a season, and is termed *swarming*.

BEE-BREAD, bee'bred, *s.* A name given to the pollen of flowers, from its being used by bees in feeding their young while in the larva state.

BEECH, beetsh, *s.* (*bece*, Sax.) The name of the large and valuable forest tree, Fagus sylvaticus.—See Fagus.

BEECHEN, beetsh'en, *s.* Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

BEECH-MAST, beetsh'mast, *s.* The nut or fruit of the beech.

BEECH-NUT.—See Beech-mast.

BEECH-OIL, beetsh'oil, *s.* Oil obtained from beech-masts.

BEE-EATER.—See Meliphaga.

BEEF, beef, *s. pl.* beeves, (*bœuf*, Fr.) The flesh of cattle of the genus Bos prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. The singular in this sense is obsolete. It occurs in the translation of the Bible of 1578:

These are the beasts that ye shall eat: the *beef*, the sheep, and the goat.

BEEF-EATER, beef'e-tur, *s.* A name given to a yeoman of the guard. The name is supposed, by Mr. Stevens, to be derived from *beaufetier*, Fr., one who attends at the sideboard, anciently termed a *beaufit*. This derivation is corroborated by the yeomen of the guard having a hasp suspended to their belts for the reception of keys. The name of an African bird, the Buphago Africanus.

BEE-FLOWER, be'flow-ur, *s.* The Ophrys apifera: Order, Orchideæ.—See Ophrys.

BEEF-WOOD, beef'wood, *s.* The wood of an Australian tree. It is of a reddish colour, hard and close-grained, with dark and whitish streaks, and is chiefly used in fine ornamental work.

BEE-GARDEN, be'gär-dn, *s.* An enclosure in which a number of bee-hives are kept.

BEE-GLUE, be'glu, *s.* The soft waxy matter with which bees cement their combs to the sides of the hive, and with which the cells are closed up.

BEE-HIVE, be'hive, *s.* A straw case or box in which bees are kept.

BEELD, beeld, *s.* (*behlidan, part.* of *hlidan*, to cover. Sax.) To secure with a covering; a place of shelter. In Northumberland, called a *shield*. *Beelds* are, in general, temporary huts or hovels, erected on dreary moors, to shelter shepherds from the inclemency of the weather.

BEELZEBUB, be-el'ze-bub, *s.* A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron. The literal meaning of the name is 'the god of flies,' which it is probable he was invoked to destroy; nor will this seem strange when we consider the dreadful torments these occasion in the east. Apollo was worshipped as Smintheos, (the destroyer of rats.) In Scripture, Beelzebub is called 'the prince of demons, or gods,' erroneously rendered *devil*. Scaliger derives the name from Baalim zebahim, which signifies the 'Lord of Sacrifices.'

BEE-MASTER, be'măs-tur, *s.* One who devotes himself to the keeping of bees.

BEEN, bin, (*beon*, Sax.) Past participle of *To be;* used by old authors as the present tense plural of *To be;*

Such earthly metals soon consumed *beene*.—
Spenser.

—*s.* the name of an Indian musical stringed-instrument, furnished with nineteen frets.

BEER, beer, *s.* (*biere*, Fr. *bier*, Germ. *bir*, Welsh.) A fermented liquor, made from the malt of barley, and flavoured with hops. It may be called the wine of barley. A variety of kinds are made: those in use at present are distinguished by the names of ale, porter, or strong beer, table beer, and small beer, which differ little except in strength, and the mode of preparation in their manufacture.

BEER-BARREL, beer'bar-ril, *s.* A barrel for holding beer.

BEER-HOUSE, beer'hows, *s.* The old term for what is now named an ale-house.

BEESTINGS.—See Biestings.

BEES-WAX, bees'waks, *s.* The wax collected by bees, and of which the cells of their combs are constructed.

BEET, beet, *s.* (*beta*, Lat.) Beta, a genus of plants with large fleshy roots. That used for salads is the *Beta vulgaris*, of which there are three varieties; the green, red, and yellow-rooted. A ton of beet produces 56 lbs. of refined sugar, and 25 lbs. of treacle, or 100 lbs. of raw sugar. *B. hortensis* forms one of the principal culinary vegetables of the peasantry of France, Germany, and Switzerland: Order, Chenopodeæ.

BEETLE, bee'tl, *s.* (*bytl*, Sax.) A large wooden mallet for driving small piles: also, the monkey heavy-weight which descends from a pile engine; a round handled mallet for beating clothes; and in Scotland, the name of the instrument used in mashing potatoes. In Zoology, a coleopterous insect, (*bitel*, Sax.) Beetles have four wings: the two uppermost resembling horizontal horny scales, joining in a straight line along the inner margin; the two under wings are folded transversely, and covered with the upper pair, forming cases for them.—See Coleoptera.—*v. n.* to jut out; to hang over.

BEETLE-BROW, oe'tl-brow, *s.* A prominent brow.

> They make a wit of their insipid friend,
> His blobber-lips and *beetle-brows* commend.—
> *Dryden.*

BEETLE-BROWED, be'tl-browd, *a.* Having prominent brows.

> A *beetle-browed* sullen face makes a palace as smoky as an Irish hut.—*Howell's Letters.*

BEETLE-HEAD, be'tl-hed, *s.* A stupid fellow.

BEETLE-HEADED, be'tl-hed-ed, *a.* Having a head like a beetle; stupid; dull.

> A *beetle-headed*, flap-ear'd knave.—*Shaks.*

BEETLE-STOCK, be'tl-stok, *s.* The handle of a beetle.

> To crouch, to please, to be a *beetle-stock*
> Of thy great master's will.—*Spenser.*

BEETLING, be'tling, *a.* Overhanging; jutting out.

BEEVES.—See Beef.

BEFALL, be-fawl', *v. n.* (*befeallan*, Sax.) To happen to, used generally of ill; to happen to, as good or neutral; to happen; to come to pass.

BEFIT, be-fit', *v. a.* To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

BEFLATTERED, be-flat'turd, *a.* Flattered.

BEFOAM, be-fome', *v. a.* To cover with foam.

> At last the dropping wings, *befoam'd* all o'er,
> With flaggy heaviness their master bore.—
> *Dryden's Ovid's Met.*

BEFOOL, be-fool', *v. a.* To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into error.

BEFORE, be-fore', *prep.* (*beforan*, Sax.) Farther onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the presence of, noting authority or conquest; in the presence of, noting respect; in sight of; under the cognizance of, noting jurisdiction; in the power of, noting the right of choice by the impulse of something behind; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to;—*ad.* sooner than; earlier in time; in time past; in some time lately past; previously to; in order to; to this time; hitherto; already; farther onward in place.

BEFOREHAND, be-fore'hand, *ad.* In a state of anticipation or pre-occupation; previously, by way of preparation or preliminary; antecedently; aforetimes; in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended; at first, before anything is done.

BEFORETIME, be-fore'time, *ad.* Formerly; of old time.

BEFORTUNE, be-fawr'tune, *v. n.* To happen to; to betide.

BEFOUL, be-fowl', *v. a.* (*befylan*, Sax.) To soil; to make dirty.

BEFRIEND, be-frend', *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to show friendship to; to benefit.

BEFRINGE, be-frinj', *v. a.* To decorate as with fringes.

> When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
> Clothe spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,
> *Befringe* the rails of Bedlam and Soho.—*Pope.*

BEG, beg, *v. a.* (*begehren*, Germ.) To ask; to seek by petition; to take anything for granted without evidence or proof;—*v. n.* to live upon alms: to live by asking relief of others.

BEG, beg, } *s.* A Turkish word, signifying prince,
BEY, bay, } lord, or chief; used in the Ottoman empire as a title of governor and other high officers of state. It is also subjoined to proper names to express distinction of rank.

BEGET, be-get', *v. a.* (*begetan*, Sax.) To generate; to procreate; to become the father of; to produce.

BEGETTER, be-get'tur, *s.* One who procreates or begets.

BEGGABLE, beg'ga-bl, *a.* That which may be obtained by begging.

BEGGAR, beg'gur, *s.* One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what he receives in charity; one who supplicates for anything; a petitioner; one who assumes what he does not prove;—*v. a.* to reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust; to deprive by impoverishing.

BEGGARLINESS, beg'gur-le-nes, *s.* The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.

BEGGARLY, beg'gur-le, *a.* Mean; poor; indigent; the state of being compelled to solicit alms.

BEGGARY, beg'gur-e, *s.* Great want; indigence; the state of being compelled to solicit alms.

BEGHARDS, beg'hardz, *s.* A German word, signifying one who begs with importunity; applied formerly to the Franciscan and other mendicant orders of the Church of Rome. The name was also given to a class of praying fanatics in the thirteenth century.

BEGILT, be-gilt', *a.* Gilded.

BEGIN, be-gin', *v. n.* (*beginan*, Sax.) *Past*, I began or begun, *past part.*, begun. To enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act;

to enter upon existence;—*v. a.* to do the first act of anything; to pass from not doing to doing; to trace from anything as the first ground; to lay the foundation;—*s.* used by Spenser in the following passage for beginning:

Let no whit thee dismay,
The hard *beylme* that meets thee in the dore.

Beginner, be-gin'nur, *s.* One who originates anything; an inexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Beginning, be-gin'ning, *s.* The first original or cause; the entrance into act or being; the origin or commencement; the rudiments or first materials.

Beginningless, be-gin'ning-les, *a.* Having no beginning.

Begird, be-gerd', *v. a.* (*begyrdan*, Sax.) To bind with a girdle; to encircle; to encompass; to enclose; to besiege. This word is sometimes written by Milton, Ben Johnson, and others, *begirt*.

Beglerbeg, beg'ler-beg, *s.* (a Turkish word for *chief of chiefs*.) The governor of a province in the Ottoman empire, and next in dignity to the vizier.

Begnaw, be-naw', *v. a.* (*begnagan*, Sax.) To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horse is stark-spoiled with the staggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waird in the back, and shoulder-shotten. —*Shaks.*

Begone, be-gon', *interj.* Go away; hence; haste away.

Begonia, be-go'ne-a, *s.* (In honour of Michael Begon.) An extensive genus of herbaceous plants, the type and only genus of the order Begoniaceæ.

Begoniaceæ, be-go-ne-a'ce-e, *s.* A natural order of endogenous plants. The flowers of this order are unisexual, with a superior calyx, generally a pink colour, consisting in the sterile flowers of from two to four pieces, and in the fertile flowers of from five to eight; stamens numerous; style simple; stigmas three, often forked, and having a wavy or twisted appearance, originating from a three-cornered three-celled ovary, containing a multitude of little seeds, which changes to a thin-sided capsule, with three extremely unequal wings; leaves fleshy, more or less unequally-sided, and possessing highly developed membranous stipules at their base; stems succulent.

Begored, be-gorde', *a.* Besmeared with gore.

Besides, ten thousand monsters foule abhorr'd,
Did wait about it, gaping grisely, all *begor'd*.—*Spenser.*

Begot, be-got', } *Past part.* of the verb *To*
Begotten, be-got'tn, } *beget.*

Begrave, be-grave', *v. a.* To engrave; to bury. —Obsolete.

They arrive
Where that the body was *begrave*
With worship.—*Gower.*

Begrease, be-greez', *v. a.* To soil with grease or other unctuous matter.

Begrime, be-grime', *v. a.* To soil with dirt deeply impressed; to soil in such a manner that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered.

Her name, that was as fresh
As Dian's visage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face.—*Shaks.*

Begrimer, be-grim'ur, *s.* That which soils or spots anything.

Begrudge, be-grudj', *v. a.* To envy.

Beguan, beg'u-an, *s.* A bezoar or concretion found in the intestines of the lizard Iguana.

Beguile, be-gile', *v. a.* To impose upon; to delude; to deceive; to cheat; to evade; to deceive pleasantly; to amuse.

Beguilement, be-gile'ment, *s.* The act of beguiling; deceit.

Beguiler, be-gile'ur, *s.* One who beguiles.

Beguilingly, be-gile'ing-le, *ad.* In a deceiving manner.

Beguin, be'gwin, *s.* A nun belonging to a particular order, so named from the old French word *beguin*, a coof or head-dress.

Begum, } be'gum, *s.* A title given to a Hindoo
Bigum, } princess or lady of high rank.

Begun, be-gun'. *Past part.* of the verb *To begin.*

Behalf, be-haf', *s.* (*behefe*, Sax.) Favour; cause; vindication; support; interest; account; sake.

Behappen, be-hap'pn, *v. a.* To happen to; to befall.—Obsolete.

This is the greatest shame and foulest scorn
Which unto any knight *behappen* may,
To lose the badge which should his deeds display.
—*Spenser.*

Behave, be-have', *v. a.* (*behabben*, Sax.) To conduct; to demean; to act;

Note.—*Behave* is used by Shakspere and Spenser in the sense of to govern, to subdue, to discipline.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy miss.—*Spenser.*
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but proved an argument.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to act; to conduct one's self. It is taken in either a good or bad sense; as, 'he behaved ill,' or 'he behaved well.'

Behaviour, be-have'yur, *s.* Manner of conducting one's self; manners; external appearance with respect to grace; gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions; conduct; general practice; course of life.

Behead, be-hed', *v. a.* To decapitate; to take off the head.

Beheading, be-hed'ing, *s.* The act of separating the head from the body.

Behel, be-hel', *v. n.* To torture with the pains of hell.—Obsolete.

Satan, Death, and Hell were his inveterate foes, that either drew him to perdition, or did *behel* and wrack him with the expectation of it.—*Hewyt's Sermons*, (1658.)

Beheld, be-held'. *Past* of the verb *To behold.*

Behemoth, be'he-moth, *s.* An animal mentioned in the book of Job, generally supposed to be the hippopotamus.

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox.—*Job* xl. 15.

Behen, be'hen, *s.* A name given to three roots, that of the Cucubalus behen, or Silene inflata of British botanists; Centaurea behen, or saw-leaved Centuary, which is aromatic and astringent; and to that of Statice Limonium, or common Sea Lavender, used as an astringent in diarrhœa and hæmorrhage.

Behest, be-hest', *s.* (*be*, and *hæs*, Sax.) Command; precept; mandate.

Behight, be-hite', *v. a.* (*behitan*, to promise, Sax.) To promise; to call; to name; to intrust; to commit; to adjudge; to address; to speak to; to inform; to assume; to mean; to attend; to reckon; to esteem.—Obsolete.

Behind, be-hinde', *prep.* (*behindan*, *hindan*, Sax.) At the back of another; on the back part; not before; following another; remaining after the departure of another; remaining after the death of

another; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another in excellence or dignity; on the side which is opposite the front; on the other side of that which is nearest a person. *Behind the back;* out of notice or regard; disregarded or overlooked;—*ad.* out of sight; not yet produced to the view; remaining backwards; on the back part; past in the progress of time; remaining after a payment is made; unpaid; remaining after the departure.

BEHINDHAND, be-hinde'hand, *ad.* In a state in which rent or profit or any advantage is anticipated, so that less is to be received or more performed than the natural or just proportion; not upon equal terms with regard to forwardness; in arrears; in an exhausted state. *Behind in the world;* in a state of poverty. The word is used as an adjective, signifying tardy, in the following lines:

> And these thy offices,
> So rarely kind, are as interpreters
> Of thy *behindhand* slackness.—*Shaks.*

BEHMENISTS, bem'e-nists, *s.* The name of a sect of mystics who adopted the explication of the mysteries of Jacob Behmen, a shoemaker in Upper Lusatia.

BEHOLD, be-holde', *v. a.* *Past,* beheld; *past part.* beheld or beholden, (*behealdan,* Sax.) To view; to look; to see; to look upon; to *behold,* is to *see,* in an emphatical sense;—*interj.* see! lo! a word by which attention or admiration is excited; it may, however, be regarded as the imperative form of the verb when so used.

BEHOLDEN, be-hole'dn, *a. part.* (*gehouden,* Dut.) Obliged; bound in gratitude.

> Little are we *beholden* to your love,
> And little look'd for at your helping hands.—*Shaks.*

BEHOLDER, be-hole'dur, *s.* A spectator; one who looks upon anything.

BEHOLDING, be-hole'ding, *s.* Obligation.—Obsolete.

> Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdingo* hath expressed this my testimony.—*Carew.*

BEHONEY, be-hun'ne, *v. a.* To sweeten with honey.

BEHOOF, be-hoof', *s.* (*behefe,* Sax. *behuf,* Germ.) That which behoves or is advantageous; profit; advantage.

BEHOOVE, be'hoov, *v. a.* (*behofan,* Sax.) To be fit; to be meet, either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it;* as, 'it behooves me.'

BEHOOVEFUL, be-hoov'fûl, *a.* Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.—Obsolete.

> Madam, we have called such necessaries,
> As are *behooveful* for our state to-morrow.—*Shaks.*

BEHOOVEFULLY, be-hoov'fûl-le, *ad.* Usefully; profitably.—Obsolete.

BEHOT, be-hot', *past.* of *behight.* To promise.—Obsolete.

> With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
> That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,
> No living wight would have him life *behot.*—*Spenser.*

BEHOVE, be-hoov', *v. a.* (*behofan,* Sax.) The modern as well as ancient and proper form of the verb *behoove.*

> Thus is it written, and thus it *behoved* Christ to suffer.—*Trans.* 1578 *and* 1611. (*Luke* xxiv. 46.)

BEHOVEFUL, be-hoov'fûl, *a.* Fit; expedient.

BEHOVELY, be-hoov'le, *s.* Profitably.—Obsolete.

> Whereof if thou wilt that I tell,
> It is *behovely* for to hear.—*Gower.*

BEHOWL, be-howl', *v. a.* To howl.—Obsolete.

> Now the hungry lion roars,
> And the wolf *behowls* the moon.—*Shaks.*

BEING, be'ing, (*beond,* existing, Sax.) *Pres. part.* of *To be;*—*s.* existence; opposed to nonentity; a particular state or condition: the person existing; any living creature;—*conj.* since.

BEING-PLACE, be'ing-plase, *s.* A place to exist in; a state of existence.—Obsolete.

> Before this world's great frame, in which all things
> Are now contained, found any *being-place.*—*Spenser.*

BEJADE, be-jade', *v. a.* To tire.

BEJAPE, be-jape', *v. a.* To laugh at; to deceive; to impose upon.—Obsolete.

> Thou hast *japed* here Duke Theseus.—*Chaucer.*

BEKISS, be-kis', *v. a.* To kiss; to salute.—Obsolete.

BEKNAVE, be-nave', *v. a.* To call knave.

> May satire ne'er befool ye or *beknave* ye.—*Pope.*

BEKNOW, be-no', *v. a.* To acknowledge; to confess.—Obsolete.

> No wight that excuseth himself wilfully of his sinne may be delivered of his sinne, till that he meekly *beknoweth* his sinne.—*Chaucer.*

BELABOUR, be-la'bur, *v. a.* To beat soundly; to thump.

> He sees virago Nell *belabour,*
> With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour.—*Swift.*

BELACE, be-lase', *v. a.* To fasten, as with a lace or cord. A sea term.

BELACED, be-laste', *a. part.* Adorned with lace.

BELAM, be-lam', *v. a.* To beat; to bang.—Obsolete.

BELAMOUR, bel'a-moor, *s.* (*bel-amour,* Fr.) A gallant; a consort.—Obsolete.

BELAMY, bel'a-me, *s.* (*bel-ami,* Fr.) A friend; an intimate.—Obsolete.

> Wise Socrates
> Pour'd out his life and last philosophy
> To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamy.*—*Spenser.*

BELATE, be-late', *v. a.* To retard a person, so as to make him too late.

BELATED, be-la'ted, *a.* Benighted; out of due late at night.

> Fairy elves,
> Whose midnight revels, by a forest side
> Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
> Or dreams he sees.—*Milton.*

BELATEDNESS, be-la'ted-nes, *s.* Slowness; tardiness.

BELAVE, be-lave', *v. a.* To wash.

BELAWGIVE, be-law'giv, *v. a.* To give a law to; to legislate for.—Obsolete.

> The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his people with this very allowance.—*Milton.*

BELAY, be-la', *v. a.* To belay or obstruct; to lie in ambush; to attack; to besiege;

> So when Arabian thieves *belaid* us round
> And when by all abandon'd, Thee I found
> *Sandys' Hymns.*

to decorate; to lay over;

> All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
> Of Lincolne greene, *belay'd* with silver

to fasten; to splice a rope by laying one part over another. A sea term.

BELCH, belsh, *v. a.* (*bealcan,* Sax.) To throw from the stomach with violence; to eject from any hollow place;—*v. n.*

wind from the stomach; to eruct;—*s.* the act of eructation. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. —*Dennis.*

BELCHING, belsh'ing, *s.* The act of eructation.

BELDAM, bel'dam, *s.* (*belle dame*, which, in old Fr. signified, probably, an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.) An old woman; a hag.

Why, how now, Hecate, you look angerly?—
Have I not reason, *beldams* as you are,
Saucy and overbold?—*Shaks.*

BELEAGUER, be-le'gur, *v. a.* (*belagern*, Germ.) To besiege; to block up in a place; to surround with an army.

BELEAGUERER, be-le'gur-ur, *s.* One who besieges a place.

BELEAVE, be-leve', *v. a.* *Past*, beleft. To leave.—Obsolete.

Wondering at fortune's turns, and scarce is he
Beleft relating his own misery.—*May's Lucan.*

BELEE, be-lee', *v. a.* To place on the lee.—Obsolete.

BELEMNITE, bel'em-nite, *s.* (*belemnon*, a dart, Gr.) Arrowhead or Thunderstone, a genus of fossil cephalopods, the shells of which are found in great abundance in the chalk and other secondary rocks. The shell is of a conical form, and divided into chambers, perforated by a siphuncle or pipe, and inserted into a laminar solid fusiform sheath, generally composed of a yellowish spar, and having a somewhat conical or fusiform shape.

BELEPER, be-lep'ur, *v. a.* To infect with leprosy.

You have a law, lords, that without remorse
Dooms such as are *beleper'd* with the curse
Of foul ingratitude to death.—*Beau. & Flet.*

BELFRAGIUM, bel-fra'je-um, *s.* A moveable tower, consisting of several stories, adapted for attacking the walls of fortified towns.

BELFRY, bel'fre, *s.* (*beffroi*, Fr.) The place in a tower, or connected with a church or other building, in which the bell is suspended.

BELGARD, bel-gard', *s.* (*bel*, and *egard*, Fr.) A soft look or glance; a kind regard.—Obsolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards* and amorous retrait.—*Spenser.*

BELGIAN, bel'je-an, *s.* Belgæ, the ancient inhabitants of Belgium; a native of Belgium.

BELGIC, bel'jik, *a.* Pertaining to the people of Belgium.

BELIAL, be'le-al, *s.* (From a Hebrew word, signifying *of no value.*) Wickedness; unprofitableness; —*a.* wicked; worthless.

BELIBEL, be-li'bel, *v. a.* To traduce; to libel; to slander.—Obsolete.

BELIE, be-li', *v. a.* (*belegan*, Sax.) To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic; to give the lie to; to charge with falsehood; to calumniate; to raise false reports concerning any person; to give a false representation of anything; to fill with lies.

BELIEF, be-leef', *s.* (*geleáfa*, Sax.) Conviction of the truth of statements of which we have not had ocular demonstration; opinion founded on testimony; a creed or system of faith.

BELIEVABLE, be-le'va-bl, *a.* Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

BELIEVE, be-leve', *v. a.* (*gelyfan*, Sax.) To credit on the testimony of another; to put confidence in the truth of any one;—*v. n.* to have a firm persuasion of the truth of anything; to exercise faith in the declarations of the Bible, its teachers, or in any other system of religion.

BELIEVER, be-le'vur, *s.* One who credits anything on the testimony of others. In Christian Theology, one who believes in the divine mission of Jesus Christ; one who gives credence to any creed or system of religion.

BELIEVINGLY, be-le'ving-le, *ad.* In a believing manner.

BELIKE, be-like', *ad.* Probably; likely; perhaps.

BELIKELY, be-like'le, *ad.* Probably.—Obsolete.

BELIVE, be-live', *ad.* Speedily; quickly.—Obsolete.

By that same way, the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come *belive*.—*Spenser.*

This word has still a lingering existence in Westmoreland, and in some parts of Scotland.

BELL, bel, *s.* A vessel or hollow bowl-shaped body of cast-metal, formed to emit sounds when struck internally by a piece of metal called a tongue, or externally by a kind of hammer; anything in the shape of a bell, as the cup of a flower. In Architecture, the naked vase or *corbeille* round which the foliage and volutes of the Corinthian and composite capitals are arranged. *Bell roof*, is a roof the vertical section of which, perpendicular to the wall or its springing line, is a curve of contrary texture, being concave at bottom and convex at the top. *To bear the bell*, to be the first, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock of sheep. *Bell, book, and candle*, an old phrase for execration, adopted in the directions given, in elder times, that the sentence against delinquents should be 'throughout explained in order, in English, with bells tolling and candles lighted, that it may cause the greater dread.'

Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver beck me to come on.—*Shaks.*

To shake the bells, a phrase in Shakspere, from the bells of a hawk;

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shakes his bells*.—
Shaks.

—*v. a.* to grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

BELLADONNA, bel-la-don'na, *s.* (*bella*, fair, and *donna*, a lady, Ital.) Atropa Belladonna, or deadly nightshade, called belladonna from its having been used as a cosmetic by ladies.

BELLADONNA LILY, bel-la-don'na lil'le, *s.* The Amaryllis belladonna, a liliaceous plant, with beautiful delicate blushing flowers.

BELLATRIX, bel'la-triks, *s.* (*bellatrix*, a female warrior, Lat.) The name of the lesser of the two bright stars in the upper portion of the constellation Orion.

BELLE, bel, *s.* (French.) A young, gay, and beautiful lady.

BELLEROPHON, bel-ler'o-fon, *s.* In Mythology, the name of a person who, mounted on the flying Pegasus furnished him by Minerva, overcame the Chimera, a monster with three heads, those of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, which continually emitted flames. In Palæontology, the name of a genus of fossil shells found in the carboniferous limestone formation. It is supposed to have been a cephalopod allied to the Argonauta and Carinaria.

BELLES LETTRES, bel'let-ter, *s. pl.* (French.) Po-

word frequently used by old English authors for *are*, *been*, and *to be*.

> Ganhardin his treuthe plight,
> To *ben* his brother he bede;
> To *ben* a true knight
> In al Tristreme's nede.—*Sir Tristrem.*

Bench, bensh, *s.* (*benc*, Sax. *banc*, Fr.) A long seat; the seat on which judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges collectively; the court; a table on which carpenters, &c. perform their manual operations; a platform left on an embankment to strengthen it, termed likewise a *berm*;—*v. a.* to furnish with benches; to seat on a bench.

Bencher, bensh'ur, *s.* The benchers of the inns of court are the senior members of the house, to whom its government and direction are intrusted, and who have been readers. The word is also sometimes used for the alderman of a corporation, or a judge.

Bench-marks, bensh'mărks, *s.* Fixed points left on a line of survey for reference at future times.

Bend, bend, *v. a.* (*bendan*, Sax.) To make crooked; to crook; to inflect; to direct to a certain point; to apply to a certain purpose; to direct the mind; to put anything in order to its proper use; a metaphor, taken from bending the bow; to incline; to bow in token of submission; to subdue; to make submissive, as 'war and famine will *bend* our enemies;' a sea term for fastening a rope, &c.; *to bend the brow*, to knit the brow; to frown;—*v. n.* to be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to resolve or determine; to be submissive; to bow;—*s.* flexure; incurvation; *bends* or *wales* are the strong crooked timbers in the side of a ship; with seamen, a *bend* is that part of a rope which is fastened to another. In Heraldry, one of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth of the field when uncharged, but, when charged, a third part of the escutcheon.

Bendable, ben'da-bl, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated.

Bender, ben'dur, *s.* The person or instrument that bends anything.

Bendlet, bend'let, *s.* In Heraldry, a little band, occupying the sixth part of a shield.

Bendy, ben'de, *a.* In Heraldry, a term applied when an escutcheon is divided bend-ways into an uneven number of partitions.

Bene, ben'e.—See Sesamen.

Beneaped, be-neept', *s.* In Navigation, a ship is said to be *beneaped* when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock.

Beneath, be-neeth', *prep.* (*beneoth*, Sax.) Under; lower in place, as opposed to above; under, as overborne or overwhelmed by some pressure; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to;—*ad.* in a lower place; below, as opposed to heaven.

Benedict, ben'e-dikt, *a.* (*benedictus*, Lat.) Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old obsolete word used in medicine;—*s.* a married man.

Benedictine, ben-e-dik'tine, *s.* A monk of the order of St. Benedict;—*a.* belonging to the order of St. Benedict.

Benediction, ben-e-dik'shun, *s.* (*benedictio*, Lat.) The act of pronouncing a blessing; a blessing pronounced; thanks; a rendering of thanks to God for blessings conferred; the advantage conferred by blessing; the form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop, except that a bishop is not properly such till the ceremony of consecration is performed; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before benediction.

Benedictive, ben-e-dik'tiv, *a.* Having the power to draw down a blessing; giving a blessing.

Benefaction, ben-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*benefacio*, Lat.) The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred, as a charitable donation.

Benefactor, ben-e-fak'tur, *s.* He who confers a benefit; one who contributes to any charitable object or institution.

> Whosoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be an enemy to mankind.—*Swift.*

Benefactress, ben-e-fak'tres, *s.* The feminine of benefactor; a female who confers a benefit.

Benefice, ben'e-fis, *s.* (*beneficium*, Lat.) Advantage, kindness, or benefit conferred on another; the term, however, is now restricted in its usage to an ecclesiastical living. In the feudal ages, it signified an emolument and a duty; a fee or estate in lands. In Wickliffe's translation of 1 Tim. vi. 2, he gives, for 'partakers of the *benefit*,' '*benifice*.'

Beneficed, ben'e-fist, *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

Beneficence, be-nef'e-sens, *s.* (*beneficence*, old Fr.) The practice of doing good; active goodness, benevolence, and charity.

Beneficent, be-nef'e-sent, *a.* (*beneficentia* and *beneficus*, Lat.) Kind; doing good; performing acts of benevolence and charity.

Beneficently, be-nef'e-sent-le, *ad.* In a beneficent manner.

Beneficeless, ben'e-fis-les, *a.* Having no benefice.

Beneficial, ben-e-fish'al, *a.* (French.) Advantageous; conferring benefits; useful; profitable; assisting a worthy object; helpful; medicinal;—*s.* an old word for a benefice.

> For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
> How to obtain a *beneficial*.—*Spenser.*

Beneficially, ben-e-fish'al-le, *ad.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

Beneficialness, ben-e-fish'al-nes, *s.* Usefulness; profitableness.

Beneficiary, ben-e-fish'a-re, *a.* Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power;—*s.* one who is in possession of a benefice; one who receives a gift, or is benefited by another.

Beneficiency, ben-e-fish'en-se, *s.* Kindness; benignity; graciousness.

Beneficient, ben-e-fish'ent, *a.* Doing good.

Benefit, ben'e-fit, *s.* (*beneficium*, Lat.) A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love; profit; advantage; use; anything which tends to increase general prosperity and happiness;—*v. a.* to do good to; to advantage;—*v. n.* to gain advantage; to make improvement.

Benefit of Clergy.—See Clergy.

Beneme, be-neme', *v. a.* (*naman*, *nemnan*, Sax.) To name; to pronounce; to promise; to give.—Obsolete.

Benempt.—*Past* of Beneme.

> Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gayne,
> Than kid or cosset, which I thee *benempt*.—*Spenser.*

Beneplaciture, ben-e-plas'e-ture, *s.* (*beneplacitum*, Lat.) Will; choice.—Obsolete.

Benereth, ben'e-reth, *s.* An ancient service which the tenant rendered his landlord by the use of a plough and cart.

Benet, be-net', *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch in a net.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains.—*Shaks.*

Benevolence, be-nev'o-lens, *s.* (*benevolentia*, Lat.) The disposition to do good; kindness; goodwill; charity; the good done; the charity given; the name of an old tax imposed by Edward IV. *Benevolentia* is used in the old chronicles and statutes of the realm for a voluntary gratuity given by subjects to the king. *Benevolentia Regis Habenda*, the form of purchasing the king's pardon and favour in ancient fines and submissions, to be restored to estate, title, or place.

Benevolent, be-nev'o-lent, *a.* (*benevolens*, Lat.) Having goodwill, or kind inclinations; a disposition to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind; affectionate.

Benevolently, be-nev'o-lent-le, *ad.* In a kind manner.

Benevolentness, be-nev'o-lent-nes, *s.* Benevolence.—Obsolete.

Benevolous, be-nev'o-lus, *a.* Kind; friendly.—Obsolete.

Bengal, ben-gawl', *s.* A thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

Bengalee, ben-ga-le', *s.* The native language of Bengal.

Bengalese, ben-ga-leez', *s.* A native, or the natives of Bengal.

Bengal Lights, ben'gawl litze, *s.* A species of firework, used as signals by night or otherwise, producing a steady and very vivid blue-coloured fire. The ingredients are 28 oz. of sulphur, 12 oz. of saltpetre, and 2½ oz. of realgar.

Bengal Quince.—See Ægle.

Bengaly, ben'ga-le, *s.* The Amadina of Swainson, a small finch of the Hardbill family, Coccothranstinæ.

Benight, be-nite', *v. a.* To involve in darkness; to darken; to shrowd with the shades of night; to surprise with the approach of night; to debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

Benign, be-nine', *a.* (*benignus*, Lat.) Kind; generous; liberal; of a beneficent disposition; wholesome; salutary; not malignant or pernicious.

Benignant, be-nig'nant, *a.* Kind; gracious; actually good.

Benignity, be-nig'ne-te, *s.* Graciousness; goodness; kindness of disposition; salubrity; wholesome quality; having a tendency to promote health.

Benignly, be-nine'le, *ad.* Favourably; kindly; graciously.

Benincasa, ben-in-ka'sa, *s.* (in honour of Count Benincasa.) The Cucurbita cerifera, or wax-bearing gourd, now forming a distinct genus of the Gourd family: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

Benison, ben'e-zn, *s.* (*benir*, Fr.) Blessing; benediction.

Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's *benison*.—
Milton.

Benjamin.—See Styrax.

Benjamin, *Flowers of.*—See Benzoic Acid.

Ben-nuts, ben'nuts, *s.* The seeds of the Arabian plant Moringa aptera, which yield an oil called the oil of ben, supposed to be useful in certain affections of the kidneys. The nuts themselves have been used in the cure of siphilitic diseases.

Ben-oil, ben'oyl, *s.* A greasy oil procured by expression from the decorticated seeds of Guilandia moringa. It is inodorous, and is used in the manufacture of jasmine, tuberose, and other scented oils.

Bent, bent, *s.* The state of being bent; degree of flexure; curvity; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; strain of the mental powers; inclination; disposition towards something; determination; fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency; particular direction; *past* of the verb *to bend*; made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

Bent-grass.—See Agrostis.

Benting-time, ben'ting-time, *s.* The time when pigeons feed on bents before pease are ripe.

Benum, be-num', } *v. a.* (*benumen*, Sax.) To make
Benumb, be-num', } torpid; to deprive of sensation; to stupify; to render inactive.

Benumbedness, be-num'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being benumbed.

Benzamide, ben'za-mid, *s.* A chemical compound, consisting of 1 atom of benzoic acid, and 1 of amide. Its equivalent is 330.04. It forms colourless transparent crystals, or four-sided pearly scales.

Benzhydramide, benz-hi'dra-mid, *s.* A chemical compound, consisting of 42 atoms of carbon, 18 of hydrogen, and 2 of nitrogen. It crystalizes into rectangular or six-sided prisms.

Benzile, ben'zile, *s.* A chemical compound, forming large sulphur-yellow, translucent, regular six-sided rhomboidal prisms, and consisting of 14 atoms of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

Benzile, *Hydrocyanite of*, *s.* A chemical product, obtained from a hot solution of benzile and prussic acid, forming large colourless crystals. It consists of 1 atom of benzile, and 1 of prussic acid.

Benzilic Acid, ben-zil'ik as-sid, *s.* A chemical compound, from benzoine, forming colourless, transparent, brilliant, rhombic crystals, and consisting of 28 atoms of carbon, 11 of hydrogen, 5 of oxygen, and 1 of water.

Benzimede, ben'ze-mede, *s.* An ingredient of the raw oil of bitter almonds, from which it separates under certain circumstances. It forms very white and flocky inodorous pearly needles and laminæ. It consists of 28 atoms of carbon, 11 of hydrogen. 4 of oxygen, and 1 of nitrogen.

Benzoate, ben'zo-ate, *s.* A combination of benzoic acid with the metallic oxides. These are the benzoates of lime, baryta, strontia, glucina, yttria, zirconia, alumina, peroxide of iron, oxide of lead, and oxide of silver.

Benzoic Ether, ben-zo'ik e'*th*ur, *s.* A colourless oily liquid, with a feeble aromatic smell, and pungent taste.

Benzoin, ben'zoyn, *s.* Benjamin, or frankincense, a concrete resinous juice of the East Indian tree, Styrax benzoin. It is used as a cosmetic, and burned as incense in Catholic churches. Benzoic acid is usually extracted from benzoin, but it exists also in storax, the balsams of Peru, and other substances. *Flowers of benzoin* are white needle-like prisms, with a soft silky lustre and pungent taste, obtained by the sublimation of benzoic acid. It consists of 1 equivalent of benzule = 106.68 + 1 of oxygen = 8; atomic weight 14.68. Benzoic acid unites with the earthy and alkaline

bases, and with the metallic oxides, forming the compounds called *benzoatis*.

Benzoinamide, ben-zoyn'a-mid, *s.* A white tasteless inodorous powder, obtained by heating benzoine with aqua ammoniæ.

Benzoine, ben'zoyn, *s.* A chemical compound, produced by the contact of alkalis with the oil of bitter almonds. It forms transparent colourless prisms. It consists of 14 atoms of carbon, 6 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

Benzoine, *Hydrocyanite of*. A chemical product, from a mixture of oil of bitter almonds, prussic acid, caustic potash, and alcohol. It consists of 36 atoms of carbon, 18 of hydrogen, 2 of nitrogen, and 4 of oxygen.

Benzole, ben'zole, } *s.* A clear colourless liquid,
Benzine, ben'zine, } of a peculiar ethereal agreeable odour, which freezes at 32° in a crystaline mass resembling loaf-sugar. It consists of 12 atoms of carbon, and 6 of hydrogen.

Benzone, ben'zone, *s.* The carbobenzide of Mettscherlich, a colourless or pale-yellow, viscid, oily liquid, heavier than water, consisting of 13 atoms of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen.

Benzule, ben'zule, *s.* A compound obtained from the volatile oil of the bitter almond. It consists of 14 atoms of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen. Its equivalent or atomic weight is therefore = 106.68.

Benzule, *Bromide of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 of bromine, atomic weight = 185.03.

Benzule, *Cyanogen of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 of cyanagen, atomic weight = 133.07.

Benzule, *Hydruret of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 of hydrogen, atomic weight = 142.10.

Benzule, *Iodide of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 iodine, atomic weight = 232.98.

Benzule, *Sulphuret of*:—1 atom of benzule, and 1 of sulphur, atomic weight = 122.78.

Bepaint, be-paynt', *v. a.* To cover with paint.

> Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face,
> Else would a maiden-blush *bepaint* my cheek.—*Shaks.*

Bepale, be-pale', *v. a.* To make pale.

Bepinch, be-pinsh', *v. a.* To mark with pinches.

Bepowder, be-pow'dur, *v. a.* To dress out with powder.

Bepraise, be-praze', *v. a.* To praise greatly or extravagantly.

Bepurple, be-pur'pl, *v. a.* To render of a purple colour.

> Like to beauty, when the lawn,
> With rosy cheeks *bepurpled* o'er, is drawn
> To boast the loveliness it seems to hide.—*Dudley Digges.*

Bequeath, be-kwethe', *v. a.* (*becwaethan*, Sax.) To leave by will or testament.

Bequeather, be-kwe'thur, *s.* A testator.

Bequeathment, be-kwethe'ment, *s.* A legacy.

Bequest, be-kwest', *s.* Something left by will; a legacy.

Berain, be-rane', *v. a.* To rain upon; to wet.—Obsolete.

> And with his tearis salt her breast *berained*.—*Chaucer.*

Berate, be-rate', *v. a.* To scold.

Berattle, be-rat'tl, *v. a.* To fill with noise or sounds.

tural order of Exogenous plants, ... thers being opened by reflexed valves, ... opposite the petals, and its flowers usually form upon a ternary plan, there being three or six petals, with a similar number of stamens. The order consists of bushes and herbs. The juice of the plants gives a yellow tinge; the bark or stem, if not woody, is bitter and astringent.

Berberin, ber'ber-in, *s.* A substance obtained from Berberis vulgaris, or common berberry, forming a bright yellow crystaline powder of a silky lustre, with a strong bitter taste: it is used in dyeing yellow.

Berberis, ber'be-ris, *s.* (*berberys*, Arab.) The Berberry, a genus of plants consisting of elegant shrubs, with berried fruit. The stamens, when touched with a pin, bend inwards, and for a time remain curved. Type of the natural order, Berberaceæ.

Berberry, ber'ber-re, *s.*—See Berberis.

Berckheya, berk-he'ya, *s.* (in honour of M. Berckhey.) A genus of plants with yellow flowers, from the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Compositæ.

Bere, bere, *s.* (Saxon.) A name given in Scotland to Hordeum vulgaris, the common barley plant.

Bereans, be-re'ans, *s.* The name of a small sect in Scotland which, in addition to high Calvinistic principles, hold with their founder, John Barclay, that the same evidence which determines in a man's mind the truth of Christianity, determines also his own justification before God. The name is assumed from the Bereans mentioned in the New Testament, who searched the Scriptures daily.

Bereave, be-reve', *v. a.* *Past*, I bereaved or bereft; *part.* bereft; (*bereafian*, Sax. *berooven*, Dut.) To strip of; to deprive of; to take away from.

Bereavement, be-reve'ment, *s.* Deprivation; great loss, particularly by the death of friends.

Bereft, be-reft'. *Past part.* of the verb *To bereave.*

Berengerians, be-ren-je're-ans, *s.* A sect which, in the eleventh century, denied the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation: named from their leader, Berengerius.

Berenix, be-re'niks, *s.* A genus of floating Acalepha.

Berg, berg, *s.* An old obsolete word for burgh.—Which see.

Bergamot, ber'ga-mot, *s.* The fragrant fruit of the Bergamot orange-tree, Citrus Bergamia, from the rhind of which an essential oil is obtained either by pressure or distillation: used as a perfume.

Bergander, ber'gan-dur, *s.* A species of duck.

Bergera, ber'je-ra, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Berger.) A genus of plants: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

Bergeret, ber'je-ret, *s.* (*bergerette*, Fr.) A pastoral song.—Obsolete.

Bergia, ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Bergius.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophylleæ.

> There began anon,
> A lady for to sing, right womanly,
> A *bergeret* in praising the daisie.—*Chaucer.*

Bergmaster, berg'mas-tur, *s.* (*berg*, a mount; Sax. and master.) The bailiff or chief of among the Derbyshire miners.

Bergmote, berg'mote, *s.* (*berg*, and *mote*, a ing, Sax.) A court held by the miners in shire, so named from its being held on a hi

Berhyme, be-rime', *v. a.* To mention in A word used in contempt.

Beriberi, ber'e-ber-e, *s.* (*beri*, weakness, Singhalese.) The name given in India to two diseases: the one an acute species of dropsy, and the other a chronic disease, of which paralysis is the most prominent feature.

Beris, be'ris, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.

Berkeleya, berk'lay-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. Dr. Berkeley.) A genus of small fragile ball-shaped sea-weeds, found in the British seas.

Berlin, ber'lin, *s.* (from Berlin, the city where first made.) A name once given to a particular kind of chariot.

> Beware of Latin authors all,
> Nor think your verses sterling,
> Though with a golden pen you scrawl,
> And scribble in a *berlin*.—*Swift.*

Berme, berm, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a square space of ground, three, four, or five feet wide, left outside, between the feet of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote. It is sometimes palisadoed.

Bermudas Cedar, ber-mu'das se'dar, *s.* The wood of the Bermuda juniper-tree, *Juniperus Bermudiana*.

Bernacle.—See Barnacle.

Bernardine, ber-năr'dine, *s.* A monk of the order of St. Bernard.

Bernhardia, bern-hăr'de-a, *s.*—See Marrubium.

Berob, be-rob', *v. a.* (*berauban*, Goth.) To rob; to plunder; to wrong any one, by taking away from him by stealth or violence.—Obsolete.

Beroe, be-ro', *s.* A genus of very minute radiated floating animals, with globular gelatinous bodies, remarkable for emitting a phosphoric light. They are said to constitute one of the principal substances on which whales feed.

Berosus, be-ro'sus, *s.* A genus of fresh water Coleopterous insects, usually found in ponds.

Berried, ber'rid, *a.* Furnished with berries.

Berry, ber're, *s.* A small fleshy fruit, containing acini or small seeds; also, a hillock or mound, corrupted from *barrow*—which see;—*v. n.* to bear berries. *Berry*, *berria*, or *berue*, words used as affixes to certain towns in England, denoting that the town to which it is attached is built in an open plain, from *berra*, an open plain, Saxon.

Berry-bearing, ber're-bare'ing, *a.* In Botany, applied to certain trees which produce berries, as the berry-bearing cedar, *Cedrus baccifera*.

Berry-shaped, ber're-shaypt, *a.* Formed like a berry.

Bert, bert, *s.* (*beort*, bright, Sax.) An affix to many Anglo-Saxon names, signifying illustrious or famous, as, Egbert and Sigbert, &c.

Berth, berth, *s.* A sea term; a station at which a ship rides at anchor; an apartment in a ship, in which a number of men or officers reside and mess; a sleeping place in a ship; the place of a hammock; an office or situation in which a person is employed;—*v. a.* to allot berths in a ship.

Berthellia, ber-*thel*'le-a, *s.* A genus of British marine Mollusca, with an internal delicate oval shell.

Berthierite, ber'*thie*-e-rite, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Berthier of Paris.) A mineral found in confused lamellar masses, or in indistinct elongated prisms, of a dark grey steel colour, inclining to brown, with a metallic lustre. It consists of antimony, 52.0; sulphur, 30.3; iron, 16.0; zinc, 0.3.

Bertholetia, ber-*tho*-le'she-a, *s.* (in honour of L. C. Bertholet.) The Brazil nut, a tall South American tree (*B. excelsa*), the fruit of which is sold in the London market.

Beryl, ber'ril, *s.* (*beryllus*, Lat.) A precious stone or gem, differing from the precious emerald in not having the oxide of chrome as an ingredient. The Aquamarine is a beryl, and is transparent; greyish, green, blue, yellow, or white; crystal, a hexagonal prism, admitting of cleavage parallel to the faces of the regular prism. It consists of silica, 68.35; alumina, 17.60; oxide of iron, 0.72; glucina, 13.13; oxide of columbium, 0.27.

Beryline, ber'e-line, *a.* Partaking of the nature of beryl; having a pale green colour.

Berytus, be-ri'tus, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Pentatomidæ.

Beryx, be'riks, *s.* A name given by Cuvier to a genus of fishes having the dorsal fin single, placed in the middle of the back, the rays of all the fins slender; caudal very large and forked; ventral fins nearly equal to the pectorals, and often of ten rays; operculum and preoperculum crenated, but the spines very small or wanting: Sub-family of the Percidæ, Holocentrinæ.

Berzalite.—See Petalite.

Berzeline, ber'ze-line, *s.* (in honour of Berzelius.) The seleniuret of copper.—Which see. Also, a name given by Necker to a mineral found in Italy, occurring in minute white octahedral crystals.

Besaile, } be-sale', *s.* (*bisayeul*, Fr.) A writ,
Besayle, } which anciently lay at the common law, where the great-grandfather was seised, the day that he died, of any lands or tenements in fee-simple; and after his death a stranger entered the same day upon them, and kept out the heir.

Besaint, be-saynt', *v. a.* To make a saint of.—Obsolete.

> Make antiquity
> A patron of black patches, and deny
> That perukes are unlawful, and *besaint*
> Old Jesebel for showing how to paint.—
> *Hall's Poems.*

Bescatter, be-skat'tur, *v. a.* To scatter over.—Obsolete.

> Her goodly lockes adowne her back did flow
> Unto her waist, with flowers *bescattered*.—*Spenser.*

Bescorn, be-skawrn', *v. a.* To treat with scorn; to mock at.—Obsolete.

Bescratch, be-skratsh', *v. a.* To scratch; to tear with the nails.—Obsolete.

> For sore he swat, and, running through the same
> Thick forest, was *bescratch'd*, and both his feet nigh lame.
> —*Spenser.*

Bescrawl, be-skrawl', *v. a.* To scrawl; to scribble over.

Bescreen, be-screen', *v. a.* To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

Bescumber, be-skum'bur, *v. a.* To encumber; to load with something useless or important.—Obsolete.

> Did Block *bescumber*
> Statute's white suit, wi' the parchment lace there?—
> *Ben Jonson.*

Besee, be-se', *v. n.* To look; to mind.—Obsolete.

Beseech, be-seetsh', *v. a.* *Past*, I besought; *past part.* besought. To entreat; to implore; to supplicate; to beg; to ask;—*s.* a request.—Obsolete in this sense.

BESEECHER, be-seetsh'ur, *s.* One who beseeches or makes a supplication.

Let no unkind, no fair *beseechers* kill.—*Shaks.*

BESEECHING, be-seetsh'ing, *a. part.* Entreating.

BESEECHINGLY, be-seetsh'ing-le, *ad.* In a beseeching manner.

BESEEK, be-seek', *v. a.* To beseech.

We *beseek* you of mercie and succour.—*Chaucer.*

BESEEM, be-seem', *v. a.* To become; to become fit; to become decent for.

BESEEMING, be-seem'ing, *a. part.* Becoming; fit; worthy of;—*s.* comeliness.

BESEEMINGNESS, be-seem'ing-nes, *s.* Quality of being fit or becoming.

BESEEMLY, be-seem'le, *a.* Fit; becoming; decent.

BESEEN, be-seen', *part.* Adapted; adjusted; becoming.—Obsolete.

Then her they crown their goddesse and their queen,
And deck with flowers thy altars well *beseene.*—
Spenser.

BESET, be-set', *v. a.* *Past*, I beset; *past part.* beset. To besiege; to hem in; to enclose as with a siege; to way-lay; to surround; to embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without the means of escape.

BESETTING, be-set'ting, *a.* Habitually attending or pressing.

BESHINE, be-shine', *v. a.* To shine upon.—Obsolete.

BESHREW, be-shroo', *v. a.* To wish a curse to; to happen ill to.

How much *beshrew* my manners and my pride,
If Hermia meant to say Lysander lied.—*Shaks.*

BESHROUD, be-shrowd', *v. a.* To wrap in a shroud.—Obsolete.

BESHUT, be-shut', *v. a.* To shut up.

BESIDE, be-side', } *prep.* At the side of another;
BESIDES, be-sidze', } near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary, as we say, 'some things are *beside* nature,' 'some things are contrary to nature;' out of, in a state deviating from; out of, as 'he is *beside* himself,' *i.e.* out of his wits or senses;—*ad.* moreover; more than that; over and above; not in this number; out of this class; not included here; except.

BESIDERY, be-sid'ur-e, *s.* A species of pear.

BESIEGE, be-seej', *v. a.* To beleaguer; to lay siege to; to beset a town or fortress with armed forces, for the purpose of forcing the inhabitants, by famine or violence, to surrender.

BESIEGER, be-seej'ur, *s.* One employed in a siege.

BESIT, be-sit', *v. a.* To suit; to become.—Obsolete.

And that which is for ladies most *besitting*,
To stint all strife, and foster friendly peace.—
Spenser.

BESLAVE, be-slave', *v. a.* To enslave; to subjugate.—Obsolete.

BESLAVER, be-sla'vur, *v. a.* To defile with slaver.

BESLERIA, bes-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of B. Besler.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.

BESLIME, be-slime', *v. a.* To daub with slime; to soil.

BESLUBBER, be-slub'bur, *v. a.* To daub; to smear.

He persuaded us to tickle our noses with speargrass, and make them bleed; and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men.—*Shaks.*

BESMEAR, be-smeer', *v. a.* To bedaub; to spread over with any viscous or other adhesive matter; to soil; to foul.

BESMEARER, be-smeer'ur, *s.* One who besmears or soils anything.

BESMIRCH, be-smurtch', *v. a.* To soil; to discolour.—Obsolete.

Our gayness and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*,
With rainy marching in the painful field.—*Shaks.*

BESMOKE, be-smoke', *v. a.* To soil with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.

BESMUT, be-smut', *v. a.* To blacken with smut; to soil or blacken with soot or smoke.

BESNOW, be-snow', *v. a.* (*besniwed*, from *sniwan*, to snow, Sax.) To scatter in abundance like snow; to whiten as with snow.—Obsolete.

The presents every day ben newed,
He was with giftes all *besnowed*,
The people was of him so glad.—*Gower.*

BESNUFFED, be-snuft', *a.* Smeared with snuff.

Unwash'd her hands, and much *besnuff'd* her face.—
Young.

BESOM, be'zum, *s.* (*besm*, *besma*, Sax.) An instrument for sweeping with; a broom;—*v. a.* to sweep.

BESORT, be-sawrt', *v. a.* To suit; to fit; to become;—*s.* company; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and *besort*
As levels with her breeding.—*Shaks.*

BESOT, be-sot', *v. a.* To infatuate; to stupify; to make dull and senseless; to stupify with liquor; to make to dote.

Paris, you speak
Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights.—*Shaks.*

BESOTTEDLY, be-sot'ted-le *ad* In a foolish or sottish manner.

BESOTTEDNESS, be-sot'ted-nes, *s.* Stupidity; infatuation.

BESOTTINGLY, be-sot'ting-le, *ad.* In a besotted manner.

BESOUGHT, be-sawt', *v. a.* *Past* of the verb *To beseech.*

BESPANGLE, be-spang'gl, *v. a.* To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle or dot with small glittering substances, as drops of rain.

BESPATTER, be-spat'tur, *v. a.* To soil by throwing filth; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water; to soil by spattering; to slander; to asperse by calumny and reproach.

BESPAWL, be-spawl', *v. a.* To daub with spittle.—See Spawl.

BESPEAK, be-speek', *v. a.* *Past*, I bespake or bespoke; *past part.* bespoke or bespoken. To order; to entreat anything beforehand against a future time; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to tell something beforehand; to speak to; to address; to betoken; to show; to indicate, by external appearances or marks; to show.

BESPEAKER, be-spe'kur, *s.* One who bespeaks; a previous speaking, by way of apology, or to procure favour.

BESPECKLE, be-spekl', *v. a.* To mark with speckles or spots.

BESPEW, be-spew', *v. a.* To daub with spew or vomit.

BESPICE, be-spise', *v. a.* To season with spices.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a last wink.—*Shaks.*

BESPIT, be-spit', *v. a.* To daub with spittle.

BESPOKE, be-spoke'. *Pres.* and *past part.* of *bespeak.*

BESPOT, be-spot', *v. a.* To mark with spots.

BESPREAD, be-spred', *v. a.* To spread over; to cover over.

BESPRENT, be-sprent', *part.* Besprinkled.—Obsolete.

My head *besprent* with hoary frost I find.—*Spenser.*

BESPRINKLE, be-spring'kl, *v. a.* (*besprenkelen*, Dut.) To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

BESPRINKLER, be-springk'lur, *s.* One that sprinkles anything.

BESPURT, } be-spurt', *v. a.* To spurt out; to throw
BESPIRT, } out scatteringly.

Well *bespurted* with his own holy water.—*Milton.*

BESPUTTER, be-sput'tur, *v. a.* To daub anything by sputtering or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST, best, *a.* Superlative of *good.* Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree. *The best*, the utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection. *At best*, in the best manner; in the utmost degree or extent. *To make the best of*, to carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost;—*ad.* in the highest degree of goodness; beyond all others; to the most advantage; with most profit or success.

BESTAIN, be-stane', *v. a.* To mark with stains; to spot.

BESTEAD, be-sted', *v. a.* To profit; to accommodate.

BESTIAL, best'yal, *a.* Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

BESTIALITY, best-te-al'e-te, *s.* (*bestialite*, old Fr.) The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

BESTIALIZE, best'yal-ize, *v. a.* To make like a beast.

BESTIALLY, best'yal-le, *ad.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

BESTIALS, best'yalz, *s. pl.* Beasts or cattle of any kind.—Obsolete.

BESTIARII, bes'te-a-re-i, *s.* (Latin.) Combatants among the Romans who fought with beasts voluntarily for hire, or were compelled to do so by way of punishment.

BESTICK, be-stik', *v. a.* To stick over with anything, as with sharp points.

BESTIR, be-stur', *v. a.* To put into vigorous action.

BESTORM, be-stawrm', *v. n.* To rage; to storm.—Obsolete.

All is sea besides;
Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours.—*Young.*

BESTOW, be-sto', *v. a.* To give; to confer upon; to give as charity or bounty; to give in marriage; to give as a present; to apply; to lay out upon; to lay up; to stow; to place.

BESTOWAL, be-sto'al, *s.* Disposal.

BESTOWER, be-sto'ur, *s.* He that confers or bestows anything; a giver.

BESTRADDLE, be-strad'dl, *v. a.* To bestride.

BESTRAUGHT, be-strawt', *a.* Distracted; mad.—Obsolete.

BESTRIDE, be-stride', *v. a.* To stride over anything; to stand or sit with anything between the legs; to step over.

BESTROW, be-stro', *v. a.* To sprinkle over.

BESTUD, be-stud', *v. a.* To adorn with studs.

BESURE, be-sure', *ad.* Certainly. A vulgar word.

BESWIKE, be-swik', *v. a.* (*beswican*, Sax.) To allure.—Obsolete.

BET, bet, *s.* (*bad*, Sax.) A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions;—*v. a.* to wager; to stake at a wager.

BET, bet. The old *part.* of the verb *To beat.*

BETAKE, be-take', *v. a.* (*betaecan*, Sax.) To take to; to have recourse to; to apply; to move; to remove; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun.

BETA-ORCEINE, be'ta-awr-sane, *s.* A colouring matter obtained from the beet-root, composed of 18 atoms of carbon, 10 of hydrogen, and 8 of the protoxide of nitrogen.

BETAUGHT, be-tawt'. *Past* of the verb *To betake.*

BETEEM, be-teme', *v. a.* To bring forth; to bestow; to give.

BETEL, be'tl, *s.* An East Indian plant, *Piper betel*, the leaf of which, mixed with the fruit of the Areca palm, *Areca catechu*, commonly called betel, or Penang nut, and fine lime, *Chunam*, forms a hot and acrid masticatory, in almost universal use in India and the Malayan Archipelago. The mixture is used by both sexes, and at all ages. It is aromatic and stomachic, and produces intoxication in those not habituated to its use. *Betel nut* or *Areca* is used in dyeing cottons, an article of extensive commerce in India.

BETHINK, be-*th*ink', *v. a.* *Past*, I bethought; *past part.* bethought; (*bethencan*, *bethoht*, Sax.) To recall to recollection; to bring back to consideration or recollection;—*v. n.* to consider.

BETHLEMITES, be*th*'lem-itse, *s.* The name of a religious order of the thirteenth century, the members of which wore a red star with five rays upon their breast, called the Star of Bethlehem.

BETHOUGHT. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To bethink.*

BETHRAWL, be-*th*rawl', *v. a.* To enslave; to bring into subjection.

BETHUMP, be-*th*ump', *v. a.* To beat; to lay blows upon.

I never was so *bethumpt* with words
Since first I called my brother's father dad.—*Shakz.*

BETHYLUS, be-*thi*'lus, *s.* In Ornithology, a genus of Passerine birds. In Entomology, a genus of Hymenopterous insects.

BETIDE, be-tide', *v. a.* *Past*, it betid or betided; *past part.* betid and betight; (*tidan*, Sax.) To happen to; to befall; to bechance, whether good or bad;—*v. n.* to come to pass; to happen; to become; to be the fate of.

BETIME, be-time', *ad.* Seasonably; early; before it is late; soon.

BETOKEN, be-to'kn, *v. a.* To signify by some visible object; to mark; to foreshow; to presignify.

BETONICA, be-ton'e-ka, *s.* Betony, a genus of Labiate plants, consisting of perennial deciduous herbs, allied to, and merged in, the genus Stachys.—Which see.

BETONY.—See Betonica.

BETOOK, be-took'. *Past* of the verb *To betake.*

BETORN, be-torne', *a. part.* Torn in pieces.—Obsolete.

BETOSS, be-tos', *v. a.* To toss about; to agitate; to disturb; to put into violent motion.

BETRAP, be-trap', *v. a.* (*betrappen*, Germ.) To entrap; to ensnare.

BETRAY, be-tra', *v. a.* To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or breach of trust; to discover that which has been intrusted to secresy; to expose to injury by violation of confidence; to disclose any matter which ought to be concealed or kept a secret; to mislead and expose to danger or inconvenience; to show; to discover; to indicate what

is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed.

BETRAYER, be-tra'ur, *s.* A traitor; one who betrays.

BETRAYMENT, be-tra'ment, *s.* Breach of trust; act of betraying; treachery.

BETRIM, be-trim', *v. a.* To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

> Thy bank with pioned and twilled brims,
> Which spungy April at thy hest *betrims*,
> To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.—*Shaks.*

BETROTH, be-tro*th'*, *v. a.* To contract in order to marriage; to affiance; to have affianced by promise of marriage; to nominate to a bishopric in order to consecration.

BETROTHMENT, be-tro*th'*ment, *s.* The act of betrothing; a mutual contract of marriage.

BETT, bet, *ad.* The old English word for *better.*

> *Bett* is to dien than have indulgence.—*Chaucer.*
>
> The dapper ditties, that I wont devise
> To feed youthe's fancy, and the flocking fry
> Delighten much: what I the *bett* thereby?—
> *Spenser.*

BETTER, bet'tur, *a.* The comparative of *good*; (*bet*, good, *betera*, better, Sax.) Having a greater degree of good than something else; more advantageous; more prosperous; more safe; more correct; improved in health; *to be better off*, to be in a better pecuniary condition; *to have the better*, to have the advantage or superiority; *to get the better*, to gain the advantage, superiority, or victory; *for the better*, for a greater degree of good, advantage, or improvement;—*ad.* comparative of *well;* in a more excellent manner; with more skill, wisdom, virtue, advantage, or success; more amply; more correctly;—*v. a.* (*beterian*, Sax.) to improve; to meliorate; to surpass; to excel; to advance; to support; to give advantage to;—*s.* a superior; one who has a claim to precedence through age, office, or rank in society.

BETTER, bet'tur, *s.* One who bets or wagers.

BETTERING, bet'tur-ing, *s.* (*betrung*, Sax.) The act of meliorating or improving.

BETTING, bet'ting, *s.* The act of betting or proposing a wager.

BETTY, bet'te, *s.* A cant word for an instrument to force open the doors of houses.

> Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty* or the artful picklock.—*Arbuthnot.*

BETULA, bet'u-la, *s.* (*beithe*, Celt.) A genus of plants, including the Birch and Alder: Order, Amentaceæ.

BETULACEÆ, bet-u-la'se-e, } *s.* A division of the
BETULINEÆ, bet-u-lin'e-e, } natural order Amentaceæ of Juss., consisting of trees or shrubs, with the leaves having their venæ primariæ running straight from the midrib to the margin; fruit indehescent, membranous, two-celled, with solitary ovules; seeds pendulous, naked.

BETUMBLED, be-tum'bld, *a. part.* Disordered; rolled about.

> From her *betumbl'd* couch she starteth,
> To find some desperate instrument of death.—
> *Shaks.*

BETWEEN, be-tween', *prep.* (*betweonan*, *betwynan*, from the original word *twa*, two, or *twegen*, twain, Sax.) In the intermediate space; from one to another; noting intercourse; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; noting difference or distinction of one from the other. *Between* is properly used of two, and *among* of more; though this accuracy is not always preserved. *Between*, as well as *betwixt*, is sometimes used to denote participation; as, 'the colour is *between* green and yellow.'

BETWIXT, be-twikst', *prep.* (*betwyxt*, Sax.) Same as between.

BEUDANTITE, bu'dan-tite, *s.* (in honour of M. Beudant.) A name given by Levy to a mineral found associated with brown iron ore in the district of Nassau. It occurs in small closely aggregated obtuse rhombic crystals, with truncated summits. It consists of the oxides of lead and iron.

BEVEL, } bev'el, *s.* In Masonry, Carpentry, &c.,
BEVIL, } an instrument, or sort of square, one leg of which is frequently straight, and the other curved, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. The make and use of the bevel are pretty much the same as those of the common square or mitre, except that these latter are fixed; the first at an angle of ninety degrees, and the second at forty-five; whereas the bevel being moveable, may, in some measure, supply the office of both; and yet, which it is chiefly intended for, supply their deficiencies, serving to set off or transfer angles, either greater or less than ninety or forty-five degrees. Bricklayers have also a bevel, by which they cut the under sides of the bricks of arches, straight or circular, to such oblique angles as the arches require, and also for other uses. *Bevel angle* is used among the workmen to denote any other angle besides those of ninety or forty-five degrees;—*v. a.* to cut to a bevel angle;—*v. n.* to incline from a right angle.

BEVELED, bev'eld, *a.* When the angle of a solid square is greater or less than a right angle.

BEVEL-GEER, bev'el-geer, *s.* A kind of wheelwork, in which the axles of two wheels working into each other are neither parallel nor perpendicular, but inclined to one another at certain angles.

BEVELING, bev'el-ing, *s.* The act of cutting timber or stone so as to bevel; the bevel itself.

BEVELMENT, bev'el-ment, *s.* In Mineralogy, *bevelment* is the removal of two continuous segments from the edges, angles, or terminal faces of the predominant form of crystal, thereby producing new faces inclined to each other at a certain angle, and forming an edge.

BEVEL-WHEEL.—See Bevel-geer.

BEVER, be'vur, *s.* (*bevere*, Ital.) A collation or refreshment between meals;—*v. n.* to partake of a refreshment between meals.—Obsolete.

BEVERAGE, be'vur-aje, *s.* (*beveraggio*, to drink, Ital.) Drink; liquor to be drunk; cider-water, made by putting the mure into a vat, adding water; a treat given upon wearing a new suit of clothes; a treat on first entering a prison, called also *garnish.*

BEVILE, bev'il, *s.* In Heraldry, a thing shaped like a carpenter's bevel.

BEVY, bev'e, *s.* (*beva*, Ital.) A flock of birds; company of persons; applied generally, though not exclusively, to an assemblage of ladies.

> In the midst thereof, upon the floor,
> A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
> Courted by many a jolly paramour.—*Spenser.*

BEWAIL, be-wale', *v. a.* To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for;—*v. n.* to express grief.

Bewailable, be-wa'la-bl, *a.* That may be lamented.

Bewailer, be-wa'lur, *s.* One who bewails.

Bewailing, be-wa'ling, *s.* Lamentation.

Bewailingly, be-wa'ling-le, *ad.* In a mournful manner.

Bewailment, be-wale'ment, *s.* The act of bewailing.

Bewake, be-wake', *v. a.* To keep awake.

I wote that night was well *bewak'd*.—*Gower.*

Beware, be-ware', *v. n.* (*bewarnian*, Sax. *bewahren*, Germ.) To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger; to avoid; to take care.

Beweep, be-weep', *v. a.* To weep over; to bedew with tears;—*v. n.* to make lamentation.

I do *beweep* so many simple gulls.—*Shakz.*

Bewet, be-wet', *v. a.* To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*.—*Titus Andronicus.*

Bewhore, be-hore', *v. a.* To corrupt from chastity; to pronounce a whore.

Alas, Iago, my lord hath so *bewhored* her.—*Shakz.*

Bewilder, be-wil'dur, *v. a.* (from *be*, and *wild*.) To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

Bewilderedness, be-wil'durd-nes, *s.* State of being bewildered.

Bewilderingly, be-wil'dur-ing-le, *ad.* In a bewildering manner.

Bewinter, be-win'tur, *v. a.* To make like winter. —Obsolete.

Tears that *bewinter* all my year.—*Cowley.*

Bewitch, be-witsh', *v. a.* To influence by charms, fascination, or incantation; to charm: to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance; to mislead by trickery or imposture.

Bewitchedness, be-witsh'ed-nes, *s.* State of being bewitched.

Bewitcher, be-witsh'ur, *s.* One who enchants or bewitches.

Bewitchery, be-witsh'ur-e, *s.* Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

Bewitchful, be-witsh'fûl, *a.* Alluring; bewitching.

Bewitching, be-witsh'ing, *a.* The act of fascinating or bewitching.

Bewitchingly, be-witsh'ing-le, *ad.* In a fascinating or alluring manner.

Bewitchingness, be-witsh'ing-nes, *s.* Quality of bewitching.

Bewitchment, be-witsh'ment, *s.* Fascination; power of charming.

Bewits, be'wits, *s.* In Falconry, pieces of leather to which a hawk's bells are fastened and buttoned to his legs.

Bewondered, be-wun'durd, *a. part.* Amazed; filled with wonder.

Bewrap, be-rap', *v. a.* To wrap round; to enclose.

His sword, that many a pagan stout had shent,
Becrept with flowers, hung idly by his side.—
Fairfax, Tasso.

Bewray, be-ra', *v. a.* (*wregan*, Sax.) To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Bewrayer, be-ra'ur, *s.* A betrayer; a discoverer; a divulger of secrets.

Bewreck, be-rek', *v. a.* To ruin; to destroy.

Bewrought, be-rawt', *a.* Worked.

Their smocks all *bewrought*
With his thread which they bought.—*Ben Jonson.*

Bey.—See Beg.

Beyond, be-yond', *prep.* (*begeond*, *begeondan*, Sax.) Further onward than; at a distance not yet reached; on the farther side of; past; out of the reach of; above; proceeding to a higher degree; remote from; not within the sphere of; *to go beyond*, to outstrip in competition, or exceed in dexterity, research, or quality; to circumvent; to deceive;—*ad.* at a distance; yonder.

Bezan, bez'an, *s.* A cotton cloth manufactured in the East Indies.

Bezant, be-zant', *s.* An old gold coin struck at Byzantium, the ancient name of Constantinople. In Heraldry, a circle.

Bezantler, be-zant'lur, *s.* The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler.

Bezil, bez'il, *s.* That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

Bezoar, be-zore', *s.* (*pashahar*, a destroyer of poison, Pers.) A concretion formed in the intestines of land animals, some of which, particularly in India, were formerly celebrated for their supposed medicinal virtues. Those found in the intestines of herbivorous quadrupeds consist of the phosphate of ammonia and magnesia.

Bezoardic, bez-o-ar'dik, *a.* Compounded of bezoar;—*s.* a medicine consisting of or compounded with bezoar.

Bezoartical, bez-o-ar'te-kal, *a.* Having the qualities of an antidote.

Bezonian, be-zo'ne-an, *s.* A low fellow.

Bezzle, bez'zl, *v. a.* (*beslcr*, old Fr.) To waste in riot. The parent of the modern word *embezzle*.

They that spend their youth in loitering, *bezzling*, and harloting.—*Milton.*

Bheels, beels, *s.* An aboriginal tribe in India, remarkable for their cunning and dexterity.

Bi, bi, (*bis*, twice, Lat.) A prefix to certain words, as, *bi*valves, *bi*carbonate, signifying two, twice, or double.

Blæum, bi'e-um, *s.* (*biaion*, constrained, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a counter-argument, whereby something alleged by the opponent is turned against the conclusion he wishes to deduce from it in favour of the defender.

Biangulate, bi-ang'gu-late, **Biangulated**, bi-ang'gu-la-ted, **Biangulous**, bi-ang'gu-lus, *a.* (*bis*, and *angulus*, a corner, Lat.) Having two angles or corners.

Biapholius, bi-a-fo'le-us, *s.* A name given by Leach to a genus of bivalve shells indistinctly known, considered to be identical with the Atella.

Biarchy, bi'ar-ke, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and *archo*, I govern, Gr.) The government of two persons.

Biarticulate, bi-ar-tik'u-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.) Two-jointed.

Bias, bi'as, *s.* (*bia*, *bios*, force, Gr. *biais*, Fr.) The inclination of the mind to any particular study, pursuit, or opinion; that which tends to determine a particular course; propension; inclination; a weight lodged on the side of a bowl which turns it from the straight line;—*v. a.* to incline to some side; to balance one way; to prejudice;—*ad.* to give anything a wrong interpretation.

Bias-drawing, bi'as-draw-ing, *s.* Partiality.

Biasness, bi'as-nes, *s.* (*biaiscure*, old Fr.) An inclination or tendency to some side.—Not used.

Biauriculate, bi-aw-rik'u-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *auricula*, an auricle, Lat.) Applied to animals which have hearts with two auricles.

BIB, bib, *s.* (*bavette*, Fr.) A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast;—*v. n.* (*bibo*, Lat.) to tipple; to sip; to drink frequently.

BIBACIOUS, bi-ba'shus, *a.* (*bibax*, Lat.) Addicted to drinking.

BIBACITY, bi-bas'se-te, *s.* (*bibacitas*, Lat.) Much addicted to drinking.

BIBBER, bib'bur, *s.* A tippler; a toper; one who drinks much; a sot.

BIBBLE-BABBLE, bib'bl-bab'bl, *s.* Prating; idle talk.

Malvolio, Malvolio, thy wits the heavens restore! endeavour thyself to sleep, and leave thy vain *bibble-babble*. —*Shaks.*

BIBESY, bi'be-se, *s.* An eagerness after drink.

BIBIO, bib'e-o, *s.* A genus of heavy-bodied Dipterous insects, common in the gardens of France: Family, Nemocera.

BIBITORY, bib'e-to-re, *a.* Pertaining to drinking.

BIBLE, bi'bl, *s.* (*biblion*, a book, Gr.) The name applied by way of eminence to the collection of sacred writings, forming the Old and New Testaments; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God. The term is sometimes restricted to the Old Testament.

BIBLE-BEARING, bi'bl-bar-ing, *a.* Carrying a Bible; a word used to denote a hypocrite thus employing himself to be seen of men.

A saint-seeming and *bible-bearing* puritan.—
Montagu's Appeal to Cæsar.

BIBLICAL, bib'li-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible or divinity.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bib-le-og'gra-fur, *s.* (*biblion*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One skilled in the history of books and literature; one who compiles a history of literary productions; a transcriber.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC, bib-le-o-graf'ik, } *a.* Relat-
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL, bib-le-o-graf'e-kal, } ing to the knowledge or history of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, bib-le-og'graf-e, *s.* A history or description of books; the knowledge of the history of literature.

BIBLIOLATRY, bib-le-ol'a-tre, *s.* (*biblion*, and *latreia*, worship, Gr.) Homage paid to books; bibliomancy.

BIBLIOMANCY, bib-le-om'an-se, *s.* (*biblion*, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A kind of divination, performed by selecting passages from the Scriptures at random, and drawing deductions from them concerning future events.

BIBLIOMANIA, bib-le-o-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*biblion*, and *mania*, Gr.) An immoderate or insane desire for the possession of rare and curious books.

BIBLIOMANIAC, bib-le-o-ma'ne-ak, *s.* One who is smitten with an insane desire for books.

BIBLIOMANIACAL, bib-le-o-ma-ni'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an inordinate desire for books.

BIBLIOPOLE, bib'le-o-pole, } *a.* (*biblion*, and
BIBLIOPOLIST, bib-le-op'o-list, } *poleo*, I sell, Gr.) A bookseller.

BIBLIOPOLIC, bib-le-o-pol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to bookselling.

BIBLIOTHECAL, bib-le-*oth*'e-kal, *a.* (*bibliotheca*, a library, Lat.) Belonging to a library.

BIBLIOTHECARY, bib-le-*oth*'e-ka-re, *s.* (*biblion*, and *theke*, a case, Gr. *bibleothecaire*, Fr.) A librarian.

BIBLIOTHEKE, bib-le-o-*theke*', *s.* A library.—An old obsolete word.

He (Alcuinus) muche commendeth a *bibliotheke*, or *lybrary*, at Yorke.—*Bale.*

BIBLIS, bib'lis, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous insects the Melanites of Fabricius: Family, Papilio.

BIBLIST, bib'list, *s.* One who takes the Bible as the sole standard of his faith.

BIBRACTEATE, bi-brak'te-ate, *a.* Doubly bracteate.

BIBULOUS, bib'u-lus, *a.* (*bibulus*, Lat.) Spungy; having the property imbibing water, absorptive.

Strewed *bibulous* above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, and guttered rocks.—
Thomson.

BICALCARATE, bi-kal'ka-rate, *a.* (*bis*, twice, and *calcar*, a spur, Lat.) Having two spurs.

BICALLOSE, bi-kal'lose, } *a.* (*bis*, and *callus*, a piece
BICALLOUS, bi-kal'lus, } of bare hard flesh, Lat.) In Botany, having two small callosities or protuberances.

BICAPSULAR, bi-kap'su-lar, *a.* (*bicapsularis*, Lat.) Having a double capsule; having the seed vessel divided into two parts.

BICARBONATE, bi-kar'bo-nate, *s.* Supercarbonate; a carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid.

BICE, bise, *s.* The name of a colour used in painting. There are two varieties, the green and the blue.

BICEPHALOUS, bi-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*bis*, Lat. and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) Having two heads.

BICIPITAL, bi-sip'e-tal, } *a.* (*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.)
BICIPITOUS, bi-sip'e-tus, } Having two heads; a muscle of the arm is termed the bicipital muscle.

BICKER, bik'kur, *s.* (*bicra*, a contest, Welsh.) To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to wrangle and dispute; to scold; to keep up noisy altercation; to fight off and on; to quiver; to be tremulous, or play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd
Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire.—
Milton.

BICKERER, bik'ur-ur, *s.* One who bickers, or engages in noisy disputes; a skirmisher.

BICKERING, bik'ur-ing, *a.* Noisy altercation; a quarrel; a skirmish.

BICKERMENT, bik'ur-ment, *s.* Quarrel; contention.

BICKERN, bik'kurn, *s.* An iron ending in a beak or point.

BICOLLIGATE, bi-kol'le-gate, *a.* (*bis*, co[illegible] or *con*, together, and *ligo*, I bind, Lat.) In Ornithology, having the toes connected; web-footed.

BICOLOUR, bi'kul-lur, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and *colour*.) Applied to an animal when it is of two colours.

BICONJUGATE, bi-kon'ju-gate, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and *conjugate*.) In two pairs, placed side by side.

BICORN, bi'kawrn, } *a.* (*bicornis*, Lat.) Hav-
BICORNOUS, bi-kawr'nus, } ing two horns.

BICORPORAL, bi-kawr'po-ral, *a.* (*bicorpor*, Lat.) Having two bodies.

BICRURAL, bi-kru'ral, *a.* (*bis*, and *crus*, *cruris*, a leg, Lat.) Having two legs.

BICUSPID, bi-kus'pid, } *a.* (*bis*, and *cuspis*
BICUSPIDATE, bi-kus'pe-date, } a point, Latin.) Having two points.

BID, bid, *v. a.* (*biddan*, Sax.) *Past*, I did, bad, [illegible] bade; *past part.* bid. To ask; to desire; to call; to invite; to command; to order or direct; to offer; to propose; to proclaim; to make known by public voice; to pronounce or declare; to denounce; *to bid beads*, is to pray in the Catholic form with beads; *to bid fair*, is to offer fair, or open a good prospect;—*s.* an offer of price, as at a public sale.

BID, bid, } *Past part.* of the verb *To bid.*
BIDDEN, bid'dn, } Invited; commanded.

BIDALE, bid'ale, *s.* An invitation of friends to drink ale at a poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity.

BIDDER, bid'dur, *s.* One who bids or offers a price.

BIDDING, bid'ding, *s.* Command; order; the proposal of price for what is to be sold.

BIDE, bide, *v. n.* (*bidan*, Sax.) To endure; to suffer;—*v. n.* to dwell; to live; to inhabit; to remain in a place; to continue in a state.

BIDENTAL, bi-den'tal, } *a.* (*bis*, and *dens*, a
BIDENTATE, bi-den'tate, } tooth, Lat.) Having two teeth.
BIDENTATED, bi-den'tate-ed, }

BIDENS, bi'dens, *s.* (*bis*, and *dens*, Lat.) A genus of composite plants of the Helianthus or Sunflower family.

BIDET, bi'det, *s.* (French.) A small house.

I will return to myself, mount my *bidet* in a dance; and curvet upon my curtal.—*Ben Jonson.*

BIDING, bi'ding, *s.* Residence; habitation.

BIENNIAL, bi-en'ne-al, *a.* (*biennis*, Lat.) Continuing for two years. In Botany, a plant which does not bear flowers and seed till the second year, after bearing which it dies.

BIENNIALLY, bi-en'ne-al-le, *ad.* At the return of two years.

BIER, beer, *s.* (*bær*, Sax.) A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

BIER-BALK, beer'bawk, *s.* The church road for burials.

BIESTINGS, bees'tingz, *s.* (*byst*, Sax.) The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS, bi-fa're-us, *a.* (Latin.) In Botany, anything placed in two opposite rows.

BIFARIOUSLY, bi-fa're-us-le, *ad.* In a bifarious manner.

BIFEROUS, bif'fe-rus, *a.* (*bifer*, *biferus*, Lat.) Bearing fruit twice a-year.

BIFID, bi'fid, } *a.* (*bifidus*, *bifidatus*, Lat.)
BIFIDATE, bif'fe-date, } In Botany, divided at the top in two parts; two-cleft.

BIFIDLY, bif'fid-le, *ad.* In a bifid manner.

BIFLOROUS, bif'flo-rus, *a.* (*bis*, and *floreo*, Lat.) Bearing two flowers.

BIFOLD, bi'fold, *a.* (*bis*, and *fold*, Lat.) Twofold; double; of two kinds.

BIFOLIATE, bi-fo'le-ate, *a.* In Botany, having two leaves or leaflets.

BIFORATE bi'fo-rate, *a.* (*bis*, and *foro*, to pierce, Lat.) Having two perforations.

BIFORM, bi'fawrm, *a.* (*biformis*, Lat.) Having a double form.

BIFORMED, bi'fawrmd, *a.* Compounded of two forms.

BIFORMITY, bi-fawrm'me-te, *s.* A double form.

BIFORINES, bif'fo-rinze, *s.* A name given to certain oval perforated sacs, consisting of two coats, found in the pulpy part of the leaves of some plants. The interior sac is full of fine spicula, and the space between the bags filled with transparent fluid. When the biforine is placed in water, it discharges its spiculæ with considerable violence, first from one end, and then from another, recoiling at every discharge, and finally emptying itself, when it becomes a motionless flaccid bag.

BIFRONTED, bi-frun'ted, *a.* Having two fronts.

BIFURCATE, bi'fur-kate, } *a.* (*bifurcus*, Lat.)
BIFURCATED, bi-fur'ka-ted, } Forked; divided into two branches or prongs.

BIFURCATION, bi-fur-ka'shun, *s.* In Botany, the division of a stem when it is divided like a fork into two branches.

BIFURCOUS, bi-fur'kus, *a.* Two-forked.

BIG, big, *a.* Large; distended; pregnant; bulky; full; teeming; swoln; ready to burst, as with passion; full of something, and desirous or about to give it vent; haughty; proud; great in air or mien; tumid; surly; great in spirit; lofty; brave;—*s.* a kind of barley,—*v a.* (*byggan*, Sax.) to build.

BIGAMIST, big'ga-mist, *s.* (*bigamus*, Lat. from *bis*, Lat. and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) One who has two wives at the same time. *Bigam* is an obsolete form of the word.

BIGAMY, big'ga-me, *s.* The crime of having two wives at a time. In Canon Law, the marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched. It is in this sense Shakspere uses the word in the following passage:

A waning beauty, and distressed widow,
Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension and loathed *bigamy.*

BIGBELLIED, big-bel'lid, *a.* Having a large belly; advanced in pregnancy.

A *bigbellied* bottle's the soul of my care.—*Burns.*
When we have laugh'd to see the sails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind.—*Shaks.*

BIGBONED, big'bonde, *a.* Having large bones; stout; strong in body.

BIGCORNED, big'kawrnd, *a.* Having large grains.

The strength of *bigcorn'd* powder.—*Dryden.*

BIGELOVIA, bij-e-lo've-a, *s.* (after Prof. Bigelow.) A genus of plants, separated by Sprengel from Spermaceæ, or Button-weed: Order, Rubiaceæ.

BIGEMINATE, bi-jem'me-nate, *a.* (*bis*, and *geminus*, Lat.) In Botany, twin-forked.

BIGGIN, big'gin, *s.* (*beguin*, Fr.) A cap similar to that worn by children.

Sleep now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he whose brows with homely *biggin* bound,
Snores out the watch of night.—*Shaks.*

In the north of England, and in Scotland, *biggin* is a common word for a small building, coarsely got up; derived from the Saxon *byggan*, to build.

BIGHT, bite, *s.* The double part of a rope when folded; the coil of a cable, not including its ends; a bend or small bay between two points of land; the inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bend of the fore knees.

BIGLANDULAR, bi-glan'du-lar, *a.* In Botany, having two glands.

BIGLY, big'le, *ad.* In a big, haughty, blustering manner; tumidly.

BIGNESS, big'nes, *s.* Bulk; size; dimension.

BIGNONIA, big-no'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Bignon.) The Trumpet-flower, a genus of plants with trumpet-shaped corollas, of a white, yellow, orange, purple, or violet colour. It consists chiefly of climbing shrubs. Most of the species are natives of the warmer regions of South America: Type of the natural order, Bignoniaceæ.

BIGNONIACEÆ, big-non-i-a'se-e, *s.* (*bignonia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Corolliflorous Exogens, consisting of trees and shrubs, mostly climbing, and of great variety, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers; many of them are of great beauty. They are chiefly inhabitants of tropical America.

BIGNONIEÆ, big-no-ni-e'e, *s.* A tribe of the natural order, Bignoniaceæ.

BIGOT, big'gut, *s.* (French.) A person obstinately and perversely attached to some particular dogma, creed, or practice; a blind zealot.

NOTE.—The word *bigot* is said by Camden to be derived from Rollo, Duke of Normandy, refusing with an oath (*ne se by Gott*, not so by God,) to kiss the foot of his father-in-law, Charles the Foolish, when invested, on the occasion of his marriage, with the dukedom; on account of which he was ironically styled '*bigot*,' and the term was afterwards transferred to the Normans. Bullokar says 'the word came into England out of Normandy, where it continues to this day in the sense of a hypocrite, and also a scrupulous or superstitious person.' Todd traces it to *beguita*, one of the appellations of the nuns called Beguins, who were distinguished for their great zeal.

BIGOTED, big'gut-ted, *a.* Blindly possessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous.

BIGOTEDLY, big'gut-ted-le, *ad.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously; superstitiously.

BIGOTRY, big'gut-re, *s.* Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinion; the practice or tenets of a bigot.

BIGSOUNDING, big-sown'ding, *a.* Having a pompous sound.

BIGSWOLN, big'swoln, *a.* Turgid; ready to burst.

BIHYDROGURET, bi-hi-drog'u-ret, *s.* A compound containing two equivalents of hydrogen.

BIJOU, be'zhoo, *s.* (French) A jewel; a trinket or little box.

BIJOUTRY, be-zhoo'tre, *s.* Jewelry; trinkets.

BIJUGOUS, bi-ju'gus, *a.* (*bis*, two, and *jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) In Botany, having two pair of leaflets.

BILABIATE, bi-la'be-ate, *a.* (*bis*, and *labium*, a lip, Lat.) In Botany, having two lips; furnished with an outer and inner lip.

BILAMELLATE, bi-lam'mel-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *lamella*, a little leaf, Lat.) Divided longitudinally into thin leaves or plates.

BILANDER, bil'an-dur, *s.* (*bylander*, Dutch.) A small flat vessel used for the conveyance of goods; used principally in the canals of the Low Countries.

BILATERAL, bi-lat'er-al, *a.* (*bis*, and *latus*, a side, Lat.) Having two sides.

BILBERRY, bil'ber-re, *s.* The English name of a plant, or of its berry, Vaccinium myrtillus, or Whortleberry.

BILBO, bil'bo, *s.* A rapier; a sword, so named from Bilboa in Spain, where the best kinds were manufactured.

BILBOES, bil'boze, *s.* A kind of stocks used at sea in the punishment of offenders, so termed from being made at Bilboa in Spain.

BILBOQUET, bil'bo-ket, *s.* (French.) The toy called a cup and ball.

BILE, bile, *s.* (*bilis*, Lat.) An animal secretion of a greenish-yellow colour, bitter taste, and somewhat viscid consistence, secreted from the blood, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum. Human bile, according to Berzelius, consists of water, 809.4; picromel, 80; albumen, 3; soda, with a little lime, 110. The use of bile is to produce a specific change upon the food in a certain stage of its digestion. Also, the name of a collection of pus in some morbid part of the body.—See Boil.

Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood.—*Shaks.*

BILEDUCT, bile'dukt, *s.* The vessel or canal through which the bile flows.

BILESTONE, bile'stone, *s.* A concretion of viscid bile.

BILGE, bilj, *s.* The swell or protuberant part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom;—*v. n.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

BILGE-PUMP, bilj'pump, *s.* A pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.

BILGE-WATER bilj'waw-tur, *s.* The leaked water which lies on the bottom or bilge of a ship.

BILIARY, bil'ya-re, *a.* (*bilis*, Lat.) Belonging to the bile.

BILIMBI, be-lim'bi, *s.* (Malayan name.) A fruit used in pickles, the produce of the East Indian plant, Averrhoa bilimbi.

BILINGSGATE, bil'lingz-gate, *s.* (a word named after Billingsgate in London, in consequence of the ribald language used there.) Ribaldry; foul language.

BILINGUOUS, bi-ling'gwus, *a.* (*bis*, and *lingua*, a tongue, Lat.) Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

BILIOUS, bil'yus, *a.* (*biliosus*, Lat.) Consisting of bile; diseased with an over-abundance of bilious secretion; choleric.

BILITERAL, bi-lit'er-al, *a.* (*bis*, and *litera*, a letter, Lat.) Consisting of two letters.

BILK, bilk, *v. a.* (*bilaikan*, Goth.) To cheat; to defraud; to overreach; to frustrate.

BILL, bil, *s.* (*bile*, Sax.) The beak of a bird; a crescent-shaped instrument used in cutting hedges, and for other purposes; a pick-axe or mattock; a battle-axe; a written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription;—*v. a.* to publish by an advertisement;—*v. n.* to caress, as doves, by joining bills; to be fond.

BILL *of Credit:* that which a merchant or banker gives to a person, empowering him to receive money from his correspondents in foreign countries.

BILL *of Divorce*, in the Jewish Law, was a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.

BILL *of Entry:* a note of the particulars of goods entered at the custom-house, delivered with certain duplicates to the collector or comptroller of the port, according to the terms of the Customs Regulation Act.

BILL *in Equity or Chancery:* the first commencement of a suit in Chancery is by preferring a bill to the Lord Chancellor, in the nature of a declaration at common law, or a libel of allegation in the spiritual court, setting forth the circumstances of the case at length, and praying for relief; and also a process of subpœna against the defendant, to compel him to answer upon oath all matters charged in the bill.

BILL *of Exceptions*, is when the counsel of either party, in the hearing and determining of a cause, apprehends that the judge, either in his directions or decisions, mistakes the law, through ignorance, inadvertence, or design, requires him to seal a bill of exceptions, stating the points wherein he is supposed to err.

BILL *of Exchange:* a written order directing one party to pay a sum of money to another, either to the person who gives the order, or to some third party, at a day fixed or ascertainable. The person who issues the order is called the *drawer*; the person to whom it is addressed is called the *drawee*, until he consent to honour the draft or obey the order, after which he is called the *acceptor*. The bill may be passed from hand to

hand by delivery or indorsation, according to circumstances; and, in the latter case, the individual who makes it over is called the *indorser*, and the person who receives it the *indorsee*. The person who is in the legal possession of the bill, and the obligation it contains, is termed the *holder* or *payee*.

BILL *of Health:* a certificate or instrument, signed by proper authorities, delivered to the masters of ships at the time of their clearing out from all parts or places suspected of being infested with disease, certifying the state of health at the time that such ships sailed.

BILL *of Lading:* a written account of goods shipped by any person on board a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place to which they are directed.

BILL *in Law:* proceedings signifying a declaration in writing, expressive of the grievance and wrong which the complainant has suffered by the party complained of, or else of some act committed by him against some law or statute of the realm.

BILL *of Mortality:* an account of deaths in a place, in a given time.

BILL *of Parcels:* an account of goods sold, given by the seller to the purchaser, usually containing the quantities and prices of the articles, with a statement of the date, and terms of credit.

BILL *in Parliament:* a paper containing propositions offered to the houses of parliament, to be passed by them, and then to be presented to the sovereign to pass into an act or law.

BILL *of Rights:* a declaration of rights and privileges claimed by a people.

BILL *of Sale,* is when a person, wanting a sum of money, delivers goods as a security to the lender, to whom he gives his bill, empowering him to sell the goods in case the sum borrowed is not repaid with interest at the time appointed.

BILL *of Sight:* a form of entry at the custom-house, by which goods, respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information, may be provisionally landed for examination. The bill must contain the best description that can be given, and a perfect entry is required to be made within three days.

BILL, *Single or Penal:* a writing under seal, where one person is bound to another to pay a sum on a future day, or presently on demand, according to the agreement of the parties at the time it is entered into, and the dealings between them. The *bill single* has no penalty attached to its non-payment; the *bill penal* has a penalty stated.

BILL *of Store:* a form of writing, by which certain kinds of goods may be entered at the custom-house for re-importation; also, a custom-house license, permitting the provisions and stores necessary for a ship's voyage to be shipped duty free, and without entry.

BILL *of Sufferance:* a license granted by a person at the custom-house, suffering him to trade from one English port to another without paying custom.

BILLET, bil'let, *s.* (French.) A small note or paper in writing; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge; (*billot*, Fr.) a small log of firewood;—*v. a.* to direct a soldier, by a ticket or note, where and with whom he is to lodge; to quarter or place in lodgings.

BILLET-DOUX, bil'le-doo, *s.* (French.) An affectionately written epistle; a love-letter.

BILLIARDS, bil'yurdz, *s.* (*billard*, Fr.) A game played on a rectangular table with little ivory balls, which the players endeavour to drive into hazard nets, or little bags, situated at the corners and sides of the table, by striking one ball against another by means of rods, called *cues*.

BILLION, bil'yun, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and *million*.) A million of millions; in figures, 1,000,000,000,000.

BILLITTING, bil'lit-ting, *s.* A term used by hunters for the ordure or dung of a fox.

BILLON, bil'lon, *s.* (French.) Gold or silver below the standard value by adulteration with copper, the copper predominating.

BILLOT, bil'lot, *s.* (*billot*, a block, Fr.) Bullion in the block or bar previous to being coined.

BILLOW, bil'lo, *s.* (*bilge*, Germ. *bolge*, Dan. probably from *balig*, a bladder, Sax.) A swollen wave or surge of the sea;

> The *billows* heave around me, and on high
> The winds lift up their voices.—*Byron.*

—*v. n.* to swell; to roll as a wave.

> The *billowing* snow and violence of the shower.—*Prior.*

BILLOW-BEATEN, bil'lo-be-tn, *a.* Tossed by the waves.

> He, sitting in his own sublimed height,
> Surveys and weighs the *billow-beaten* fate
> Of towering statists.—*Jordan.*

BILLOWY, bil'lo-e, *a.* Swelling; turgid; wavy.

BILMAN, BILLMAN, bil'man, *s.* One who uses a bill: formerly applied to a soldier armed with a bill.—Obsolete.

BILOBATE, BILOBED, bi-lo'bate, bi-lobde', *a.* (*bis*, and *lobos*, Gr.) Having two lobes.

BILOCULAR, bi-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*bis*, and *loculus*, a small place or cell, Lat.) Having two cells.

BILOCULINA, bi-lok-u-li'na, *s.* A name given by D'Orbigny to a genus of very minute two-celled cephalopods.

BIMACULATE, bi-mak'u-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *macula*, a spot, Lat.) Marked with two spots.

BIMANA, bi-ma'na, *s.* (*bis*, and *manus*, the hand, Lat. *bimanes*, Cuvier.) The name given by Hamilton Smith and others to the first order of the animal kingdom, consisting of the genus and species *Homo*, Man. Man is distinguished in his physical structure from the Quadrumana, which most nearly approach him by many peculiarities; the chief of which are—the possession of hands on the fore limbs, with opposable thumbs; the structure of the pelvis and the feet, by which he is enabled to support an upright position; the form of the teeth, and of the adaptation of the organs of speech for articulate sounds; as also, the superior magnitude of his brain, and the number of its convolutions. The normal varieties of man are—the Caucasian, the Mongolian, and the Negro. The anomalous races are—the Malayan, Polynesian, Australian, Tasmanian, Hyperborean, and the American Indian.

BIMANOUS, bi-ma'nus, *a.* Having two hands.

BIMARGINATE, bi-mär'je-nate, *a.* (*bis*, Lat. and *margin*.) In Conchology, applied to shells which have a double margin as far as the lip.

BIMEDIAL, bi-me'de-al, *a.* (*bis*, and *media*, middle, Lat.) A term applied to a quantity arising from a combination of two other quantities. In Mathematics, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and called a *bimedial line*.

BIMENSAL, bi-men'sal, *s.* (*bis*, and *mensa*, a month, Lat.) Occurring once in two months.

BIMUSCULAR, bi-mus'ku-lar, *a.* (*bis*, and *musculosus*, muscular, Lat.) In Malacology, having two attaching muscles, and two muscular impressions.

BIN, bin, (*bin*, am, Sax.) A word often used by our old writers for *be* and *been*;—*s.* (*binne*, a manger, hutch, or rack, Sax.) a place in which corn, bread, or wine is deposited.

> As when from rooting in a *bin*,
> All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
> A lively maggot sallies out,
> You know him by his hazel snout.—*Swift.*

BINARY, bi'na-re, *a.* (*binarius*, Lat.) Composed of two; double;—*s.* the constitution of two. *Binary number*, a number composed of two integers, as 39. 58. *Binary arithmetic*, a kind of notation proposed by Leibnitz, in which, instead of the ten figures used in common arithmetic, and the progression from ten to ten, two only, 1 and 0, are employed, the 0 having the power of multiplying the preceding 1. In Music, *binary measure* is that in which the raising of the hand or foot is equal to that of the falling; it is usually called common time.

BINATE, bi'nate, *v. a.* (*bis*, and *natus*, born, Lat.) In Botany, produced in twos; growing in couples; applied to a finger-leaf having two leaflets inserted at the same point, exactly on the top of the petiole.

BIND, binde, *v. a.* *Past*, I bound; *past part.* bound or bounden;—the last word being obsolete:—(*bindan*, Sax. and Goth.) To confine with bonds; to enchain; to gird; to enwrap; to involve; to connect closely or inseparably; to cover a wound with dressings and bandages; to lay under solemn obligation by stipulation, promise, or oath; to compel by force or law; to constrain by kindness; to constrain by moral persuasion; to confine; to hinder—with *in*, if the restraint be local—with *up*, if it relate to thought or act; to restrain the laxity of the bowels; to render costive; to cover with leather or other matter. as in bookbinding; to cover or secure anything with a band; to confirm or ratify; to form a border; to make hard or firm. *To bind to*, to oblige to serve some one by contract or indenture; *to bind over*, to oblige by bond to make appearance, or to keep the peace; —*v. n.* to contract, so as to grow stiff and hard; to become costive; to be obligatory;—*s.* a stalk of hops, so called from its twining round a pole or tree, two or three binds being reckoned sufficient for one pole.

BINDER, bind'ur, *s.* One who binds books; one who binds sheaves of corn; a fillet; anything that is used in binding another.

BINDING, bind'ing, *s.* A bandage; the cover of a book; the act of fastening with a band; obliging by a bond or contract; a ribbon, tape, or other matter, used in securing the edges of cloth. In Fencing, a method of securing or crossing the adversary's sword with pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist. In Falconry, a term used in tiring, or when a hawk seizes his prey. *A binding-screw* is one by which the wires of galvanic batteries, electro-magnetic apparatus, &c., are bound together during the time of action. *Binding-joists* are those into which the trimmers of staircases, and well-holes of stairs and chimney-ways, are framed;—*a.* obligatory; constrictive.

BINDINGLY, binde'ing-le, *ad.* In a binding manner.

BINDWEED, binde'weed, *s.* The common name of the genus of plants Convolvulus, as also of Smilax aspera.—See Convolvulus.

BINERVATE, bi-ner'vate, *a.* In Entomology, applied to the wing of an insect.

BING, bing, *s.* A heap.

BINNACLE, BINACLE, bin'na-kl, *s.* The frame in the steerage of a ship in which the compass is placed.

BINOCLE, bin'o-kl, *s.* (*bis*, and *oculus*, an eye, Lat.) A dioptric telescope fitted with two tubes joined together, so that an object can be seen at a distance with both eyes.

BINOCULAR, bi-nok'u-lar, *a.* Having two eyes, or two-eyed tubes.

BINOCULATE, bi-nok'u-late, *a.* Same as Binocular.

BINOCULUS, bi-nok'u-lus, *s.* A genus of Phyllopodous crustaceans, inhabiting fresh water ditches.

BINOMIAL, bi-no'me-al, *a.* (*bis*, twice, and *nomen*, a name, Lat.) In Algebra, a *binomial quantity* is one composed of two terms connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*, as $a+b$, $c-d$. The *Binomial Theory* is a formula by which a binomial quantity can be raised to any power, or for extracting any root of it, by an approximating infinite series.

BINOMINOUS, bi-nom'e-nus, *a.* Having two names.

BINOTONOUS, bi-not'o-nus, *a.* (*bis*, and *nota*, a note, Lat.) Consisting of two notes.

BINOXIDE, bi-noks'ide, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and *oxide*.) A compound body, containing two equivalents of oxygen.

BIOCELLATE, bi-os'sel-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *ocellus*, a little eye, Lat.) In Entomology, applied to a wing when it is dotted with two eye-like spots.

BIOGRAPHER, bi-og'gra-fur, *s.* (*bios*, life, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who writes an account or history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives.

BIOGRAPHIC, BIOGRAPHICAL, bi-o-graf'ik, bi-o-graf'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to biography; containing biography.

BIOGRAPHY, bi-og'gra-fe, *s.* The history of the life and character of any person.

BIOLOGY, bi-ol'o-je, *s.* (*bios*, life, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A description of life and of the animal structure in its living state; the science of life; physiology.

BIOPHYTUM, bi-of'e-tum, *s.* (*bios*, life, and *phyton*, Gr.) A Chinese annual plant, the pods of which open when touched: the Oxalis sensitiva of Linnæus.

BIOTINE, bi'o-tine, *s.* (in honour of M. Biot.) A Vesuvian mineral of a white or yellowish colour and brilliant lustre.

BIPAPILLARIA, bi-pap-pil-la're-a, *s.* (*bis*, and *papilla*, a nipple, Lat.) A genus of marine Mollusca; bodies free and naked; shape between oval and globular, and terminated by a tail, having at the upper extremity two conical papillæ, which are equal, perforated, and furnished with tentacula.

BIPAROUS, bip'pa-rus, *a.* (*bis*, and *pario*, I bring forth, Lat.) Producing two at a birth.

BIPARTIBLE, BIPARTILE, bi-pär'te-bl, bip'pär-tile, *a.* (*bis*, and *partio*, I divide.) Divisible into two parts.

BIPARTIENT, bi-pär'shent, *a.* Two equal parts;—*s.* a number that divides into two equal parts.

bip'pär-tite, *a.* Divided or cleft into

i-pär-ti'te, *s.* A section of Coleopte-
: Tribe, Carabici.

, bi-pär-tish'un, *s.* The act of divid-
ıal parts, or of making two correspond-

, bi-pek'te-nate, *a.* (*bis*, and *pecten*, a
) Having two margins toothed like a

d, *s.* (*bipes*, Lat. *bipede*, Fr. from *bis*,
a foot, Lat.) An animal with two feet.

-pe'dal, *a.* Having two feet; of the
wo feet.

bi-pel'tay-ta, *s.* (*bis*, double, and *pelta*,
at.) A family of crustaceans, belong-
order Stomapoda, in which the shell is
o two shields, the anterior of which is
more or less oval, and forms the head;
r, corresponding to the thorax, is trans-
angular in its circumference, and sup-
oot-jaws and feet.

bi-pel'tate, *a.* (*bis*, and *pelia*, a shield,
ving a double shield.

bi-pen'nate, } *a.* (*bis*, and *pen-*
, bi-pen'nay-ted, } *na*, a wing, Lat.)
o wings; twice pennate.

, *s.* (*bipes*, two-footed, Lat.) A genus
ed reptiles, in which the hind feet only,
lavicles, or shoulderblades, of the four
s, are hid under the skin.

s, bi-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*bis*, Lat. and *petalon*,
ving two flower-leaves or petals.

, bi-pin'nate, *a.* (*bis*, and *pinna*, a wing,
oubly pinnate; applied to a compound
g a common petiole or stalk, which pro-
lateral ones, in which the leaflets are

IED, bi-pin-nat'e-fid, *a.* Having pin-
winged leaves on each side of the petiole
lk.

if fo-ra, *s.* (*bis*, Lat. and *phoro*, I bear,
genus of naked Acephala: Family, Se-

i-po'lar, *a.* Doubly polar.

L, bi-punk'tu-al, *a.* (*bis*, and *punctum*,
at.) Having two points.

TE, bi-pu'pil-late, *a.* (*bis*, and *pupilla*,
of the eye, Lat.) In Entomology, ap-
he wing of a butterfly, having two eye-
on it of different colours.

TE, bi-kwa'drate, } *a.* (*bis*, and *qua-*
TIC, bi-kwa-drat'ik, } *dratus*, squared.
Mathematics, the fourth power arising
multiplication of a square by itself; as,
$16 \times 16 = 256$, the biquadratic power
Algebra, it is noted a^4 b^4 c^4, &c. *Bi-*
equation, is one in which the unknown
runs to the fourth, but not to a higher
Biquadratic root, the fourth root of any
the square root of any number or quan-
ked $\sqrt[4]{}$.

E, be-kwin'tile, *a.* (*bis*, and *quintus*, the
.) An aspect of the planets when they
t from each other by twice the fifth part
at circle, or 144°.

, bi-ra'de-ate, } *a.* (*bis*, and *radiatus*,
ED, bi-ra'de-ay-ted, } rayed, Lat.) Hav-
ays.

tish, *s.* (*birce*, Sax. *birke*, Germ. *birk*,
Dan. *birk*, Scotice.) The common English name of the Betula of botanists. The leaves of the birch are like those of the poplar; the shoots slender and weak; the catkins produced at remote distances from the fruits on the same tree; the fruit is a little scaly cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rhind every year.

BIRCHEN, bur'tshn, *a.* (*bircene*, Sax.) Made of the wood of the birch; consisting of birchen.

BIRCH WINE, burtsh wine, *s.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch, once held in high estimation.

> She boasts no charms divine,
> Yet she can carve, and make *birch wine*.—
> *T. Warton.*

BIRD, burd, *s.* (*bird* or *brid*, Sax.) A feathered oviparous vertebrated animal; a general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. Birds are distinguished from the other Vertebrata in having the body covered with feathers, and possessing two feet and two wings. The mandible of birds is naked and protracted; they are destitute of teeth, scrotum, womb, bladder, epiglottis, and diaphram. They constitute the order Aves of naturalists. In the arrangement of Cuvier, they are divided into the following orders:—Accipitres, Passerinæ, Scansoriæ, Gallinaceæ, Grallatoriæ, Palmipedes;—*v. n.* to catch birds.

> I do invite you to-morrow to my house to breakfast; after, we'll a *birding* together.—*Shaks.*

BIRDBOLT, burd'bolte, *s.* An arrow having a ball of wood at the end of it, with an iron point projecting from it, used formerly in shooting birds.

> To be generous, and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbolts* which you deem cannon bullets.—*Shaks.*

BIRDCAGE, burd'kaje, *s.* A framework with interstitial spaces made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

BIRDCALL, burd'kawl, *s.* A pipe or reed with which fowlers allure birds to their nets by an imitation of their notes.

BIRDCATCHER, burd'katsh-ur, *s.* One who makes it his employment to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRDCATCHING, burd'katsh-ing, *s.* The practice and art of ensnaring birds.

BIRDER, bur'dur, *s.* A birdcatcher.—Not used.

BIRDEYE, burd'i, } *a.* A word often applied to
BIRD'S-EYE, burdz'i, } pictures of places and landscapes, to denote such a view as may be supposed to be obtained by a bird in the air.

> A *birdeye* landscape of a promised land.—*Burke.*

BIRDEYED, burd'ide, *a.* Quick-sighted.

> 'Slud, 'tis the horse-start out o' the brown study.—
> Rather the *birdeyed* stroke, sir.—*Ben Jonson.*

BIRD-FANCIER, burd-fan'se-ur, *s.* One who delights in birds.

BIRDINGPIECE, bur'ding-pees, *s.* A fowlingpiece.

BIRDLIKE, burd'like, *a.* Resembling a bird.

BIRDLIME, burd'lime, *s.* A glutinous adhesive substance made of the bark of the holly, used in catching birds. It is also made from the misletoe, *Viscus album*.

BIRDLIMED, burd'limde, *a.* Spread with birdlime; figuratively, laid to ensnare.

> Those *birdlimed* kindnesses.—*Howell's Letters.*

BIRDMAN, burd'man, *s.* A fowler or birdcatcher.

BIRD OF PARADISE.—See Paradisæa.

BIRDPEPPER, burd-pep'pur, *s.* The Capsicum baccatum, an Indian plant: Order, Solaneæ.

Birds, burdz, *s. pl.* In Heraldry, birds represent a contemplative or active life, and are emblems of expedition, liberty, readiness, and fear.

Bird's-cherry, burdz-tsher're, *s.* Prunas padus, a small ornamental tree with white flowers in leafy branches, and berries, successively green, red, and black, nauseous to the taste, though greedily eaten by birds. Common in woods in the north of England and in Scotland: Order, Amygdaleæ.

Bird's-eye Maple, burdz'i ma'pl, *s.* Curled maple, a species of wood extensively used in cabinet-work.

Bird's-foot.—See Ornithopus.

Bird's-foot Trefoil.—See Lotus.

Bird's-mouth, burdz'mowth, *s.* In Architecture, an interior angle or notch cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of a notch; also, the anterior of a polygon.

Bird's-nest, burdz'nest, *s.* The erection constructed by birds, in which they deposit their eggs and hatch their young.

Bird-witted, burd-wit'ted, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention.—An absurd word.

Bireme, bi'reme, *s.* (*biremes*, Lat.) An ancient form of a vessel with two tiers or banks of oars.

Birgander, ber'gun-dur, *s.* A species of goose.

Birgus, ber'gus, *s.* A genus of Decapod crustaceans, allied to the hermit crabs, *Pagurus*.

Birhomboidal, bi-rom-boyd'al, *a.* Composed of double rhomboids.

Birostrate, bi-ros'trate, } *a.* Having a double
Birostrated, bi-ros'tra-ted, } beak.

Birostrites, bi-ros'tri-tes, *s.* (*bis*, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A fossil two-beaked vivalve shell, the disks of the valves of which are raised into unequal and rather straight divaricating cones resembling horns, the base of the shorter being surrounded by that of the longer.

Birth, ber*th*, *s.* (*beorth*, Sax.) The act of coming into life; extraction; lineage; rank which is inherited by descent; the condition or circumstances in which any person is born; the thing born; production, whether animal or vegetable; the act of bringing forth. *Birth*, or rather *berth*, is a sea term.—See Berth.

Birthday, ber*th*'day, *s.* The day on which any one is born; the day of the year on which any one was born.

Birthdom, ber*th*'dum, *s.* Privilege of birth.

> Let us rather
> Hold fast the mortal sword, and, like good men,
> Bestride our downfall'n *birthdom*.—*Shaks.*

Birthnight, ber*th*'nite, *s.* The night on which any one is born; the night annually kept in memory of one's berth.

> A youth more glittering than a *birthnight* beau.—*Pope.*

Birthplace, ber*th*'plase, *s.* The place of a person's nativity.

Birthright, ber*th*'rite, *s.* The rights and privileges to which a person is born; the right of the first-born.

Birthsong, ber*th*'song, *s.* A song sung at the nativity of a person.

Birthstrangled, ber*th*'strang-gld, *a.* Strangled or suffocated in being born.

> Finger of *birthstrangled* babe,
> Ditch-delivered by a drab.—*Shaks.*

Birthwort.—See Aristolochia.

Bis, bis, *ad.* (*bis*, twice, Lat.) In Music, *bis* that the passage is to be repeated.

Biscotin, bis'ko-tin, *s.* (French.) A sugar biscuit made of flour, sugar, eggs, and flowers.

Biscuit, bis'kit, *s.* (French word from *bis* Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.) A kind of d or quoit-shaped flour-cake. *Sea biscuit* is tra hard variety, baked so as to preserve long voyages. Other varieties are made flour, butter, &c., or, as confections, un name of seed-biscuit, spunge-biscuit, &c. is a name also given to a kind of porc which groups and figures are made, and w twice passed through the fire. The name wise given to earthenware and porcelain has been hardened in the fire, and before it jected to the glazing process.

Biscutella, bis-ku-tel'la, *s.* (*bis*, and *sc* saucer, Lat. from the form of its seed-vesse bursting.) Bastard-mustard, a genus of consisting of annual or perennial herbs, wit yellow flowers: Order, Cruciferæ.

Bisect, bi-sekt', *v. a.* (*bis*, and *seco*, I cu To divide into two equal parts.

Bisection, bi-sek'shun, *s.* Division into tw parts.

Bisegment, bi-seg'ment, *s.* (*bis*, and *seg* slice, Lat.) One of the parts of a line into two equal parts.

Biserrula, bi-ser'ru-la, *s.* (*bis*, and *serrula* Lat.) The hatchet vetch, a leguminous pl pods of which are serrated on each edge.

Bisetose, bi-se'tose, } *a.* (*bis*, and *seta*, a
Bisetous, bi-se'tus, } Lat.) Having two like appendages.

Bisexous, bi-seks'us, } *a.* (*bis*, and *sexu*
Bisexual, bi-seks'u-al, } Belonging to bot

Bishop, bish'up, *s.* (*episcopus*, Lat. *episko* *bisceop*, and *biscop*, Sax.) A prelate, on chief rulers of the Episcopal Church, or lished Church of England, subject to the of the Archbishop of Canterbury or Yor prelates of the Church of England are lords, and have a seat in the house of peer bishops of the Church of Ireland are rep in that house by four of their number. T of bishop is also held in the Roman Cath Greek Churches. It is contended by Ant palians, that, in the primitive church, t of a bishop differed in no respect from th intendency exercised by presbyters as p particular churches, and that the claim of lic succession, as well as the immense we tached to such charges, is unscriptural. word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and

> Fine oranges,
> Well roasted with sugar and wine in a cup,
> They'll make a sweet *bishop* when gentle folk

—*v. a.* to confirm; to admit solemnly church; a mode of trickery among hors to make an old horse appear younger tha

Bishopdom, bish'up-dum, *s.* (*biscopdom*, *ceop*, and *dom*, a province, Sax.) The jur of a bishop.

Bishoplike, bish'up-like, } *a.* (*biscopli*
Bishoply, bish'up-le, } Resembling belonging to a bishop.

Bishopric, bish'up-rik, *s.* (*biscoprice*, com

of *biscop*, and *rice*, a region.) The diocese of a bishop; the district under the jurisdiction of a bishop; the office of a bishop.

BISHOPSWEED, bish'upz-weed, } *s.* (*bisceop-wyrt*,
BISHOPSWORT, bish'upz-wurt, } Sax.) The Sison ammi of Linnæus, and Pimpinella laterifiora of Sprengel, a species of the umbelliferous genus Honeywort.

BISK, bisk, *s.* (*bisque*, Fr.) Soup or broth made by boiling different kinds of butcher meat together; cullis; gravy soup.

BISKET.—See Biscuit.

BISMUTH, biz'muth, *s.* (*wismuth*, Germ.) A metal of a yellowish or reddish-white colour, harder than lead, and not malleable. Its equivalent is 71; oxygen being 8. Its principal chemical compounds are, the protoxide and peroxide of bismuth, the chloride, bromide, and sulphuret of bismuth, the last of which also occurs native. *Magistry of bismuth*, a name formerly given to the subnitrate of oxide of bismuth. *Butter of bismuth*, the chloride of bismuth.

BISMUTHAL, biz'muth-al, } *a.* Containing bismuth;
BISMUTHIC, biz'muth-ik, } resembling bismuth.

BISMUTHINE, biz'muth-in, *a.* Partaking of the nature of bismuth; containing bismuth.

BISMUTH ORES, biz'muth orze, *s. pl.* These are native or octahedral bismuth; bismuth ochre, a rare mineral, an oxide of bismuth; prismatic bismuth glance, a sulphuret of bismuth; and needle ore, acicular bismuth glance.

BISON, bi'zun, *s.* (Latin.) A subgenus of the ox, *Bos*. The European bison, or auroch, has fourteen pair of ribs, and the American bison fifteen pair, while the common ox has only thirteen pair. Both the American bisons have huge heads, lengthened spiny processes of the dorsal vertebræ, a conical hump between the shoulders, and a shaggy mane. The *B. Europæus* is still an inhabitant of the forests of Lithuania and Caucasus. The bison has never been tamed.

BISPINOSUS, bi-spi-no'zus, *a.* (*bis*, and *spina*, a spine, Lat.) In Zoology, having two spines.

BISSEXTILE, bis-seks'til, *s.* (*bissextilis*, Lat.) Leap year. The name given in the Roman calendar to the day inserted every fourth year between the 24th and 25th of February, so named from the 24th of March being the sixth day before the calends of March, which, being repeated, is called bissextile, that is, the six days doubled.

BISSON, bis'sun, *a.* (*bisen*, Sax.) Blind; bleareyed. —Obsolete.

> What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character?—*Shaks.*

BISTER, bis'tur, } *s.* (*bistre*, Fr.) A dark brown
BISTRE, bis'tur, } colour made from the soot of dried wood, particularly beech.

BISTIPULED, bi-stip'ulde, *a.* Having two stipules.

BISTON, bis'tun, *s.* A name given by Leach to a genus of Moths, belonging to the family Geometridæ, three species of which are found in this country, namely—*B. prodromaria*, the oak beauty; *B. betularius*, the pepper moth; and *B. hirtarius*, the brindled beauty. The first of these have the antennæ bipectinated to the apex, and the two latter have the antennæ simple at the apex, in the males.

BISTORT, bis'tawrt, *s.* (*bistorta*, Lat.) An astringent medicine, the root of Polygonum bistorta, or Snakeweed.

BISTOURY, bis'tur-e, *s.* (*bistouri*, Fr.) A surgeon's incision knife, of which there are various forms.

BISULCATE, bi-sul'kate, } *a.* (*bisulcus*, Lat.) Cloven
BISULCOUS, bi-sul'kus, } footed, as oxen are.

BISULPHURET, bi-sul'fu-ret, *s.* A sulphuret having two equivalents of sulphur.

BIT, bit, *s.* (*bitol*, a bridle, Sax.) The iron mouth-piece of a bridle, to which the reins are attached; (*bita*, a morsel, Sax.) as much meat as is put into the mouth at a time; a morsel of food; a small piece of anything; a Spanish West Indian silver coin, worth about fivepence; an instrument for boring holes in wood or any other substance, so constructed as to admit of being inserted or taken out of a spring in the handle; *shell bits* are used for boring wood, and have an interior cylindrical cavity for containing the core; *centre bits* are used in making cylindrical holes; *countersink bits* are for widening the upper part of a hole in wood or iron, to take in the head of a screw or pin, so as that it may not appear above the wood; *primer bits*, and *taper shell bits*, are for widening holes;—*v. a.* to put the bridle on a horse.

BITCH, bitsh, *s.* (*becce*, Sax. *betze*, Germ.) The female of the canine or dog kind, such as the dog, fox, wolf, &c.; a name of reproach for a woman of loose character.

BITE, bite, *v. a.* *Past*, I bit; *past part.* bit or bitten; (*bitan*, Sax. *bytan*, Dut. *bita*, Swed.) To crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach or sarcasm; to cut; to wound; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to cheat; to trick; to defraud;—*s.* a seizure by the teeth; the wound made by seizure with the teeth; a morsel; a mouthful; a cheat; a trick; a fraud; a sharper; one who commits frauds. In Letter-press Printing, that part of the impression which is improperly printed, owing to the frisket not being sufficiently cut away.

BITER, bi'tur, *s.* One who bites; a cheater; a defrauder. In Angling, a fish apt to seize the bait.

BITERNATE, bi-ter'nate, *a.* (*biternatum*, Lat.) In Botany, a term applied to compound leaves when the common petiole divides into two, each of which bears three leaflets.

BITING, bi'ting, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic;—*s.* act of biting; the act of wounding with censure, reproach, or sarcasm. In Mezzotinto, *biting* is the process of corroding copper and steel plates with acids, after being prepared by a ground of a waxy composition being laid over, and the design traced through it with an etching needle.

BITINGLY, bi'ting-le, *ad.* Sarcastically; reproachfully; jeeringly.

BITLESS, bit'les, *a.* Without bit or bridle.

BITT, bit, *v. a.* To put the cable round the bitts. A sea term.

BITTACLE, bit'ta-kl, *s.* Termed also Binnacle.—See Binnacle.

BITTEN, bit'tn. *Past part.* of the verb *To bite*.

BITTER, bit'tur, *a.* (*biter*, Sax. *bitter*, Dut. Dan. Swed. and Germ.) Having a hot, acrid taste, like wormwood; sharp; cruel; severe; calamitous; miserable; reproachful; painful; inclement; unpleasant; hurtful; satirical; mournful; afflictive; poignant;—*s.* anything bitter. In Medicine, any bitter vegetable production, as gentian, cinchona, &c.

BITTER-ALMOND, bit'tur-ă-mund, *s.* Amygdalus

amara, a variety of the almond: Order, Amygdaleæ.

Bitterful, bit'tur-fŭl, *ad.* Full of bitterness.—Obsolete.

> Small cause have I to be merie or glad,
> Rememberyng this *bitterful* departyng.—*Chaucer.*

Bittergourd, bit'tur-gawrd, or gorde, *s.* Cucumis colycinthis, a variety of cucumber, with an intolerably bitter taste, imported from the Mediterranean under the name of Coloquintida. It is a very drastic cathartic, and requires to be taken in very small doses.

Bitterish, bit'tur-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree.

Bitterly, bit'tur-le, *ad.* (*biterlice*, Sax.) With a bitter taste; in a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously; sharply; severely.

Bittern, bit'turn, *s.* The Botaurus stellaris. The bittern is a solitary bird, living constantly near the water, where it preys on fish. It is allied to the Heron.

Bitter Oak, bit'tur oke, *s.* The Quercus cerris, of which there are six varieties.

Bitter Salt, bit'tur sawlt, *s.* Epsom salt, the sulphate of magnesia.

Bitterspar, bit'tur-spăr, *s.* A variety of Dolomite, occurring in rhomboidal crystals. It is composed of carbonate of lime, 55; carbonate of magnesia, 45; with sometimes a little iron and manganese.

Bittersweet, bit'tur-sweet, *s.* A British species of the Nightshade, Solanum dalecamera.

Bitter Vetch.—See Orobus.

Bitterwort, bit'tur-wurt, *s.* The British plant Gentiana amarella.—See Gentiana.

Bittour, bit'tur, } —See Bittern.
Bittor, bit'tur, }

Bitts, bits, *s. pl.* A frame placed on the forepart of a ship, to which the cables are fastened when the vessel rides at anchor.

Bitume, be-tume', *s.* Bitumen: so named in the following passage for the sake of the rhyme:

> Mix with these
> Idæan pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,
> Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume.*—*May.*

Bitumed, be-tumde', *a.* Besmeared with pitch.

Bitumen, bit'u-men, or be-tu'men, *s.* (Latin word from *pitis*, the pitch-tree, Gr.) A name given to a number of inflammable substances found in a liquid or viscid state, and known as naphtha, petroleum, mineral tar, maltha or mineral pitch, asphalte, elastic bitumen, amber, and mineral tallow. It constitutes the inflammable principle of coal, and is a compound of carbon and hydrogen.

Bituminate, be-tu'me-nate, *v. a.* To impregnate with bitumen.

Bituminated, be-tu'me-na-ted, *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.

Bituminiferous, be-tu-me-nif'ur-us, *a.* (*bitumen*, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Yielding bitumen; containing bitumen.

Bituminization, be-tu-me-ni-za'shun, *s.* The conversion of organic matter into bitumen.

Bituminize, be-tu'me-nize, *v. a.* To prepare with, or coat with, bitumen.

Bituminizing, be-tu-me-ni'zing, *a. part.* Forming or converting into bitumen.

Bituminous, be-tu'me-nus, *a.* (*bitumineux*, Fr.) Containing or partaking of the nature of bitumen. *Bituminous shale*, an argillaceous shale or slaty clay, much impregnated with bitumen: common in the coal formation. *Bituminous springs*, springs impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, &c., one of which, in the Birman empire, is said to yield 400,000 hogsheads of petroleum annually.

Bivalve, bi'valv, *s.* (*bis*, and *valvæ*, shutters, Lat.) The shell of an Acephalous (headless) mollusc, having two valves or shutters, as an oyster, muscle, &c.

Bivalve, bi'valv, }
Bivalvous, bi-val'vus, } *a.* Consisting of two valves.
Bivalvular, bi-val'vu-lar, }

Bivaulted, bi-vawl'ted, *a.* Having two vaults or arches.

Biventral, bi-ven'tral, *a.* (*bis*, and *venter*, the belly, Lat.) Having two bellies.

Bivious, biv'e-us, *a.* (*bis*, and *via*, a way, Lat.) Having two ways, or leading two ways.

Bivonæa, bi-vo-ne'a, *s.* (in honour of A. Bivoni Bernardi.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, natives of Italy.

Bivouac, biv'wak, *s.* (French.) An army on guard all night;—*v. a.* to be under arms all night, expecting an engagement.

Bixa, bik'sa, *s.* The American name of the Bixa orellana, a West Indian genus of plants: type of the natural order Bixineæ, which is characterized by numerous hypogenous stamens, fruit with parietal placentæ, and leaves marked with transparent dots. It consists of four genera, all of which are small tropical trees or bushes.

Bixineæ.—See Bixa.

Bizarre, bi-zăr', *a.* (French.) Odd; fanciful.

Blab, blab, *v. a.* (*blabberen*, Dut.) To tell what ought to be kept secret; to publish secrets or trifles in a thoughtless manner, or without discretion;—*v. n.* to tattle; to tell tales;—*s.* a telltale; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

Blabber, blab'bur, *s.* A tattler; a telltale;—*v. n.* to whistle to a horse; to fib; to falter.—Obsolete.

Blabberlipped.—See Blobberlipped.

Black, blak, *a.* (*blac*, Sax.) Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; sullen; horrible; wicked; atrocious; dismal; mournful. In Painting, the blacks chiefly used are ivory-black, Spanish black, Frankfort black, and Hart's black. *Black and blue*, the dark colour of a bruise; a stripe. *Black and white*, a common expression for anything committed to writing;—*s.* that which is destitute of light or whiteness; a negro; a dark colour; a black dress or mourning;—*v. a.* to make black; to blacken.

Black Act, blak akt, *s.* The statute, 9 Geo. I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, for the purpose of hunting or stealing deer, or fish from rivers, with the face blackened or disguised.

Black Adiantum, blak ad-e-an'tum, *s.* The Adiantum nigrum of Linnæus, now Asplenium adiantum; a British fern with bipinnate leaves.

Blackamoor, blak'a-moor, *s.* A man of a black complexion; a negro.

Black Ape, blak ape, *s.* The Cercocebus niger, a quadramanous animal of the Phillipine Islands.

Black Art, blak ărt, *s.* Necromancy, or sleight-of-hand, so named from it being supposed that its professors are aided in their operations by diabolical agency.

Blackball, blak'bawl, *s.* A composition for black-

s;—*v. a.* to vote against by putting the ll into the ballot-box; to vilify.

EAR, blak bare, *s.* The Ursus Americanus, black bear, a native of North America, much veneration by the Indians. The n black bear (Ursus Europæus) is another of the ursine family peculiar to northern

RRY, blak'ber-re, *s.* (*blacberian*, Sax.) it of the bramble.

RD, blak'burd, *s.* The Tardus merula of , and the Merula nigra of Selby; a bird ble for the full-toned sweetness of its nd one of the most esteemed of our wood- risters.

ARD, blak'borde, *s.* A board used in and lecture-rooms for writing lessons and diagrams on.

NNET, blak'bon-net, *s* The reed bunting, a schœniculus, a British bird which usu- nts the vicinity of marshy places.

OOK, blak'book, *s.* The *Black-Book* of hequer, composed in 1175. Also, a book by order of the visitors of monasteries, Henry VIII., containing a detailed account normities practised in religious houses to them, and hasten their dissolution.

RIONY, blak-bri'o-ne, *s.* The Tamus com- a British twining plant.—See Tamus.

OWED, blak'browd, *a.* Having black eye- gloomy; dismal; threatening.

gentle night; come, loving *blackbrow'd* night, ve my Romeo.—*Shaks.*

RNEA, blak-bur'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. kburn.) A genus of trees, natives of the islands: Order, Rutaceæ.

AP, blak'kap, *s.* The Sylvia atricapilla of . The blackcaps form a subfamily of the pidæ, or Flycatchers.—See Psarinæ.

ATTLE, blak-kat'tl, *s.* Oxen, bulls, or eared for slaughter.

HALK, blak'tshawk, *s.* A preparation of lack and fine clay; a kind of carbonaceous und in Caernarvonshire.

OAT, blak'kote, *s.* A common and fami- n for a clergyman, as a red-coat is for a

OCK, blak'kok, *s.* Heathcock, one of the grouse; the Tetrao tetrix of Linnæus, and (lyre tail) tetrix of Swainson.

ESTED MONKEY, blak'crested mungk'ke, Semnopithecus malalophus of F. Cuvier, mpai of the Javanese, a monkey belonging sland of Sumatra.

AY, blak'day, *s.* A gloomy, melancholy, strous day.

lack-day this will be to somebody.—*Shaks.*

DEATH, blak deth, *s.* That kind of the termed Pestis nigra, black plague or pes-

DRAUGHT, blak draft, *s.* A popular pur- medicine. It consists of ʒx of the infu- ij of the confection, ʒj of the tincture of with ʒj or ʒij of sulphate of magnesia. drops of tincture of opium may be added ent griping.

K, blak'kn, *v. a.* (*blacian*, Sax.) To make to soil; to defame;—*v. n.* to grow black; en.

BLACKENER, blak'kn-ur, *s.* One who blackens; one who defames.

BLACK-FASTING, blak-fas'ting, *s.* Rigid, severe fasting.

BLACK-FLUX, blak'flux, *s.* A flux used in melting various metallic substances. It is made by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of potash; the substance remaining being a compound of charcoal and the carbonate of potash.

BLACKFRIAR, blak'fri-ur, *s.* A friar of the order of St. Dominick.

BLACKGUARD, blag'gărd, *s.* A low person of vulgar manners; ill-principled; also, a kind of snuff made in Ireland, usually called Irish blackguard;

NOTE.—The term *blackguard* appears to have been formerly given to the lowest menials of the royal household. In a MS. accompt-book, written by Sir William Saint Low in 1581, soon after his arrival at the court of Queen Elizabeth, whose captain of the guard he was, there is an item 'for money delyvoured to you to give amonge the *black guard* for forfeiting of your spurrs, v.s.'

—*a.* villanous; low; disreputable.

BLACKGUARDISM, blag'gărd-izm, *s.* The conduct of a blackguard.

BLACKGUARDLY, blag'gărd-le, *ad.* In the manner of a blackguard; villanously.

BLACKHEADED MONKEY, blak'hed-ed mungk'ke, *s.* The Pithecia of Humboldt. An American monkey, which, according to Humboldt, makes the nearest approach to the human form.

BLACKHEARTED, blak'hărted, *a.* Having a malignant heart.

BLACK HELLEBORE, blak hel'le-bore, *s.* The Helleborus nigra, or Christmas rose.—See Helleborus.

BLACKING, blak'ing, *s.* A compound liquid used for blacking shoes, &c. A good blacking is made by mixing 12 oz. of ivory-black, 12 oz. of treacle, and 4 oz. of spermaceti oil, in 4 pints of white wine vinegar.

BLACKISH, blak'ish, *a.* Somewhat black; inclining to black.

BLACK-JACK, blak'jak, *s.* A large leathern drinking cup, sometimes made in the form of a jack-boot; a local term given by miners to the mineral blende, or sulphate of zinc.

BLACK JAUNDICE, blak jan'dis, *s.* A name given to a certain state of the jaundice, in which the disease is of long duration, and assumes a blacker hue than in green jaundice.

BLACK LEAD, blak led, *s.* A mineral found in various rocks, much used for pencils, and for giving a metallic lustre to grates, fenders, &c.—See Plumbago.

BLACKLEG, blak'leg, *s.* A sheep with diseased limbs; a swindler; a notorious gambler; a low cheater. *Blackfoot*, a name given in Scotland to a person sent to solicit an interview between lovers by one of the party.

BLACKLY, blak'le, *ad.* Darkly; atrociously.

BLACKMAIL, blak'male, *s.* A levy formerly made by the border chiefs, on the peaceable inhabitants of adjoining districts, for the protection of their cattle and goods against depredations by marauders.

BLACK MONDAY, blak mun'day, *s.* Easter Monday, so termed from that day, the 14th of April, the 34th of Edward III., being remarkably dark and cold, while the British troops lay before Paris; so much so, that many of the soldiers died on horseback from cold.

Black Monks, black mungks, *s.* An appellation of the Benedictines.

Blackmoor.—See Blackamoor.

Blackmouthed, blak'mowthd, *a.* Foul-mouthed; using low, foul language; scurrilous.

Black-mustard, blak-mus'turd, *s.* The Senapis nigra: Order, Cruciferæ.

Blackness, blak'nes, *s.* The quality of being black.

Black-peopled, blak'pe-pld, *a.* Having people of a black colour.

> The admiring queen, wing'd with thy fame,
> From her *black-peopled* empire came.—*Sandys.*

Black-pudding, blak'pŭd-ding, *s.* A sausage, consisting of blood, fat, and other ingredients: common in Scotland.

Black-rod, blak'rod, *s.* A name given to the usher who carries the black rod at assemblies of the order of the garter, and in parliament.

Blacksmith, blak'smi*th*, *s.* A smith who works in malleable iron.

Blackthorn, blak'*th*awrn, *s.* The sloe-tree, Prunus spinosa.

Black Tin, blak tin, *s.* Tin ore, when dressed, stamped, and washed, and ready for melting.

Black Turpeth, blak tur'pe*th*, *s.* Grey oxide of mercury.

Black-visaged, blak'viz-ayjd, *a.* Having a dark complexion.

Black Vomit, blak vom'it, *s.* The yellow or jungle fever, when attended with excessive retchings.

Black-wadd, blak'wad, *s.* One of the ores of manganese.

Blackwash, blak'wawsh, *s.* A lotion made of calomel and lime-water.

Blackwork, blak'wurk, *s.* A name sometimes given to the work of a blacksmith.

Bladder, blad'dur, *s.* (*blæddre*, *blædr*, Sax. *blatter*, Germ. *bladdra*, Swed.) A musculo-membranous bag, situated within the pelvis, between the pubis and the rectum in the male, and pubis and vagina in the female subject. Its use is to receive and retain the urine, previous to its expulsion from the body by the uthera. Any membranous bag; a pustule; a blister.

Bladder Angling, blad'dur ang'gling, *s.* Attaching a baited hook to an inflated ox bladder. The sudden rising of the bladder, after it has been pulled under water, never fails to strike the fish as effectually as the spring of a rod.

Bladdered, blad'durd, *a.* Swollen like a bladder.

Bladder-nut.—See Staphylea.

Bladder senna.—See Colutea.

Bladder Wrack, blad'dur rak, *s.* The common sea-weed, Fucus vesiculosus, so named for its abounding in air-cells or bladders.

Bladdery, blad'dur-re, *a.* Resembling or containing a bladder.

Blade, blade, *s.* (*blæde*, Sax. *bled*, Swed. Dan. Dut. and Icelan. *blatt*, Germ.) A leaf; the spire of grass or corn before it grows to seed; the sharp cutting point of a knife, sword, or other instrument of a similar kind, so named, probably, from its resemblance to a blade of grass. A term of contempt for a sharp, gay, or fierce fellow;

> Then, turning about to the hangman, he said,
> 'Dispatch me, I pr'ithee, this troublesome *blade*.'—*Prior.*

—*v. a.* to furnish or fit with a blade.

Bladebone, blade'bone, *s.* The scapula, or shoulder-blade.

Bladed, bla'ded, *a.* Having blades or sp

> Her silver visage in the watery glass,
> Decking with liquid pearl the bladed gr

Bladefish, blade'fish, *s.* The Xiphiet sellii of Swainson; an extraordinary fis ing to India, having a thin body like a s feet eight inches in length; the dorsal fi the whole length of the body, and lon like appendages extending from the cro head.

Bladesmith, bla.le'smi*th*, *s.* A sword cu old word from Hoelet.

Blærea, ble're-a, *s.* (in honour of P. Blai A genus of heath plants from the Cape Order, Ericeæ.

Blain, blane, *s.* (*blegan*, Sax. *blegne*, D Dut.) An ulcer or blister. In Farrie temper incident to horses. It is a blad grows at the root of the tongue, against pipe, and swells so as to stop the breath.

Blakea, bla'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Bl genus of plants: Order, Melostomeæ.

Blame, blame, *s.* (*blâmer*, Fr.) To char fault; to censure. In an obsolete sense, ish; to bring reproach upon;

> To think of this ill state in which she stood
> To which she for her sake had weetingly
> Now brought herself, and *blamed* her noble

to blame, to be deserving of censure; to b excuse;—*s.* imputation of a fault; cri which produces or deserves censure; hu solete in the last sense.

> Wherewith upon his crest,
> With vigour so outrageously he smit,
> That a large share it hued out of the rest
> And glancing down his shield, *blame* from
> blest.—*Spenser.*

Blameable, bla'ma-bl, *a.* Deserving of culpable; faulty.

Blameableness, bla'ma-bl-nes, *s.* Faul bility.

Blameably, bla'ma-ble, *ad.* Culpably.

Blameful, blame'fŭl, *a.* Criminal; guilt ing blame.

Blamefully, blame'fŭl-le, *ad.* In a manner.

Blameless, blame'les, *a.* Guiltless; exempt from censure or blame.

Blamelessly, blame'les-le, *ad.* Innoce

Blamelessness, blame'les-nes, *s.* I exemption from censure.

Blamer, bla'mur, *s.* One who censures fault; a censurer.

Blameworthy, blame'wur-the, *a.* De blame or censure; culpable.

Blameworthiness, blame'wur-the-nes, quality of deserving blame.

Blanch, blansh, *v. a.* (*blanchir*, Fr.) T to whiten; to peel or strip such thing husks;—*v. n.* to evade; to shift; to s to omit; to obliterate. In an obsolete slur; to balk; to pass over.

Blancher, blan'shur, *s.* One who w cleanses.

Blanching, blansh'ing, *s.* The art o anything white. In Gardening, the a dering the stalks or leaves of plants covering them with earth, so as to e action of light. In Cookery, the st

of almonds. In Coinage, the operation d on the planchets or pieces of silver, to m the requisite lustre and brightness. *g of copper* is done in various ways, so ke it resemble silver; if done for sale, it felony by 8 and 9 William III. ch. xxvi. g is also the operation of covering iron ith a thin coat or crust of tin.

IETER, blan-shim'e-tur, *s.* (*blanchir*, Fr. a measure, Gr.) An instrument used for g the bleaching power of chloride of lime sh.

NGER, blo-monje', *s.* A jelly made of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled into a nsistence, and garnished with blanched

land, *a.* (*blandus*, Lat.) Soft; mild;

ON, blan-da'shun, *s.* (*blanditiæ*, Lat.) A flattery.

QUENCE, blan-dil'o-kwens, *s.* (*blandilo-* Lat.) Fair and flattering speech; cour- guage; compliment.

, blan'dish, *v. a.* (*blandior*, Lat.) To to soften.

ER, blan'dish-ur, *s.* An insinuating flat-

ING, blan'dish-ing, *s.* Expression of ; blandishment.

ermles are honest harmless things,
se they tell us what we have to fear;
uble-hearted friends, whose *blandishings*
our ears, but sting our bosoms, are
dangerous syrens, whose sweet maiden face
y mortal treason's burnish'd glass.—
Beaumont's Psyche.

MENT, blan'dish-ment, *s.* Act of fond- xpression of fondness by gesture; soft kind speeches; kind treatment; caress.

lank, *a.* (*blanc*, white, Fr.) White; not upon; without any marks; empty; pale; l; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

ow no face contentment wears,
l *blank* sadness or continual fears.—*Pope.*

verse, verse without rhyme;—*s.* a void paper; a lot by which nothing is gained, ut a prize marked upon it; a paper from he writing is effaced; a paper on which is written; anything without marks or rs upon it. It is also used in the follow- lete senses—the point to which an arrow ted, because marked with white; aim; bject to which anything is directed;

Slander,
se whisper o'er the world's diameter,
vel as the cannon to his *blank*,
sports its poison'd shot.—*Shaks.*

to damp; to confuse; to dispirit; to efface; l.

, blank'et, *s.* (*blanchet*, Fr.) A soft woven woollen stuff, of which bed-covering ly made. In Letterpress Printing, the ed in stuffing the tympan. In Cloth , the cover of the printing table;—*v. a.* with a blanket; to toss in a blanket by unishment or derision.

NG, blank'et-ing, *s.* Tossing in a blanket; making blankets.

, blank'le, *a.* In a blank manner; with ; with confusion.

aps, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, having the elytra soldered together, and embracing the abdomen; termed darklings, and churchyard beetles.

BLARE, blare, *v. n.* (*blaren*, Dut.) A term in some places of England for *roar* or *bellow*.

BLASPHEME, blas'feme, *v. a.* (*blasphemeo*, Gr.) To curse; to revile; to rail at the name or providence of God;—*v. n.* to speak blasphemy.

BLASPHEMER, blas-fe'mur, *s.* One who speaks irreverently or impiously of the Divine Being; one who blasphemes.

BLASPHEMING, blas-fe'ming, *s.* The act of blasphemy.

BLASPHEMOUS, blas'fe-mus, *a.* Impiously irreverent with regard to God; containing blasphemy.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blas'fe-mus-le, *ad.* Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

BLASPHEMY, blas'fe-me, *s.* (*blasphemia*, from *blapto*, I hurt or strike, and *pheme*, reputation, Gr.) Evil speaking; reviling; applied more particularly to impious epithets or language used respecting the Deity or his attributes, and extended in the statutary law of England 'to denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of Christ, profane scoffing at the Scripture, or exposing it to ridicule and contempt.'—*Blackstone.*

BLAST, blast, *s.* (*blæst*, Sax. *blaest*, Dan.) A gust or puff of wind; the sound made by blowing a musical wind instrument; the current of air directed on a furnace from the blowing cylinder of a steam-engine; any pernicious or destructive influence on animals or plants; the current of air emitted from bellows on a fire or furnace;—*v. a.* to strike with some sudden plague or calamity; to blight; to wither; to injure; to invalidate; to cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity; to confound or strike with terror; to split rocks by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLASTEMA, blas-te'ma, *s.* (*blastema*, a bud, Gr.) In Botany, the axis of the embryo of a plant, including the plumule and radicle. In Anatomy, the granular gelatinous basis of the ovum.

BLASTER, blas'tur, *s.* Any person or thing that blasts or destroys.

BLAST-FURNACE, blast-fur'nis, *s.* A furnace blown by means of steam-power, used chiefly in smelting iron and other refractory ores.

BLASTING, blas'ting, *s.* A mode of detaching large masses of stone, &c., in quarries, mines, or excavations, by means of gunpowder.

BLASTMENT, blast'ment, *s.* Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive agent.—Obsolete.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent.—*Shaks.*

BLASTOCARPOUS, blas-to-kär'pus, *a.* (*blastos*, vital, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) Applied to fruits which germinate in the inside of the pericarp.

BLASTODERM, blas'to-derm, *s.* (*blastos*, and *derma*, a skin, Gr.) The granular membrane, situated immediately beneath the membrana vitelli of the ovum; the seat of development of all parts of the body of birds.

BLAST-PIPE, blast'pipe, *s.* A pipe employed in locomotive engines to convey the waste steam up the chimney, and to urge the fire by creating a stronger current of air.

BLASTUS, blas'tus, *s.* (*blastos*, Gr.) A name given occasionally to the plumule and radicle of grasses.

BLATANT, bla'tant, *a.* (*beuglant*, Fr.) Bellowing as a calf; noisy.

BLATCH.—See Blotch.

BLATTA, blat'ta, *s.* (Latin.) The cockroach or black beetle, a genus of Orthopterous insects: Type of the tribe Blattariæ.

BLATTARIÆ, blat-tar'e-e, } *s.* A tribe of Orthop-
BLATTIDÆ, blat-tid'e, } terous insects, with five jointed tarsi; wings folded longitudinally, and covered by parchment-like elytra: the body depressed, oval or orbicular; head concealed under a semicircular or orbicular thorax; maxillary poli long, and terminated by an elongated axe-shaped process; feet spinous.

BLATERATION, blat-tur-a'shun, *s.* (*blateratio*, Lat.) Noise; senseless roar.—Obsolete.

BLATTER, blat'tur, *v. n.* (*blatero*, Lat.) To roar; to make a senseless noise.

BLATTERER, blat'tur-ur, *s.* A noisy, blustering boaster.

BLAY, blay, *s.* One of the names of the bleak Leuciscus alburnus, a small river fish.

BLAZE, blaze, *s.* (*blase*, Sax. *blaas*, Dut.) A flame; the light of a flame; publication; wide diffusion of report; a white spot on the forehead or face of a horse; agitation; commotion;—*v. n.* to flame; to send forth or show the light of the flame; to be conspicuous;—*v. a.* to publish; to make known far and wide; to blazon; to fire.

BLAZER, bla'zur, *s.* One who publishes or spreads reports.

BLAZING, bla'zing, *a.* Emitting flame or light.

BLAZON, bla'zn, *v. a.* (*blasonner*, Fr.) To explain in proper terms the figures or ensigns armorial; to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to display; to set; to show; to celebrate; to blaze about; to make public;—*s.* the art of drawing or explaining coats of arms; celebration; proclamation of some quality.

BLAZONER, bla'zn-ur, *s.* (*blasonneur*, Fr.) One who blazons; a herald; an evil-speaker.

BLAZONRY, bla'zn-re, *s.* The art of drawing or explaining armorial bearings.

BLEA, ble, *s.* An old term for the liber or inner bark of a tree.

BLEABERRY, bla'ber-re, *s.* The Vaccinium uliginosum, a well-known plant with small leaves like those of boxwood, having little purple berries; found growing in woods and heathy places.

BLEACH, bleetsh, *v. a.* (*blæcan*, Sax.) To whiten by exposure to the open air;—*v. n.* to grow white; to grow white in the open air.

BLEACHER, bleetsh'ur, *s.* One who bleaches cloth.

BLEACHERY, bleetsh'ur-e, *s.* A place for bleaching.

BLEACHFIELD, bleetsh'feeld, *s.* A field at which cloth or yarn is bleached.

BLEACHING, bleetsh'ing, *s.* The art of rendering the various articles used for clothing white, by exposure to atmospherical influence, or by chemical agency. *Bleaching powder*, chloride of lime, a substance obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine. *Bleaching liquid*, oxymuriate of lime.

BLEAK, bleke, *a.* (*blac*, *blæc*, Sax. *bleich*, Germ.) Pale; cold; chill; barren; exposed;—*s.* the small river fish, Leuciscus alburnus.

BLEAKNESS, bleke'nes, *s.* Exposure to the weather; openness of situation; coldness; chillness.

BLEAKISH, bleke'ish, *a.* Moderately bleak; rather cold and exposed.

BLEAKLY, bleke'le, *ad.* Coldly; in a cold situation.

BLEAKY, ble'ke, *a.* Bleak; cold; chill.

BLEAR, bleer, *a.* (*blaer*, Dut.) Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum; dim; obscure; weak;—*v. a.* to make the eyes watery or sore with rheum; to dim the eyes.

BLEAREDNESS, bleer'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being bleared or dimmed with rheum.

BLEAREYED, bleer'ide, *a.* Having sore eyes, inflamed with rheum.

BLEAT, blete, *v. n.* (*blætan*, Sax.) To cry as a sheep;—*s.* the cry of a sheep or a lamb.

BLEATING, ble'ting, *s.* The cry of lambs or sheep.

BLEB, bleb, *s.* A blister or small tumour.

BLEBBY, bleb'be, *a.* Abounding with blebs.

BLECHNUM, blek'num, *s.* (*blecknon*, a fern. Gr.) A genus of ferns, with pinnate fronds. Sorilinear continuous, sometimes interrupted, contiguous to the mid rib; indusium membranous, superficial, continuous, opening inwards: Tribe, Polypodium.

BLECHROPUS, blek'ro-pus, *s.* A subgenus of birds belonging to the Fluvicolinæ, or Water-chats: Family, Muscicapidæ.

BLECHUM, blek'um, *s.* (*blecknon*, Gr.) A genus of exotic herbaceous plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

BLED, bled. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To bleed.*

BLEDIUS, ble'de-us, *s.* A genus of beetles found commonly burrowing in wet clay or sand on the sea coast; three species belong to Britain, all of which are of a black colour, with the wing cases more or less red: Family, Stenidæ.

BLEED, bleed, *v. n.* (*bledan*, Sax.) *Past*, bled; *past part.* bleed. To lose blood; to run with blood; to die a violent death; to drop as blood from an incision;—*v. a.* to let blood; to take blood from, by opening a vein.

BLEEDING, ble'ding, *s.* A discharge of blood.

BLEINE, blene, } *s.* An inflammation in the foot
BLEYNE, blene, } of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

BLEIT, blete, } *a.* (*blode*, Germ.) Bashful: used
BLATE, blate, } in Scotland and the north of England.

BLEMISH, blem'ish, *v. a.* To mark with any deformity; to defame or tarnish with respect to reputation or character; to injure or impair anything which is excellent;—*s.* a mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty; reproach; disgrace; imputation; a soil or taint; turpitude. In Hunting, when the hounds, finding where the chase has been, make a proffer to enter, but return.

BLEMISHLESS, blem'ish-les, *a.* Without blemish or taint.

BLEMISHMENT, blem'ish-ment, *s.* Disgrace.

BLEMUS, ble'mus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Harpalidæ.

BLENCH, blensh, *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to give way;—*v. a.* to hinder; to obstruct;—*s.* a start.

> These *blenches* gave my heart another youth.—*Shaks.*

In Law, an old name for a sort of tenure of land; as, to hold land in *blench*, is by payment of a sugar-loaf, a couple of capons, a beaver hat, &c., if the same be demanded in the name of blench, *i. e.*, *nomine albæ firmæ.—Cowell, Blount.*

BLENCHER, blensh'ur, *s.* One who frightens or causes to start.

BLENCH-HOLDING, blensh'hold-ing, *s.* In Law, white rents, or blanch-farms, *reditus albi*; in

this kind of small payment is called ...lding, or *reditus albæ firmæ.—Bl. Com.* *firmes:* in feudal times the crown-rents ...metimes reserved in *libris albis*, or *blanch* ...n which case the buyer was holden *deal-...am;* viz., his base money or coin, worse ...dard, was molten down in the Exchequer, ...ed to the fineness of standard silver; or, ...hereof, he paid to the king twelvepence in ...l, by way of addition.

...nd, *v. a.* (*blendan*, Sax.) To mingle to- ...to confound; to pollute; to spoil; to

...lend, *s.* (*blenden*, Germ.) Sulphuret of ...black-jack. The term *blende* is applied ...sor Jamieson to other ores, as manga- ...de, antimony blende, &c.

...blen'dur, *s.* One who mingles or con-

..., blen'dus, *a.* Pertaining to blend.

...TER, blend'waw-tur, *s.* A distemper ...to black cattle, arising either from the ... yellows, or the change of ground.

..., blen-nid'de, *s.* The Blennies, a family ...lopterygious fishes, belonging to the Can- ...r Mail-cheeks. The blennies have slen- ...al fins, thick flat obtuse heads, with thick ...s.

..., blen-nin'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the ...

...ACHUS, blen-ne'tra-kus, *s.* A genus of ...idæ: Subfamily, Blenninæ.

..., blen'ne-us, *s.* (*blenna*, mucus, Gr.) The ...a genus of fishes, divided by Cuvier into ...ubgenera, remarkable for the slimy mucus ...ich their bodies are covered; the dorsal ...ally deeply marginate or cleft in the mid- ...ng a palmated or fimbricated membranous ...r the eyes; head thick, obtuse; snout

...IS, blen'no-fis, *s.* (*blenna*, mucus, *ophis*, a ... Gr.) A genus of fishes, with lengthened ...rm bodies, belonging to the family Blen- ...ubfamily, Clinnæ.

...RHAGIA, blen-nawr-ra'je-a, *s.* (*blenna*, and ...*d*, to burst forth, Gr.) A discharge of ...om the uthera.

...RHŒA, blen-nawr-re'a, *s.* (*blenna*, and ...low, Gr.) An extraordinary discharge of ... gleet; gonorrhœa.

...—See Blennius.

...ent. The obsolete *part.* of the verb *To*

...S, ble'fa-ris, *s.* (*blepharis*, the eyelash, ... genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, with ...mboidal bodies; short soft dorsal and anal ...ding in prolonged filaments, which are ...an the body, and having free spines before ...; a genus of Orthopterous insects; a genus ...haceous plants.

...ITES, blef-fa-ri'tes, *s.* Inflammation of ...ids.

...A, ble-fil'e-a, *s.* (*blepharis*, Gr.) A genus ...te plants with fringed sepals.

..., blep'se-as, *s.* A genus of Acanthoptery- ...il-cheeked fishes, with fleshy barbels under ...r jaw; gills with five rays; one dorsal fin ...into three unequal lobes; ventral fin very

...n, *v. a.* (*bledsian*, Sax.) *Past* and *past* *part.* blessed or blest. To make happy; to prosper; to make successful; to wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon one; to consecrate by a prayer; to praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

BLESSED, bles'sed, *a.* Happy; enjoying felicity; holy and happy; enjoying heavenly felicity; having received the benediction of another.

BLESSEDLY, bles'sed-le, *ad.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESSEDNESS, bles'sed-nes, *s.* Happiness; felicity; heavenly enjoyment; divine favour; sanctity.

BLESSED THISTLE, bles'sed *this*'sl, *s.* The Centaurea benedicto, an annual plant with yellow flowers, a native of Spain.

BLESSER, bles'sur, *s.* One that blesses or prospers; one that gives a blessing.

BLESSING, bles'sing, *s.* (*bletsung*, Sax.) Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one; a prophetic benediction, by which happiness is promised; any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a benefit; divine favour; among the Jews, a gift or present sent by a friend, so called because such favours were generally accompanied by a blessing or benediction.

BLEST, blest, *a. part.* Happy; enjoying felicity.

BLETHIA, ble'*the*-a, *s.* (in honour of Louis Bletia.) A genus of tropical bulbous-rooted plants: Order, Orchideæ.

BLETONISM, ble'ton-izm, *s.* The pretended faculty of discovering springs and underground currents by sensation; so named from one Bleton, who is said to have possessed this faculty.

BLETONIST, ble'ton-ist, *s.* One who has the supposed faculty of ascertaining the existence of subterraneous springs by sensation.

BLEW, blu. The *past* of the verb *To blow.*

BLIGHEA, bli'he-a, *s.* (in honour of Captain Bligh, who first carried the bread-fruit to the West Indies.) A genus of plants consisting of the savoury Akee, an esteemed African fruit-tree, with reddish or yellowish berries about the size of a hen's egg.

BLIGHT, blite, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A name given to various distempers incident to plants. Blight is occasioned sometimes by cold, sharp, easterly winds or frosts; sometimes another kind originates from parasitical fungi, which attack the leaves or stems of herbaceous and woody plants, particularly the various kinds of grain;—anything nipping or blasting;—*v. a.* to affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth and fertility.

BLIGHTINGLY, bli'ting-le, *ad.* In a blighting manner.

BLIGHT INSECTS, blite in'sekts, *s.* Coccides, or plant bugs; small insects which, in their ordinary appearance, resemble a scale, all the parts of the body being concealed underneath. They live on the bark or leaves of vegetables, the juices of which they suck; the males are winged, the females apterous.

BLIN, blin, *v. a.* (*blinnan*, Sax.) To stop; to cease or leave off.—Obsolete.

Did th'other two their cruel vengeance *blin.—Spenser.*

BLIND, blinde, *a.* (Saxon.) Deprived of sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark; intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; unseen; out of the public view; private; not easily discernible; hard to find; obscure; unseen;—*v. a.* to make blind; to deprive of sight; to darken; to obscure to the eye; to darken the understanding; to eclipse;—

s. something to hinder the sight; something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a hiding-place.

BLINDFOLD, blinde'fold, *v. a.* To hinder from seeing; to cover the eyes;—*a.* having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blinde'le, *ad.* Without sight; implicitly; without examination; without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blinde'manz buf, *s.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company.

BLINDNESS, blinde'nes, *s.* (*blindnes*, Sax.) Want of sight; ignorance; intellectual darkness.

BLINDS, blindze, *s.* In the Military art, a sort of defence made of oziers or branches, interwoven and laid across between two rows of stakes, used at the heads of trenches to shelter the workmen, and prevent their being overlooked by the enemy.

BLINDSIDE, blinde'side, *s.* Weakness; foible; weak part; the side most vulnerable.

BLIND-WORM, blinde'wurm, *s.* The English name for a species of serpents belonging to the genus Anguis of Linnæus.

BLINK, blingk, *v. n.* (*blican*, Sax. *blinken*, Dut.) To wink or twinkle with the eyes; to see obscurely; —*s.* a glimpse; a twinkle; a slight view; a glance. A *blink of ice* is the dazzling whiteness reflected from fields of ice in the North Seas on the horizon.

BLINKARD, blingk'urd, *s.* A person who blinks, or has bad eyes; something twinkling.

BLINKERS, blingk'urz, *s.* Those parts of a horse's bridle which prevent him from looking aside.

BLISS, blis, *s.* (*blis*, Sax.) The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; the happiness of blessed souls.

BLISSFUL, blis'fûl, *a.* Full of joy; happy in the highest degree.

BLISSFULLY, blis'fûl-le, *ad.* Happily; in a blissful manner.

BLISSFULNESS, blis'fûl-nes, *s.* Happiness; fulness of joy.

BLISSLESS, blis'les, *a.* Without bliss; wanting happiness.

BLISSOM, blis'sum, *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful.—Obsolete.

BLISTER, blis'tur, *s.* (*blase*, the bladder, Germ.) An elevation of the cuticle, arising from the deposition of a serous fluid underneath it. A blister may be raised artificially by topical applications, or it may be caused by a burn, by hard friction of the cuticle, or by disease. In Medicine, the plaster or application that raises a blister, chiefly made of the cantharides, or Spanish flies;—*v. n.* to rise in blisters;—*v. a.* to raise blisters by a hurt, burn, or violent rubbing on the skin; to raise tumours on iron bars.

BLISTER-FLY, or BLISTER-BEETLE.—See Cantharis.

BLISTERY, blis'tur-e, *a.* Covered with blisters.

BLITHE, blithe, *a.* (Saxon.) Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

BLITHEFUL, blithe'fûl, *a.* Gay; full of gaiety.

BLITHELY, blithe'le, *ad.* (*blithelice*, Sax.) In a blithe manner.

BLITHENESS, blithe'nes, } *s.* The quality
BLITHESOMENESS, blithe'sum-nes, } of being blithe.

BLITHESOME, blithe'sum, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

BLITUM, bli'tum, *s.* (*bliton*, insipid, Gr.) The Strawberry Blite, a genus of annual plants: Order, Chenopodeæ.

BLOAT, blote, *v. a.* To swell or make tur
wind; to puff up; to inflate or make
swell with water or other means;—*v. n.*
turgid.

BLOATED, blo'ted, *a.* Swelled with intem
turgid.

BLOATEDNESS, blo'ted-nes, *s.* Turgidnes
ing; tumour.

BLOBBER, blob'bur, *s.* A bubble.

BLOBBERLIP, blob'bur-lip, *s.* A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blob'bur-lipt, } *a.* Havin
BLOBLIPPED, blob'lipt, } or thick

BLOBTALE, blob'tale, *s.* A telltale; a bla

BLOCK, blok, *s.* (*bloc*, Fr. *blok*, Dan.)
heavy piece of timber, usually with one p
face. *Block of stone or marble*, a sto
from the quarry, before it has received
from the hands of the workmen. *Bloc*
term for pulleys, are thick pieces of wo
with three, four, or five shivers in them,
which all the running ropes pass. Blocks
single or double, are distinguished and
the names of the ropes they carry, and
they serve for;—a massy body; the mo
which hats are formed; the wood up
criminals are beheaded; an obstruction
a blockhead; a fellow remarkable for s
—*v. a.* to shut up; to enclose, so as t
egress; to obstruct.

BLOCKADE, blok-kade', *s.* (*bloccatura*,
siege carried on by surrounding a place t
any relief;—*v. a.* to surround a place wi
by land, or with ships by sea, so as to
all intercourse with it.

BLOCKHEAD, blok'hed, *s.* A stupid fellow
a person of deficient intellect.

BLOCKHEADED, blok'hed-ed, *a.* Stupid;

BLOCKHEADEDLY, blok'hed-ed-le, *ad.*
blockhead.

BLOCKHOUSE, block'hows, *s.* A fortress
obstruct or block up a pass, commonly
a harbour.

BLOCKISH, blok'ish, *a.* Stupid; dull.

Make a lottery,
And, by decree, let *blockish* Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector.—*Shak*

BLOCKISHLY, blok'ish-le, *ad.* In a stupi

BLOCKISHNESS, blok'ish-nes, *s.* Stupid
ness.

BLOCKLIKE, blok'like, *a.* Resembling a b
stupid.

Am I twice sandblind? twice so near the b
I would arrive at, and *blocklike* never knew
Bee

BLOCK-MACHINE, blok'ma-sheen', *s.*
for making blocks.

BLOCK TIN, blok tin, *s.* Pure unwrough

BLOMARY, bloom'a-re, *s.* The furnace fr
a mass of iron is brought when first su
the forge-hammer; the hammering the

BLOND LACE, blond lase, *s.* Silk lace.

BLONKET, blong'kit, *s.* An old obsolete
grey.

Our *blonket* liveries been all too sad
For thilke same season, when all is yc
With pleasaunce.—*Spenser.*

BLOOD, blud, *s.* (*blod*, Sax. *bloed*, Dut. *bl*
The nutritious fluid which circulates in t
and veins of animals. The blood of v
animals is red and warm, and when
cool it separates into two substances,

and clot, which are nearly identical in their component parts. Human blood, according to Lecanu, consists of water, 780.145; fibrine, 2.100; colouring matter (hæmatosine and globuline), 133.000; albumen, 65.090; crystaline fat, 2.430; oily matter, 1.310; extractive matter (soluble in water and alcohol), 1.790; albuminate of soda, 1.265; alkaline chlorides, carbonates, phosphates, and sulphates, 8.370; carbonates of lime and magnesia, phosphates of lime, magnesia, and iron, per oxide of iron, 2.100; loss, 2.400 = 1000. The chemical constituents of dried blood are 48 atoms of carbon, 39 of hydrogen, 6 of nitrogen, and 15 of oxygen The word *blood* is also used to denote progeny; family; kindred; descent; lineage; royal lineage; birth; high extraction; murder; violent death; life; the carnal part of man, as 'flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee;' temper, state of the passions; a man of a fiery spirit; a rake; the juice of anything, if red, as 'the blood of the grape.' In Farriery, a distemper in the back of a horse, which makes him, in going, draw his head aside or after him.

BLOOD-BESPOTTED, blud'be-spot-ted, *a.* Spotted with blood.

O *blood-bespotted* Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge!—*Shaks.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blud-bole'turd, *a.* Sprinkled with blood.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me.—*Shaks.*

BLOOD-CONSUMING, blud'kon-su-ming, *a.* Consuming or wasting the blood.

Might liquid tears, or heart-offending groans,
Or *blood-consuming* sighs recall his life,
I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans,
Look pale as primrose with *blood-drinking* sighs,
And all to have the noble duke alive.—*Shaks.*

BLOOD-DRENCHED, blud'drensht, *a.* Drenched with blood.

BLOOD-DRINKING, blud-drink'ing, *a.* Drinking blood.

BLOODFLOWER.—See Hæmanthus.

BLOODFROZEN, blud'fro-zn, *a.* Having the blood frozen or chilled.

Yet nathemore by his bold heartie speech,
Could his *blood-frozen* heart emboldened be.—*Spenser.*

BLOOD-GUILTINESS, blud-gilt'e-nes, *s.* Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

BLOODHOT, blud'hot, *a.* Of the same temperature as blood.

BLOODHOUND, blud'hownd, *s.* The Sleuth-dog, a dog remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, so called from its having been employed in tracking individuals pursued for crime or otherwise.

BLOODILY, blud'e-le, *ad.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.

BLOODINESS, blud'e-nes, *s.* The disposition to shed blood; the state of being bloody.

BLOODLESS, blud'les, *a.* Not sanguinary; destitute of blood; without slaughter; dead; without spirit or activity.

BLOODLET, blud'let, *v. n.* To bleed; to open a vein.

BLOODLETTER, blood'let-tur, *s.* A phlebotomist; one who lets blood.

BLOODLETTING, blud'let-ting, *s.* Phlebotomy; the opening of a vein.

BLOOD-PUDDING, blud'pud-ding, *s.* A pudding made of blood, suet, &c., termed also a black-pudding.

BLOOD-RED, blud'red, *a.* Of the same red colour as blood.

BLOODROOT, blud'root, *s.* The Sanguinaria Canadensis, a small herbaceous North American plant, so termed from its roots yielding a red juice. It is called by the Indians *puccoon*, and by farriers *turmeric*.

BLOOD-RUNNING ITCH, blud'run-ning itsh, *s.* In Farriery, a disease in horses, proceeding from an inflammation of the blood, by over-heating, hard riding, or too severe labour, which, insinuating itself between the skin and the flesh, makes the animal rub and bite himself, and, if not cured, frequently turns into an infectious mange.

BLOOD-SHAKEN, blud'sha-kn, *a.* Having the blood put in commotion.

BLOODSHED, blud'shed, *s.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.

BLOODSHEDDER, blud'shed-dur, *s.* One who sheds blood.

BLOODSHEDDING, blud'shed-ding, *s.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood.

BLOODSHOT, blud'shot, } *a.* Filled with
BLOODSHOTTEN, blud'shot-tn, } blood; inflamed.

BLOODSIZED, blud'sizde, *a.* Smeared or sized with blood

BLOODSPAVIN, blud'spay-vin, *s.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse.

BLOODSTAINED, blud'staynd, *a.* Smeared or stained with blood.

BLOODSTONE.—See Heliotrope.

BLOODSUCKER, blud'suk-kur, *s.* A leech; a cruel oppressor.

BLOODSUCKING, blud'suk-ing, *s.* Sucking blood.

BLOODSWOLLEN, blud'swoln, *a.* Suffused with blood.

So boils the fired Herod's *bloodswoll'n* breast,
Not to be slak'd but by a sea of blood.—*Crashaw.*

BLOODTHIRSTY, blud'*th*urs-te, *a.* Desirous of shedding blood.

BLOODVESSEL, blud'ves-sil, *s.* A vessel in which the blood circulates in the animal system; an artery or vein.

BLOODWARM, blud'warm, *a.* Having the same temperature as blood.

BLOODWITE, blud'wite, *s.* An old term for the fine paid as a compensation for shedding blood.

BLOODWON, blud'wun, *a.* Obtained by shedding blood.

BLOODWORT, blud'wurt, *s.* Rumex sanguinis, a species of Dock, with a crimson-coloured juice.

BLOODY, blud'e, *a.* Stained with blood; cruel; murderous; of a savage disposition;—*v. a.* to make bloody.

BLOODY-EYED, blud'e-ide, *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.

BLOODY-FACED, blud'e-faste, *a.* Having a bloody appearance.

BLOODY-FLUX, blud'e-fluks, *s.* The dysentery.

BLOODY-FLUXED, blud'e-flukst, *a.* Afflicted with dysentery.

BLOODY-HUNTING, blud'e-hunt-ing, *a.* Hunting for blood.

Mad mothers with their howls confused
Do break the clouds, as did the wives of Jewry
At Herod's *bloody-hunting* slaughtermen.—*Shaks.*

BLOODY-MINDED, blud'e-minde-ed, *a.* Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

BLOODY-SCEPTERED, blud'e-sep'turd, *a.* Having a sceptre, or wearing a crown, obtained by blood.

O nation miserable,
With an untitled tyrant *bloody-scepter'd*,
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?—
Shaks.

BLOOM, bloom, *s.* (*bloma*, Goth. *blum*, Dut.) A blossom; the flower on a plant which precedes the fruit; the state of anything ripening or expanding to greater perfection; youth ripening into manhood, maturity, and vigour; the blue colour upon grapes and plums newly gathered; a mass of unwrought iron when taken out of the furnace to be hammered;—*v. a.* to produce the blossom; to put forth as blossoms;—*v. n.* to bring or yield blossoms; to be in a state of youth and improvement.

BLOOMINGLY, bloom'ing-le, *ad.* In a blooming or flourishing manner.

BLOOMINGNESS, bloom'ing-nes, *s.* State of being in bloom.

BLOOMY, bloom'e, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing.

BLORE, blore, *s.* The act of blowing; a blast.—Not used.

BLOSSOM, blos'sum, *s.* (*blotsma*, or *blosma*, Sax.) The flower or corolla of a plant. The word is likewise applied to denote the colour of a horse having his hair white, and intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs;—*v. n.* to put forth blossoms.

BLOSSOMY, blos'sum-e, *a.* Full of blossoms.

BLOT, blot, *v. a.* (*blauthjan*, Goth.) To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with ink; to efface; to erase; to make black spots on paper; to blur; to disgrace; to stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disfigure; to darken;—*s.* an obliteration of something written; an extinction of light; a stain or spot upon anything; a taint in reputation; a disgrace; a reproach. In Backgammon, when a single man lies open to be taken up.

BLOTCH, blotsh, *s.* An eruption or pustule upon the skin;—*v. a.* to blacken.

BLOTE, blote, *v. a.* To smoke and dry.

BLOTTER, blot'tur, *s.* A term applied in counting-houses to a waste book.

BLOTTING, blot'ting, *s.* The making spots or marks on paper; staining or obliterating. *Blotting paper*, a soft unsized paper for absorbing ink.

BLOUSE, blowz, *s.* A sort of loose frock-coat.

BLOW, blo, *s.* (*blawan*, *blowan*, Sax.) The act of striking; a stroke; the fatal stroke; the stroke of death; an act of hostility; *blows* are also used to represent combat or war; a sudden calamity; an unexpected evil; a sudden event; an ovum or egg deposited by a fly. The term is sometimes used for *bloom*, as in the following passage from the *Tatler*:—

'He believed he could show me such a *blow* of tulips, as was not to be matched in the whole country.'

—*v. n.* to make a current of air; to pant; to puff; to be breathless; to breathe; to sound with being blown, as with a musical wind instrument; *to blow over*, to pass away without effect; *to blow up*, to rise into the air by an explosion of gunpowder;—*v. a.* to drive by a current of air; to impel; to swell; to puff into size; to sound a musical wind instrument; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to cause to blossom; *to blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air; *to blow up*, to fill with air; to inflate with pride; to kindle; to explode with gunpowder; to raise into the air; *to blow upon*, to make stale; *to blow away*, to scatter; to dissipate with wind; *to blow down*, to prostrate by wind.

BLOWER, blo'ur, *s.* One who blows; a melter of tin; the iron or tin-plate used in drawing up the fire in a stove or chimney.

BLOWING, blo'ing, *s.* (*blawung*, Sax.) The act of blowing; the motion of wind.

BLOWN, blone. *Past part.* of the verb *To blow.* Driven by wind; sounded by blowing; spread by report; inflated; swelled.

BLOWPIPE, blo'pipe, *s.* In Chemistry and Mineralogy, an instrument used for the purpose of increasing the heat of a lamp or candle, in the same way as bellows are employed in raising the temperature of a fire or furnace. Its simple form is that of a tapering tube, about eight inches long, and curved nearly at right angles, within two inches of its smaller extremity, which is as fine as a wire. It is used by the artist for the purpose of enamelling, and of softening and soldering small pieces of metal; by the glassblower, in making thermometers and other glass instruments; and by the chemist and mineralogist, in the examination of substances. Of late, this instrument has been greatly improved by the introduction of the self-acting or oxyhydrogen blowpipe, charged with one part of oxygen, and two of hydrogen, by means of a condensing syringe, which is capable of obtaining the highest temperatures, and of fusing the most refractory substances submitted to its action.

BLOWPOINT, blo'poynt, *s.* A sort of play among children.

BLOWTH, blo*the*, *s.* Bloom or blossom.

BLOWZE, blowz, *s.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman.—Obsolete.

BLOWZY, blow'ze, *a.* Sunburnt; high-coloured.

BLUB, blub, *v. a.* To swell.—Obsolete.

BLUBBER, blub'bur, *s.* The fat of Cetaceous animals, of which oil is made. *Sea blubber*, a name sometimes given to the Acalepha, or Sea nettles—which see;—*v. n.* to weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

BLUBBERED, blub'burd, *a. part.* Swelled; turgid: applied commonly to the lip.

BLUDGEON, blud'jun, *s.* (*blyggwan*, Goth.) A short thick stick, having one end loaded or much heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, blu, *s.* (*bleo*, Sax.) One of the primary colours, which, mixed with yellow, makes green, or with red, purple. The blues used in painting, are—ultra-marine, Prussian blue, blue ashes, used in limning fresco and miniature, and blue verditer. Indigo forms the chief ingredient in blue used as a dyestuff;—*v. a.* to make blue; to dye of a blue colour. *Prussian blue*, the ferrocyanate of peroxide of iron, prepared from bullocks' blood, carbonate of potash, sulphate of iron, and alum. This substance has been supposed occasionally to appear in the urine. *Saxon blue*, sulphate of indigo. *Blue verditer*, an impure carbonate of copper, said to be prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper by chalk. It also denotes various compounds, as—*Blue eye-water*, the Liquor Cupri Ammoniati, or solution of Ammoniated Copper. *Blue ointment*, the Unguentum Hydrargyri, or mercurial ointment. *Blue pill*, the Pilulæ Hydrargyri, or mercurial pills. *Blue stone*, or *blue vitriol*, the Sulphas Cupri, or sulphate of copper.

Bluebell, blu'bel, *s.* Campanula rotundifolia, a well-known and beautiful British herb, with blue bell-shaped flowers.

Where the *bluebell* and gowan lurk lowly unseen.—*Burns.*

Bluebirds, blu'burdz, *s.* A genus of American birds, the Sialia of Swainson.

Bluebottle, blu'bot-tl, *s.* The annual plant Centauria cyanus, frequently found growing in cornfields; also, the common name of a species of dipterous insects, the Musca vomitoria, which has a large glossy-blue abdomen, with black streaks, and enjoys the sense of smell to a high degree, announces its presence in our dwellings by a loud humming, and deposits its ova on meat.

Bluecap, blu'kap, *s.* Blue-fish, a species of the Salmonidæ, or Salmon family.

Blue-eyed, blu'ide, *a.* Having blue eyes.

Blue-haired, blu'hayrd, *a.* Having blue hair.

This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities.—*Milton.*

Bluejohn, blu'jon, *s.* A name given by miners to fluor-spar.

Bluely, blu'le, *ad.* With a blue colour.

Blueness, blu'nes, *s.* The quality of being blue; a blue colour.

Bluepeter, blu'pe-tur, *s.* The signal for sailing.

Blue-veined, blu'vaynd, *a.* Having blue veins or streaks.

Bluff, bluf, *a.* Big; surly; blustering; not pointed; obtuse;—*s.* a high projecting bank, presenting a steep front.

Bluffbowed, bluf'bowd, *a.* Having broad and flat bows.—A sea term.

Bluffheaded, bluf'hed-ed, *a.* Having an upright stem.—A sea term.

Bluffness, bluf'nes, *s.* A turgid appearance; surliness.

Bluffy, bluf'fe, *a.* Abounding in bluffs or bold points of a coast;—*v. a.* to swell the cheeks with weeping.

Bluing, blu'ing, *s.* A method of bringing iron from a straw to a blue colour.

Bluish, blu'ish, *a.* Inclining to blue.

Bluishness, blu'ish-nes, *s.* A small degree of blue colour.

Blunder, blun'dur, *v. n.* To mistake grossly; to err widely; to mistake stupidly; to flounder; to stumble; to act without necessary precaution;—*v. a.* to mix foolishly or blindly; to make to blunder or confound;—*s.* an error; a gross or shameful mistake.

Blunderbuss, blun'dur-bus, *s.* A short wide gun, with a large bore, capable of discharging several bullets at a time.

Blunderer, blun'dur-ur, *s.* One who commits blunders; one who acts without caution or forethought; a careless person.

Blunderhead, blun'dur-hed, *s.* A stupid fellow; a blunderer.

Blunderingly, blun'dur-ing-le, *ad.* In a blundering manner.

Blunt, blunt, *a.* Having a thick or worn edge; dull; not sharp; slow in understanding; not quick; rough; indelicate; not courteous or civil; abrupt; not elegant;—*v. a.* to dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunting, blunt'ing, *s.* Restraint; hindering.

Bluntly, blunt'le, *ad.* In a blunt manner; plainly; coarsely; roughly.

Bluntness, blunt'nes, *s.* Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness; coarseness; roughness of manners; rude; want of polish.

Bluntwitted, blunt'wit-ted, *a.* Dull; stupid.

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour.—*Shaks.*

Blur, blur, *s.* (*borrar*, Span.) A dark spot, stain, or blot;—*v. a.* to blot; to obscure without quite effacing; to sully; to stain; to blemish.

Blurt, blurt, *v. a.* To speak inadvertently; to throw out at random; to utter suddenly.

Blush, blush, *v. n.* (*blosen*, Dut. *ablisian*, Sax.) To redden in the face with shame or confusion, modesty or surprise; to bear a blooming red colour, or any soft bright colour;—*v. a.* to make red;

To *blush* and beautify the cheek again.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* the colour of the cheeks when raised by shame or confusion; a red or purple colour.

Blushet, blush'et, *s.* A young modest girl.—Obsolete.

Go to, little *blushet*, for this, anan,
You'll steel forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.—*Ben Jonson.*

Blushful, blush'fŭl, *a.* Full of blushing; covered with blushes.

Blushing, blush'ing, *s.* The appearance of colour on the cheeks.

Blushingly, blush'ing-le, *ad.* In a blushing manner.

Blushless, blush'les, *a.* Without a blush; impudent; barefaced.

Blushy, blush'e, *a.* Having the colour of a blush.

Bluster, blus'tur, *v. n.* (supposed from *blast.*) To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud; to bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous; to hurry;—*v. a.* to blow down;—*s.* roar; storm; tempest; noise; tumult; turbulence; fury; boast; boisterousness.

Blusterer, blus'tur-ur, *s.* A swaggerer; a boaster; a bully; a tumultous noisy fellow.

Blustering, blus'tur-ing, *s.* Noise; tumult; swaggering.

Blusteringly, blus'tur-ing-le, *ad.* In a blustering manner.

Blusterous, blus'tur-us, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful.

Blysmus, blis'mus, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

Bo, bo, *interj.* An exclamation used to frighten children.

Boa, bo'a, *s.* A genus of prehensile-tailed serpents, having the body compressed; jaws capable of great dilatation; and the anal region furnished with a hook. The great boa or boa-constrictor, when full grown, is about thirty-five feet in length;—a long fur tippet worn from the neck.

Boanerges, bo-a-ner'jis, *s.* (Greek.) Sons of thunder; an appellation given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples James and John.

Boar, bore, *s.* (*bar*, Sax.) The masculine of sow; the male swine;—*v. n.* in Farriery, a horse is said to *boar* when he shoots out his nose as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

Board, borde, *s.* (*bord*, Sax.) A piece of timber of any length, generally more than four inches broad, and less than two inches thick. When nine inches broad, they are termed planks, if narrower,

battens—when two and a-half or three inches thick, deals; a table; entertainment; food; a table, at which a council or court is held; an assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction for a department of public affairs, or for that of any private business or speculation; the deck or floor of a ship;—*to go aboard*, to go into the ship; *board and board*, is when two ships come so near as to touch one another, or when they lie side by side; *to make aboard*, is to turn to windward; *to board it up*, is to beat it up sometimes upon one tack, and sometimes upon another; *weather board*, that side of a ship which is to windward;—*v. a.* to enter a ship by force; to attack or make the first attempt; to lay or pave with boards; to place as a boarder in another's house;—*v. n.* to live in a house and be provided with victuals.

Boardable, borde'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being boarded; approachable.

Boarder, bore'dur, *s.* One who pays a certain rate to have his meals in another's house; one selected to board a ship in action.

Boarding-school, borde'ing-skool, *s.* A school at which the scholars live and board with the teacher.

Board-wages, borde'way-jiz, *s.* Wages allowed to servants to provide themselves in victuals.

Boarish, bore'ish, *a.* Swinish; brutal.

Boast, boste, *v. n.* (*bostiaw*, Welsh, *bogan*, Sax.) To brag; to display one's own worth or actions in an ostentatious manner; to exalt one's self;—*v. a.* to brag of; to display with ostentatious language; to magnify; to exalt; to exalt in confident expectation of;—*s.* an expression of ostentatious feeling; a proud speech; a cause of boasting; an occasion of exultation; the thing boasted of; a brag.

Boaster, bose'tur, *s.* One who brags or exults in an ostentatious manner; a vaunter; a tool used by masons to make the surface of the work nearly smooth.

Boastful, boste'fŭl, *a.* Ostentatious; addicted to boasting.

Boasting, boste'ing, *s.* An expression of ostentatious feeling. In Masonry, the act of paring the stone with a broad chisel and mallet, but not in uniform lines. In Carving, it is the rough cutting round the ornaments, to reduce them to their contours and profiles, before the incisions are made for forming the raffels or minuter parts.

Boastingly, boste'ing-le, *ad.* Ostentatiously; vauntingly.

Boastive, boste'iv, *a.* Presumptive; assuming.

Boastless, boste'les, *a.* Without ostentation.

Boat, bote, *s.* (*bat*, *bat*, Sax. *boot*, Dut.) A small sailing vessel, generally open, and impelled by oars; also, a small vessel with masts, as a packet boat;—*v. a.* to put goods into a boat.

Boat-bills.—See Cancroma.

Boat Flies, bote flize, *s.* A family of water Cicadas, or singing insects, forming the Notonectidæ of naturalists.

Boat-hook, bote'hŭk, *s.* A hook fixed on a long pole, and used in pushing or pulling boats.

Boating, bote'ing, *s.* The act of transporting in a boat; sailing in a boat.

Boation, bo-a'shun, *s.* (*boare*, Lat.) Roar; noise; loud sound.—Obsolete.

Boatman, bote'man, } *s.* One who manages a
Boatsman, bots'man, } boat.

Boat-rope, bote'rope, *s.* A rope used in fastening a boat, usually termed a painter.

Boat-shaped, bote'shaypt, *a.* Having the form of a boat; cymbiform; hollow, like a boat.

Boatswain, bo'zn, *s.* (*batswan*, Sax.) An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all the rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, &c., and of the long boat and its furniture. It is also his duty to call out the several gangs and companies to their watches, &c. As a kind of provost-marshal, he seizes and punishes such offenders as have been sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the fleet.

Bob, bob, *s.* Anything that hangs so as to play loosely at the end of a string; generally an ornament of the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring; the ball of a short pendulum; the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a blow; a shake; a toy; a term used in ringing, meaning a peal of several courses, or sets of changes; a term used for a bait in angling; a bobwig, or short wig; a sneering joke;—*v. a.* to cut, whence bobtail; to beat; to drub; to strike; to cheat; to gain by fraud; to mock; to touch gently, especially at the elbow;—*v. n.* to play back and forward; to play loosely against anything; to angle for eels with a bob.

Bobance, bob'ans, *s.* The act of boasting.

Bobbin, bob'bin, *s.* (*bobine*, Fr.) A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood for winding thread upon.

Bobbinet, bob'be-net, *s.* A kind of netted gauze.

Bobbinwork, bob'bin-wurk, *s.* Work performed by means of bobbins.

Bobbish, bob'bish, *a.* A familiar word for being hearty.

Bobcherry, bob'tsher-re, *s.* A play among children, in which a cherry is hung up, so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobolink, bob'o-link, *s.* A popular name for the Reed-bird or Rice-bird of America.

Bobstays, bob'stayz, *s.* Those ropes of a ship which confine the bowsprit to the stem.

Bobtail, bob'tale, *s.* A short tail; a person having the tails of his coat cut short; a word applied to the rabble, as also, tag-rag-and-bobtail.

Bobtailed, bob'tayld, *a.* Having a short or cut tail.

Bobwig, bob'wig, *s.* A short wig.

Bocal, bo'kal, *s.* (French.) A cylindrical vessel of glass, with a large aperture at one of the extremities, used for the preservation of solid substances.

Bocasine, bok'a-sin, *s.* (*boccasin*, Fr.) A fine kind of buckram used as lining.

Bocca, bok'ka, *s.* The round hole in the working furnace of a glass manufactory, by which the fused glass is taken out of the large pots; the small hole on each side of the bocca is call the *boccarella*.

Bocconia, bok-ko'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. P. Boccone.) The greater tree Celendine, a beautiful genus of West Indian and Mexican plants: Order, Papaveraceæ.

Bockelet, bok'e-let, } *s.* A species of long-winged
Bockeret, bok'e-ret, } hawk.

Bocydeum, bo-sid'e-um, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects.

Boddice, bod'dis, *s.* Stays; a vestment, quilted and strengthened by slips of whalebone, worn by females.

Bode, bode, *v. a.* (*bodian*, to tell or announce, Sax.) To portend; to foreshow; to be the omen of;

> This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state.—
> *Shake.*

—*v. n.* to be an omen; to foreshow;—*s.* an omen; delay; stop.—Obsolete as a noun.

Bodement, bode'ment, *s.* An omen; portent; prognostic.—Obsolete.

Bodge, bodj, *v. n.* To boggle; to stop; to fail.—Obsolete.

> With this we charged again; but, out, alas!
> We *bodg'd* again; as I have seen a swan
> With bootless labour swim against the tide.—
> *Shaks.*

—*s.* a botch.

Bodied, bod'did, *a.* Having a body.

> Thou that in frames eternity dost bind,
> And art a written and a *bodied* mind.—
> *Lovelace Luc.*

Bodiless, bod'e-les, *a.* Incorporeal; having no body or material form.

Bodiliness, bod'e-le-nes, *s.* Corporality.—Not used.

Bodily, bod'e-le, *a.* Corporeal; having a body; relating to the body, not the mind; real; actual;—*ad.* corporeally; united with matter.

Boding, bo'ding, *s.* Omen; prognostic.

Bodkin, bod'kin, *s.* An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used in piercing holes in cloth; an instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbons, through a loop or fold; an instrument used in dressing the hair;

> You took constant care,
> The bodkin, comb, and essence, to prepare,
> For this your locks in paper durance bound.—
> *Pope.*

also, a dagger, the oldest acceptation of the word.

> Out with your *bodkin*,
> Your pocket dagger, your stiletto.—*Beau. & Flet.*

Bodleian, bod'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, or the library at Oxford, which he founded, and which bears his name.

Body, bod'de, *s.* (*bodig*, the height and stature of a man, Sax.) The material substance of an animal; matter, opposed to mind or spirit; reality, opposed to representation; having length, breadth, and thickness; a person; a human being, whence somebody and nobody; a collective mass; a joint power; the main army; the battle; distinct from the wings, van, and rear; a corporation; a number of men united by some common tie; the main part; the bulk, as, 'the body of a church, the body or trunk of an animal, &c.;' a pandect; a general collection, 'as a body of divinity;' strength, as, 'wine of a good body.' In Physics, *body* is a solid, extended, palpable substance, of itself, merely passive, that is, capable only of acting when acted upon. In Geometry, any solid figure. Among painters, the colour is said to bear the body, when, having been finely ground, it embodies with the oil in working, and does not separate from it;—*v. a.* to produce in some form.

Bodyclothes, bod'de-kloze, *s.* Clothing for the body; clothing for horses.

Bodyguard, bod'de-gyard, *s.* Properly, the body of troops which attend the sovereign or a distinguished commander; the life-guards; figuratively, security.

Boerra, be-be're, *s.* (in honour of M. Bœber.) A genus of American plants: Order, Compositæ.

Boehmeria, be-me're-a, *s.* (in honour of G. R. Bœhmer.) A genus of plants: Order, Urticeæ.

Bœobotrys, be-o-bo'tris, *s.* (*baios*, small, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, Gr.) An East Indian plant: Order, Rhamneæ.

Boerhaavia, bo-er-ha've-a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated Boerhaave of Leyden.) Hogweed, a genus of exotic plants: Order, Scitamineæ.

Bog, bog, *s.* (*bogan*, Gael.) A morass; a soft track of land, covered generally with heath, and augmenting in the depth of its soil by the growth of the Sphagnum palustre, and other moss plants; some bogs have augmented eight feet in depth, since the time of the Roman invasion of this country;—*v. a.* to plunge as in mud and mire.

Bogarmitæ, bo-gär'me-te, } *s.* A sect, of the
Bogomili, bog'o-me-le, } eleventh century, who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and maintained that God has a human form, and that the world was created by evil spirits.

Bogbean, bog'been, *s.* Buckbean, the Menyanthes trifoliata, of botanists: Order, Gentianeæ.

Boggler, bog'glur, *s.* One who boggles; a wavering minded person.

Bogglish, bog'glish, *a.* Doubtful; wavering.

Boggy, bog'ge, *a.* Consisting of bog; full of bogs.

Bogland, bog'land, *a.* Living in or pertaining to a boggy country.

> Each bring his love a *bogland* captive home.—
> *Dryden.*

Bogle, bo'gl, } *s.* (*bwg*, Welsh.) A bugbear; a
Boggle, bog'gl, } spectre; a gobblin;—*v. a.* to start; to hesitate; to proceed; to play fast and loose; to embarrass with difficulties.

Bogmoss, bog'mos, *s.* The Sphagnum, a genus of aquatic moss plants, of which there are several species: Tribe, Gymnostomi.

Bog Ore, bog ore, *s.* A variety of iron ore formed in bogs or other places, from the ore contained in calybeate springs, and, in some instances, from the shields of Infusoria.

Bogrush.—See Schœnus.

Bogtrotter, bog trot'tur, *s.* One who lives in a boggy country.

Bohea, bo-he', *s.* A species of tea of an inferior quality. There are two kinds of bohea from China; the inferior, called Canton bohea, which is a mixture of coarse tea, called woping, and the refuse of congou; the better kind comes from the district of Bohea in Fo-kien.

Boil, boil, *v. n.* (*bullio*, Lat. *bouillir*, Fr.) To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat; to be hot; to be fervent; to swell; to rise in bubbles; to effervesce, as a mixture of acid and alkali; to be irritated; to fume with ardour or passion; to be in hot liquor, so as to be made tender by the heat;—*v. a.* to heat or dress by subjecting to the action of boiling water; to seethe; to extract the quality or juice of anything by boiling;—*s.* (*bile*, Sax. *beule*, Germ.) an inflammatory, and very painful swelling, immediately under the skin, seldom exceeding the size of a pigeon's egg. It has always a central core, and is chiefly found in persons of good health; it always suppurates, and sooner or later discharges its contents.

Boiler, boil'ur, *s.* A person engaged in superintending boiling operations; the vessel in which anything is boiled. In Mechanics, the vessel in which steam is engendered for propelling a steam-engine.

Boilery, boil'ur-e, *s.* A place for boiling, and having apparatus constructed for the purpose, as at the salt-works, where the brine is boiled.

Boiling, boyl'ling, *s.* Extension by heat; the act of dressing or preparing by hot water; ebullition.

Boiling-point, boyl'ling-poynt, *s.* The degree of

temperature at which ebullition and evaporation takes place in liquids when subjected to heat; the boiling point of water is 212°; alcohol, 176°; ether, 96°; oil of turpentine, 316°; mercury, 66°.

BOIS PERDIX.—See Heisteria.

BOISTEROUS, boys'tur-us, *a.* (*byster*, furious, Dut.) Violent; loud; roaring; stormy; turbulent; tumultuous; furious; unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY, boys'tur-us-le, *ad.* Violently; tumultuously.

BOISTEROUSNESS, boys'tur-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; tumultuousness.

BOLARY, bo'la-re, *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole or clay.

BOLBOCERUS, bol-bos'e-rus, *s.* (*bolbos*, a bulb, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamillicornes.

BOLD, bold, *a.* (*bald*, *beald*, Sax. *baldo*, Ital.) Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid; executed with spirit; confident; not scrupulous; not timorous;—*in an ill sense*, rude; impudent; licentious;—standing out to the view; striking to the eye; open; smooth; even; level; prominent; *to make bold*, to take freedoms—a phrase not grammatical, though common, to be bold, is better.

BOLDEN, bold'dn, *v. a.* To make bold; to give confidence.

> I am much too vent'rous,
> In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
> Under your promised pardon.—*Shakz.*

BOLDFACE, bold'fase, *s.* Impudence; sauciness; a term of reproach and reprehension.

BOLDFACED, bold'faste, *a.* Impudent.

BOLDLY, bold'le, *ad.* In a bold manner; with courage; intrepidly; with spirit; *in a bad sense*, impudently; audaciously.

BOLDNESS, bold'nes, *s.* Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness; exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety; freedom; liberty; confident mein; temerity; assurance; prominence; impudence. In the Fine Arts, a fearlessness manifested in the design.

BOLDOA, bol-do'a, *s.* (in honour of D. Boldo.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Nyctagineæ.

BOLDSPIRITED, bold-spir'it-ed, *a.* Having a bold spirit; fearless.

BOLE, bole, *s.* A friable, argillaceous earth, generally red, from the presence of the oxide of iron. The kind called Armenian bole is used as tooth-powder, and as colouring to the sauce called the essence of anchovies. It consists of silica, 63.13; alumina, 22.67; iron, 11.00; loss, 3.20.

BOLETIC ACID, bo-le'tik as'sid, *s.* An acid contained in the juice of *Boletus pseudo ignarius*, a species which, like the others, is frequently found on the trunks of old trees.

BOLETOBIUS, bo-le-to'be-us, *s.* A genus of beetles, found in great abundance in Boletus and other fungi, particularly when in a state of decay. The known British species are eighteen in number, many of which have the elytra, or wing-cases, yellow, with two black spots on each side of the apex.

BOLETUS, bo-le'tus, *s.* A genus of fungi, of the mushroom kind, from which tinder and a kind of cork are obtained.

BOLEUM, bo'le-um, *s.* (*bolos*, a ball, Gr.) A genus of plants with round pods: Order, Cruciferæ.

BOLITOPHAGUS, bol-e-tof'a-gus, *s.* (*boletus*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects (beetles) which live in the fungus Boletus. The British species are small, ovate, and of a brownish-black colour: Family, Tenebrionidæ.

BOLITOPHILA, bol-e-tof'fe-la, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects.

BOLL, bole, *s.* A Scotch measure of 16 pecks, nearly four bushels; a round stalk or stem; applied to flax, it means the pericarp or seed-vessel; that part of the blade of a knife which joins and abuts upon the end of the handle;—*v. n.* to form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

BOLLINGS, bo'lings, *s. pl.* Trees which have been shorn of their heads and branches, and the main stem only left.

BOLOGNA-SAUSAGE, bo-lo'na-saw-saje, *s.* A sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet.

BOLOGNIAN PHOSPHORUS, bo-lo'ne-an fos'fo-rus, *s.* A preparation of the powdered calcined sulphate of barytes, which has the property of shining in the dark like phosphorus.

BOLOGNIAN STONE, bo-lo'ne-an stone, *s.* A variety of the sulphate of barytes, found near Bologna, which, when powdered and heated with charcoal, shines in the dark.

BOLSOVER STONE, bol-so'vur stone, *s.* A yellow limestone, occurring at Bolsover in Derbyshire. It is a combination of the carbonate of magnesia with carbonate of lime, in small granular crystals, and contains no organic remains. It is the stone of which the new houses of parliament are built.

BOLSTER, bole'stur, *s.* (*bolstar*, *bolstre*, Sax. *bolster*, Dut.) A long pillow or cushion, usually filled with down or feathers, on which smaller pillows are laid, to support the head in bed; a pad or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacuity; a pad or compress to be laid on a wound. In Saddlery, *the bolsters of* a *saddle* are those parts raised upon the bows to hold the rider's thighs. In Naval language, *bolsters* are small bags used to preserve the stays of the ship, whilst it is rocking at sea, from being chafed by the masts;—*v. a.* to support the head with a bolster; to support; to hold up; to maintain;—to afford a bed to.—Seldom used in the last sense.

> Let the lawyer forbear to set his tongue to sale for the *bolstering-up* of unjust causes.—*Hakewill.*

BOLSTERED, bole'sturd, *a.* Swelled out.

> Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder.
> —*Tatler.*

BOLSTERER, bole'stur-ur, *s.* That which supports; a maintainer.

BOLSTERING, bole'stur-ing, *s.* Prop; support.

BOLT, bolte, *s.* (*bolt*, Sax. Dut. and Dan.) An arrow; a dart, shot from a crossbow; a pointed shaft; a stream of lightning, so named from its darting like a bolt; a short cylindrical piece of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door; an iron fetter to fasten the legs of a prisoner (from *bolt*, a fetter, Goth.); a sieve; *a bolt of canvas* is equal to twenty-eight ells; *bolt upright*, in a perpendicular manner;—*v. a.* to shut or fasten with a bolt; to blurt out; to throw out precipitantly;

> I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
> And virtue has no tongue to check her pride.—
> *Milton.*

to fasten as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together; to fetter; to shackle; to sift, or separate the parts of anything with a sieve (from *bulter*, a

ve, Norm.) With sportsmen, to dis-
ney from its resting-place; a horse is
when he runs off the course; a fox is
have bolted, when, having run to earth,
d out. *To bolt*, is also used by some
for—to examine by sifting; to try out;
; to purify; to purge;

The fanned snow
ded by the northern blast twice o'er.
—*Shaks.*

spring out with speed and suddenness;
with the quickness of an arrow.
, bolte'aw-gur, *s.* A large boring in-
ed by ship-carpenters.
bolte'bote, *s.* A strong boat built to
ough sea.
ol-te'ne-a, *s.* A subgenus of Ascidians,
dy composed of a coriaceous shell, sup-
n its summit by a long fixed stalk.
nals form the connecting link between
and Mollusca.
'tur, *s.* A sieve for separating the
the grain of corn, or for separating
om the coarser flour; a kind of net;—
smear.—Obsolete as a verb.

Ay, now I see, 'tis true;
lood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me,
ts at them for his.—*Shaks.*

bolte'hed, *s.* An old name for the
essel now termed a *receiver*.
le'ting, *s.* The act of fastening with a
passing of grain through a sieve; also,
art, formerly used in our inns of court,
te arguing of cases.
OTH, bole'ting-kloth, *s.* The cloth of
ers for sifting grain are made.
USE, bole'ting-hows, *s.* The house in
l is sifted.
TCH, bole'ting-hutsh, *s.* The tub for
e bolted meal, termed also the *bolting-*

ACHINE, bole'ting-ma-sheen', *s.* That
machinery of a flour mill, by which the
arated from the chaff.
ol-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of I. B. Bol-
genus of North American perennial
rder, Compositæ.
bolt'rope, *s.* A rope attached to the
ls to strengthen them.
—See Bowsprit.
HT, bolt-up-rite', *a.* Perfectly upright.
us, *s.* (Latin.) A form of medicine, in
ingredients are made up into a soft mass,
n pills, to be swallowed at once. In
, the mass formed by the food after
to mastication and insalivation, and
ared for its passage into the pharyx, is
alimentary bole.
s. (*bombus*, Lat. *bombos*, Gr.) A loud
Artillery, a globe or shell of cast iron,
nt to receive a wooden fuseé. The shell
l with powder, the fuseé is fastened with
thin an inch of the head. The tube is
a combustible matter, which ignites
bomb is fired of, and coming in contact
gunpowder in the shell, it bursts with
violence. Bombs or shells average in
eighteen inches downwards, and are
hrown from mortars or howitzers, and
from cannon;—sound of a large bell.
Bomb-ketch, a small vessel, strongly constructed, for the use of mortars at sea; it is generally from sixty to seventy feet in length, and draws eight or nine feet of water. *Bomb-vessel*, a ship-of-war appointed for the bombardment of a town or place situated on the sea coast. *Bomb-chest*, a chest filled with combustibles for the purpose of explosion under ground;—*v. n.* to sound; to emit a noise;—*v. a.* to attack with bombs; to bombard.

BOMBACEÆ, bom-ba'se-e, *s.* (*bombax*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Dicotyledonous or Exogenous plants, consisting chiefly of large tropical trees, with showy flowers, broad deep green leaves, and fruit containing a kind of cotton, but too short to be manufactured into yarn. Botanically speaking, they differ from the Malvaceæ in having two cells to their anthers, which are often doubled down upon themselves; in their calyx opening in an irregular rather than a valvate manner; and in their stamens being collected into five parcels. From the great quantity of cotton they produce, they have been called cotton-trees.—See Adansonia and Malvaceæ.

BOMBARD, bum'bärd, *s.* (*bombarde*, Fr.) A piece of thick short ordnance; an attack with bombs; bombardment; a barrel for holding liquor.—Obsolete.

That swoll'n parcel of dropsies, that huge *bombard* of sack.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* (bom-bärd'.) To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bum-bär-deer', *s.* An engineer whose duty it is to shoot bombs in an attack.

BOMBARDIERS.—See Brachinus.

BOMBARDMENT, bum-bärd'ment, *s.* (*bombardamento*, Ital.) The act of attacking a fortified place, by throwing shells into it to destroy the houses, magazines, &c.

BOMBARDO, bum-bär'do, *s.* A musical wind instrument resembling the bassoon.

BOMBAST, bum-bast', *s.* A name given formerly to a stuff of a loose texture, used in giving the appearance of bulk to garments; hence big sounding words without meaning; fustian; a turgid style;—*a.* high sounding; inflated;—*v. a.* to inflate; to puff up.—Obsolete as a verb.

BOMBASTIC, bum-bas'tik, *a.* High sounding; bombast; ranting.

BOMBASTRY, bum'bas-tre, *s.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian.

BOMBAX, bom'baks, *s.* (Greek.) The cotton-tree: Type of the order Bombaceæ.—Which see.

BOMBAZETTE, bum-ba-zet', *s.* A cloth of a worsted fabric.

BOMBAZINE, bum-ba-zeen', *s.* (*bombasin*, Fr.) A twilled fabric, having its warp of silk, and its shoot or weft of worsted. The worsted is thrown on the right side, which has a twill upon it. It was formerly made entirely for mourning garments, but is now manufactured of various colours. Bombazines are all woven with silk of the natural colour, and dyed afterwards.

BOMBIATES, bom'be-ayts, *s.* A genus of salts, resulting from the combination of bombic acid with other bases.

BOMBIC, bom'bik, *a.* (*bombax*, the silk worm, Gr.) Pertaining to the silk worm.

BOMBIC ACID, bom'bik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from the silk worm, particularly while in its chrysalis state, now ascertained as identical with ascetic acid.

BOMBILATION, bom-be-la'shun, *s.* (*bombilo*, Lat.) Sound; noise; report; the humming sound of bees.—Obsolete.

BOMBINATOR, bom-be-na'tur, *s.* A genus of Batrachian reptiles or toads, one of which, *B. obstetricus*, is remarkable for carrying its eggs upon its back.

BOMBUS, bom'bus, *s.* The Humble-bees, a genus of Hymenopterous insects, having hairy bodies, the antennæ twelve-jointed, posterior tibiæ compressed, smooth, and margined with strong hairs, and armed with spines at the apex. Thirty-seven species are known as British: Family, Apidæ.

BOMBYCIDÆ, bom-bis'e-de, *s.* (*bombyx*, one of the genera.) A family of Lepidopterous insects, mostly nocturnal; chiefly distinguished by their possessing only rudimentary maxillæ, remarkably small palpi, and bipectinated antennæ; the caterpillars generally weave cocoons, as in the case of *Bombyx mori*, the silk worm.

BOMBYCILLA, bom-be-sil'la, *s.* The Wax-wings, or Waxen-chatterers, a genus of birds, the type of the subfamily Bombycillinæ, a group of the Fruit-eaters, Ampellis. Three species are known, the Bohemian chatterer, and the American and Asiatic Wax-wings.

BOMBYCILLINÆ, bom-be-sil'le-ne, *s.* The Swallow-chatterers, a subfamily of the Ampelidæ, or Fruit-eaters.

BOMBYCINOUS, bom-bis'se-nus, *a.* (*bombycinus*, Lat.) Silken; made of silk.

BOMBYLIDÆ, bom-bil'e-de, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects, distinguished by their long proboscides, short and hairy bodies, and their four-jointed antennæ. Seven species are known as British. They are sometimes termed Humble-bees.

BOMBYLIUS, bom-bil'e-us, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects, covered with a woolly down: Family, Tanystoma.

BOMBYX, bom'biks, *s.* (Greek.) The silk-worm.—See Bombycidæ.

BOMONICÆ, bo-mon'e-se, *s.* (*bomos*, an altar, Gr.) A name given to the Grecian youths, who, during the festival of Diana Orthia, were whipt at her altar. The youth who bore the flagellation with the greatest fortitude received a reward.

BON, bon, *s.* The Egyptian name of the coffee-tree.

BONA DEA, bo'na de'a, *s.* (Latin.) A name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, and Rhea, by the Greeks; and to Fauna and Fatua, by the Latins. This goddess was so chaste, that no man saw her after her marriage; for which reason, her festivals were celebrated only in the night, by the Roman matrons in their houses; all the statues of men being carefully covered with a veil during the ceremonies.

BONA-FIDE, bo'na-fi'de. A Latin word, signifying good faith, or without deceit or fraud. *Bona confiscata*, an old law term for forfeitures of lands and goods for offences; so termed, because they belonged to the fiscus, or imperial treasury. *Bona notabilia:* where a person dies, having at the time of his death goods in any other diocese, besides those in the diocese where he dies, to the value of five pounds, he is said to have *bona notabilia*. *Bona patria*, an assize of countrymen, or good neighbours. *Bona peritura*, goods that are perishable. *Bona vacantia*, goods in which no one but the king can claim a property, as royal fish, shipwrecks, treasure-trove, waifs, and estrays.

BONAIR, bon-ayr', *a.* (*bonario*, Ital.) Pleas yielding; complaisant.—Obsolete.

BONAPARTEA, bon-a-pär'te-a, *s.* (in hono Napoleon Bonaparte.) A genus of Peruvian pl the leaves of which are rush-like, the fl diminutive, and borne on a very tall stem: C Bromeliaceæ.

BONAPARTEAN, bon-a-pär'te-an, *a.* Pertaini the policy or government of Napoleon Bonap

BONAPARTISTS, bon-a-pär'tists, *s.* A political in France, attached to the Bonapartean dy and the memory of Napoleon.

BONA-ROBA, bo'na-ro'ba, *s.* (*buono*, *roba*, Ital. showy wanton female.—Obsolete.

> Here comes the lady:
> A bouncing *bona-roba!*—*Ben Jonson.*

BONASSIA, bon-as'se-a, *s.* A name given Bonaparte to the Ruff Grouse, or Ruffed H cock; the Tetrao umbellus, and Tetra toga ornithologists; a ruffed variety of North A grouse.

BONASUS, } bo-na'sus, *s.* The American bis
BONASSUS, } See Bison.

BONATEA, bo-na'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Bo A genus of Cape of Good Hope plants; Orchideæ.

BONCHIEF, bon'tsheef, *s.* (*bon*, and *chef*, Fr.) consequence; opposed to mischief.—A wor used.

> If I consent to do after your will for *bonchief* o chief, that may befall me in this life, I were wor be cursed.—*Thrope's Exam. in Fox*, (1704.)

BOND, bond, *s.* (*bond*, bound, Sax.) Anythi which another is bound or held together, as or ligament; union; connection; cement of cause of union; link of connection; a writ obligation to pay a sum, or perform a con obligation; law, by which a person is com In Law, a deed by which a person becomes to pay certain sums of money by way of in or otherwise to forfeit the property given in rity. In Architecture, the method of conn two or more bodies together. In Mason Brickwork, the disposition of stones or brick building. In brickwork, there are two descri of the *bond*—the *English bond*, and the *F bond*—in the first, a row of bricks is laid le wise on the length of the wall, and is cross another row which has its length in the b of the wall, and so on alternately. Those c in which the lengths of the bricks are di through the length of the wall, are termed *st ing courses*, and the bricks *stretchers*; and courses in which the bricks run in the thi of the length of the walls, *heading cours* the bricks *headers*. The *Flemish bond* cons placing a *header* and a *stretcher* alternately same course. *Bond heart*, a term used whe stones, placed in a longitudinal position, ext the exact thickness of a wall, and have a stone placed over the joint in the centre wall. *Bond stones* are stones used in unc rubble work, having their length placed middle of the wall; when inserted the whole ness of the masonry, they are called *perpe perpend stones*. *Bond timbers* are timbers in the horizontal direction in the walls of ings, in tiers at certain distances apart, a which the battens, laths, &c. are secured; the horizontal mouldings or finishings of

Bonds, the general term which includes the whole of the timbers disposed in the walls of a house, as bond timbers, wall plates, lintels, and templets. *Bonded goods*, goods for the duties payable, on which bonds are given at the custom-house. *Post-obit bond*, a bond, the main condition of which is, that it only becomes payable after the death of some person whose name is therein specified. *Bond tenants*, copyholders and customary tenants;—*a.* captive; in a servile state:—*v. a. to bond*, to put imported goods in the warehouses appointed by the officers of customs, till the duties chargeable are paid.

BONDAGE, bon'daje, *s.* Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint; obligation; tie of duty.

BONDMAID, bond'made, *s.* A female slave.

BONDMAN, bond'man, *s.* A male slave or serf.

BONDSERVANT, bond'ser-vant, *s.* A slave.

BONDSERVICE, bond'ser-vis, *s.* Slavery; the condition of a bondservant.

BONDSLAVE, bond'slave, *s.* A person in a state of slavery; one who is not at liberty to choose his own master.

BONDSMAN, bondz'man, *s.* One bound or giving security for another; a slave.

BONDSWOMAN, bondz'wûm-un, } *s.* A female slave.
BONDWOMAN, bond'wûm-un, }

BONDUC, bon'duk, *s.* A large East Indian leguminous shrub, with yellow flowers; the Guilandina bonduc: Tribe, Cassieæ.

BONE, bone, *s.* (*been*, Dut. and Swed. *ban*, Sax.) The hard calcareous substance which forms the skeleton of the higher orders of animals. Bone, according to Fourcroy, is composed of solid cartilage, gelatine, and oil, 51.00; phosphate of lime, 37.70; carbonate of lime, 10.00; phosphate of magnesia, 1.30. Or, according to Berzelius:—Phosphate of lime, 51.04; carbonate of lime, 11.30; fluoride of calcium, 2.00; soda, and chloride of sodium, 1.20; phosphate of magnesia, 1.16; animal matter, 33.30;—*v. a.* to take out the bones from the flesh, as in cookery.

I. The *Bones* of the HEAD. These, including the teeth, are fifty-five in number, viz.:—

Os frontis,	The frontal,	1
Os occipitis,	The occipital,	1
Ossa parietalia,	The parietals,	2
Ossa temporum,	The temporals,	2
Os sphenoides,	The sphenoid,	1
Os ethmoides,	The ethmoid,	1
Ossa nasi,	The nasal,	2
Ossa malarum,	The cheek,	2
Ossa lacrymalia	The lacrymal,	2
Ossa maxillaria superiora,	The upper jaw,	2
Os maxillare inferius,	The lower jaw,	1
Ossa palatina,	The palatine,	2
Ossa turbinata,	The turbinated,	2
Vomer,		1
Os hyoides,	The tongue bone,	1
Dentes,	The teeth,	32

II. The *Bones* of the TRUNK. These are fifty-seven in number, viz.:—

Vertebræ,	Spine bones,	24
Costæ,	The ribs,	24
Sternum,	Breast bone,	1
Ossa innominata,	Hip bones,	2
Os sacrum,	Rump bone,	1
Ossa coccygis,	Coccygeal bones,	4

III. The *Bones* of the EXTREMITIES. These are one hundred and thirty-two, viz.:—

Claviculæ,	Collar bones,	2
Scapulæ,	Blade bones,	2
Ossa humeri,	Arm bones,	2
Radii et ulnæ,	Fore-arm bones,	4
Ossa carpi,	Wrist bones,	16
Ossa metacarpi,	Hand bones,	8
Phalanges,	Finger bones,	24
Ossa pollicis,	Thumb bones,	6
Ossa sesamoidea,	Sesamoid bones,	4
Ossa femoris,	Thigh bones,	2
Patellæ,	Knee pans,	2
Tibiæ,	Shin bones,	2
Fibulæ,	Small leg bones,	2
Ossa tarsi,	Tarsal bones,	14
Ossa metatarsi,	Metatarsal bones,	10
Phalanges,	Toe bones,	28
Ossa sesamoidea,	Sesamoid bones,	4

IV. To these may be added the proper *Bones* of the EAR, contained in the temporal bones. These are:—

Mallei,	2
Incudes,	2
Stapedes,	2
Orbicularia,	2

BONE-ACE, bone'ase, *s.* A game played at cards.

BONE-ACHE, bone'ake, *s.* Pain in the bones.

BONED, bonde, *a.* Bony; large; strong.

> Marcus, we are but shrubs, no cedars we;
> No big-*boned* men, fram'd of the Cyclops' size.—
> *Shaks.*

BONEDUST, bone'dust, *s.* Bones ground and used as manure, from their containing the phosphate of lime, one of the necessary ingredients of nutritive vegetation, particularly of grain.

BONE-EARTH, bone'*erth*, *s.* The residue of bones after being calcined and deprived of their animal matter.—See Bone.

BONELACE, bone'lase, *s.* A coarse kind of lace; flaxen lace.

BONELESS, bone'les, *a.* Having no bones; tender.

BONELIA, bo-nel'le-a, *s.* A genus of the Echinadermatous Apoda of Cuvier, in which the body is oval, and furnished with a proboscis formed of a double lamina, susceptible of great elongation, and forked at the extremity. They live in the sand, and extend their proboscides into the water.

BONE PHOSPHATE, bone fos'fate, *s.* The subphosphate of lime, obtained from bones.

BONESET, bone'set, *v. a.* To set a dislocated bone.

BONESETTER, bone'set-tur, *s.* One who sets bones professionally.

BONESETTING, bone'set-ting, *s.* The practice of setting bones.

BONESPAVIN, bone'spav-in, *s.* A hard tumour or excrescence formed on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

BONITA, bo-ni'ta, *s.* A fish, the Thyannus pelamis of Cuvier, remarkable for its persecution of the flying-fish and flying-squid: Family, Scomberidæ.

BONFIRE, bon'fire, *s.* A great fire made on occasions of public rejoicings. The word is supposed to be derived from the ancient custom of burning human bones; or, from *bon*, good, Fr., and *fire*.

BONGRACE, bon'grase, *s.* (*bonne*, *grace*, Fr.) A covering for the forehead.—Obsolete.

BONIFORM, bon'ne-fawrm, *a.* Of a good form or shape.

BONIFY, bon'ne-fi, *v. a.* To render good.—Obsolete.

This must be acknowledged to be the greatest of all arts, to *bonifie* evils, or tincture them with good.—*Cudworth.*

BONIS NON AMOVENDIS, bo'nis non a-mo-ven'dis, (Latin.) A writ directed to the sheriffs of London, &c., where a writ of error is brought, to charge them that the person against whom judgment is obtained, be not suffered to remove his goods till the error is tried and determined.

BONITY, bon'ne-te, *s.* (*bonitas*, goodness, Lat.) Goodness.—Obsolete.

BON-MOT, bong'mo, *s.* (French.) A jest; a witty repartee.

BONNAYA, bon-na'ya, *s.* A genus of exotic plants: Order, Scrophularineæ.

BONNEMAISONIA, bon-may-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Bonnemaison.) A genus of Algæ, asparagus-like, and finely branched: Tribe, Florideæ.

BONNET, bon'net, *s.* (French.) A covering for the head; a cap; a hole placed in iron pipes, and furnished with a sliding lid for the purpose of clearing the inside when requisite. In Fortification, a kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis. *Bonnet a prestre*, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inwards. *Bonnet* is the name given by French anatomists to the second stomach of ruminating animals, called the honeycomb-bag, or king's-hood. It is a globular appendage of the first stomach, but is distinguished from it by the polygonal and acute-angled cells of its internal coat;—*v. n.* to pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance.

BONNETED, bon'net-ed, *a.* Wearing a bonnet.

BONNETS, bon'nets, *s.* Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainsail, and foresails of a ship.

BONNIBEL, bon'ne-bel, *s.* (*bonne*, and *belle*, Fr.) A fair or handsome girl.

BONNILASS, bon'ne-las, *s.* A beautiful maid.

As the *bonnilasse* pass'd by,
She rov'd at me with glancing eye.—*Spenser.*

BONNILY, bon'ne-le, *ad.* Gaily; handsomely; prettily.

BONNINESS, bon'ne-nes, *s.* Gaiety; handsomeness; prettiness.

BONNY, bon'ne, *a.* (*bon*, *bonne*, Fr.) Handsome; beautiful; gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe: sometimes used for plump.

BONNY-CLABBER, bon'ne-klab'bur, *s.* A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

It is against my freehold, my inheritance,
To drink such balderdash or *bonny-clabber.*—
Ben Jonson.

BONPLANDIA, bon-plan'de-a, *s.* The Caldesia heteriphilla of Willdenow, a plant which produces the bark angustora, used in fever.

BONTEN, bon'ten, *s.* A narrow woollen stuff.

BONTIA, bon'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. T. Bont.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Myoporinæ.

BON-TON, bong'tong' *s.* (French.) High fashion.

BONUM MAGNUM, bo'num mag'num, *s.* (*bonus*, good, *magnus*, large, Lat.) A species of plum.

BONUS, bo'nus, *s.* (Latin.) A premium; a benefit; an advantage; a term commonly used to express an extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, out of its accumulated profits.

BONUS HENRICUS, bo'nus hen're-kus, *s.* G Henry, a British species of the Chenopodium Goose-foot, formerly supposed to possess medic virtues.

BON-VIVANT, bong've-vong', *s.* (French.) A jo fellow.

BONY, bo'ne, *a.* Consisting of bones; full of bo strong; having large bones.

BONZES, bon'zes, *s.* The name by which the pri of Buddha are usually designated in Japan. T go with their heads entirely shorn, and for large corporation of male and female ecclesias maintaining their influence by the supposed cacy of their prayers. They have a vow of bacy, and once every fortnight preach in temples to large congregations. They are div into two sects—extremely hostile to one anoth the dress of the one sect is red, and the other

BOOBY, boo'be, *s.* One of the names given to Gannets, birds of the genus Sula, or Dyspo Subfamily, Peliconidæ.

BOODH, bood, *s.* The supreme divinity of Budhists. The idol is that of a human figure ting cross-legged, and wholly absorbed in con plation.

BOODHISM, bood'izm, *s.* The religion of Budh —See Budhism.

BOODHISTS, BOUDDHISTS, BUDHISTS, boo'dists, *s.* One of the three sects of India, distinct both the Brahminical sect and Jainas. Budhists consider virtue as its reward; conferring happiness on the individ and improving the condition of society and o world at large. They believe in a supreme b (*Boodh*,) but so elevated above all human af as to take no concern in their government, a require no worship from men. But they a of a kind of demons,—men raised to glory immortality by their virtues; and these de men are the immediate objects of Budhist ship, which prevails chiefly in Ceylon, and i eastern peninsula of India.

BOOK, book, *s.* (*boc*, Sax. *buch*, Germ. *bok*, Sw (Junius and others suppose, that as *boc* deno beech-tree as well as a book, in the latter ca was used in reference to the material of which northern nations first made their books, as the inner bark of a tree, with the Latins; *byblos*, the name of the Egyptian plant, (Cy papyrus, hence *paper*,) with the Greeks, wer names used for book, these being the mat to which their earliest writings were commit A volume in which we read or write; a parti division of a history, or other literary produc the register in which a trader keeps an accou his transactions in business; *in books*, in remembrance or favour; *without book*, by me by repetition, without reading;—*v. a.* to re in a book.

BOOK-ACCOUNT, book-ak-kownt', *s.* An ac kept in a book.

BOOKBINDER, book'binde-ur, *s.* One who books professionally.

BOOKBINDING, book'binde-ing, *s.* The art of ing the sheets of a book together, and sec them with a cover.

BOOKCASE, book'kase, *s.* A case for holding

BOOK-DEBT, book'debt, *s.* An obligation f price of goods sold and delivered, when th no better evidence than the books of the sel

, book'fŭl, *a.* Full of notions gleaned ks; crowded with undigested learning.

book'ish, *a.* Given to reading books; quainted with books than practical know- tudious.

Y, book'ish-le, *ad.* In a way devoted to

ESS, book'ish-nes, *s.* Much application ; over-studiousness.

PER, book'keep-ur, *s.* One who keeps ; a clerk.

PING, book'keep-ing, *s.* The art of keep- unts, or recording pecuniary transactions, may know at any time the true state of le or any part of his affairs, with clear- l expedition;—the act of recording mer- transactions in a regular and systematic

D, book'land, } *s.* (*bocland*, Sax.) Char-
D, bok'land, } ter-land; a kind of in-
bok'land, } heritance among the An- ns, held by deed, under certain rents and

RNED, book'lern-ed, *a.* Versed in books; ed with books and literary history.

RNING, book'lern-ing, *s.* Skill in litera- quaintance with books; knowledge ac- y reading.

S, book'les, *a.* Not given to books; with- ts; unlearned.

USE, book'lows, *s.* A small Apterous he larvæ of which are very destructive to ks that have been exposed to damp.

DNESS, book'mad-nes, *a.* Bibliomania.

KING, book'making, *s.* The practice of g and publishing books.

, book'man, *s.* A man whose profession udy of books; a term also applied some- the person who delivers books, published or numbers, to subscribers.

E, book'mate, *s.* A school-fellow.

DEDNESS, book'minde-ed-nes, *s.* Love of

SLIN, book'muzlin, *s.* A very fine muslin

TH, book'*othe*, *s.* An oath taken on the -A vulgar word.

e now to thy *book-oath*, deny it if thou can'st.

LER, book'sel-lur, *s.* One whose profes- o sell books.

P, book'shop, *s.* A shop in which books .

RE, book'store, *s.* An Americanism for a p.

RM, book'wurm, *s.* An insect which preys s; a person too closely addicted to read- ks, or study.

ooly, *s.* A term used in Ireland for one a no fixed place of abode.

Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian re naturally Scythians, live in hordes; being me that the Irish *boolies* are, driving their cat- em, and living only on their milk and white *penser on Ireland.*

om, *s.* (Dutch.) A sea term for a long ed to spread out the bottom of particular the jib-boom and studdingsail-boom; also, g chain of iron extended across a river, he mouth of a harbour, to prevent the en- of an enemy's vessel; *a fire-boom* is a strong pole thrown out of a ship to prevent the approach of fire-ships; a pole, with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show seamen how to steer;—*v. n.* to rush with violence; a ship is said to come *booming* when she makes all the sail she can; to roll and roar as the waves.

BOOMING, boom'ing, *a. part.* Rushing with violence like the waves.

Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head.—*Pope.*

BOON, boon, *s.* (*bene*, a prayer or petition, Sax.) A gift; a grant; a favour bestowed;—*a.* gay; merry, as 'a *boon* companion;' kind; bountiful.

Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice art,
In beds and curious knots, but Nature boon
Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.—
Milton.

Boon-days: before copyholds became hereditary, the lord of the manor frequently stipulated for such services as reaping or carrying his corn, tiling his houses, thatching his barn, or ploughing his lands, for a certain number of days in the year; usually called *boon-days*, or *due-days.*

BOOPS, bo'ops, *s.* A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the Chætodon family, with oblong compressed bodies. The species called the golden-tailed sparus, is a fish with the back of a deep rose-colour; a longitudinal golden yellow stripe extends from the gills to the tail, which is much forked, and of the same colour. It is about thirteen inches long, and inhabits the South American seas. *Boops* is also the specific name of the Jubarta (*Balæna boops*), a whale about fifty-four feet long, with a dorsal fin, which is wanting in the common whale; it is an inhabitant of the Greenland seas.

BOOR, boor, *s.* (*gebur*, Sax. *boer*, a farmer or peasant, Dut.) A clownish country fellow.

BOORISH, boor'ish, *a.* Clownish; rustic; untaught; uncivilized.

BOORISHLY, boor'ish-le, *ad.* In a boorish manner; after a clownish fashion.

BOORISHNESS, boor'ish-nes, *s.* Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE, boose, *s.* (*bosih*, *bosig*, *bosg*, Sax. *baas*, Dan.) A name given by the common people, in the midland and northern counties of England, for an ox or cow-stall; but now more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies.

BOOSE, booze, } *v. n.* To drink to excess; to
BOUSE, booze, } guzzle.

BOOT, boot, *s.* (*bot*, Sax. and Swed. *boete*, compensation, Dut.) Profit; gain; advantage; compensation;—*to boot*, with advantage; over and above; besides;—(*botte*, Fr.) a shoe with a covering for the leg; a kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for punishing criminals, or extracting confession of the crime laid to their charge; a box in the front of a coach for containing parcels;—*v. a.* to profit; to advantage; to enrich; to benefit; to put on boots.

BOOT-CATCHER, boot'katsh-ur, *s.* A person whose business is to pull off the boots of gentlemen at an inn.

The ostler and the *boot-catcher* ought to partake.—*Swift.*

BOOTED, boot'ed, *a.* Wearing boots.

A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws.—*Dryden.*

BOOTES, bo-o'tes, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, Gr.) A northern constellation, containing fifty-nine stars. *Bootes*

is represented on the modern celestial globe as a man with a club in the right hand, and in the left a string which holds the two dogs, *canes venatici*.

Booth, booth, *s.* (*bwth*, Welsh, *buth*, Gael.) A temporary building of boards or other slight material.

Boot-hose, boot'hoze, *s.* Spatterdashes; a kind of stockings used in covering the legs, instead of boots.

Boot-jack, boot'jak, *s.* A utensil for pulling off boots.

Bootlast, boot'last, } *s.* Pieces of wood, with a
Boottree, boot'tree, } wedge or screw for stretching boots.

Bootleg, boot'leg, *s.* Leather cut for the leg of a boot.

Bootless, boot'les, *a.* (*botelos*, or *botleas*, Sax.) Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage; without success.

Bootlessly, boot'les-le, *ad.* Uselessly; to no purpose.

Boots, boots, *s.* The servant in an inn who cleans and blackens the boots and shoes of the guests.

Boot-topping, boot'top-ping, *s.* The operation of cleansing the bottom of a ship near the surface of the water.

Booty, boo'te, *s.* (*bytte*, Dan. *buyt*, Dut.) Plunder; pillage; spoil taken from an enemy; *to play booty*, to play with an intention to lose.

Boozy, boo'ze, *a.* Tipsy; merry with liquor.

Bopeep, bo-peep', *s.* The act of looking out and suddenly drawing back as if frightened, or with the purpose of frightening some other; a play among children.

Bopyrus, bo'pe-rus, *s.* A genus of Crustacea: Order, Isopoda.

Borable, bo'ra-bl, *a.* That may be bored.

Borachio, bo-ratsh'o, *s.* (*borracho*, Span.) A bottle or cask; a drunkard.—Obsolete.

Boracic, bo-ras'ik, *a.* Produced from borax.

Boracic Acid, bo-ras'ik as'sid, *s.* A compound of boron and oxygen. It occurs as a natural product in the hot springs of Lipari, and in those of Sasso, in the Florentine territory. It is a constituent of several minerals.

Boracite, bo'ra-site, *s.* Native borate of magnesia. It consists of boracic acid, 54.55; magnesia, 30.68; with a little lime and silica. Its crystals are cubes of a yellowish, greyish, or greenish white.

Boracited, bo'ra-se-ted, *a.* Combined with boracic acid.

Borage.—See Borago.

Boragineæ, bo-ra-jin'e-e, *s.* (*borago*, one of the genera.) A natural order of regular-flowered monopetalous Endogens, distinguished by the ovary being divided deeply into four lobes, from the middle of which arises a simple style, and their flowers being arranged in a gyrate manner before expansion, all the species have their surface covered with stiff hairs. They have generally a muciliginous sap, of which nitre is an ingredient. Forget-me-not (Myosotis), Bugloss (Echium), Auchusa, and Lithospermum, are well-known favourite wild flowers. They were formerly called asperifoliæ, from the roughness of the leaves. Some of them yield a deep purple dye.

Borago, bo-ra'go, *s.* (altered from *cor*, the heart, and *ago*, I affect, Lat.) Borage, a genus of plants, forming the type of the natural order Boragineæ.

Boramez, bor'a-mez, *s.* The Scythian lamb, a fern, the shaggy roots and stems of which have somewhat the appearance of an animal.

Borate, bo'rate, *s.* Boracic acid with a base. *Borate of lime*.—See Datholite. *Borate of magnesia*.—See Boracite. *Borate of soda*, or *tincal*, a mineral occurring in prismatic crystals, variously terminated; whitish, with an occasional tinge of green or blue. It consists of soda, 14.5; boracic acid, 37.0; water, 47.0; sp. gr. 1.74. It exists in an impure state in certain lakes of India, and is subsequently purified by solution and crystalization.

Borassus, bo-ras'sus, *s.* (*borassos*, Gr. one of the names applied to the spathe of the date.) The Fan-palm, a small genus of the palm-tree tribe, with gigantic leaves formed of plates, radiating from the top of the petiole or stalk, and folded up after the manner of a lady's fan. *B. flabelliformis* is considered by the Hindoos as the king of trees: the trunk is from thirty to fifty feet high, and the leaves have from seventy to eighty rays. The sap yields, when fermented, an intoxicating liquor.

Borax, bo'raks, *s.* A compound of boracic acid and soda. The chief use of borax is as a flux in operations of the blowpipe.

Boraxated Tartar, bo-raks'a-ted tär'tur, *s.* A compound of two parts of borax, with five parts of the crystals of bitartrate of potash, dissolved and evaporated afterwards to the consistence of honey.

Borborygm, bor'bo-rim, *s.* (*borborygmos*, Gr.) The rumbling noise occasioned by flatus in the intestines.

Bordage.—See Bordland.

Bordarii, bor-da're-i, *s.* A class of agriculturists mentioned frequently in Doomsday-book, which seem to have been less servile than the villani, or villains, and to have had a cottage and a certain portion of land allowed them, on condition of supplying their lord with eggs, poultry, &c.

Bordel, bawr'del, } *s.* (*bordel*, Fr. *bordello*,
Bordello, bor-del'lo, } Ital.) A brothel; a bawdy-house.

Bordeller, bawr'del-lur, *s.* The keeper of a house of ill-fame.

Border, bawr'dur, *s.* (*bord*, Fr. and Germ.) The outer part or edge of anything; the exterior limit or confine of a country; the outer ornamented part of a garment, handkerchief, &c.; a bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers. In Heraldry, *border*, or *bordure*, a cutting off from within the escutcheon all round it about one-fifth of the field, serving as a difference in a coat of arms, to distinguish families of the same name, or persons bearing the same coat;—*v. n.* to confine upon; to approach near to; to adorn with a border; to reach to; to touch at the edge or end; to be contiguous to; to limit; to keep within bounds.

Borderer, bawr'dur-ur, *s.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, or next to any place; one who makes a near approach to another.

Border Warrant, bawr'dur waw'runt, *s.* A writ issued by the sheriffs of the Scottish border counties, to apprehend a person domiciled in England who has incurred debt in Scotland, if he should happen to be in the sheriffs' jurisdiction.

Bordhalfpenny, borde'hay-pen-ne, *s.* A due or

iciently paid to the lord of a town, for the
ge of setting up boards, tables, booths, &c.,
and markets.

XDS, borde'lands, *s.* In old Law, the de-
which lords kept in their hands for the
nance of their board or table.

AD, } borde'lode, *s.* The ancient service
DE, } required of tenants to carry timber
he woods of the lord to his house.

GING, bawrd'ray-jing, *s.* An incursion on
nders of a country.—Obsolete.

Who (Constantine)
g time in peace his realm established,
oft annoy'd with sundry *bordragings*
eighbour Scots.—*Spenser.*

RVICE, borde'ser-vis, *s.* The tenure by
bordland was held.

ore, *v. a.* (*borian*, Sax.) To pierce the
by means of boring instruments, in order
ertain the nature of the different strata
which they pass; to pierce, so as to
bole in anything; to be pierced or pene-
by an instrument that turns; to perforate;
forward to a certain point; to molest by
tion;—*v. n.* to eat out or make a hollow
wing or corroding as a worm; to penetrate
k through by turning or labour; to perfo-
penetrate a solid body, and make a round
—*s.* the hole made by boring; any instru-
or making holes by boring or turning, as an
gimlet, or wimble; a sudden swelling in
le of an estuary or river; anything that is
s. In Farriery, a horse is said to *bore* when
ries his nose near the ground.

ore. *Past* of the verb *To bear.*

, bo're-al, *a.* (*borealis*, Lat.) Northern;
ing to the north.

, bo're-as, *s.* (Latin.) The name of the
wind blowing from the hyperborean moun-
In Mythology, the son of Astræus and
; others make him the son of Stremon.
as worshipped as a deity, and represented
rings and white hair.

LE, bore'kole, *s.* An acephalous garden
of the cabbage plant, Brassica sabellica.

bo'rur, *s.* An instrument for boring holes;
n engaged in mineral boring.

, bo're-us, *s.* A genus of Neuropterous in-
The insect which constitutes this genus is
a quarter of an inch long, of a greenish
; it is scarce in this country, and is found
winter months only: Family, Planipennes.

, bo-rid'e-a, *s.* A genus of fishes, with
ened fusiform bodies.

bo'ring, *s.* The act of perforating or mak-
hole in any solid body. In Mineralogy, a
d of piercing the earth, and extracting por-
f the different layers passed through, so as
able to ascertain the extent of any mineral
vein rich enough to be worth sinking a shaft
he same operation is performed in seeking
ter. *Boring-collar*, in Turning, is an appen-
o the lathe, used instead of the back poppit,
l one end of a piece of wood which is to be
Boring-rods, the rods used in mineral

awrn. *Past part.* of the verb *To bear. To*
, is to be produced or brought into life.

borne. *Past part.* of the verb *To bear.*
l; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

BORNINE, bawr'nine, *s.* A name given by Beudant to telluric bismuth, a mineral of a light steel-grey colour and metallic lustre, occurring in crystaline masses or six-sided prisms, with brown spar and iron-flint, at Pilsen in Hungary. It is composed of tellurium, 29.74; bismuth, 61.15; sulphur, with traces of silenium, 2.33; silver, 2.07; sp. gr. 7.2—8.0.

BORO-FLUORIDES, bo-ro-flu'o-ridze, *s.* Compounds formed by the union of the fluorides of boron, or fluoboric acid gas, with either potassium, sodium, or borium.

BORO-HYDROFLUORIC ACID, bo-ro-hi-dro-flu-o'rik as'sid, *s.* A compound of the boracic and fluoric acids.

BORON, bo'ron, *s.* One of the elementary substances. It is of a dark olive colour, without taste or smell, and is a non-conductor of electricity. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and oils. It does not decompose water, whether hot or cold. It bears intense heat in close vessels, without fusing or undergoing any other change except a slight increase of density. Its specific gravity is about twice that of water. It may be exposed to the atmosphere at common temperatures without change; but if heated to 600°, it suddenly takes fire, oxygen gas disappears, and boracic acid is generated.

BORONIA, bo-ro'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of F. Boron.) A genus of Australian shrubs: Order, Rutaceæ.

BOROUGH, bur'ro, *s.* (*burcg*, *burh*, Sax. *burgt*, Dut. *borg*, Swed. Dan. Icel.) All places which were called boroughs, among our Saxon and Norman ancestors, were fenced or fortified. In the reign of Henry II. they had great privileges; if a bondman or servant remained in a borough a year and a day, he was by that residence made a freeman. These were called free burghs, and the tradesmen in them free burgesses, from a freedom to buy and sell, without disturbance, exempt from toll, &c. being granted them by charter. *Parliamentary boroughs*, the name given to such towns or villages as send burgesses or representatives to parliament. *Royal boroughs*, in Scotland, are corporations made for the advantage of trade, by Royal charter. These boroughs have the privilege of sending commissioners to represent them in parliament, besides other peculiar immunities. *Borough-English*, a customary descent of lands or tenements, in certain places, by which they descend to the youngest instead of the eldest son; or, if the owner has no issue, to the younger instead of the elder brother.

BOROUGH-HOLDER, bur'ro-holde-ur, *s.* A headborough; a borsholder.—See Borsholder.

BOROUGH-MASTER, bur'ro-mas-tur, *s.* The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough.

BOROUGHMONGER, bur'ro-mung-gur, *s.* One who traffics in the privileges of boroughs.

BOROZAIL, bo'ro-zale, *s.* (Ethiopic.) An epidemic disease, indigenous to the shores of the river Senegal, which attacks the genital organs of both sexes.

BORREL, bor'rel, *s.* (*bure*, a clown, Sax.) Rude; rustic; coarse.

BORRERA, bor're-ra, *s.* (in honour of W. Borrer, F.L.S.) A genus of lichens found on the branches and trunks of trees.

BORRI, bor'ri, *s.* The Indian name for tumeric, as also of an ointment used in India, of which the root of the tumeric is the principal ingredient.

Borrow, bor'ro, *v. a.* (*borgian*, Sax.) To take anything from another with his consent, on condition that it be used and returned to the owner; to use the property of another as one's own; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to take something belonging to another; to copy or select from the writings or sayings of another; to adopt the principles or sentiments of another as one's own; to assume or imitate. It is obsolete in the following senses, though the meaning is most agreeable to the original northern word *borga*, to be a surety for;

> It (contrition) is a garment of sorrowe,
> Fro payne it will you *borrowe*.—*Hawkins.*

the thing borrowed; a pledge; a surety.

> This was the first source of shepherds' sorrow,
> That now nill be quitt with baile nor *borrow*.—
> *Spenser.*

Borrower, bor'ro-ur, *s.* One who borrows; one who takes money on trust; opposed to lender; one who takes that which is another's and uses it as his own.

Borrowing, bor'ro-ing, *s.* The act of borrowing; the thing borrowed.

> *Borrowing* dulls the edge of husbandry.—*Shaks.*

Borsholder, bors'holde-ur, *s.* (*borisalder*, old Fr.) The head or chief of a tithing, or *burg* of ten men; the headburg.

> Tenne tythings made a hundred, and five made a lathe or wapentake; of which tenne, each one was bound for another, and the eldest or best of them, whom they called the tythingman or *borsholder*, that is, the eldest pledge, became the surety of all the rest.—*Spenser.*

Boruret, bo'ru-ret, *s.* A combination of boron with a simple body.

Borya, bo're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Bory de St. Vincent.) A genus of North American shrubs: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

Bos, bos, *s.* (*bos*, the ox, Lat.) A genus of Mammalia, of which the domestic ox, the buffalo, bison, &c., are species. The genus is characterised by large heads, with straight foreheads, square muzzles, horns occupying the crest of the forehead, large eyes, funnel-shaped ears, and dewlaps on the neck; long-tufted tails; horns simple, conical, and round, with various inflections; the females have an udder with four teats: Order, Ruminantia.

Bosa, bo'sa, *s.* An intoxicating preparation used by the Egyptians, made of the meal of darnel, hempseed, and water.

Boscage, bos'kaje, *s.* (*boscage*, old Fr. now *bocage*.) A wood or woodlands; thickets or underwood. In Painting, the representation of woodland thickets. In old Law, such food for cattle as was afforded by the thickets or woodlands.

Boschus, bos'kus, *s.* A genus of the Anatinæ, or Duck family, including the domestic and other ducks; distinguished from others of the same family, by having the bill of equal breadth throughout, the lamina quite concealed, and the nape of the neck crested.

Boscia, bos'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. L. Bosc.) A genus of tropical African plants: Order, Capparideæ.

Bosea, bo'se-a, *s.* (in honour of E. G. Bose.) The golden rod, a genus of evergreen plants: Order, Chenopodeæ.

Boselaphus, bos-sel'a-fus, *s.* (*bos*, an ox, and *elaphos*, a stag, Gr.) A genus of large South African Ruminants, the Impoofa and Eland of the Dutch colonists.

Bosh, bosh, *s.* A figure; an outline. A provincialism used in Norfolk.

Bosjesmans, bos'jes-mans, *s.* (Dutch.) Bushmen; a wild and erratic race of people in South Africa.

Bosket, } bos'ket, *s.* (*boschetto*, Ital.) In Gar-
Bosquet, } dening, a grove or compartment of trees, formed by branches of trees.

Bosky, bos'ke, *a.* (*bosque*, Fr.) Woody; rough; swelled; covered or abounding with thickets.

> I know each lane and every alley green,
> Dingle and bushy dell, of this wild wood,
> And every *bosky* bourn from side to side.—*Milton.*

Bosom, boo'zum, *s.* (*bosm*, *bosum*, Sax.) The breast; the heart or breast, as the seat of the passions or of tenderness; the folds of the dress that cover the bosom, as 'he put his hand into his bosom;' the breast, as the receptacle of secrets; any receptacle which is close and secret, as 'the bosom of the earth,' 'the bosom of the deep;' the embrace of the arms; the tender affections; kindness. Obsolete in the sense of inclination and desire, as 'you shall have your bosom on this wretch.' In Composition, *bosom* implies intimacy, confidence; as, bosom-friend, bosom-lover, bosom-interest, bosom-companion;—*v. a.* to enclose or treasure up in our thoughts; to conceal in privacy.

Boss, bos, *s.* (*bosse*, Fr.) A stud; a shining prominence by way of ornament; the part rising in the middle of a shield; a thick body of any kind.

Bossage, bos'saje, *s.* Any stone in a building which has a projecting surface; rustic masonwork projecting from the rest of the building, particularly at the corners, where it is termed rustic quoins.

Bossed, bost, *a.* Swelled out; studded.

Bossiæa, bos-si-e'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Bossieu Lamartiniere.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Subtribe, Genisteæ.

Bossive, bos'siv, *a.* (*bossé*, Fr.) Crooked; deformed.

Bossy, bos'se, *a.* Prominent; studded; swelled out.

Bostangis, bos-tan'jis, *s.* In Turkey, persons employed in the gardens of the sultan, and who are privileged to row his brigantines.

Bostrichidæ, bos-trik'e-de, *s.* A family of Coleopterous insects, having Bostrichus for its type.

Bostrichus, bos'tre-kus, *s.* (*bostrychos*, a lock of hair, Gr.) A genus of woodboring Coleopterous insects, which occasion the destruction of much valuable timber. *B. capucinus*, about five lines in length, with the case-covers and abdomen red, is very common in old wood-yards on the continent, but rare in this country.

Boswellia, bos-wel'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. J. Boswell, Edinburgh.) The Olibanum, a genus of East Indian trees. One of the species, *B. thurifera*, yields the gum resin olibanum, the *thus* or frankincense of the ancients, and now used in Catholic churches: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

Botanic, bo-tan'ik, } *a.* (*botanique*, French.)
Botanical, bo-tan'e-kal, } Relating to plants; skilled in botany.

Botanically, bo-tan'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the laws of botany; in a botanical manner.

Botanist, bot'a-nist, *s.* One skilled in botany.

E, bot'an-ize, *v. a.* To gather and arrange

OGY, bot-an-ol'o-je, *s.* (*botanologia*, Gr.) urse on plants.

ANCY, bo-ta-nom'an-se, *s.* (*botane*, an d *mantia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient kind ation, by writing on the leaves of plants.

bot'a-ne, *s.* (*botane*, a plant, Gr.) The which comprehends all that relates to the le kingdom. Plants are classed, in the n system, according to the number and position, or degree of combination, of their s and styles. In the natural system, they ed into VASCULARES and CELLULARES, sculares being composed of woody fibres lular tissue—the Cellulares, of cellular tis- y. These are divided according to their of fructification, or their organs of nutrition.

Division I.—VASCULARES.

I. DICOTYLEDONS or EXOGENS. The f this class have stems consisting of con- layers, formed by external annual additions, composed of vascular and cellular tissue; consists of two cotyledons or seed-lobes; es are netted, as in the thorn and rose, the Gymnospermeæ or pines, netted or the flowers are sexual, that is, are fur- with male and female organs of reproduc- lled stamens and pistils.

II. MONOCOTYLEDONS or ENDOGENS. ms of this class are formed by the addition fibres to the interior of the stem already ; the veins of the leaves are parallel, and ted; flowers sexual, the seed consisting of yledon.

Division II.—CELLULARES.

LEDONS, CRYPTOGAMIA, or ACROGENS.

I. SEMI-VASCULARES. Plants having as well as cellular tissue; the stems are ed by simple elongation; the leaves veined ked; the sexual organs distinct and visible the microscope only, but formed on a plan different from that of flowering plants. ns belong to this class.

II. THE AGAMÆ. Plants which increase gation or irregular expansion of their parts, olly composed of cellular tissue, showing, he microscope, no sexual organs whatever. consist of the fungi, mosses, lichens, he- or liverworts, and algæ. The Dicotyle- re divided into four subclasses—the Tha- æ, Calycifloræ, Corollifloræ, and Mono- deæ. The three first of these, collectively the Dichlamydeæ, are distinguished by a floral envelope, that is, by their flowers both a calyx and corolla; and the last, by flower envelope, termed a perianth. The ifloræ have the stamens placed under the m, and inserted into the receptacle, as in nunculus, pink, and mallow. The Caly- have the stamens inserted on the calyx, as pea-rose and apple. The Corollifloræ have mens attached to the corolla, as in the prim- d potato.

Linnæan system of Classification, now ly acknowledged and adopted, is founded number, situation, and proportion of the s and pistils. The following twenty- asses owe their distinctions principally to the stamens:—1. Monandria, one stamen. 2. Diandria, two stamina. 3. Triandria, three. 4. Tetrandria, four. 5. Pentandria, five. 6. Hexandria, six. 7. Heptandria, seven. 8. Octandria, eight. 9. Enneandria, nine. 10. Decandria, ten. 11. Dodecandria, twelve. 12. Icosandria, twenty or more stamina, inserted into the calyx. 13. Polyandria, all above twenty inserted into the receptacle. 14. Didynamia, four stamina, two long and two short. 15. Tetradynamia, six stamina, four long and two short. 16. Monadelphia, the stamina united into one body by the filaments. 17. Diadelphia, the stamina united into the bodies by the filaments. 18. Polyadelphia, the stamina united into three or more bodies by the filaments. 19. Syngenesia, anthers united into a tube. 20. Gynandria, stamens inserted either upon the style or germen. 21. Monœcia, stamens and pistils in separate flowers, but on the same plant. 22. Diœcia, stamens and pistils, like the former, in separate flowers, but on two separate plants. 23. Polygamia, stamens and pistils separate in some flowers, united in others, either on one, two, or three distinct plants. 24. Cryptogamia, stamens and pistils, either not well ascertained, or not to be numbered with certainty.

BOTANY BAY RESIN, bot'ta-ne bay resn, *s.* An aromatic resin, of a yellowish colour, which exudes from the Australian plant Xanthorrhœa hastilis.

BOTARGO, bo-tar'go, *s.* (*botarga*, Span.) A food made on the coasts of the Mediterranean of the roes of a species of mullet; a kind of sausage. The best is made at Tunis.

BOTCH, botsh, *s.* (*bozza*, Ital.) A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest; an adventitious part clumsily added; ill applied words;—*v. a.* to mend or patch clothes in a clumsy manner; to put together unsuitably or unskilfully; to make use of unsuitable pieces; to mark with botches.

BOTCHER, botsh'ur, *s.* One who patches or mends in a clumsy manner.

BOTCHERLY, botsh'ur-le, *a.* Awkwardly patched.

BOTCHY, botsh'e, *a.* Marked with botches.

BOTE, bote, *s.* (*bot*, Sax.) An old law term signifying compensation, satisfaction, or reparation, for an offence committed. *House-bote* was a sufficient allowance of wood to repair or to burn in the house, termed sometimes *fire-bote*. *Plough-bote* and *cart-bote* are terms for wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry. *Hedge-bote*, wood for repairing hedges or fences.

BOTELESS.—See Bootless.

BOTH, b*oth*, *a.* (*ba*, Sax.) The two; the one and the other;—*conj.* as well.

BOTHER, both'ur, *v. a.* To perplex and confound by senseless loquacity; to teaze by continuous solicitation; to make a stunning noise.

BOTHNIAN, b*oth*'ne-an, } *a.* Pertaining to Bothnia
BOTHNIC, b*oth*'nik, } in Sweden.

BOTHRIOCEPHALUS, b*oth*-re-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*bothrion*, a little pit, and *kephale*, Gr.) A species of tape-worm found in the intestines of certain fishes and birds, so named from there being two longitudinal pits in the head.

BOTRYCERAS, bo-tris'e-ras, *s.* (*botrys*, a raceme or bunch of grapes, *keras*, a horn, Gr.) An Australian shrub, *B. laurinum*: Order, Protaceæ.

Botrychium, bo-trik'e-um, *s.* Moonwort, a genus of ferns: Tribe, Ophioglossæ.

Botryllariæ, bot-tril-la're-e, } *s.* (*botrys*,
Botryllarians, bot-tril-la're-anz, } Gr.) A family of the naked Acephala, having an oval form fixed on various bodies, and united by tens or twelves like the rays of a star.

Botryllus, bo-tril'lus, *s.* One of the genera of the family Botrillaria.

Botryogene, bot're-o-jene, *s.* The native red iron vitriol of Fahlun, a bisulphate of the peroxide of iron and water, occurring in small crystals usually aggregated in reniform and botryoidal masses.

Botryoid, bo'tre-oyd, } *a.* (*botrys*, and *eidos*,
Botryoidal, bo-tre-oy'dal, } like, Gr.) Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

Botryolite, bo'tre-o-lite, *s.* (*botrys*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Grapestone, a variety of prismatic datolite occurring in mammillary concretions.

Botrytis, bot're-tis, *s.* (*botrys*, Gr.) A genus of obscure parasitical fungi, to which what is termed melder is often attributable, named from a roundish collection of seed-cases at the extremity of the erect portion of the plant.

Bots, bots, *s.* The larvæ of the gadfly, *Estrus equi*, inhabiting the stomach of the horse.

Bott, bot, *s.* The name given by laceweavers to the round cushion placed on the knee, on which the lace is woven.

Bottle, bot'tl, *s.* (*bouteille*, Fr. *botella*, Span.) A hollow vessel of glass, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for containing liquids; the quantity contained in a bottle, as a *bottle of wine;* a quantity of straw, hay, or grass, bundled up; *bottle friend*, or *bottle companion*, a comrade in drinking;—*v. a.* to put into bottles.

Bottled, bot'tld, *a.* Having a protuberant belly like a bottle.—Obsolete.

Bottlegourd.—See Lagenaria.

Bottlenosed, bot'tl-nozde, *a.* Having a very large nose.

Bottlescrew, bot'tl-skroo, *s.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

Bottling, bot'tling, *s.* The operation of putting liquids into bottles.

Bottom, bot'tum, *s.* (*botm*, Sax. *boden*, Germ. *botten*, Swed.) The lowest part of anything; the ground under the water; the foundation; the groundwork; a dale; a valley; a low ground; the part most remote from the vein; the deepest part; bound; limit; the utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow; the last resort; the remotest cause; first motion; a ship; a vessel; a chance; a state of hazard; an adventure; a ball of thread; *bottom* of a lane or street, the lowest end; *bottom of beer*, the grounds, the dregs. *Bottom heat*, in Gardening, the temperature communicated to certain soils by the fermentation of different substances, as leaves, dung, bark, &c., placed underneath them. *Bottom*, in Navigation, is used to denote the channel of rivers and harbours, as well as the body or hull of a ship: thus, in the former sense, we say, a sandy bottom, a gravelly bottom, a clayey bottom, &c., and, in the latter sense, a British bottom, a Dutch bottom, &c. By statute, certain commodities imported in foreign bottoms, pay a duty called petty customs, over and above what they are liable to if imported in British bottoms;—*v. a.* to build upon; to fix upon as a support; to wind round something, as in making a ball of thread; to furnish with a seat or bottom; —*v. n.* to rest upon as its ultimate support.

Bottomed, bot'tumd, *a.* Having a bottom. It is usually compounded, as 'a flat-bottomed boat.'

Bottomless, bot'tum-les, *a.* Without a bottom; unfathomable.

Bottomry, bot'tum-re, *s.* In Commerce, a contract by which money is borrowed on the joint security of a ship and its owners, repayable on the ship terminating her voyage successfully. It corresponds with *Respondentia*, which is a similar method of raising money on the cargo. It may be executed either by bill on the part of the borrower, or by a mutual bond, provided the conditions be clearly expressed. At home, the contract is entered into by the owners, or by the master as their agent. The master has full authority in a foreign country to bind the owners, and hypothecate the ship and freight by a *bottomry-bond*, in cases of necessity. The bond may be granted not only for money lent, but for repairs executed.

Bottony, bot'to-ne, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross bottony terminates at each end in three buds, knots, or buttons, resembling the trefoil. It is the badge of the order of St. Maurice.

Botys, bot'is, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous insects, the caterpillars of which fold themselves up in the leaves of the nettle.

Bouchet, boo-shet', *s.* A kind of pear.

Boud, bowd, *s.* An insect which breeds in malt and other grain.

Boudoir, boo'doo-ar, *s.* A small room or cabinet, generally adjoining the bed-room or dressing-room, for the retirement of the master or mistress of the house.

Bouge, boodj, *v. n.* (*bouche*, Fr.) To swell out; —*s.* provisions. *Bouche of court*, commonly called *budge of court*, was a certain allowance of provisions from the king to his knights and servants that attended him in any military expedition.

Bouget, boo'zhet, *s.* (French.) In Heraldry, waterbuget or dobber, an armorial bearing, supposed to represent a vessel for carrying water.

Bough, bow, *s.* (*boga*, *boh*, Sax. *bogan*, Germ. *boog* Dut.) An arm or a large shoot of a tree.

Bought, bawt. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To buy*;—*s.* (*bogeht*, bowed, Sax.) a twist; a link; a knot; a flexure. Pronounced *bawt*.

> Immortal verse,
> Such as the melting soul may pierce,
> In notes, with many a winding bought
> Of linked sweetness, long drawn out.—*Milton.*

Boughty, bow'te, *a.* Crooked; bending.—Obsolete.

Bougie, boo'zhe, *s.* (*bougie*, a wax taper, Fr.) A long flexible instrument used by surgeons in removing obstructions in the uthera.

Boulbul, } bûl'bûl, *s.* The Indian name of a fa-
Bulbul, } vourite singing bird.—See Hæmatornis.

Boulcolaca, bool-ko-lak'a, *s.* (supposed to be derived from *bourkos*, mud, and *lakkos*, a ditch, Gr.) A name given by the modern Greeks to the spectre of a wicked person who died excommunicated by the Patriarch, reanimated by the devil, and causing great disturbance among the people.

Boulders, } bowl'durs, *s.* In Geology, fragments
Bowlders, } of rock lying on the surface of the ground, or embedded in what are termed the deluvial clays, sands, &c., usually differing from the

ey overlie, and bearing marks of abrasion sport, in their angles being worn off, the smoothed, and very much scratched or longitudinally. *Boulder formation*, de- f clay, gravel, &c., containing boulders, n Scotland by the name of *till*. *Boulder* wall built of pebbles, flints, and other orn stones.

, } boo-let', *s.* In the Manege, a horse is } so termed when the fetlock or postern- ds forward, and out of its natural posi-

KD, bool'vărd, *s.* (French.) The space by a bastion, or curtain; a promenade French towns, formed on the site of for- s now demolished.

bole'tin, *s.* In Architecture, a moulding, exity of which is one-fourth of a circle.

bowns, *v. n.* (*bounzen*, Dut.) To fall or st anything with great force, so as to re- to spring; to make a sudden leap; to sudden noise; to boast; to bully; to be strong;—*s.* a heavy thump or blow; a llen sound, as by explosion; vulgarly, a threat. In Ichthyology, a species of the qualus.

bown'sur, *s.* A boaster; a bully; an reatener.

, bown'sing, *a.* Stout; lusty; large.

had a merry and a lusty ordinary,
and good meat, and a *bouncing* reckoning.
—*Beau. & Flet.*

LY, bown'sing-le, *ad.* In a boastful

bownd, *s.* (*bunde*, *past* of *bindan*, Sax.) ; a boundary; that by which anything is ted; a limit by which any excursion is ed; a jump; a leap; a spring; a spring e foot to another; a rebound; the leap of ng flying back by the force of the blow;— limit; to terminate; to set bounds; to ; to confine; to make to bound;—*v. n.* Fr.) to leap; to jump; to spring; to rward by leaps; to rebound. *Past* and rt. of the verb *To bind*.—*a.* (*boen*, Goth.) ; intended to come to any place.

RY, bown'da-re, *s.* Limit; bound.

AILIFF, bownd'bay-lif, *s.* A sheriff's offi- executing of process. The sheriff being able for the misdemeanours of any bailiff, therefore, usually bound in an obligation, reties for the due execution of his office, nce is called *bound-bailiff*, which the com- ople have corrupted into the much more appellation, *Bumbailiff*.

, bown'den, *a.* Under obligation, as 'a a duty.' Not much used.

NLY, bown'den-le, *ad.* In a bounden or manner.—Obsolete.

R, bown'dur, *s.* One that limits; a boun-

NG-STONE, bown'ding-stone, } *s.* A stone
TONE, bownd'stone, } to play with.

I am past a boy;
sceptre's but a plaything, and a globe
bigger *bounding-stone*.—*Dryden.*

ESS, bownd'les, *a.* Unlimited; unconfined; surable; illimitable.

ESSNESS, bownd'les-nes, *s.* The quality g boundless.

BOUNTEOUS, bown'te-us, *a.* Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bown'te-us-le, *ad.* Liberally; generously; largely.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bown'te-us-nes, *s.* Munificence; liberality; kindness.

BOUNTIFUL, bown'te-fŭl, *a.* Liberal; generous; munificent.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bown'te-fŭl-nes, *s.* The quality of being bountiful.

BOUNTIHEAD, bown'te-hed, } *a.* Goodness.—Ob-
BOUNTIHEDE, bown'te-hed, } solete.
BOUNTIHOOD, bown'te-hud, }

BOUNTY, bown'te, *s.* (*bonté*, Fr.) Liberality in bestowing gifts and favours; generosity; munificence; a premium or sum offered to induce men to enlist into the army or navy; or paid by government, on its exportation, to encourage any branch of manufacture.—Obsolete in the sense of goodness, simply considered.

Let not her fault your sweete affections marre,
Ne blot the *bounty* of all womankind,
'Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find.—
Spenser.

BOUQUET, boo-kay', *s.* (French.) A nosegay; a bunch of flowers culled for ornament.

BOURBON PALM, bur'bon pâm, *s.* A genus of Palms, natives of the Mauritius and the island of Bourbon.

BOURD, boord, *s.* (*bourde*, a fib, Fr.) A jest.—Obsolete.

BOURDER, boor'dur, *s.* (*bourder*, story-teller, Fr.) A jester.—Obsolete.

BOURGEON, boor'jun, *v. n.* (*bourgeonner*, Fr.) To sprout; to shoot into branches; to put forth buds.

BOURNE, borne, *s.* (*borne*, Fr.) A bound; a limit.

That undiscovered country, from whose *bourne*
No traveller returns.—*Shaks.*

(*burn*, Sax.) A brook; a current; a rivulet. *Bourne* is now obsolete in the latter signification, but *burn* is quite common in Scotland for a rivulet.

BOURNONITE, boor'no-nite, *s.* The antimonial sulphurate of lead.

BOURRERIA, bŭ-re're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Bourer.) A genus of West Indian trees: Order, Cardiaceæ.

BOUSTROPHEDON, bow-strof'e-don, *s.* (*bous*, oxen, and *stropho*, I turn, Gr.) An ancient method practised by the Greeks, in writing one line from right to left, and the next from left to right, alternately.

BOUT, bowt, *s.* (*botta*, Ital.) A turn; as much of an action as is performed at a time without interruption; a single part of any action carried on at successive intervals.

Ladies that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a *bout*.—*Shaks.*

BOUTADE, boo-tade', *s.* (French.) A whim; a start of the fancy; an act of caprice.—Obsolete.

BOUTANT, boo-tang', *s.* (French?) termed likewise Arch-boutant. An arch, or part of an arch, abutting against the reins of a vault, to prevent its giving way. A *pillar-boutant* is a large chain, or pile of stone, serving to support a wall, terrace, or vault.

BOUTEFEU, boot'fu, *s.* (French.) An incendiary; one who creates feuds and discontentments.—Obsolete.

Besides the herd of *boutefus*,
We set on work within the house.—*Hudibras.*

BOUTISALE, boo'te-sale, *s.* (from *sale* and *booty*?)

A sale at a cheap rate, as booty or articles of plunder are sold.

Bouvardia, bū-vär'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Bouvard.) A genus of South American shrubs: Order, Rubiaceæ.

Bovate, bo'vate, *s.* (*bos*, *bovis*, an ox, Lat.) An oxgate, or as much land as an ox can plough in a year.

Bovey Coal, bo've kole, *s.* A kind of lignite or wood-coal, found at Bovey, near Exeter. Its constituents are—carbon, 77.10; oxygen, 19.35; hydrogen, 2.54; earthy matter, 1.000. Lignites are chiefly found in rocks of tertiary formation.

Bovidæ, bo-vid'e, *s.* A tribe of Ruminants, of which the genus Bos is the type.—See Bos.

Bovine, bo'vine, *a.* (*bos*, *bovis*, Lat.) Relating to Ruminants of the genus Bos, viz., oxen, cows, bisons, &c.

Bovista, bo-vis'ta, *s.* (*bofist*, Germ.) A genus of puff-ball Fungi, found in pasture grounds.

Bow, bow, *v. a.* (*bugan*, Sax. *beugan*, Germ.) To bend or inflect; to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend; to incline, in condescension; to depress; to crush;—*v. n.* to bow; to bend; to suffer flexure; to make a reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure;—*s.* an inclination of the head, or bending of the body, in token of reverence, civility, or submission.

Bow, bo, *s.* (*bogh*, *boga*, Sax.) An instrument of war or the chace, made of elastic materials, with a string attached to each end, so that, when drawn at full bent, it has the power of projecting an arrow with great force; anything bent in the form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a slip-knot; that part of the yoke which embraces the neck of oxen; the instrument with which the chords of a violin are sounded; a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch; an instrument for turning a drill. *Bows of a saddle* are the two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give to the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Bow of a ship* is the round part in the front, commencing where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close; also, that part of a ship which is contained between the stern and the afterpart of the forecastle on either side; so that a ship has two bows—the starboard and the larboard; or, as they are sometimes called, the weather and the lee bows.

Bowable, bow'a-bl, *a.* Of a flexible disposition.

Bowbearer, bo'bare-ur, *s.* An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform on trespassers.

Bowbent, bo'bent, *a.* Crooked.

Bowcompasses, bo'kum-pas-ses, *s.* A small pair of compasses for drawing circles.

Bowdrill, bo'dril, *s.* A drill worked by bow and spring.

Bowdye, bo'di, *s.* A kind of scarlet.

Bowel, bow'el, *v. a.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.

Bowelless, bow'el-les, *a.* Cruel; unfeeling; merciless.

Bowels, bow'elz, *s. pl.* (*boyau*, Fr.) The intestines of an animal; the viscera; the inner part of anything; the seat of pity and kindness; tenderness—hence, in the language of Scripture, 'bowels of compassion.'

Bower, bow'ur, *s.* (*bur*, Sax.) A chamber; a private room; a cottage; a shady recess; a place covered with the intertwining of the branches of trees or shrubs; an anchor carried at the bow of a ship. *Bowers*, a name given to the flexor muscles.

> His rawboned armes, whose mighty brawned *bowers*
> Were won't to rive steel-plates, and helmets hew.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to lodge.—Obsolete.—*v. a.* to embower; to enclose.—Obsolete.

> Thou did'st *bower* the spirit
> In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh.—*Shaks.*

Bowery, bow'ur-e, *s.* Embowering; covering with the shade of trees as a bower; containing bowers.

Bowess, bow'es, **Bowet**, bow'et, *s.* A young hawk.

Bowge. See Bouge.

Bowgrease, bo'grase, *s.* A frame used by sailors in high latitudes, to secure the sides, stern, and bows of vessels from injury by the contact of ice.

Bowhand, bo'hand, *s.* The hand that draws the bow.

Bowie-knife, bow'e-nife, *s.* A long knife or short sword, carried by hunters in the Western States of America.

Bowingly, bow'ing-le, *ad.* In a bending manner.

Bowl, bole, (*bolla*, Sax. *bolle*, Dan.) A concave vessel for holding liquids, more wide than deep, distinguished from a cup, which is more deep than wide; the hollow part of anything; a basin; a fountain; (*bol*, Dut. *boule*, Fr.) a ball of wood, used in playing on a bowling-green;—*v. n.* to play with bowls on a bowling-green;—*v. a.* to pelt with anything rolled; to roll as a bowl.

> Break all the spokes and fellies of her wheel,
> And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven.—*Shaks.*

Bowlders.—See Boulders.

Bowleg, bo'leg, *s.* A crooked leg.

Bowlegged, bo'leg-ged, *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bowler, bo'lur, *s.* One who plays at bowls.

Bowline, bo'line, *s.* In Navigation, the name of a rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the principal square sails: it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail called the *bowline bridle*; its use is to make the sails stand sharp and close to the wind.

Bowling, bo'ling, *s.* The act of throwing or playing with bowls.

Bowling-green, bo'ling-green, **Bowling-ground**, bo'ling-grownd, *s.* A plot of ground kept smooth and appropriated for bowling upon. In Gardening, a parterre in a grove laid with fine smooth turf.

Bowman, bo'man, *s.* An archer; the person who rows the foremost oar in a boat.

Bownet, bo'net, *s.* An instrument for catching lobsters, called also a *bow-wheel*.

Bowpen, bo'pen, *s.* A metallic ruling pen, the part holding the ink being formed of two cheeks bowed out towards the middle and regulated by a screw.

Bowpiece, bo'pees, *s.* A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a vessel.

Bowse, bows, *v. a.* To haul or pull together.—A sea term.

Bowshot, bo'shot, *s.* The distance to which an arrow may be shot.

Bowsprit, bo'sprit, *s.* The large spar or beam which projects angularly over the stem of a vessel, for the purpose of carrying sail forward—spelt also *boltsprit*.

EN, bows'sen, *v. n.* To drench; to soak.—
ete.

ING, bo'string, *s.* The string of a bow.

LS, bo'telz, *s.* The shaft of a clustered pillar.

INDOW, bo'win-do, *s.* A curved window
ting outwards, termed also a *bay-window.*

R, bo'yur, *s.* An archer; one who makes
—Not used.

KS, *s.* (*box*, Sax. *bûche*, Germ. *buske*, low
A coffer or chest, made of wood or metal;
antity of anything which a box contains,
box of oranges;' a seat of the better sort
eatre or other place of entertainment; the
which contains the mariner's compass; a
chest; a blow with the fist; a cylindri-
llow iron in the nave of wheels, in which
le turns; a hollow tube in a pump, closed
a valve; also, the common name of the
Buxus, termed likewise box-tree (*box-*
Sax.); the driver's seat on a stage-coach;
d, the wood of the box-tree;—*v. a.* to
with the fists; to enclose in a box; to
with boxes; *to box the compass*, to repeat
eral points seriatim; *to box a tree*, to make
in it, so as to allow the sap to escape.

boxst, *part.* Enclosed in a box; struck
he fists; furnished with a box or hollow
s a wheel.

bok'sn, *a.* Made of boxwood.

boks'ur, *s.* A man skilled in fighting with
ts; a pugilist.

, boks'ing, *s.* The act of fighting with the
tapping a tree to make its juice flow, as in
se of the maple. *Boxing off*, throwing the
sails aback, in order to force the ship's head
y off the wind. *Boxing the compass*, repeat-
e several points of the compass in order.

ORN, boks'*th*awrn, *s.* The English name
genus of plants Lycium.

EE, boks'tree, *s.* The English name of the
rbean genus of plants Buxus.

OD, boks'wood, *s.* The fine hard-grained
of the box-tree, extensively used in the
facture of many articles, and in wood-en-
g.

, *s.* (etymology uncertain.) A male child;
h not yet arrived at puberty, yet older than
nt;—*v. a.* to treat as a boy.

boy'o, *s.* (*boyau*, bowels, Fr.) A trench
by the besiegers of a fortress, to serve as a
d line of communication or approach during
ge.

D, boy'hood, *s.* Youth; the state of ado-
ce.

boy'ish, *a.* Belonging to boyhood; child-
rifling.

LY, boy'ish-le, *ad.* Childishly; triflingly.

NESS, boy'ish-nes, *s.* Childishness.

boy'izm, *s.* Puerility; childishness; the
f a boy.

LAY, boyz'play, *s.* Amusement or pursuit
le to a boy; anything trifling.

E, brab'bl, *s.* (*brabbelen*, Dut.) A clamour;
est;—*v. n.* to clamour; to contest noisily.

ER, brab'blur, *s.* A clamorous, quarrel-
noisy fellow.

UM, bra-be'jum, *s.* (*brabeion*, a sceptre, Gr.)
African almond, named from the elegant
e-like form of its splendid racemes: Order,
EÆ.

BRACCATE, brak'kate, *a.* (*bracca*, breeches, Lat.) In Ornithology, applied when the feet are concealed by long feathers descending from the legs.

BRACE, brase, *v. a.* (*embrasser*, Fr.) To bind; to bandage; to tighten up; to make tense; to strain up;—*s.* cincture; bandage; that which holds anything tight; a couple. In Music, a bracket or line at the beginning of each set of staves, tying them vertically together. In Printing, a crooked line enclosing a passage which ought to be taken together as a triplet in poetry; a curved instrument of wood or iron, made to receive and move small boring tools called bits.

BRACELET, brase'let, *s.* (French, from the low Latin *fracellus.*) An ornament for the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRACER, bra'sur, *s.* A bandage; anything to tighten; an astringent or bracing medicine.

BRACES, bra'ses, *s.* Straps passing over the shoulders for suspending breeches or trousers; the thick straps on which a coach is hung; ropes on board ship belonging to all the yards except the mizen, and serving to square and traverse them; the timbers of a roof which support the principal rafters; the cords which tighten a drum.

BRACH, brak, *s.* (*braque*, Fr.) A bitch-hound.

BRACHELYTRA, brak-e-li'tra, *s.* (*brachys*, short, and *elytron*, a sheath, Gr.) The Staphylinus of Linnæus, a section of Coleopterous insects, distinguished by an elongated form of the body and the shortness of the wing covers, which do not extend more than one-third of the length of the abdomen, the apex of which contains two vesicles that the animal can protrude at will.

BRACHIAL, brak'yal, *a.* (*brachium*, an arm, Lat.) Belonging to the arm.

BRACHIATE, brak'yate, *a.* (*brachiatus*, Lat.) Having arms or branches usually placed opposite each other, nearly at right angles with the main stem, and crossing each other alternately.

BRACHINUS, bra-ki'nus, *s.* (*bracho*, I make a noise, Gr.) The Bombardiers, a genus of Coleopterous insects or beetles, remarkable for the power they possess of discharging an acrid fluid, accompanied by an explosive noise.

BRACHIONUS, brak'e-o-nus, *s.* (*brachion*, an arm.) A genus of rotiferous Infusoriæ, found both in stagnant fresh water and in sea water. The body is more or less covered by a shell, and prolonged into an arm-like tail; the other extremity is furnished with two tufts of vibratory cilia. The genus has been divided into several subgenera by Blainville.

BRACHIOPODA, brak-e-op'o-da, } *s.* (*brachion*, an
BRACHIOPODS, brak'e-o-pods, } arm, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A class of Mollusca, inhabitants of bivalve shells. The animals have a double-lobed mantle, and, instead of feet, are furnished with two fleshy arms, provided with numerous filaments, which they have the power of thrusting out or drawing into the shell at pleasure. The shells have one muscular impression.

BRACHIOPODOUS, brak-e-op'o-dus, *a.* Pertaining to the Brachiopoda.

BRACHIUM, brak'ke-um, *s.* (Latin.) In the Mammalia, that part of the arm which articulates with the scapula and extends to the elbow: the *os humeri*, or arm bones, of anatomists. In hexapod insects, the brachia are the first pair of legs.

BRACHMAN.—See Brahmins.

BRACHYCARPÆA, brak-e-kar-pe'a, *s.* (*brachys*, short, and *karpos*, fruit, in allusion to its short pods.) A genus of plants: Order, Cruciferæ.

BRACHYCATALECTIC, brak-e-kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* (*brachys*, short, and *kakalektikos*, deficient, Gr.) Applied to a verse in Latin or Greek poetry which wants two syllables of the complete measure.

BRACHYCERAS, bra-kis'e-rus, *s.* (*brachys*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of beetles; wingless; rostrum short, and nine-jointed: Family, Curculionidæ.

BRACHYGASTRA, brak-e-gas'tra, *s.* (*brachys*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A name given by Perty to a species of wasp, which stores up honey in its nest—now called Nectarina.

BRACHYGRAPHER, bra-kig'ra-fur, *s.* A shorthand writer.

BRACHYGRAPHY, bra-kig'gra-fe, *s.* (*brachys*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Shorthand writing.

BRACHYLOGY, bra-kil'o-je, *s.* (*brachys*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Conciseness of expression.

BRACHYLOPHUS, bra-kil'o-fus, *s.* (*brachys*, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Rasorial woodpeckers, having on the head a short narrow-pointed crest.

BRACHYPODINÆ, brak-e-pod'e-ne, *s.* (*brachypus*, one of the genera.) The short-footed thrushes, a subdivision of the Thrush family, distinguished by the tarsus being remarkably short, and feathered below the knees.

BRACHYPTERA, bra-kip'ter-a, *a.* The Divers, a genus of short-winged sea-fowl.

BRACHYPTEROUS, bra-kip'ter-us, *a.* (*brachys*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) Applied to birds, the folded wings of which do not reach to the base of the tail, as in the Divers, the Brachypteres of Cuvier.

BRACHYPTERYX, bra-kip'ter-iks, *s.* (*brachys*, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) The mountaineer warbler, a genus of birds belonging to the Mytherinæ, or Ant-thrushes, natives of tropical India.

BRACHYPUS, brak'e-pus, *s.* (*brachys*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The short-footed thrush: Type of the Brachypodinæ.

BRACHYSEMA, brak-e-se'ma, *s.* (*brachys*, and *sema*, a standard or small flag, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Leguminosæ.

BRACHYSTEMMA, brak-e-stem'ma, *s.* (*brachys*, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in allusion to its short minute petals.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophylleæ.

BRACHYSTOCHRONE, bra-kis'to-krone, *s.* (*brachys*, and *kronos*, time, Gr.) A curve which possesses the property, that a body setting out from a given point A, and impelled merely by the force of gravity, will arrive at another point B, in a shorter time by moving in this curve than if it had gone in any other direction.

BRACHYSTOMA, bra-kis'to-ma, *s.* (*brachys*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) An Australian genus of the Glaucopinæ, or Wattle-crows.

BRACHYTELES, brak'e-te-lis, *s.* (*brachys*, and *ateles*, Gr. a kindred genus of monkeys.) A genus of monkeys allied to Ateles, but distinguished by having the thumb very slightly developed.

BRACHYURA, brak-e-u'ra, *s.* (*brachys*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The Crabs, a tribe of Crustaceans, in which the tail is shorter than the trunk, without appendages or fins at the extremity, and doubled under in a state of rest, when it is received in a fossula or hollow on the chest.

BRACING, bra'sing, *a. part.* Having the quality of adding strength;—*s.* the act of bracing; the state of being braced.

BRACK, brak, *s.* (*brakan*, to break, Sax.) A breach; a broken part.—Obsolete.

BRACKEN, bra'ken, *s.* A name given in the north of England and Scotland to the Fern.

BRACKETS, brak'ets, *s.* (*brachium*, an arm, Lat.) In Gunnery, the cheeks of the carriage of a mortar. In Shipbuilding, the small knees which support the galleries; also, the timbers that support the gratings in the head. In Carpentry, a kind of wooden stays or supports for shelves, busts, &c.

BRACKISH, brak'ish, *s.* (*brack*, Dut. *broke*, the sea, Goth.) Having the taste of sea-water; saltish.

BRACKISHNESS, brak'ish-nes, *s.* Saltness, in a small degree.

BRACKY, brak'e, *a.* Brackish.

BRACON, bra'kon, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects.

BRACT, brakt, *s.* (*bractea*, a thin leaf, Lat.) In Botany, a leafy appendage to the flower or stalk, differing from the other leaves of the plant in form or colour; the floral leaf placed at the base of a flower on the outside of the calyx; the leaf in the axilla of which a flower bud is produced.

BRACTEATE, brak'te-ate, *a.* Furnished with bracts or bracteæ.

BRACTEOLÆ, brak-te'o-le, *s.* Little bracteæ or bracts.

BRACTEOLATE, brak-te'o-late, *a.* Furnished with small bracteæ.

BRACTLESS, brakt'les, *a.* Without bracts.

BRAD, brad, *s.* A kind of nails, the thin heads of which sink into the board; used in flooring, &c.

BRADFORD CLAY, brad'fawrd klay, *s.* In Geology, one of the argillaceous members of the Oolitic strata, occurring near Bradford in Wiltshire.

BRADLEJA, brad-le'ja, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Bradley.) A genus of evergreen shrubby plants, from China and the East Indies; Order, Euphorbaceæ.

BRADYPTERUS, bra-dip'ter-us, *s.* (*bradys*, slow, *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A short-winged African genus of the Nightingale family.

BRADYPUS, brad'e-pus, *s.* (*bradys*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Edentate Mammalia, consisting of the sloths, animals in which sluggishness, and all the details of the organization which produce it, are carried to the highest degree. They live suspended on the branches of trees.

BRAG, brag, *v. n.* (*braggeren*, Dut.) To boast; to display ostentatiously;—*s.* a boast; a proud expression; the thing boasted; a game at cards so called.

BRAGGADOCIO, brag-ga-do'sho, *s.* (from Spenser's vain-glorious knight Braggadocchio.) A vain, boasting, puffing fellow.

BRAGGARDISM, brag'gärd-izm, *s.* (*braggardise*, old Fr.) Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAGGART, brag'gart, *s.* A boaster; a vain fellow;—*a.* boastful; vainly ostentatious.

BRAGGER, brag'gur, *s.* (*braguer*, old Fr.) A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

BRAGGET, brag'get, *s.* (*bragawd*, Welsh.) A kind of sweet drink made of the wort of ale, with bread, spice, and honey.

BRAGGINGLY, brag'ging-le, *ad.* Boastingly.

BRAGLESS, brag'less, *a.* Without a boast.

BRAGLY, brag'le, *s.* Finely, so as it may be bragged of.—Obsolete.

How *bragly* it begins to bud!—*Spenser.*

Brahma, bram'a, *s.* (*brahma*, the name of the Supreme Being, Sanse.) As an individual deity in the eastern mythology, Brahma is the operative creator of the universe, forming, with Vishnu the preserver and sustainer, and Seva the destroyer, the principal triad or trinity of the Hindoo gods. In the Hindoo writings, he is termed the self-existent, the creator, the greater father, the ruler of the world, &c.

Brahmanic, bra-man'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to the
Brahminic, bra-min'ik, } Brahmans.

Brahmans, bram'ans, } *s.* The first or highest caste
Brahmins, bram'ins, } of the Hindoos, they constitute the learned and sacerdotal portion of the community; their chief occupations are to read the veda, or sacred volume, institute sacrifices, impart religious instruction, and beg. Notwithstanding the eminent character of their tenets, in morals and learning they rank at present extremely low: they were highly famed for both in former ages.

Braid, brade, *v. a* (*bredan*, Sax.) To weave together;—*s.* a knot of false hair; a sort of trimming, used chiefly in ornamenting children's dresses.

Braided, bra'ded, *a.* Plaited or twisted in an ornamental manner, such as hair, &c.

Brails, braylz, *s.* A sea term; small ropes used to furl the sails crosswise. *To brail up the sail*, is to haul up the sail in order to be furled or bound close to the yard.

Brain, brane, *s.* (*brægan*, Sax. and *brein*, Dut.) That soft and pulpy mass of nervous matter which fills the cavity of the skull, divided into three parts—the cranium, or proper brain, which occupies the whole of the superior part of the cavity; the cerebellum, occupying the lower and back part of the cavity; and the medulla oblonga, situated at its base, beneath the cerebrum and cerebella, connected with, and forming the commencement of, the spinal cord; that collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise; *brains*, the understanding; fancy; imagination;—*v. a.* to kill, by beating out the brains.

Brainish, brane'ish, *a* Hot-headed; furious

Brainless, brane'les, *a.* Silly; thoughtless; witless.

Brainpan, brane'pan, *s.* The skull containing the brain.

Brainsick, brane'sik, *a.* Diseased in the understanding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtless.

Brainsickness, brane'sik-nes, *s.* Indiscretion; giddiness.

Brait, brait, *s.* A name given by jewellers to the rough diamond.

Brake, brake. *Past* of the verb *To break*.

Brake, brake, *s.* (*brwg*, Welsh.) A thicket of thorny shrubs or brambles; the fern *Pteris*—which see; a machine for separating the cuticle or outer skin from the flax plant; a baker's kneading-trough; a sharp bit or snaffle for horses; a wide-toothed ravel, used by weavers in beaming webs; a large harrow, used in agricultural operations; the handle of a pump.

Brakeman, brake'man, *s.* The person whose business it is to stop the progress of carriages on railways.

Braky, bra'ke, *a.* Thorny; prickly; rough.

Brama, bra'ma, *s.*—See Brahma. A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, consisting of only one known genus, Brama raii, an inhabitant of the Mediterranean. It is about two and a-half feet in length, of a deep blue colour; the dorsal fin contains thirty-four rays; the tail large and forked.

Bramble, bram'bl, *s.* (*brambel*, Sax.) The genus Rubus, applied commonly to Rubus fructicosus, or blackberry, common in hedges and stony places.

Bramble-bush, bram'bl-bŭsh, *s.* A collection of brambles growing together.

Brambled, bram'bld, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

Bramble-net, bram'bl-net, *s.* A kind of net for catching birds.

Brambly, bram'ble, *a.* Full of brambles.

Braminee, bra-min-ee', *s.* A Braminess, or Brahman's wife.

Braminical, bra-min'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the office or character of the Brahmans.

Bramins.—See Brahmins.

Bran, bran, *s.* (Welsh.) The husks of ground corn.

Brancard, brang'kărd, *s.* (French.) A litter supported by horses or men.—Obsolete.

Branch, bransh, *s.* (*branche*, Fr. from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.) The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into or proceeding from a larger; a shoot from the main line of a railway, &c.; any part of a family descending from a collateral line; the offspring; the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horns; a subdivision of a subject. *Branch of a curve* consists of such parts of it as, when produced, do not return into the curve again, such as the size of the parabola and hyperbola. *Branches of a bridle*, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb;—*v. n.* to spread into branches; to spread into separate parts;—*v. a.* to divide as into separate branches; to adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.

Branch-chuck, bransh'tshuk, *s.* A chuck formed of four branches turned up at the ends, and these furnished with a screw to each.

Branched-work, bransht'wurk, *s.* The carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes.

Branchellion, bran-kel'le-un, *s.* A genus of Annelides, which have the body furnished above with leafy appendages, the typical species of which attaches itself to the Torpedo in the Mediterranean.

Brancher, bransh'ur, *s.* A young bird when it is able to perch upon the branches, but still unable for flight; that which shoots into branches.

Branchery, bransh'ur-re, *s.* The ramifications in the veins of fruits, &c.

Branchiæ, brang'ke-e, *s.* (*branchiæ*, gills of a fish, Lat.) The respiratory organs of fishes and other aquatic animals.

Branchifera, brang-kif'er-a, *s.* (*branchiæ*, gills, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) The name given by Blainville to a family of Mollusca, including the genera Fissurella, Emarginula, and Parmophorus, the shells of which resemble the Patella, or Limpet.

Branchiness, bransh'e-nes, *s.* Fulness of branches.

Branching, bransh'ing, *a.* Shooting into branches or antlers.

Branchiopoda, brang-ke-op'e-da, } *s.* (*branchiæ*,
Branchiopods, brang-ki'o-pods, } Lat. and

pous, a foot, Gr.) An order of Entomostracans, whose respiratory organs or gills are attached to, or rather form, those of locomotion; these vary in number, in different species, from twenty to one hundred or more. They are chiefly microscopic, are always in motion, and are generally protected by a shell or crust in the shape of a shield or of a bivalve shell, and are furnished sometimes with four, sometimes with two antennæ.

BRANCHIOPODOUS, brang-ke-op'o-dus, *a.* Pertaining to the Branchiopods; gill-footed.

BRANCHIOSTEGEOUS, brang-ke-os'te-jus, *a.* Having the characters of the Branchiostegi; having the gills covered.

BRANCHIOSTIGANS, brang-ke-os'te-gans, } *s.* (*bran-*
BRANCHIOSTEGI, brang-ke-os'te-ji, } *chiæ*, Lat. and *stegos*, a cover, Gr.) An order of fishes which have the gills free and covered by a membrane, including the Sturgeons and Chimæra.

BRANCHIPUS, brang'ke-pus, *s.* (*branchiæ*, gills, Lat. and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The Brineshrimp or Brineworm, a genus of tailed branchiopods, found in myriads in open salt tanks and reservoirs, where the brine is deposited previous to boiling. It is the Cancer Salinus of Linnæus, the Artimisus Salinus of Lamarck.

BRANCHLEAF, bransh'leef, *s.* A leaf growing on a branch.

BRANCHLESS, bransh'les, *a.* Without branches; without any valuable product; naked.

BRANCHLET, bransh'let, *s.* A little branch; a twig.

BRANCHY, bransh'e, *a.* Full of branches; spreading.

BRAND, brand, *s.* (*brand*, from *brennan*, to burn, Sax.) A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.

BRAND, brand, *s.* (*brandar*, Runic, *brando*, a sword, Ital.) A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron; a stigma or mark of infamy; a thunderbolt;—*v. a.* to mark with a brand or hot iron; a vote of infamy.

> The sire omnipotent repairs the *brand*,
> By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.—
> *Granville.*

BRANDER, bran'dur, *s.* The name given to a gridiron in Scotland.

BRANDING-IRON, bran'ding-i-urn, } *s.* A trivet to
BRAND-IRON, brand'i-urn, } set a pot upon; an iron to brand with.

BRANDISH, bran'dish, *v. a.* (*brandir*, Fr.) To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon;—*s.* a flourish.

BRANDISHER, bran'dish-ur, *s.* One who brandishes.

BRANDLE, bran'dl, *v. n.* (*brandiller*, Fr.) To shake; to wag; to totter.— Obsolete.

> Subjects cannot be too curious when the state *brandles*.—
> *Lord Northampton.*

BRANDLING, brand'ling, *s.* The dew-worm.

BRANDRITH, bran'drith, *s.* A fence or rail round the opening of a well.

BRANDY, bran'de, *s.* (from *brandewine*, or *burnt-wine*—'buy any brandewine?'—*Beau. and Flet.*) A strong liquor distilled from wine and husks of grapes. It contains from forty-eight to fifty-four per cent. of alcohol.

BRANGLE, brang'gl, *s.* (probably corrupted from *wrangle*.) A squabble; wrangle;—*v. n.* to squabble; to wrangle.

BRANGLEMENT, brang'gl-ment, *s.* Wrangle; quarrelling.

BRANGLER, brang'glur, *s.* A quarrelsome person; wrangler.

BRANGLING, brang'gling, *s.* Quarrelling.

BRANK, brank, *s.* Buckwheat.—Which see.

BRANKURSINE, brank'ur-sine, *s.* The plant Bear's-breech.—See Acanthus.

BRANLIN, bran'lin, *s.* A species of the salmon.

BRAN-NEW, bran'nu, *a.* (*brand-new*, Teut.) Quite new; bright or shining.—A provincial word.

BRANNY, bran'ne, *a.* Consisting of bran; having the appearance of bran; foul; dry.

BRANSLE, bran'sl, *s.* (*bransle*, Fr.) A brawl or dance.—Obsolete.

> *Bransles*, ballads, virelays, and verses vain.—*Spenser.*

BRASEN.—See Brazen.

BRASH, brash, *a.* Impetuous; violent; hasty.

BRASIER, bra'shur, *s.* (from *brass*.) One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.

BRASS, brass, *s.* (*bras*, Sax. *pres*, Welsh.) An alloy of copper and zinc. Good brass consists of four parts of copper and one of zinc. Figuratively, *brass* signifies impudence. The word is used sometimes for copper.

> Provide neither silver nor gold, nor *brass* in your purses.—*New Test.*

BRASSAGE, bras'saje, *s.* A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage.

BRASSART, bras'sărt, *s.* (*bras*, an arm, Fr.) In Plate-armour, the piece which protected the upper arm, between the shoulderpiece and the elbow.

BRASSE, bras, *s.* The pale-spotted perch.

BRASSES, bras'ses, *s.* In Architecture, sepulchral plates, generally sunk into a flat gravestone, with an inscription, effigy, armorial bearing, or other device engraved on it.

BRASSET, bras'set, *s.* The casque or headpiece of armour.

BRASSICA, bras'se-ka, *s.* (Latin.) A well-known and valuable genus of Cruciferous plants, comprehending, among other species, the cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, borecole, rape, turnip, &c. Botanical characters: silique rather terate, crowned by a small short blunt style; seeds in one row, globose; calyx closed; usually biennial, rarely annual or perennial; radical leaves, usually stalked; racemes elongated; pedicels bractless and filiform; flowers yellow, rarely white.

BRASSINESS, bras'se-nes, *s.* An appearance like brass.

BRASSOLIS, bras'so-lis, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Diurna.

BRASSPAVED, bras'payvd, *a.* Firm and durable as brass.

> Heaven's *brasspaved* way.—*Spenser.*

BRASSVISAGED, bras-viz'ayjd, *a.* Impudent; brazenfaced.

BRASSY, bras'se, *a.* Partaking of the nature of brass; made partly of brass.

BRAT, brat, *s.* (Etymology uncertain; *brat* in Welsh signifies a clout; in the north of England and in Scotland, it signifies a coarse apron.) A contemptuous name for a child; offspring; progeny.

BRATTISHING, brat'tish-ing, *s.* An old architectural term, supposed to mean the carved work over a shrine.

BRAUNITE, braw'nite, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Braun.) A mineral of a brownish black colour, occurring massive and crystalized, consisting of protoxide of manganese, 87.00; oxygen, 10.00; baryta, 2.26; and water, 1.00 nearly.

Bravado, bra-va'do, *s.* (*bravato*, Span.) A boast; a brag.

Brave, brave, *a.* (*brav*, Germ.) Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited; gallant; having a lofty mien; lofty; graceful; magnificent; grand; excellent; noble; fine showing;—*s.* a hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion;—*v. a.* to defy; to challenge; to set at defiance; to carry a boasting appearance.

Bravely, brave'le, *ad.* Gallantly; nobly; generously; finely; splendidly.

Bravery, bra'vur-e, *s.* Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gallantry; show; ostentation; bravado; boast.

Bravingly, bra'ving-le, *ad.* In a defying or insulting manner.

Bravo, brä'vo, *s.* (Italian.) One who murders for hire;—*interj.* an exclamation of approbation.

Bravoura, bra-voo'ra, *s.* (Italian, for courage or intrepidity.) An air consisting chiefly of difficult passages and divisions, in which many notes are given in one syllable; therefore requiring great spirit and much skill in the performance.

Brawl, brawl, *s.* A blue and white striped cloth manufactured in India.

Brawl, brawl, *v. n.* (*brauler*, Fr. *bragal*, Welsh, to cry out.) To quarrel in a noisy manner; to speak loudly and indecently; to make a noise, as

> The brook that *brawls* along this wood.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to drive away by noise; *to brawl down*, to beat down;—*s.* quarrel; noise; scurrility; a dance.

> My grave lord-keeper led the *brawls*.—*Gray.*

Brawler, braw'lur, *s.* A wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

Brawling, braw'ling, *s.* The act of quarrelling;—*a.* noisy.

> The *brawling* brook.—*Thomson.*

Brawlingly, braw'ling-le, *ad.* In a quarrelsome, brawling manner.

Brawn, brawn, *s.* (supposed to be from *baren*, the plural of *bar*, a boar, Sax.) The fleshy or muscular part of the leg; the arm, so called from its being muscular; the hard flesh of a boar; a boar, so named in the north of England.

Brawned, braw'ned, *a.* Strong; brawny.

Brawner, braw'nur, *s.* A boar killed for the table.

Brawniness, braw'ne-nes, *s.* Strength; hardness.

Brawny, braw'ne, *a.* Muscular; fleshy; bulky; of great muscle and strength; hard; unfeeling.

> A hard and *brawny* conscience.—*Mede's Apostacy.*

Bray, bray, *v. a.* (*bracan*, Sax. *braier*, Fr.) To pound or grind small; to emit; to give vent to;

> Blasphemous words which he doth *bray* out.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to make a noise like an ass; to make a harsh and disagreeable noise.

Bray, bray, *s.* (*bre*, Welsh, *brae*, Scottish dialect.) A bank of earth; a rising ground; a fortification.

Braya, bra'a, *s.* (in honour of Count Bray.) A curious little Cruciferous plant, with linear leaves, terminal racemes, and purple flowers.

Brayer, bra'ur, *s.* One who brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to spread and temper the ink.

Braying, bra'ing, *s.* The neigh peculiar to the ass.

Brayle, brale, *s.* In Hawking, a piece of slit leather used to tie up a hawk's wing.

Braze, braze, *v. a.* (from *brass.*) To solder with a brazen alloy; to harden to impudence.

> Now I am *brazed* to it.—*Shaks.*

Brazed, bra'zed, *a.* In Heraldry, applied when three cheverons clasp one another.

Brazen, bra'zn, *a.* Made of brass; proceeding from brass;—*v. n.* to be impudent; to bully.

Brazen-age, bra'zn-aje, *s.* In Mythology, the age of brass; the age which succeeded the silver age.

Brazenbrowed, bra'zn-browd, *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Brazenfaced, bra'zn-faste, *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Brazenly, bra'zn-le, *ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.

Brazenness, bra'zn-nes, *s.* Appearance of brass; impudence.

Brazier, braze'yur, *s.*—See Brasier.

Brazilian, bra-zil'yan, *s.* A native of Brazil; pertaining to Brazil.

Brazil-nut, bra-zil'nut, *s.* The fruit of Bertholetia excelsa.

Brazil Tea, bra-zil' te, *s.* The Gongonha, or Brazilian Mate, *Ilex Martiniana*, which, like a similar plant grown in Paraguay, produces leaves of which a liquor is made, and used as tea.

Brazing, bra'zing, *s.* The soldering together of metals by means of an alloy, of which brass forms the principal ingredient.

Brazil-wood, bra-zil'wŭd, *s.* The heavy red-coloured wood of Cæsalpina Braziliensis, used as a dye-stuff.

Breach, breetsh, *s.* (*breche*, Fr.) The act of breaking anything; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference; quarrel; infraction, as an injury; bereavement in a family.

Bread, bred, *s.* (*breod*, Sax.) Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

Bread-corn, bred'kawrn, *s.* Corn of which bread is made.

Breaden, bred'dn, *a.* Made of bread.

Bread-fruit, bred'frŭt, *s.* The fruit of the Artocarpus insisa of the South Sea Islands.—See Artocarpus.

Breadless, bred'les, *a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

Bread-nut, bred'nut, *s.* The fruit of the West Indian plant, Brosimum alicastrum.

Bread-room, bred'room, *s.* The apartment in a ship in which the bread is kept.

Bread-root, bred'root, *s.* The tuberous-rooted plant Psoralea esculenta, a native of Missouri, in the United States of America, where it produces abundant crops of roots, which are used like the potato in this country.

Breadth, bred*th*, *s.* (*brædd*, *bred*, Sax. from *braid*, Goth.) The measure of any plane superficies from side to side, that is, at right angles to its length.

Breadthless, bred*th*'les, *a.* Without limit of breadth.

> The term of latitude is *breadthless* line.—*More.*

Bread-tree, bred'tree, *s.* The Artocarpus.

Break, brake, *v. a.* *Past*, I *broke* or *brake*; *past part. broke* or *broken*, (*brikan*, Goth. *brecan*, Sax. *brechen*, Germ.) To part by violence; to burst open by force; to pierce; to divide as light di-

vides darkness; to destroy by violence; to crush; to batter; to appal the spirit; to shatter; to weaken the mental faculties; to tame; to train to obedience or tractability, as in breaking a young horse; to make bankrupt; to discard; to dismiss; to crack or open the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to stop; to cause to cease; to intercept; to interrupt; to separate company; to reform; to lessen the force of; to dissolve any union; to open; to propound something new;—*v. n.* to part in two; to burst; to spread by dashing as waves on a rock; to break as a swelling; to open and discharge matter; to open as the morning; to burst forth; to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to make way by some kind of suddenness or vehemence; to come to an explanation; to fall out; to be friends no longer.

Phrases connected with the verb *To break*:—*v. a. to break the back*, to disable one's fortune; *to break ground*, to plough; to open trenches; *to break the heart*, to destroy with grief; *to break a jest*, to utter a jest unexpectedly; *to break the neck*, to dislocate the cervical vertebræ; *to break off*, to put a sudden stop to; *to break up*, to dissolve; to preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed; to tear asunder; to put a sudden end to; to open; to lay open; to force open; to separate or disband; *to break upon the wheel*, to punish by stretching the accused upon a wheel; *to break a horse*, to inure him to the saddle or the carriage; —*v. n. to break from*, to separate from with some vehemence; *to break in*, to enter unexpectedly; *to break loose*, to escape from captivity; to shake off restraint; *to break off*, to desist suddenly; to part from with violence; *to break off from*, to part from with violence; *to break out*, to discover itself in sudden efforts; to have eruptions from the body; to become dissolute; *to break up*, to cease; to intermit; to dissolve itself; to begin holidays; to be dismissed from business; *to break with*, to part friendship with any one.

Break, brake, *s.* State of being broken; opening; a pause; an interruption; a line drawn noting that the sense is suspended; a projection from, or recess into, the wall of a building; a drag applied to the wheels of railway carriages; the fly-wheel of cranes, &c., to check their velocity or stop the motion of the machinery.

Breakable, bra'ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being broken.

Breakage, bra'kaje, *s.* A breaking; a sum charged or paid for goods broken or damaged.

Breaker, bra'kur, *s.* One who breaks; a wave broken by rocks or sand-banks—a sea term; a pier, mound, or other erection, made in a river to break the floating ice; a destroyer.

> The *breaker* is come up before them.—*Micah.*

Breakfast, brek'fast, *v. n.* To eat the first meal of the day;—*s.* the morning meal; the thing eaten at the first meal.

Breaking, bra'king, *s.* Bankruptcy; irruption. *Breaking-joint*, in Masonry, or Brickwork, the placing of a stone or brick over the course below, in such a manner that the joint above shall not fall vertically immediately above those below it.

Breaking-in, bra'king-in, *s.* The training of a young horse; inroad.

> A wide *breaking-in* of waters.—*Job.*

A break in, in Carpentry, the cutting or breaking a hole in brickwork with the instrument called the ripping-chisel, for the purpose of inserting timber, or to receive plugs, the end of a beam, &c.

Breaking-square, bra'king-skware, *s.* A small square phial holding about two ounces, and made of exceedingly thin glass, used for the purpose of showing the elasticity and pressure of the atmosphere.

Breakneck, brake'nek, *s.* A steep and dangerous place.

> To do't or no is certain to me a *breakneck*.—*Shakz.*

Breakpromise, brake'prom-is, *s.* One who is accustomed to break his promise.

> I will think you the most atheistical *breakpromise*,
> And the most hollow lover.—*Shakz.*

Breakvow, brake'vow, *s.* One who breaks his vows.

Breakwater, brake-waw'tur, *s.* Any bar at the entrance of a harbour to break the force of the sea.

Bream, breem, *v. n.* To burn the filth off the bottom of a ship.

Breast, brest, *s.* (*brust*, Germ. *breost*, Sax.) The anterior part of the body situated between the neck and the belly; the bosom; disposition;

> A dauntless *breast*.—*Dryden.*

the seat of the passions; the heart; the conscience;

> The law of man was written in his *breast*.—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* to meet in the front; to oppose breast to breast.

> *Breasting* the lofty surge.—*Shakz.*

Breastbone, brest'bone, *s.* The sternum; the bone in the front of the chest.

Breastcasket, brest'kas-ket, *s.* The largest and longest of the caskets, which are a kind of strings attached to the middle of the yard.—A sea term.

Breast-deep, brest'deep, *a.* To the depth of the breast.

Breasted, bres'ted, *a.* Having a capacious chest and good voice.

Breastfast, brest'fast, *s.* A large rope by which a vessel is fastened to a wharf or quay.

Breasting, bres'ting, *s.* Cutting the face of a hedge on one side, so as not to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants.

Breastknot, brest'not, *s.* A bunch or knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

Breastpin, brest'pin, *s.* An ornamental pin worn in the breast of the shirt or neckcloth.

Breastplate, brest'plate, *s.* Armour for the breast.

Breastplough, brest'plow, *s.* A small plough or instrument used in the cutting of turf by pressure of the breast.

Breast-ropes, brest'ropse, *s.* Those ropes in a ship which fasten the yards to the parrels, now termed 'parrel-ropes.'

Breastwheel, brest'hweel, *s.* A water-wheel, which receives the water at about half its height, or at the level of its axis.

Breastwork, brest'wurk, *s.* A parapet; work thrown up breast-high for the purpose of defence.

Breath, breth, *s.* (*bræth*, Sax.) The air inhaled and exhaled by the lungs; life; respiration; respite; pause; relaxation; breeze; moving air; a single respiration; an instant.

Breathable, breeth'a-bl, *a.* Fit or capable of being breathed.

ENESS, breeth'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state reathable.

reeth, *v. n.* To inhale and exhale air gs; to live; to take breath; to rest;—spire or inhale into the lungs; to inject ng; to eject by breathing; to exercise; breath; to exhale; to send out as utter privately; to give air or vent to.

bre'thur, *s.* One who breathes or lives.

, breth'fûl, *a.* Full of breath; full of

, bre'thing, *s.* Aspiration; secret prayer; place; vent.

-PLACE, bre'thing-plase, *s.* A cæsura al pause in the middle of a verse.

-TIME, bre'thing-time, *s.* Relaxation; reathing; rest.

s, breth'les, *a.* Out of breath; spent r; dead.

SNESS, breth'les-nes, *s.* State of being ath.

rek'she-a, *s.* (*brechen*, to break, Germ.) mposed of angular fragments agglumi-ther.

D, brek'she-ay-ted, *a.* Composed of an-ments cemented together.

Past part. of the verb *To breed.*

reetsh, *s.* The lower or hinder part of the solid part of a piece of ordnance e bore;—*v. a.* to put into breeches.

breetsh'es, *s.* (*brec*, the knee, *brok*, the or the knee, Sax.) A garment, part of of most Europeans, worn by males, from the waist to the knees. 'To wear hes,' is in a wife to usurp the authority sband.

, breetsh'ing, *s.* That part of a horse's hich rests upon his breech, and by means he is enabled to push back the car-hich he is attached, or to support its when descending a steep road; whipping ech.

GS, breetsh'ings, *s.* The ropes by which s are lashed or fastened to the side of a sing round the breeches of the ordnance.

eed, *v. a.* *Past* and *past part.* bred, Sax.) To procreate; to generate; to more of the species; to occasion or cause ce; to contrive; to hatch; to plot; to h to; to educate; to bring up; to take om infancy; to produce as a fœtus;—*v. n.* eased by new production; to be produced; a breed;—*s.* a cast; a kind; a subdivi-pecies; a number produced at a time; a a generation; progeny.

ER, breed'bate, *s.* One who breeds —Obsolete.

you, no telltale, nor no *breedbate*.—*Shaks.*

breed'ur, *s.* That which produces any-he person who brings up another; a fe-t is prolific; one who rears cattle.

, breed'ing, *s.* Education; instruction; tion; manners; knowledge of ceremony; f multiplying the domestic animals, and me time improving their qualities.

reez, *s.* (*briosa*, Sax.) The gadfly.

reez, *s.* (*brizza*, Ital. *brise*, Fr.) A gentle soft wind; a technical term for small d cinders, used instead of coal, for the of brick.

BREEZELESS, breez'les, *a.* Calm; wanting a breeze.

BREEZY, breez'e, *a.* Fanned with gentle gales.

BREHON LAWS, bre'hon laws, *s.* The ancient laws of the Irish, so termed from an Irish word signifying judges.

BREISLAKITE, bre-is'la-kite, *s.* A mineral found in the lavas of Vesuvius, and at Capo di Bove, near Rome. It occurs in delicate capillary crystals of a reddish or chestnut-brown colour and semi-metallic lustre.

BREME, breme, *a.* (*bremman*, to rage, Sax.) Cruel; sharp; severe.—Obsolete.

> Comes the *breme* winter with chamfred brows,
> Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows.—*Spenser.*

BREN, bren, *v. a.* (*brennan*, Goth. *brenning*, a burning, Sax.) To burn.—Obsolete.

BRENNAGE, bren'naje, *s.* (*brenagium*, low Lat.) A payment in bran, which the tenants, in the middle ages, made to feed the hounds of the landlord.

BRENT, brent, *a.* (*bren*, the top of a hill, Goth.) High; steep.

BRENTIDES, bren-ti'des, *s.* A name given by Latreille to a family of singularly-shaped Coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Rhynchophora (long snouted). The genus Brentus has even-jointed antennæ, the body linear, with a long horizontally projecting proboscis; colour brown or black, with red spots and markings—natives of Java.

BRENTUS.—See Brentides.

BREONIA, bre'o-ne-a, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Rubiaceæ.

BRESSUMMER, bres'sum-mur, } *s.* A beam
BREAST-SUMMER, brest'sum-mur, } placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition; the lower beam of a church gallery, and that over a shop window, are *bressummers*: also spelled *brestsummer*.

BRET, bret, *s.* The name given to the common turbot on some parts on the English coast.

BRETFUL, bret'fûl, *a.* Brimful.

BRETHREN, breth'ren, *s.* (*brothrahans*, Goth.) One of the forms of the plural of *brother*. Brothers is generally applied to the male members of a family—brethren, to members of the same profession or persuasion. It is used in both senses in the Bible.

BRETTESSE, bret-tes', *s.* In Heraldry, a line embattled on both sides.

BRETTICES, bret'te-sis, *s.* The name given by miners to the wooden planks used in supporting the roof in coal mines.

BREVE, breve, *s.* (*brevis*, short, Lat.) A note in music, equal to four minims; an official writing; a letter of state. In Common Law, a writ or brief. In Civil Law, a short note or minute.

BREVET, bre-vet', *s.* (*brevetum*, low Lat. from *brevis*, short, Lat.) Anciently, a brief note, a breviate, short writing, short declaration, ticket or bill off one's hand—now, a warrant without seal, granting an appended title in the army, implying a rank above the specific appointment for which pay is received; as, a lieutenant-colonel, being made colonel by brevet, enjoys the pay only of the former, but the honour and privileges of the latter.

BREVIARY, breve'ya-re, *s.* (*breviare*, Fr.) An abridgment; an epitome; a compendium; the book containing the daily service of the church of Rome, as contradistinguished from the missal.

BREVIAT, breve'yat, *s.* (*brevis*, short, Lat.) A short compendium; a summary; an extract.

BREVIATURE, bre've-a-ture, *s.* An abbreviation.

BREVICEPS, bre've-seps, *s.* A genus of frogs: Order, Anoura.

BREVIER, bre-veer', *s.* A small kind of printing type, intermediate between bourgeois and minion.

BREVILOQUENCE, bre-vil'o-kwens, *s.* (*brevis*, short, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) A short and apt mode of speaking; a saying much in few words.

BREVIPENNES, brev'e-pen-nes, *s.* (*brevipennes*, French, from *brevis*, short, and *penna*, a quill, Lat.) A name given by Cuvier to distinguish the first family of his order Grallæ, (Echassiers,) of which the ostrich is the type; the wings are extremely short, and not adapted for flight. The name is also given by Dumeril to a family of Coleopterous insects, the Brachyptera.—Which see.

BREVIS, brev'is. A Latin word signifying *short*.

NOTE.—The following terms occur in Natural History, in which *brevis* is a compound:—*Brevicaudatus*, short-tailed; *brevicaulis*, short-stemmed; *brevicollis*, short-necked; *brevicornis*, short-horned; *brevidens*, short-toothed; *breviflorus*, short or small-flowered, having small petals; *brevifolius*, short or small-leaved; *brevipes*, short-footed; *brevipennes*, short-winged, having short quills; *brevirostris*, short-billed; *brevirostrated*, short-billed; *breviscapus*, short-stalked; *brevisetus*, short-bristled; *brevistylus*, short-styled; *breviventris*, having a short abdomen.

BREVITY, brev'e-te, *s.* (*brevitas*, Lat.) Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.

BREW, broo, *v. a.* (*briwan*, Sax. *brouwen*, Dutch) To perform the process of extracting a saccharine solution from grain, and to convert that solution into a fermented spirituous beverage called beer, or ale; to put into preparation; to contrive; to plot;—*v. n.* to be in a state of preparation to produce some effect;—*s.* the manner of brewing, or thing brewed.

BREWAGE, broo'aje, *s.* Mixture of various things.

Well-spiced *brewage*.—*Milton*.

BREWER, broo'ur, *s.* One who brews.

BREWERY, broo'ur-e, } *s.* A house appropri-
BREWHOUSE, broo'hows, } ated to brewing.

BREWING, broo'ing, *s.* The quantity of liquor brewing; the gathering of a storm previous to its outburst.

BREWIS, broo'is, *s.* (*brewis*, sops, or little pieces of meat, Sax.) A piece of bread soaked in fat pottage made of salted meat.—Obsolete.

Ye eating rascals, whose gods are beef and *brewis*.—*Beau. & Flet.*

BREXIA, breks'e-a, *s.* (*brexis*, rain, Gr. in allusion to the protection afforded by the fine large leaves of the plants against rain.) A genus of plants, constituting the natural order Brexiaceæ. The genus consists of fine trees, with the habit of Theophrastus, leaves spiny or entire, with axillary bunches of green flowers.

BREXIACEÆ.—See Brexia.

BRIAR.—See Brier.

BRIBE, bribe, *s.* (*bribe*, in French, originally, a piece of bread taken from the rest; *brib*, a scrap or morsel of bread, Welsh.) A reward given to pervert the judgment, or sway the conduct;—*v. a.* to gain by bribes; to give rewards or hire for bad purposes.

BRIBE-DEVOURING, bribe-de-vow'ring, *a.* Covetous of bribes.

BRIBELESS, bribe'les, *a.* Without a bribe.

BRIBE-PANDER, bribe-pan'dur, *s.* One who procures bribes.

BRIBER, bri'bur, *s.* One who bribes.

BRIBERY, bri'bur-re, *s.* In English law, an indictable offence, arising from giving or receiving any reward to or from any person connected with the administration of public justice, or the proper return of members to serve in parliament, in order to influence his behaviour in office, and induce him to act contrary to the rules of honesty.

BRIBEWORTHY, bribe-wur'the, *a.* Worthy of being bribed.

BRICK, brik, *s.* (*brique*, Fr. *brick*, Dut.) An artificial stone, made of a quantity of clay, or of clay mixed with other materials, formed into an oblong shape, or according to any given dimension, in a mould, and afterwards hardened by heat in a kiln for building purposes; a small loaf;—*v. a.* to lay with bricks.

His grave be plain or *bricked*.—*Swift*.

Oil of brick, the oil which comes over in the destructive distillation of various of the fixed oils used by seal-engravers and gem-cutters. The name is derived from the circumstance of it being common to soak a brick in the oil, and then extracting it by distillation.

BRICKBAT, brik'bat, *s.* A piece of brick.

BRICKBUILT, brik'bilt, *a.* Built with bricks.

BRICKCLAY, brik'clay, *s.* Clay fit for making bricks.

BRICKDUST, brik'dust, *s.* The dust of pounded bricks.

BRICKEARTH, brik'erth, *s.* Clay for making bricks.

BRICKFIELD, brik'feeld, *s.* A field in which bricks are made.

BRICK-KILN, brik'kil, *s.* A kiln in which bricks are burnt.

BRICKLAYER, brik'lay-ur, *s.* A man who erects brick buildings.

BRICKLE.—See Brittle.

BRICKMAKER, brik'may-kur, *s.* One who makes bricks.

BRICK-NOGGING, brik'nog-ging, *s.* A wall in which bricks are built up between the quarterings, so as to fill up the interstices: this work is usually of the thickness of a brick.

BRICK-TIMMER, brik'tim-mur, *s.* A brick arch abutting against the wooden timmer in front of a fireplace, to guard against accidents by fire.

BRICKWORK, brik'work, *s.* Laying of bricks.

BRICKY, brik'ke, *a.* Full of bricks; an erection of bricks.

BRIDAL, bri'dal, *s.* (*bridal*, Sax. said to be from *bride* and *ale*, from it being the custom, in some northern counties, for the bride to sell ale on the wedding-day.) The nuptial festival;—*a.* belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

BRIDALTY, bri'dal-te, *s.* Celebration of the nuptial feast.—Old word.

In honour of this *bridaltee*.—*Ben Jonson*.

BRIDE, bride, *s.* (*bryd*, Sax.) A newly-married woman; a woman espoused, or contracted to be married.

BRIDEBED, bride'bed, *s.* Marriage-bed.—Old word.

To the best *bridebed* shall we.—*Shaks.*

BRIDECAKE, bride'kake, *s.* A cake distributed at a wedding.

Bridechamber, bride'tshame-bur, *s.* The nuptial chamber.

Can the children of the *bridechamber* mourn?—*St. Matthew.*

Bridegroom, bride'groom, *s.* (*bridguma*, Sax. from *bride*, and *guma*, a man, Goth.) A newly-married man.

Bridelia, bri-de'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Bridel.) A genus of East Indian plants, consisting of trees and shrubs: Order, Euphorbaceæ.

Bridemaid, bride'made, *s.* The woman who attends or waits upon the bride at the marriage ceremony.

Brideman, bride'man, *s.* The man who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony.

Bridestake, bride'stake, *s.* A poll to dance round at nuptials.—Old word.

And divide about the broad bridecake,
Round about the *bride's stake.*—*Ben Jonson.*

Bridewell, bride'wel, *s.* A name now generally given in Britain to houses of correction. The name is derived from the locality of the ancient house of correction in London, built on the site of St. Bride's well, in Blackfriars, which was originally founded as an hospital by Edward VI.

Bridge, bridj, *s.* (*bricg*, Sax. *brug*, Dut. *brücke*, Germ. *brigga*, Swed.) A structure for the purpose of connecting the opposite banks of a river, gorge, or valley, and forming a passage across; the supporters over which the strings of certain musical instruments are stretched. In Gunnery, the two pieces of timber which go between the transums of a gun-carriage on which the bed rests;—*v. a.* to raise a bridge over any place.

Over Hellespont,
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined.—*Milton.*

Bridge-board or *Notch-board*, is a board on which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened; *bridge-over*, a term applied when several parallel timbers and another piece is fixed transversely over them; *bridge-stone*, a stone laid from the pavement to the entrance-door of a house, over a sunk area, and supported by an arch; *bridged-gutters* are those which are made with boards, supported by bearers, and covered above with lead; *bridging-floors* are those in which bridging-joists are employed; *bridging-joists* are those which are supported by transverse beams below, called bending-joists; the name is also given to those joists which are nailed or fixed to the flooring-boards; *bridgings* or *bridging-pieces*, termed also strutting or straining pieces, are pieces placed between two opposite beams, to prevent their nearer approach, as rafters, braces, struts, &c.

Bridge-head, bridj'hed, or *tete de pont*, *s.* A fortification, covering that extremity of a bridge which is nearest to the position occupied by the enemy, in order, by securing the line of communication, to facilitate the advance of an army, or protect its retreat.

Bridgeless, bridj'les, *a.* Without a bridge.

Bridle, bri'dl, *s.* (*bridl*, Sax.) The headstall and reins by which a horse is governed; a restraint; a curb; a check; a short piece of cable attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbour from a ship, and secured at the one end to the bitts;—*v. a.* to restrain; to guide by a bridle; to put a bridle on; to govern;—*v. n.* to hold up the head.

How the fool *bridles!*—*Beau. & Fl.*

Bridlehand, bri'dl-hand, *s.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

Bridler, bride'lur, *s.* He who directs or restrains by a bridle.

Bridlerein Packing, bri'dl-rane pak'ing, *s.* A term used by engineers to signify the placing of a strip of leather or a loose rope of tow round a piston, to make it fit tightly to the cylinder in which it works.

Brief, breef, *a.* (*brevis*, short, Lat.) Short; concise; contracted; narrow;—*s.* a short extract or epitome. In Law, an abridgment of a client's case made out for the instruction of counsel on a trial at law. In Scottish Law, a writ issued to any judge ordinary, commanding him to call a jury to inquire into the case mentioned therein, and, upon verdict being given, to pronounce sentence. *An apostolical brief* is a short despatch sent to religious communities, princes, or magistrates, relating to a public affair. *A church brief*, or *king's letter*, was an open letter which used to be sent in the king's name, sealed with the privy seal, to the clergy, magistrates, churchwardens, &c., to collect money for the charitable purpose specified therein.

Briefless, breef'les, *a.* Having no brief; applied to a barrister without clients.

Briefly, breef'le, *ad.* Concisely; in a few words.

Briefness, breef'nes, *s.* Brevity; shortness; conciseness.

Brier, bri'ur, *s.* The common name given to the Eglantine, *Eglanteria hispida*, and the Scotch or wild rose, *Rosa spinosissima*.

Briery, bri'ur-e, *a.* Rough; full of briers;—*s.* a place where briers grow.

Brig, brig, *s.* (probably from *brigantine.*) A light vessel with two masts square-rigged; the name given, in the northern counties of England and in Scotland, to a bridge.

Brigade, bre-gade', *s.* (French.) A division of the army, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of infantry;—*v. a.* to form into a brigade; to apportion a body of military forces.

Brigade-Major, bre-gade'-ma'jur, *s.* The assistant-commander of a brigade.

Brigadier-General, brig-a-deer'-jen'er-al, *s.* A military officer having the command of a brigade, next in command to a major-general.

Brigand, brig'and, *s.* (French.) A robber; one who belongs to a band of robbers; a freebooter.

Brigandage, brig'an-daje, *s.* The plunder acquired by brigands.

Brigandine, brig'an-dine, } *s.* (*brigantin*, old Fr.)
Brigantine, brig'an-tine, } A small vessel, such as is used by pirates; a coat of mail.

Thy helmet and *brigandine* of brass.—*Milton.*

Bright, brite, *a.* (*bairht*, Goth. *briht*, Sax. splendid, clear.) Shining; full of light; glittering; clear; evident; resplendent with charms; illuminated with science; sparkling with wit. Used in Composition, as in bright-eyed, bright-haired, bright-harnessed, bright-shining, &c.

Brighten, bri'tn, *v. a.* (*bairtjan*, Goth. to make manifest.) To make bright; to polish; to make gay; to cheer up; to make illustrious; to make acute or witty;—*v. n.* to grow bright; to clear up.

Brightly, brite'le, *ad.* Splendidly; with lustre.

Brightness, brite'nes, *s.* Lustre; splendour; glitter; acuteness.

BRIGNONIA, brig-no'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of J. L. Brignoli.) A genus of plants: Order, Rubiaceæ.

BRIGOSE, bre-gose', *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious. —Obsolete.

BRIGUE, brig, *s.* (French.) Strife; quarrel;

The *brigues* of the cardinals.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

—*v. a.* to canvass; to solicit;

Too proud to *brigue* for an admission.—*Hurd.*

BRILLANTE, bril-lant', *a.* (Italian.) In Music, gay and lively movement.

BRILLIANCE, bril'yans, } *s.* (*brillant*, to glitter,
BRILLIANCY, bril'yan-se, } Fr.) Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT, bril'yant, *a.* Sparkling; shining;—*s.* a diamond of the finest cut; a high-spirited horse.

BRILLIANTLY, bril'yant-le, *ad.* Splendidly.

BRILLIANTNESS, bril'yant-nes, *s.* Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS, brils, *s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM, brim, *s.* (*brymme*, Sax.) The edge of anything; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain;—*a.* (*bryme*, Sax.) public; well-known; famous—obsolete in this sense;—*v. a.* to fill to the brim;

Then *brims* his ample bowl.—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* to be filled to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brim'fŭl, *a.* Full to the top; overcharged.

BRIMFULNESS, brim'fŭl-nes, *s.* Fulness to the top.

BRIMLESS, brim'les, *a.* Without an edge or brim.

BRIMMER, brim'mur, *s.* A bowl filled to the brim.

BRIMMING, brim'ming, *a.* Full to the brim.

To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail.—*Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE, brim'stone, *s.* Sulphur; a yellow volcanic mineral.—See Sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, brim'sto-ne, *a.* Containing brimstone; sulphureous.

BRINDED, brin'ded, *a.* (*brinata*, grey, variegated, Ital.) Streaked; variegated.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mewed.—*Shaks.*

BRINDLE, brin'dl, *s.* The state of being brindled.

BRINDLED, brin'dld, *a.* Brinded; streaked.

BRINE, brine, *s.* (*bryne*, salt liquor, Sax.) Water impregnated with salt; the sea, as it is salt; tears, as they are salt;—*v. n.* in Farming, *to brine corn* is an operation performed on the seed by steeping it in brine to prevent smut.

BRINEPAN, brine'pan, *s.* A tank in which salt is made by the evaporation of salt water.

BRINEPIT, brine'pit, *s.* A pit containing water largely impregnated with salt.

BRING, bring, *v. a.* *Past* and *past part.* brought. (*Briggan*, Goth. *brigan*, Sax.) To fetch from another, distingnished from to carry or convey to another place; to convey or carry to another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send by another; to produce; to procure as a cause; to reduce; to recal; to attract; to draw along; to come into a particular state or circumstances; to make liable to anything; to lead by degrees; to summons; to induce; to prevail upon; to attend; to accompany;—*to bring about*, to bring to pass; to effect; *to bring forth*, to give birth to; to produce; to bring to light; *to bring in*, to place in any condition; to reduce; to afford gain; to introduce; *to bring off*, to clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape; *to bring on*, to engage in action; to produce as an occasional cause; *to bring over*, to convert; to draw to a new party; *to bring out*, to exhibit; to show; *to bring to*, to check the course of a ship when advancing, by arranging the sails in such a manner as to counteract each other; *to bring to pass*, to effect; *to bring under*, to subdue; to repress; *to bring up*, to educate; to instruct; to form; to introduce to general practice; to cause to advance; to bring from a lower to a higher place; to introduce; to occasion; *to bring down*, to reduce; to degrade; to impoverish. *Bringing up*, a term used by builders for building up.

BRINGER, bring'ur, *s.* The person who brings anything.

BRINISH, brine'ish, *a.* Having the taste of salt or brine.

BRINISHNESS, brine'ish-nes, *s.* Saltness.

BRINK, brink, *s.* (Danish.) The edge of any place, as of a river or precipice.

BRINY, brine'ne, *a.* Salt; of the nature of brine.

BRIONY.—See Bryony.

BRISK, brisk, *a.* (*brisg*, Gael.) Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly; powerful; spirituous; having an effervescing quality;—*v. n. brisk up*, to come up briskly;—*v. a.* to enliven; to make sprightly.

BRISKET, bris'kit, *s.* (*brechet*, Fr.) The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast next to the ribs.

BRISKLY, brisk'le, *ad.* Actively; vigorously.

BRISKNESS, brisk'nes, *s.* Liveliness; vigour; quickness; vivacity.

BRISTLE, bris'sl, *s.* (*bristl*, Sax.) The stiff hair growing on the back of swine, used for making brushes; a hairy pubescence on plants;—*v. a.* to erect in bristles; to erect in defiance or anger;—*v. n.* to stand erect as bristles.

BRISTLE-ARMED, bris'sl-armd, *a.* Armed with bristles.

BRISTLE-BEARING, bris'sl-ba'ring, *a.* Bearing bristles.

BRISTLE-LIKE, bris'sl-like, *a.* Stiff as a bristle.

BRISTLE-SHAPED, bris'sl-shapt, *a.* Resembling a bristle; of the thickness and length of a bristle.

BRISTLY, bris'le, *a.* Set thick with bristles.

BRISTOL-DIAMOND, bris'tul-di'a-mund, } *s.* A
BRISTOL-STONE, bris'tul-stone, } transparent variety of crystalized quartz, consisting of pure silica, and crystalized in six-sided prisms, terminated by six-sided pyramids, so named from their being found in a rock near Bristol.

BRISTOL-WATER, bris'tul-waw'tur, *s.* The water of the hot-springs of Bristol, much resorted to for its medicinal qualities. Its temperature is 74°; each pint contains 3.5 cubic inches of carbonic acid; carbonate of lime, 1.5 grs.; sulphate of soda, 1.5 grs.; sulphate of lime, 1.5 grs.; muriate of soda, 0.5 grs.; muriate of soda, 0.5 grs.; muriate of magnesia, 1 gr.

BRITANNIA-METAL, bre-tan'ne-a-met'tl, *s.* A metallic compound, made by melting an equal weight of plate-brass and tin, and, when melted, adding the same quantities of bismuth and regulus of antimony.

BRITANNIC, bre-tan'nik, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain.

BRITCH.—See Breech.

BRITCHING.—See Breeching.

BRITCHKA, britsh'ka, } *s.* A kind of barouche, or
BRITSKA, brits'ka, } open carriage.

BRITE, brite, } *v. n.* To become over-ripe, as
BRIGHT, brite, } barley, wheat, or hops.

BRITISH, brit'ish, *a.* Relating to Great Britain.

BRITISH GUM, brit'ish gum, *s.* Starch calcified in an oven.

BRITON, brit'un, *s.* (*bryten*, Sax.) A native of Britain; anciently used as an adjective, as in the following passages:—

So shall the *Briton* blood their crown again reclaim.
—*Spenser.*

And suit myself,
As does a *Briton* peasant.—*Shakz.*

BRITTLE, brit'tl, *a.* (*brytan*, to break, Sax.) Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

BRITTLENESS, brit'tl-nes, *s.* Aptness to break; fragility.

BRITTLY, brit'tle, *ad.* In a fragile state or manner.

BRIZA, bri'za, *s.* (*briza*, I nod, Gr. from the trembling of its spikelets.) Quaking Grass, a genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

BRIZE, brize, *s.* (*briosa*, Sax.) The gadfly, *Œstrus equi*. In Agriculture, ground that has long lain untilled.

BRIZE-VENTS, brize'vents, *s.* Shelters used by gardeners who have not walls on the north side, to keep cold winds from damaging their beds of melons.

BROACH, brotsh, *s.* (*broche*, Fr.) A spit; a musical instrument; a start of the head of a young stag; a small clasp used to fasten a vest;—*v. a.* to spit; to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw off the liquor; to tap; to open any store; to let out anything; to give out or utter anything. In Navigation, to turn suddenly to windward.

BROACHER, brotsh'ur, *s.* One who broaches; a spit; an opener or utterer of anything.

BROAD, brawd, *a.* (*brad*, Sax.) Wide; extended in breadth; not narrow; large; clear; open; not sheltered; not affording concealment; gross; coarse; obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity; bold; not delicate; not reserved; *broad as long*, equal upon the whole.

BROAD-AXE, brawd'aks, *s.* Formerly a military weapon, but now used in hewing timber.

BROAD-BILLS.—See Eurylaimineæ.

BROAD-CAST, brawd'kast, *s.* In Agriculture, the method of sowing corn, turnips, &c., by the hand, and not by drill.

BROAD CLOTH, brawd kloth, *s.* A fine kind of broad woollen cloth.

BROADEN, brawd'dn, *v. n.* To grow broad.

BROAD-EYED, brawd'ide, *a.* Having a wide survey.

BROAD-FRONTED, brawd'frunt-ed, *a.* Having a broad front, generally applied to cattle, but used by *Shakspere* in the following phrase as descriptive of Cæsar: '*broad-fronted* Cæsar.'

BROADISH, brawd'ish, *a.* Rather broad.

BROAD-LEAFED, brawd'leeft, } *a.* Having broad
BROAD-LEAVED, brawd'leevd, } leaves.

BROADLY, brawd'le, *ad.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brawd'nes, *s.* Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; fulsomeness.

BROAD-PIECE, brawd'pees, *s.* The name given to the gold twenty shilling piece in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

BROAD-SEAL, brawd'seel, *s.* The great seal of England.

BROADSIDE, brawd'side, *s.* A simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at an enemy; the side of a ship from the bow to the quarter. In Printing, one full page printed on one side of a whole sheet of paper.

BROADWISE, brawd'wize, *a.* In the direction of the breadth.

NOTE.—In the following words *broad* has its usual signification, and is used with the ordinary acceptation of the word with which it is combined:—Broadbacked; broadblown; broadbottomed; broadbreasted; broadbrimmed; broadchested; broadheaded; broadshouldered; broadspread; broadspreading; broadsword; broadtailed.

BROCADE, bro-kade', *s.* (*brocado*, Span.) A silk stuff, ornamented with flowers of gold and silver, or other decorations of raised work.

BROCADED, bro-ka'ded, *a.* Dressed in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCADE SHELL, bro-kade' shell, *s.* The Conus geographicus.—See Conus.

BROCAGE, } bro'kidj, *s.* The commission, pre-
BROKAGE, } mium, or per centage, charged by a broker on the transaction of any business of which he is the agent; the hire obtained by promoting low bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old articles; the trade of a broker; the transaction of business for others. *Brokage* is now the mode of spelling the word.

BROCATEL, bro'ka-tel, } *s.* (Spanish.) A
BROCATELLO, bro-ka-tel'lo, } coarse kind of brocade used in tapestry.

BROCCOLI, brok'ko-le, *s.* (*broccolo*, a sprout, Ital.) A garden variety of the Brassica, or cabbage plant, *B. asparagoides*.

BROCK, brok, *s.* (*broc*, Sax.) The badger.

BROCKET, brok'et, *s.* A red deer in his second year.

That with us is termed a *brocket* or a *pricket*, the whole space of the second year of his age.—*Knatchbull's Annot.*

BRODEKIN, brode'kin, *a.* (*brodequin*, Fr.) A half boot, or buskin.

It (King Charles the Second's apparel) was straight Spanish breeches; instead of a doublet, a long vest down to the mid-leg, and above that a loose coat, after the Moscovite or Polish way; the sword girt over the vest; and, instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekins*.—*Echard's Hist. Eng.*

BRODIÆA, brod-i-e'a, *s.* (in honour of J. S. Brodie.) A genus of bulbous-rooted plants: Order, Hemerocallideæ.

BROGGLE, brog'gl, *v. a.* To fish for eels. *Sniggle* is the word more generally used.

BROGUE, brog, *s.* (*brog*. Gael.) A rude kind of shoe made of untanned leather;

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answered my steps too loud.—*Shaks.*

a shoemaker's pegging awl; a cant word for a corrupt pronunciation or dialect.

BROGUE-MAKER, brog'may-kur, *s.* A maker of brogues.

BROID, broyd, *v. a.* The old form of the verb *To braid*.—Which see.

Her yellow hair was *broided* in a tresse.—*Chaucer.*

BROIDER, broy'dur, *v. a.* (*broder*, Fr.) To ornament with figures of needlework.

BROIDERER, broy'dur-ur, *s.* One who embroiders.

BROIDERY, broy'dur-e, *s.* Embroidery; ornamental needlework; wrought-up cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove.—*Tickell.*

BROIL, broyl, *s.* (*brouillerie*, Fr.) A tumult; a noisy quarrel; discord; contention;—*v. a.* (*brouil-*

ler, Fr.) to agitate with heat; to dress meat over or before a fire;—*v. n.* to be subjected to the intense action of heat; to be greatly heated.

BROILER, broy'lur, *s.* One who excites broils; that which dresses by cooking or broiling.

BROKE, broke, *v. n.* (supposed to be from *brucan*, Sax. to discharge, to profit.) To transact business for others, or by others; to deal as a broker. *Past* of the verb *To break*.

BROKEN, bro'kn. *Past part.* of the verb *To break*.

BROKEN-BACKED, bro'kn-bakt, *a.* Having the back broken; applied also to ships so weakened in the frame as to droop at each end.

BROKEN-BELLIED, bro'kn-bel-lid, *a.* Having a ruptured belly; used figuratively by some old writers, as—

Such is our *broken-bellied* age, &c.—*Sandys' Essays.*

BROKEN-HEARTED, bro'kn-hăr-ted, *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

BROKENLY, bro'kn-le, *ad.* Without any regular series or consecutive arrangement; in a broken manner.

BROKEN-MEAT, bro'kn-mete, *s.* Meat that has been cut up; fragments.

BROKENNESS, bro'kn-nes, *s.* The state of being broken; unevenness.

BROKEN-WIND, bro'kn-wind, *s.* A disease in horses nearly akin to asthma in man, occasioned by a morbid secretion from the mucous membrane lining the larynx, the windpipe, and its numerous ramifications.

BROKEN-WINDED, bro'kn-wind-ed, *a.* Having short breath.

BROKER, bro'kur, *s.* A person employed as an agent or middleman, to transact business between merchants and other individuals. *Commercial broker* is one who makes it his business to find purchasers for goods offered for sale, and venders of goods wanted on purchase. *Shipbroker*, a person who undertakes the management of all business-matters occurring between the owners of vessels and the shippers or consignees of the goods which they carry. *Stockbroker*, a person instructed to purchase or sell stock for others. *Pawnbroker*, a person who lends money on pledges at a high rate of interest. *Billbroker*, a person who negotiates the discounting of bills.

BROKERAGE, bro'kur-idj, } *s.* The fee or per cen-
BROKAGE, bro'kidj, } tage charged by brokers for the sale or purchase of goods, bills of exchange, or stock.

BROKERLY, bro'kur-le, *a.* Mean; low; servilely.

BROKERY, bro'kur-e, *s.* The business of a broker.

BROMAL, bro'mal, *s.* An oily colourless fluid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It consists of 4 atoms of carbon, 3 of bromine, 1 of oxygen + 1 of water.

BROMATE, bro'mate, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of bromic acid with any salifiable base.

BROMATOLOGY, brom-a-tol'o-je, *s.* (*broma*, food, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on food.

BROMBENZOIC ACID, brom-ben-zo'ik as'id, *s.* An acid prepared from dry benzoate of silver and bromine. It forms a colourless crystaline mass. It consists of 28 atoms of carbon, 9 of hydrogen, and 8 of bromic acid.

BROME.—See Bromine.

BROME-GRASS, brome'gras, *s.*—See Bromus.

BROMELIA, bro-me'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Olaus Bromel.) The pine apple, a genus of plants: Type of the order Bromeliaceæ. The *B. ananas* yields the well-known fruit, the pine apple.

BROMELIACEÆ, bro-me-le-a'se-e, *s.* (*bromelia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of tropical Endogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, with scurvy leaves, distinct calyx and corolla; an inferior ovary and seeds, the embryo of which lies in mealy albumen; fruit three-celled, with central placentæ. With the exception of *B. ananas*, which yields the pine apple, the productions of this order are of little or no value.

BROMIC ACID, bro'mic as'sid, *s.* An acid consisting of 5 equivalents of oxygen and 1 equivalent of bromine. It has scarcely a sensible smell. Its taste is sharp, but not caustic. It reddens, and then destroys the colour of litmus paper. Its equivalent is 118.4.

BROMIDE, bro'mide, *s.* A combination of bromine and any other simple body.

BROMINE, bro'mine, *s.* (*bromos*, a stench, Gr.) One of the elementary bodies, commonly procured from the strongly fetid liquid called bittern, which remains after the manufacture of sea salt. At common temperatures, bromine is liquid at 10° below zero. It congeals into a crystaline foliated mass, and boils at 116°. It is about three times heavier than water. The liquid has a deep, dull, red colour, and a peculiarly unpleasant suffocating odour. The taste is strong and nauseous. It corrodes the skin, stains it of a yellow colour, and is a powerful and dangerous poison. It is an electro-negative, and has bleaching properties. Bromine unites with iodine, hydrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, and selenium, as well as with many of the metals forming compounds, called bromites, among which are the following:—*Hydrobromic acid*—1 atom of bromine, and 1 of hydrogen. *Bromic acid*—1 atom of bromine, and 5 of oxygen. *Protobromide of phosphorus*—1 atom of bromine, and 1 of phosphorus. *Perbromide of phosphorus*—5 atoms of bromine, and 2 of phosphorus. *Terbromide of silicon*—3 atoms of bromine, and 1 of silicon. The other compounds are the chloride of bromine, bromides of iodine, bromide of sulphur, and bromide of carbon.

BROMUS, bro'mus, *s.* (*bromos*, a Greek name for a sort of wild oat.) Brome-grass, an extensive genus of the Grass tribe, Gramineæ. *B. asper* is the tallest of the British grasses, and is distinguished by the hairiness of its stalks.

BRONCHI, brong'ki, } *s.* (*brogchos*, the wind-
BRONCHIA, brong'ke-a, } pipe, Gr.) The ramifications of the trachea, or windpipe.

BRONCHIAL, brong'ke-al, *a.* Applied to the glands situated around the bronchi belonging to the throat.

BRONCHITIS, brong-ki'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the bronchia.

BRONCHLEMMITES, brong-klem'me-tis, *s.* (*brogchos*, and *lemma*, a sheath or membrane, Gr.) A membrane-like inflammation of the trachea.

BRONCHOCELE, brong'ko-sele, *s.* (*brogchos*, the windpipe, and *kele*, a tumour, Gr.) An enlargement of the thyroid gland.

BRONCHOPHONY, brong-kof'o-ne, *s.* (*brogchos*, and *phone*, the voice, Gr.) The resonance of the voice.

BRONCHOTOMY, brong-kot'o-me, *s.* (*brogchos* and *teme*, a section.) An incision made into the larynx or trachea.

Bronchus, brong'kus, *s.* (*bregchos*, the windpipe, from *brecho*, I soften, Gr.) The windpipe; so called from the ancient opinion that the solids were conveyed into the stomach by the œsophagus, and the fluids by the bronchia.

Bronnia, bron'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of G. H. Bronne.) A genus of plants: Order, Fouquieraceæ.

Brontes, bron'tes, *s.* A genus of Capricorn insects: Family, Prionidæ.

Brontia, bron'she-a, *s.* (*bronte*, thunder, Gr.) Thunder-stone; a fossil echinite of the Cideris family.

Brontology, bron-tol'o-je, *s.* (*bronte*, thunder, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A dissertation on thunder.

Bronze, bronze, *s.* (*bronzo*, Ital.) An alloy of tin and copper; brass; relief or statue cast in bronze; —*v. a.* to harden as brass; to give to wood, plaster, or metal, such a surface as to make them appear as if made of bronze by means of a bronze-powder, the article being first painted and varnished, and the powder then sifted over such parts of it as are to appear metallic.

Bronzing-salt, bron'zing-sawlt, *s.* Chloride of antimony, so called from its being used in browning or bronzing gun-barrels, &c.; the art of imitating bronze.

Bronzite, bron'zite, *s.* (from *bronze*, owing to its colour.) The Diallage metalloide of Hany, a mineral of a yellowish-brown colour, with a semi-metallic lustre. It consists of silica, 60; magnesia, 27.5; oxide of iron, 10.5; water, 0.5. Found in a syenite rock in Glen-Tilt, Perthshire, Scotland.

Bronze-liquid, bronze-lik'kwid, *s.* A liquid made by melting 14 ounces of vinegar, 2 drams of sal-ammoniac, and half a dram of sorrel (binoxalate of potash); this is rubbed over the object to be bronzed with a soft brush, till the required tint is obtained. A liquid to imitate antique bronze is made by dissolving 1 part of sal-ammoniac, 3 parts of cream of tartar, and 6 of common salt, in 12 parts of hot water; mixing with the solution 8 parts of a strong solution of the nitrate of copper.

Brooch, brootsh, *s.* (from *broach*, a spit, from its having a little pin or spit by which it is fastened to the dress.) A jewel; an ornament of jewels: a term also used by painters to signify a painting all of one colour;—*v. a.* to adorn with jewels.

Brood, brood, *v. n.* (*brod*, Sax.) To sit on eggs in order to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to remain long in anxiety or solicitous thought; to mature anything by care;—*v. a.* to cherish by care;—*s.* offspring; progeny: used in reference to the lower animals, and to human beings by way of contempt.

Broody, brood'e, *a.* In a state to sit on eggs; inclined to brood.

Brook, brook, *s.* (*broc*, *broca*, Sax. from the Gothic *brikan*, to burst forth.) A running water, less than a river; a rivulet.

Brook, brook, *v. a.* (*brucan*, Sax.) To bear; to endure; to suffer;—*v. n.* to endure; to be content.

Brooklet, brook'let, *s.* A small brook.

Brooklime, brook'lime, *s.* The Beccabungo, a species of veronica: Order, Scrophularinæ.

Brookweed, brook'weed, *s.* The Samolus, a genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Primulaceæ.

Brooky, brook'e, *a.* Abounding with brooks.

Broom, broom, *s.* (*brom*, Sax.) The English name of the genus Spartium, much of which is now included in Genista. The common broom, Spartium scoparius, or Cystisus scoparius, is a well-known and beautifully yellow-flowering Leguminous shrub: Subtribe, Genistæ. A besom to sweep with, so named from besoms being often made of broom.

Broom or **Bream**, broom or breme, *v. a.* To clean a ship, by burning off the filth she has contracted on her sides, with straw, reeds, broom, or the like, when she is on a careen or on the ground.

Broomland, broom'land, *s.* Land that bears broom.

Broom-rape, broom'rape, *s.* The Orobanche, or Strangle-weed, a genus of British perennial epiphyte plants: Order, Orbanchcæ.—Which see.

Broomstaff, broom'staf, *s.* The staff to which the broom is bound; the handle of a besom.

Broomstick, broom'stik, *s.* The same as broom-staff.

Broomy, broom'e, *a.* Full of broom; consisting of broom.

Broscus, bros'kus, *s.* (*brosko*, I consume, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, commonly found under stones, with the fragments of other insects, upon which they prey.

Brosimum, bros'e-mum, *s.* (*brosimos*, eatable, Gr.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Urticeæ.

Brosimus, bros'e-mus, *s.* (*brosimos*, Gr.) The torsk or tusk. A genus of Malacopterygious fishes: Family, Gadidæ.

Broth, broth, *s.* (Saxon.) Liquor in which butcher-meat has been boiled, and generally prepared with pot herbs when used as food.

Brothel, broth'el, } *s.* (*bordel*, Fr.)
Brothel-house, broth'el-hows, } A house of entertainment for the lewd and profligate of both sexes.

Brotheler, broth'e-lur, *s.* One who frequents a brothelry.

Brothelry, broth'el-re, *s.* Whoredom; obscenity.

Brother, bruth'ur, *s.* (*brother*, *brothur*, Sax. *bruder*, Germ. *broeder*, Dut. *broder*, Swed. and Dan. from *bru*, the womb, Gael.) A male person born of the same parents; any one closely united; an associate; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. In Theology, man in general; also, one holding the same faith and practising the same form of worship. The plural *brothers* is usually applied to members of the same family; but in Scripture, *brethren* is used, as 'Joseph and his brethren.' *Brethren*, however, is generally applied to members of the same profession, faith, or interest. *Brother-german* is a brother having the same father and mother. *Brother-in-law*, the brother of one's wife, or the husband of one's sister. *Foster-brother*, one who is suckled by the same nurse, but not belonging to the same parents.

Brotherhood, bruth'ur-hŭd, *s.* The state or quality of being a brother; a fraternity; an association of men for any purpose; a class of men of the same kind.

Brotherless, bruth'ur-les, *a.* Without a brother.

Brotherlike, bruth'ur-like, *a.* Becoming a brother.

Brotherliness, bruth'ur-le-nes, *s.* The state of being brotherly.

Brotherlove, bruth'ur-luv, *s.* Brotherly affection.

> With a true love and *brotherlove* I do it.—*Shaks.*

Brotherly, bruth'ur-le, *a.* (*brotherlic*, Sax.)

Natural; such as becomes or beseems a brother; —*ad.* after the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

BROTULA, brot'u-la, *s.* The Eel-cod, a fish of the cod kind, shaped like an eel, having the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins united: Type of the family Brotulinæ.

BROTULINÆ, bro-tu-lin'e, *s.* The Eel-cods, a subfamily of Malacopterygious fishes: Family, Gadidæ.

BROUGHT, brawt. *Past* of the verb *To bring.*

BROUSSAISIA, brows-sa'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Broussais.) A genus of plants, natives of the Sandwich Isles: Order, Saxifrageæ.

BROUSSONETIA, brows-so-ne'she-a, *s.* (in honour of P. N. V. Broussonet.) A genus of plants: Order, Urticeæ. One of the species, *B. papyrifera*, or paper mulberry, is a dicœcious tree, from the inner bark of which the Japanese and Chinese manufacture a kind of paper, and the South Sea Islanders the principal part of their clothing.

BROW, brow, *s.* (*bræw*, Sax.) The forehead; the edge of a steep place; the general air of the countenance; *the brow of a hill*, is that part of it which is near the summit;—*v. a.* to bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' holly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glade.—*Milton's Comus.*

BROWALLIA, brow-al'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Bishop Browallia.) A genus of South American annual plants: Order, Scrophularinæ.

BROW-ANTLER, brow'ant-lur, *s.* The first branch of a deer's horn.

BROWBEAT, brow'beet, *v. a.* To depress with stern and haughty looks or arrogant assertion.

BROWBEATING, brow-beet'ing, *s.* The act of depressing by stern and haughty looks or dogmatical assertion;—*v. a.* bearing down with arrogant looks or language.

BROWBOUND, brow'bownd, *a.* Having the head encircled as with a diadem.

BROWLESS, brow'les, *a.* Without shame; frontless.

So *browless* was this heretic, Mahomet, that he was not ashamed to tell the world that all he preached was sent him immediately from heaven.—*L. Addison's Life of Mahomet.*

BROWN, brown, *a.* (*brun*, from *brennan*, to burn, Sax. the colour of a burnt object being generally brown.) The name of a colour consisting of a mixture of black and red, or any other colour by which its various shades are produced. The different shades of brown are linden brown, sand brown, clove brown, purple brown, and walnut-tree brown. The brown colours used are bistre, brown ochre, Cologne earth, umber, and brown pink. Spanish brown is a dull red colour, used by house painters;—*v. a.* to render brown.

BROWNBILL, brown'bil, *s.* The ancient weapon of the English infantry.

And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee.—*Hudibras.*

BROWN COAL, brown kole, *s.* Brown-coloured lignite, a species of coal in which the woody structure is distinct; found in alluvial and tertiary formations.

BROWNEA, brown'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. P. Browne.) A genus of splendid West Indian Leguminous plants: Tribe, Geoffreæ.

BROWNIE, brow'ne, *s.* A spirit supposed, till of late years, to haunt old houses in Scotland: so called, it is conjectured, from its pretended or tawny colour, in contradistinction to t from its fairness. The Brownies had the tion of being a very serviceable and in family of familiar spirits.

BROWNISH, brown'ish, *a.* Somewhat brov

BROWNIST, brown'ist, *s.* A follower o Brown, a puritan who, at the end of the century, taught the tenets concerning government now held by the body term pendents.

BROWNNESS, brown'nes, *s.* A brown colo

BROWN-RUST, *s.* A disease of wheat, in dry brown powder is substituted for the the pickle of the ear.

BROWN-SPAR, brown'spar, *s.* Crystalize nate of iron; spathose iron.

BROWN-STUDY, brown'stud-e, *s.* Gloomy tion; deep study.

BROWNY, brown'e, *a.* Brown.

His *browny* locks.—*Shaks.*

BROWSE, browz, *v. a.* (*brosko*, I eat, Gr. Fr.) To eat branches or shrubs;—*v. n* on the branches or young shoots of pla branches or other shrubs fit for the food and other ruminating animals.

BROWSICK, brow'sik, *a.* Dejected; hanging

Alter nature in our *browsick* crew.—*Suck*

BROWSING, brow'zing, *s.* Food which find in young coppices, continually sprout

Groves and *browsings* for the deer.—*Ho*

BRUCEA, broo'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Bruce, brated traveller who discovered it.) A plants found in Abyssinia and the Eas Order, Rutaceæ.

BRUCHUS, broo'kus, *s.* (*bruchao*, I grind teeth, Gr.) A genus of insects of th Rhynchophora, the females of which dep eggs in the germ of the pea, and other nous plants; the seed becoming matur voured by the larva, which lies entirel the seed, where it undergoes its metam The holes, so often observed in peas, from which the perfect insect effected its

BRUCINE, broo'sin, *s.* False Angustura, ramin, an alkaloid and violent poison, from the bark of the *Strichnos nux vo Brucea antidysenterica*. It consists o 70.58; hydrogen, 6.61; nitrogen, 5.14; 17.67.

BRUCITE.—See Condrodite.

BRUGMANSIA, brug-man'she-a, *s.* (in h Prof. Brugmans.) A genus of Peruvia removed by Persoon from Datura, or tho Order, Solaneæ.

BRUIN, broo'in, *s.* A common name for a

BRUISE, brooz, *v. a.* (*brysan*, Sax.) To mangle with a heavy blow of somet edged or pointed; to crush by any weight into gross powder; to beat together co *s.* a hurt produced by a stroke of someth and heavy.

BRUISER, broo'zur, *s.* A concave tool fo the specula of telescopes. In vulgar slang

BRUISEWORT, brooz'wurt, *s.* The Sapo cinalis; termed also Soapwort.—See Sa

BRUIT, broot, *s.* (*brut*, report, old Goth. *b* Rumour; noise; report;—*v. a.* to report abroad; to rumour.

'mal, *a.* (*brumalis*, Lat.) Belonging

broo-net', *s.* (French.) A woman with a brown complexion.

ne-a, *s.* A genus of plants, type of uniaceæ.

brū-ni-a'se-e, *s.* (in honour of M. A natural order of small heathlike closely-imbricated leaves, and small ted into little compact heads; calyx, e-cleft; petals, five; stamens, five, fruit, two or one-celled, diœcious or and crowned with a persistent calyx. re solitary or in pairs. With the ex- e species from Madagascar, they are f the Cape of Good Hope, and are ex- mental in their flowers and foliage.

on'yun, *s.* (*brugnon*, Fr.) A sort of a plum and a peach.

ū-no'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Australian ed in honour of Robert Brown, the l botanist.

E, brū-no-ni-a'se-e, *s.* (*brunonia*, one .) A natural order of monopetalous nsisting of Australian herbs, having owers, which are on scapes, collected d surrounded by enlarged bracts.

, brunz-fel'she-a, *s.* (in honour of els.) A genus of handsome tropical neat foliage, and showy white or rs: Order, Solaneæ.

, brunz-ve'je-a, *s.* (in honour of the mily.) A splendid genus of bulbous- s: Order, Amaryllideæ.

GREEN, brunz'wik-green, *s.* Chloride ate of copper, obtained by exposing per to the action of muriate of ammo- extensively used by house-painters.

, *s.* (*brunst*, Dan. probably from the the Saxon verb *brinnan*, to burn) unce; blow; stroke; a brief and sud-

, *s.* (*brosse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.) ent for sweeping, or for cleaning shoes, , made of bristles set in wood; a large pencil used by painters; an instru- by house-painters in cleaning the walls r in laying on colour; an instrument vers in dressing their warp; an assault, ounter. An *electrical brush* signifies haped motion of electric light which all sharp or pointed bodies that are sitively electrified;—*v. a.* to sweep or brush; to strike with quickness, as in o paint with a brush; to carry away like that of brushing; to move as a *n.* to move with haste; to fly over; ıtly.

rush'ur, *s.* One who brushes; one to brush.

See Busket.

brush'like, *a.* Resembling a brush.

LS, brush'hweelz, *s.* Wheels which ther without cogs or teeth. The rub- es are often covered with stiff hairs; they are covered with woollen cloth or

, brush'wood, *s.* Rough, low, shrubby lso, branches of trees cut off.

sh'e, *a.* Rough or shaggy like a brush.

BRUSK, brusk, *a.* (*brusque*, Fr.) Rude; uncivil.—Obsolete.

Found, as they say, but a *brusk* welcome.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, brus'sels sprowts, *s.* *Brassica gemmifera*, a garden variety of the Cabbage plant.

BRUSTLE, brus'sl, *v. n.* (*brastl*, a crackling or burning, Sax.) To make a crackling noise; to rustle like silk; to bully.

BRUT, } brut, *v. n.* (*brouter*, Fr.) To eat; to
BRUTTE, } browse. To *brutte* is still a common expression in Kent.

What the goats so easily *brutted* on.—*Evelyn's Acetaria.*

BRUTA, broo'ta, *s.* The name given by Linnæus to one of his orders of Mammalia, including the elephant, walrus, manatee, and the animals which now constitute the Edentata of Cuvier.

BRUTAL, broo'tal, *a.* (French.) Pertaining to a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; merciless.

BRUTALITY, broo-tal'e-te, *s.* (*brutalité*, Fr.) Savageness; churlishness; inhumanity; insensibility to pity or shame.

BRUTALIZE, broo'ta-lize, *v. n.* To grow brutal or savage;—*v. a.* to make brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY, broo'tal-le, *a.* Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

BRUTE, broot, *a.* (*brutus*, Lat.) Senseless; unconscious; savage; irrational; bestial; rough; ferocious; uncivilized;—*s.* an irrational animal; a savage.

BRUTELY, broot'le, *ad.* In a rude, brutish manner.

BRUTIFY, broo'te-fi, *v. a.* To render stupid and brutal.

BRUTISH, broo'tish, *a.* Bestial; resembling a beast; gross; carnal; ignorant; uncivilized; unconscious; insignificant.

BRUTISHNESS, broo'tish-nes, *s.* Brutality; savageness.

BRUTISM, broo'tizm, *s.* Beastly; vulgarity.

BRUTUM FULMEN, broo'tum ful'men, *s.* (Latin.) A loud but harmless threatening.

BRYA bri'a, *s.* (*bryo*, I sprout, Gr. from the seeds germinating before falling.) A genus of tropical Leguminous plants.

BRYANTHUS, bri-an'*th*us, *s.* (*bryon*, a moss, and *anthos*, a flower.) A genus of plants with red flowers: Order, Ericeæ.

BRYAXIS, bry-ak'sis, *s.* (*bryon*, moss, and *zenos*, a guest, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pselaphidæ. Generally found during the winter and spring in moss.

BRYONIA, bri-o'ne-a, *s.* (*bryo*, I sprout up, Gr. from the rapid growth of its annual stems.) The Bryony, or wild hop, a genus of climbing plants. The only British species is *B. dioica*, a plant with a large woody root and annual stems which resemble those of a gourd. It yields scarlet berries. The root is highly purgative. The extract bryonine is a violent and dangerous poison.

BRYONINE, bri'o-nin, *s.* A crystalizable substance found in white bryony, obtained by treating the expressed juice with ammonia.

BRYONY.—See Bryonia.

BRYOPHYLLUM, bry-o-fil'lum, *s.* An East Indian shrub, with panicles of large pendulous greenish-yellow flowers, and leaves which possess the remarkable property of budding on their margins, and forming new plants, when placed in warm

Buffeter, buf'fet-ur, *s.* One who buffets; a boxer; contention; attack.

Buffeting, buf'fet-ing, *s.* A succession of blows.

Buffet-stool, buf'fet-stool, *s.* A little portable seat without arms or back.

Buffle, buf'fl, *s.* The buffalo;—*v. n.* to puzzle; to be at a loss.

Buffleheaded, buf-fl'hed-ed, *a.* Thickheaded, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

So fell this *buffleheaded* giant by the hand of Don Quixote.—*Gayton's Notes.*

Buffo, buf'fo, *s.* (Italian.) The comic actor in an opera.

Buffonia, buf-fo'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Buffon.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophylleæ.

Buffoon, buf-foon', *s.* (*buffon*, Fr.) One whose profession is to divert by grimace and antic attitudes; a low jester;—*v. a.* to laugh at; to render ludicrous.

Buffoonery, buf-foon'ur-e, *s.* Low jesting; mimicry.

Buffooning, buf-foon'ing, *s.* Buffoonery; low jesting.

Buffoonish, buf-foon'ish, *a.* Like a buffoon.

Buffoonism, buf-foon'izm, *s.* Low jesting.

Buffoonize, buf-foon'ize, *v. n.* To play the fool.

Buffoon-like, buf-foon'like, *a.* Resembling a buffoon.

Buffoonly, buf-foon'le, *ad.* In a buffoon-like manner; scurvily; ridiculous.

Buffy Coat, buf'fe kote, *s.* The buff-coloured fibrine which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.

Bufo, bu'fo, *s.* (Latin.) The Toad, a genus of batrachian reptiles.

Bufoidæ, bu-foy'de, *s.* The Toads, a family of amphibeous reptiles, covered with granular warts, and of a dull cadaverous colour. They are perfectly harmless creatures, possessing none of the venom which has been so universally attributed to them. The eye of the toad is mild and peculiarly beautiful.

Bufonite, bu'fo-nite, *s.* Fossil teeth of fishes of the Pycnodont family, occurring in great abundance in some of the oolitic strata. They have also been called batraches, serpent-eyes, and crapauldines, from the opinion that they were originally formed in the heads of frogs, toads, and serpents.

Bug, Bugbear, bug, bug'bare, *s.* (*bwg*, a goblin, Welsh.) A frightful object; a walking spectre: now generally used for any imaginary monster to frighten children with.

The *bug* which you would fright me with I seek.—*Shaks.*

Bugginess, bug'ge-nes, *s.* The state of being infected with bugs.

Buggy, bug'ge, *a.* Abounding with bugs;—*s.* a small carriage without a top.

Bugle, bu'gl, *s.* (*bugle*, the bonassus, old Fr.) A sort of wild ox; an elongated glass bead; a hunting-horn; a plant.—See Ajuga.

Bugle-horn, bu'gl-hawrn, *s.* A bugle, a kind of trumpet used by huntsmen and in the army; a keyed variety is used in instrumental bands, termed a *key-bugle*.

Bugloss, bu'glos, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) The herb Ox-tongue.—See Anchusa.

Bugs, bugz, *s.* In Entomology, the English name of the Cimicidæ, a family of hemipterous insects. The Cimex lectularius is a well-known disagreeable insect, infesting old furniture and wooden erections.

Bugwort.—See Cimicifuga.

Buhl, bul, *s.* Unburnished gold.

Buhl-work, bul'wurk, *s.* (from the name of the inventor.) Wood inlaid with metal, tortoise shell, &c.

Build, bild, *v. a.* To make a fabric or an edifice; to raise anything on a support or foundation; to exercise or practise the art of building;—*v. n.* to depend on; to rest on.

Builder, bild'ur, *s.* One who builds; a mason; an architect; a shipwright.

Building, bild'ing, *s.* An edifice; a fabric.

Built, bilt, *s.* *Past part.* of the verb *To build.*

Bul, bul, *s.* One of the local names of the common flounder.

Bulb, bulb, *s.* (*bulbus*, Lat.) A round body. In Botany, a collection of fleshy scales arranged like those of a bud, occurring usually in the ground, but sometimes in the axils of the leaves; a ball;—*v. n.* *to bulb out*, to project; to swell out like a bulb.

Bulbaceous, bul-ba'shus, *a.* Having bulbs; consisting of bulbs.

Bulbed, bul'bed or bulbd, *a.* Round-headed, like an onion.

Bulbiferous, bul-bif'e-rus, *a.* (*bulbus*, a bulb, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing bulbs.

Bulbiform, bul'be-fawrm, *a.* (*bulbiformis*, Lat.) Having the form of a bulb.

Bulbille, bul'bil, *s.* A name given by the French botanists to those bulbiform tubercles produced on certain plants which are capable, when planted, of becoming new plants.

Bulbilliferous, bul-bil-lif'e-rus, *a.* Applied to those plants which produce bulbogemmæ. Ex. Begonia bulbillifera.

Bulbine, bul'bine, *s.* (*bulbus*, a bulb, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Asphodeleæ.

Bulbocastanum, bul-bo-cas'ta-num, *s.* A synonyme of the Bunium, or Earth-nut.

Bulbocavernosus, bul-bo-cav-er-no'sus, *s.* (Latin.) The muscle situated beneath the bulb of the uthera, and covering part of the corpus spongiosum.

Bulbocodium, bul-bo-ko'de-um, *s.* (*bolbos*, a bulb, and *kodion*, wool, Gr. from the woolly appearance of the envelope of its bulb.) A genus of perennial bulbous-rooted plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

Bulbodium, bul-bo'de-um, *s.* (*bolbos*, a bulb, Gr.) A bulbous under-ground stem.

Bulbogemma, bul-bo-jem'ma, *s.* (*bulbus*, a bulb, and *gemma*, a bud, Lat.) Same as the French Bulbille.—Which see.

Bulbo-tuber, bul'bo-tu-bur, *s.* (*bulbus*, a tuber, Lat.) The name given to a solid bulb or underground stem, clothed with withered leaves, and producing buds on its surface.

Bulbous, bul'bus, *a.* (*bulbeux*, Fr.) Containing or producing bulbs; having round or roundish knots.

Bulge, bulj, *s.* (*bulg*, bulk, Welsh.) A protuberance, as that of a cask; a leak; a part in a vessel which admits water into the hold;—*v. n.* to leak; to let in water; to jut out. Also spelt *bilge*.

Bulimia, Bulimy, bu-lim'e-a, bu'le-me, *s.* (*bou*, an augmentative, and *limos*, hunger, Gr.) A voracious appetite; a disease in which there is a frequent and extraordinary desire for food.

Bulimulus, bu-lim'u-lus, *s.* The name given by Leach to a genus of land molluscs: shell univalve,

spire elevated, last whorl large; mouth entire; pillar smooth, simple; external lip thin.

Bulimus, bu'le-mus, *s.* An extensive genus of land Mollusca, having a spiral shell more or less elongated, oval oblong; aperture longer than wide; border unequal, reflected in the adult.

Bulithum, bu'le-*thum*, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A stone found in the kidneys, the gall, or urinary bladder of the ox.

Bulk, bulk, *s.* (*bolk*, Goth. *bwlg*, Welsh.) Magnitude; mass; size; quantity; main fabric; the body itself; the main part of a ship's cargo; a part of a building jutting out;

Here stand behind this *bulk*.—*Shaks.*

to break bulk, to begin to unload a vessel; *laden in bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold.

Bulkhead, bulk'hed, *s.* A partition of boards made across a ship.

Bulkiness, bul'ke-nes, *s.* Greatness of stature or size.

Bulky, bul'ke, *a.* Of great size or stature.

Bull, bůl, *s.* (*bwla*, Welsh.) The masculine of cow; the male of the genus Bos; an edict of the pope; a blunder; the sign of the zodiac Taurus (♉). In Scripture, a powerful and fierce enemy:

Many *bulls* have compassed me.—*Psalms.*

At the Stock Exchange, a *bull* is a cant word for one who nominally buys stock for which he does not pay, but receives or pays the amount of any alteration in the price agreed on. The person who sells nominally is termed the *bear*. *Bull*, in Composition, generally denotes largeness of size, as bullhead, bulrush, and bulltrout.

Bulla, bůl'la, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Tectibranchia, or Sea-slugs. The animal is furnished with two bony plates; the shell is obovate, contracted above, and effuse at the base.

Bullæ, bůl'le, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, closely allied to the Bulla, in which the shell is internal, oval, and colourless.

Bullace, bůl'lase, *s.* The Brunus institita, a species of plum-tree.

Bullary, bůl'la-re, *s.* A collection of popish bulls.

Bullate, bůl'late, *s.* (*bullatus*, Lat.) In Botany, having a blistered-like appearance. In Conchology, applied to a shell which is swelled, oval, and cylindrical.—Ex. Conus bullatus.

Bullbaiting, bůl'bay-ting, *s.* A fight between dogs and a bull.

Bullbeef, bůl'beef, *s.* Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.

Bullbeggar, bůl'beg-gur, *s.* Something terrible with which to frighten children.

Bullcalf, bůl'*cáf*, *s.* A male calf; a stupid fellow.

Bulldog, bůl'dog, *s.* Canis molossus, a variety of the dog, remarkable for its courage: so termed from its round head and short muzzle having a somewhat bullhead-like appearance.

Bullen-nails, bůl'len-nayls, *s.* Nails with round heads and short shanks, tinned and lackered.

Bullet, bůl'let, *s.* (*boulet*, Fr.) A small round leaden ball, generally used as shot.

Bullet-grape, bůl'let-grape, *s.* The Vitis rotundifolia, a North American species of the grape.

Bulletin, bůl'le-tin, *s.* (*bulletin*, a bill, a ticket, Fr.) A short official account of public news.

Bullfaced, bůl'faste, *a.* Having a bullish countenance.

Bullfight, bůl'fite, *s.* A sport much practised formerly in Spain and Portugal, consisting of a public combat of a cavalier or torridore with a wild bull.

Bullfinch or **Bulfinch**, bůl'finsh, *s.* The Pyrrhula, a genus of birds.

Bullfrog, bůl'frog, *s.* Rana pipiens, a European variety of the frog; green above, yellowish beneath, and spotted and marbled with black.

Bullhead, bůl'hed, *s.* A stupid fellow.

Bullheads, bůl'hedz, *s.* The Cottus, a genus of fishes.—See Cottus.

Bullinæ, bůl-lin'-e, *s.* The Bullas, a subfamily of Mollusca, in which the body of the animal is oblong; without tentacula; eyes vertical, and very minute; the branchiæ dorsal, and covered by a convolute shell, without a spire, and having the base wide.

Bullion, bůl'yun, *s.* (*bellen*, Fr.) Gold or silver unwrought or uncoined.

Bullirag, bůl'le-rag, *v. a.* To insult in a bullying manner: spelled also *bullarag*.

Bullish, bůl'lish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder; having the appearance or nature of a bull.

Bullite, bůl'lite, *s.* The fossil remains of the bulla.

Bullition, bůl-lish'un, *s.* (*bullio*, Lat.) The act or state of boiling.

Bullock, bůl'luk, *s.* (*bullusca*, Sax.) A young bull.

Bullock's-eye, bůl'luks-i, *s.* A little skylight in the covering or roof, designed to illuminate a granary or the like.

Bullock-sheds, bůl'luk-shedz, *s.* The houses in which bullocks are kept while feeding.

Bullock-stalls, bůl'luk-stawlz, *s.* Those parts which are portioned off in the sheds in which bullocks stand to eat their food.

Bull's-eye, bůlz'i, *s.* The bright star Aldebaran, in the constellation of the bull, Taurus (♉). Among seamen, a small obscure cloud, ruddy in the centre, regarded as the forerunner of a storm; the point in the middle of a target; a piece of wood in the form of a ring, used sometimes on board ship for the main and forebow line bridles. In Architecture, a small circle or opening.

Bull's-nose, bůlz'noze, *s.* In Architecture, the external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle.

Bull-terrier, bůl-ter're-ur, *s.* A species of dog, resulting from a cross between the bulldog and the terrier.

Bull-trout, bůl'trowt, *s.* A species of trout with a thick body.

Bully, bůl'le, *s.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow;—*v. a.* to overbear with noisy menacings;—*v. n.* to be noisy or quarrelsome.

Bulrush, bůl'rush, *s.* The English name of the Typha latifolia and angustifolia, two wild marsh plants, called also Cat's-tail: Order, Typhinæ.

Bultel, bůl'tel, *s.* The bran or refuse of meal after dressing; the bag wherein meal is dressed; a bolter-cloth.

Bulwark, bůl'wurk, *s.* (*belwercke*, Dut. *bolwerkf*, Germ.) A bastion; a fortification; a security; a screen; a shelter;—*v. a.* to fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks.

Bum, bum, *s.* (*bomme*, Dut.) The bottom of anything; the buttocks; the part on which we sit.

Bum, bum, *v. n.* (*bommen*, to resound, from *bomme*, a drum, Dut.) To make a humming sound or

report. The word is used in this sense in Scotland, as applied to the sound of a spinning-wheel, or to the hum of the bee.

> Make his smug girl bear a *bumming* sound
> In a young merchant's ear.—
> *Marsden's Scourge of Villany.*

Bumastes, bu-mas'tes, *s.* A name given by Murchison to a genus of Trilobites, found in the upper Silurium strata.

Bumbailiff, bum-ba'lif, *s.* (a corruption of *bound*, and *bailiff*.) A bailiff of the lowest kind, who is employed in making arrests.

Bumbard, bum'bărd, *s.* (corrupted from *bombard*.) A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher.

Bumbast.—See Bombast.

Bumblebee, bum'bl-be, *s.* (*bombus*, Lat.) The name given in the North of England to the Humble-bee, from the buinming or humming sound which it makes: called *bumbee* in Scotland.

Bumboat, bum'bote, *s.* (from *bum* and *boat*, or perhaps from *bump*.) A boat in which articles of provision, &c., are carried for sale to a ship.

Bumelia, bu-me'le-a, *s.* (*melia*, the Greek name of the wild ash.) A genus of plants, consisting chiefly of trees: Order, Sapoteæ.

Bumkin, bum'kin, *s.* The short boom projecting from the bows of a ship; a small outrigging over the stern of a boat.

Bump, bump, *s.* (*bomps*, a stroke or blow, Goth. and Icelan.) A swelling; a protuberance; a heavy blow;—*v. n.* to make a loud or hollow noise, as the bittern.

Bumper, bum'pur, *s.* A cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim.

Bumpkin, bum'kin, *s.* An awkward heavy rustic; a country lout.

Bumpkinly, bum'kin-le, *a.* Having the manners of a clown; clownish.

Bun, } bun, *s.* (*bunnelo*, Span.) A kind of sweet
Bunn,} bread.

Bunch, bunsh, *s.* (*bunke*, Goth.) A hard lump; a knob; a protuberance; a cluster; a number of the same kind growing together; a number of things tied together; anything bound into a knot, as a *bunch* of ribbon; a tuft;—*v. n.* to swell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

Bunchbacked, bunsh'bakt, *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crookbacked.

Bunchiness, bun'she-nes, *s.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

Bunchosia, bun-ko'she-a, *s.* (*bunchos*, coffee, Arab.) A genus of plants, the seeds of which resemble those of the coffee plant: Order, Malpighaceæ.

Bunchy, bun'she, *a.* Growing in bunches; having tufts.

Bundle, bun'dl, *s.* (*bwrnel*, Welsh, *byndel*, Sax. *bundel*, Dut.) A number of things bound together; a roll; any thing rolled up;—*v. a.* to tie in a bundle; to tie together.

Bung, bung, *s.* (*bwng*, Welsh.) The stopper for closing the bunghole of a cask;—*v. a.* to close up the hole of a cask with a bung.

Bungalow, bung'ga-lo, *s.* The name given in India to a country house built of light materials.

Bungarus, bung'ga-rus, *s.* A genus of serpents: Order, Ophidia.

Bung-drawer, bung'draw-ur, *s.* An instrument for taking the bung out of a cask.

Bungea, bun'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Al. a Bunge.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophularinæ.

Bunghole, bung'hole, *s.* The hole in a cask, by which it is filled, and is afterwards stopped up.

> Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bunghole*?—*Shaks.*

Bungle, bung'gl, *v. n.* (*bwngler*, Welsh.) To perform clumsily;—*v. a.* to botch; to make or manage awkwardly;—*s.* a botch; a clumsy performance; inaccuracy; awkwardness; blunder.

Bungler, bung'glur, *s.* A bad workman; an awkward or clumsy performer; a person without skill.

Bungling, bung'gling, *a.* Without the requisite skill or attention; clumsy; awkward.

Bunglingly, bung'gling-le, *ad.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

Buniadeæ, bu-ni-a'de-e, *s.* (*bunias*, one of the genera.) A family of erect branched plants; Order, Cruciferæ.

Bunias, bu'ne-as, *s.* (*bounos*, a hill, Gr.) A genus of plants with yellow flowers, which grow in elevated situations. Type of the tribe Buniadeæ.

Bunion, bun'yun, *s.* Inflammation of the bursa mucosa at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

Bunium, bu'ne-um, *s.* (*bounos*, a hill, Gr.) A genus of umbelliferous plants: so named from their growing in elevated places.

Bunker, bung'kur, *s.* A word used in Scotland for a small recess in a building, or a small closet for holding coals or lumber.

Bunt, bunt, *s.* A swelling part; the middle part of a sail formed into a sort of bag, that it may receive the more wind. In Conchology, an increasing cavity; a tunnel;—*v. n.* to swell out, as a sail bunts out.

Bunter, bun'tur, *s.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the streets; a word of contempt for a low vulgar woman.

Buntine, bun'tin, } *s.* The woollen stuff of which
Bunting, bun'ting,} a ship's colours and signals are made.

Bunting, bun'ting, *s.* In Ornithology, the Emberiza miliaria.

Buntlines, bunt'linze, *s.* Small lines made fast to cringles on the bottom of the sails, their use being to trice up the bunt of the sail for the better furling it up.

Buoy, bwoy, *s.* (*bouée*, Fr. *boya*, Span.) A short piece of wood, or a close-hooped barrel, fastened so as to float directly over the anchor, to determine its exact position, or used to point out the course which a vessel should steer;—*v. a.* to keep afloat; to bear up in any fluid; to sustain; to keep from sinking into melancholy or despair; to fix buoys;—*v. n.* to float; to rise by specific lightness.

Buoyancy, bwoy'an-se, *s.* The quality of floating on the surface of a fluid; specific lightness, as ascending or floating in the atmosphere.

Buoyant, bwoy'ant, *a.* Floating; light; having no tendency to sink, or to be depressed.

Buoyantly, bwoy'ant-le, *ad.* In a buoyant manner.

Buoyrope, bwoy'rope, *s.* The rope which fastens the buoy to the anchor.

Bupeina, bu'pe-na, *s.* (*bout*, an extensive particle, and *peina*, hunger, Gr.) A voracious appetite.

Buphaga, bu-fa'ga, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) The oxpecker, an African bird, which preys on the larvæ bred in the skin of oxen: Tribe, Scansores.

Buphthalmia, buf-*thal*'me-a, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and

ophthalmos, an eye, so named from the enlarged state of the eye, Gr.) Hydrophthalmia, or dropsy of the eye.

Bupleurum, bū-plu'rum, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *pleuron*, a side, Gr. from its supposed qualities of swelling oxen which feed on some of the species.) Hare's-ear, a genus of plants: Order, Umbelliferæ.

Buprestes, bu-pres'tis, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, richly coloured with metallic shades of green and blue.

Buprestidæ, bu-pres'te-de, *s.* A family of Coleopterous insects, having the body remarkably long, and generally very narrow behind, and richly coloured.

Bur, bur, *s.* A rough prickly covering of the heads of certain plants; a broad ring of iron behind the handle of the spears used formerly in tilting.

Burasaia, bur-a-sa'ya, *s.* (*bourasaha*, the name of the plant in Madagascar.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Menispermaceæ.

Burbot, bur'bot, *s.* The Gadus lota, a fish, the flesh of which is of an agreeable flavour.—See Gadus.

Burdelais, bur'de-lay, *s.* (French.) A sort of grape.

Burden, bur'dn, } *s.* (*byrden*, *byrthen*, Sax.) A
Burthen, bur'thn, } load; something to be borne or carried; something difficult, grievous, or wearisome; a birth; the verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus; the quantity that a ship will carry, or the capacity of a ship, as 'a ship of a hundred tons burthen.' The term is used by Chaucer for a club, but this sense is obsolete.

Burden, bur'dn, *v. a.* To load; to encumber.

Burdener, bur'den-ur, *s.* One who imposes heavy burdens; an oppressor.

Burdenous, bur'den-us, *a.* Grievous; oppressive; wearisome; useless; cumbersome.—Obsolete.

> But to sit idle on the household hearth,
> A *burd'nous* drone; to visitants a gaze.—*Milton.*

Burdensome, bur'den-sum, *a.* Grievous; heavy; distressing.

Burdensomely, bur'den-sum-le, *ad.* Heavily; oppressively.

Burdensomeness, bur'den-sum-nes, *s.* Weight; heaviness; oppressiveness.

Burdock, bur'dok, *s.* The English name of Arctium burdana, or woolly-headed burdana: Order, Compositæ Carduaceæ.

Bureau, bū-ro', *s.* (French.) A chest of drawers with a writing board; the chamber of an officer of government, or private functionary, where business is transacted.

Burette, bū-ret', *s.* An instrument in the chemical laboratory, and in the assay office, for dividing a given portion of any liquid into 100 or 1000 equal parts.

Burg, burg, *s.* (*burh*, *burhg*, Sax.) Anciently a walled town, but now a city or town which sends members to parliament.—See Borough.

Burgage, bur'gaje, *s.* In Law, a tenure applied to cities and towns, whereby the owners of tenements or lands hold them by the payment of a rent to the sovereign or other person. *Burgage Holding*, one of the forms of feudal tenure in Scotland. The holders of the fiefs under the characters of privileges in favour of the burghs, held directly of the crown, returning service by watching and warding.

Burganet, bur'ga-net, } *s.* (*bourguignote*, Fr.)
Burgonet, bur'go-net, } A kind of helmet; the Spanish murrion.

Burgeois, boor-zha', *s.* (*bourgeois*, Fr.) A citizen; a burgess.

Burgeois, } bur-joys', *s.* Type or printing let-
Bourgeois, } ter, smaller than long-primer, and larger than brevier.

Burgeon, bur'jun, *s.* In Gardening, a small knot put forth by the branch of a tree in spring.

Burgess, bur'jes, *s.* (*bourgeois*, Fr.) An inhabitant of a borough, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough; a representative of a borough in parliament.

Burgesship, bur'jes-ship, *s.* The state or quality of a burgess.

Burgh, bur'ro or burg, *s.* The word used in Scotland for Borough.—Which see.

Burgh-bote, burg'bote, *s.* In old Law, a tribute or contribution towards the building or repairing of castles or walls of a borough or city.—Obsolete.

Burgh-brech, burg'bretsh, *s.* A fine imposed on the community of a town for a breach of the peace.—Obsolete.

Burgher, bur'gur, *s.* An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, and entitled to the privileges of the place.

Burghers, bur'gurz, *s.* The name taken by a large body of seceders from the Church of Scotland, originally connected with the Associate Presbytery; but, in consequence of differences having arisen about the lawfulness of the burgess oath, a separation ensued. Those refusing to take the oath were termed Antiburghers. These sects have since been reunited.

Burghership, bur'gur-ship, *s.* The privilege of a burgher.

Burgh-mails, burg'mayls, *s.* The ancient practice of yearly payments made to the crown of Scotland, introduced by Malcolm III., and resembling the fee-farm rents of boroughs in England.

Burgh-master, burg'mas-tur, *s.* An officer in the tin mines, who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, &c.; otherwise denominated *Bailiff* and *Barmaster*.

Burghmote, burg'mote, *s.* The ancient court of a burgh or borough. By the laws of Edgar, the burghmote was to be held thrice in the year, and by those of Henry I. twelve times.

Burglar, bur'glur, *s.* (*burh*, a house, Sax. and *larron*, a thief, Fr.) One guilty of breaking into a house by night.

Burglarian, bur-gla're-un, *s.* A person guilty of burglary.

Burglarious, bur-gla're-us, *a.* Relating to the crime of housebreaking.

Burglariously, bur-gla're-us-le, *ad.* In the manner of a burglar.

Burglary, bur'glur-e, *s.* The crime of breaking into the house of another by night, with a felonious intent.

Burgmote.—See Burghmote.

Burgomaster, bur'go-mas-tur, *s.* The name given to the chief magistrate of the larger towns of Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

Burgout, bur-goo', *s.* (French.) A kind of gruel or pottage used at sea.

Burgrave, bur'grave, *s.* (*burg*, castle, and *graf*, count, Germ.) In Germany, a hereditary governor of a castle, having the right of inflicting punishment, imposing taxes, &c.

BURGUNDY, bur'gun-de, *s.* Wine so called, from its being made in Burgundy.

BURGUNDY PITCH, bur'gun-de pitsh, *s.* The juice of the Pinus abies, strained through a linen cloth. It is principally used as a plaster, applied to the chest or back, in coughs, &c.

BURIAL, ber're-al, *s.* The act of burying; sepulture; interment; the act of placing anything under earth or water; the church service for funerals.

BURIAL-PLACE, ber're-al-plase, *s.* A place set apart for the burial of the dead; a graveyard.

BURIER, ber're-ur, *s.* One that buries; one that performs the act of interment.

BURIN, bu'rin, *s.* (French.) A graver; a tool for engraving.

BURKE, burk, *v. a.* (A word improperly introduced into the language from the murders committed by Burke and Hare in Edinburgh, for the purpose of selling the bodies of their victims as subjects for dissection.) To strangle for the purpose of dissection; to put a sudden end to, as to *burke* a speech or purpose.

BURL, burl, *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do; the process of clearing off the knots and ends of thread from cloth, preparatory to dyeing.

BURLER, bur'lur, *s.* A dresser of cloth.

BURLESQUE, bur-lesk', *a.* (French, *burlesco*, Ital.) Jocular; tending to raise laughter by ridiculous associations;—*s.* Indicrous contrasts; a subject so distorted by wit and ridicule as to create amusement;—*v. a.* to turn to ridicule; to render ludicrous.

BURLESQUER, bur-les'kur, *s.* One who turns a subject or circumstance into ridicule; one who burlesques.

BURLETTA, bur-let'ta, *s.* A light, comic, musical drama.

BURLINESS, bur'le-nes, *s.* Bulk; bluster.

BURLY, bur'le, *a.* Great of stature; bulky; tumid; replete; boisterous.

BURMANNLÆ, bur-man'ne-e, *s.* A natural order of epigynous Exogens, allied to the Amaryllideæ, from which they were separated by Sprengel. The species are herbaceous plants, with tufted radicle; leaves acute or wanting; flowers terminal and sessile, upon a two or three-branched rachis, or solitary. The Burmanniaceæ of Lindley.

BURN, burn, *s.* (Saxon.) A streamlet.

BURN, burn, *v. a.* (*bærnan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* burned or burnt. To consume with fire; to decompose or separate bodies by the action of heat; to wound or hurt with fire or heat. In Cookery, to injure food by unnecessary heat; to calcine with violent heat; to affect with excessive stimulus;—*v. n.* to be on fire; to be kindled; to shine; to sparkle; to be inflamed with passion or desire; to act with destructive violence—used of the passions; to be in a state of destructive commotion;—*s.* a hurt or injury, caused by the action of fire.

BURNABLE, burn'a-bl, *a.* That may be burned.

BURNER, bur'nur, *s.* A person who burns or sets fire to anything.

BURNING, burn'ing, *s.* (*bærning*, Sax.) Ignition; combustion; a fire; inflammation; the raging of passion; the act of burning;—*a.* vehement; powerful; scorching.

BURNING-GLASS, bur'ning-glas, *s.* A convex lens which unites the rays of light that fall upon it in so narrow a space, as to cause them to kindle any combustible matter coming in their way.

BURNISH, bur'nish, *v. a.* (*brunir*, Fr. *brunire*, Ital.) To polish; to make bright; to give a gloss to;—*v. n.* to grow bright or glossy;—*s.* a gloss; lustre. Deer are said to burnish their heads when rubbing off a white downy skin from their horns against a tree.

BURNISHER, bur'nish-ur, *s.* One who burnishes or polishes anything; an instrument used by various trades in polishing.

BURNT, burnt. *Past part.* of the verb *To burn.*

BURNT-OFFERING, burnt'of-fur-ing, *s.* An offering made upon an altar by the burning of the victim as an atonement for sin.

BUR PARSLEY.—See Caucalis.

BURR, bur, *s.* The lobe or lap of the ear; the round knot of a horn next a deer's head.

BURREL-SHOT, bur'ril-shot, *s.* Small bullets, pieces of iron, nails, &c., put into cases to be discharged from a cannon.

BURRH-STONE, bur'stone, *s.* Mill-stone. The substance of the burrh-stone is pure silex, generally of a reddish or yellowish colour, and full of pores and cavities, which give it a corroded and cellular appearance.

BURROCK, bur'rok, *s.* A small weir or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching fish.

BURROW, bur'ro, *s.* A hole in a warren which serves as a covert for rabbits;—*v. n.* to make holes in the ground as rabbits; to lodge in any concealed place. This word is sometimes used for Borough.—Which see.

BURR-REED, bur'reed, *s.* The Sparganum, a genus of British plants: Order, Aroideæ.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, bur'sa mu'ko-se, *s.* Mucous bags; small sacs situated about the joints, being parts of the sheaths of tendons.

BURSAR, bur'sur, *s.* An old term for the treasurer or cash-keeper of a convent—it now denotes the treasurer of a college; a purser; a student who has an allowance paid from a burse or fund set apart for educational purposes.

BURSARIA, bur-sa're-a, *s.* (*bursa*, a pouch, Lat. from the pouch-shaped form of its capsules.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Pittosporeæ. Also, a genus of Infusoria, in which the body is hollow like a sac.

BURSARSHIP, bur'sur-ship, *s.* The office of a bursar.

BURSARY, bur'sa-re, *s.* The exchequer of collegiate and conventual bodies. In Scottish universities, a sum paid annually to a student to defray his class fees.

BURSATELLA, bur-sa-tel'la, *s.* A genus of the Aplysianæ, or Sea-hares, with nearly globular bodies, and having the dorsal edges of the mantle united together, but leaving a short opening for the water to the branchiæ, which have no covering.

BURSE, burs, *s.* (*bursa*, Lat.) A name formerly given to a public edifice or exchange, for merchants to negotiate bills, and confer on matters relating to commerce: so called because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place; the exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's *burse* by James I.

BURSERA, bur-se'ra, *s.* (in honour of Joachim Burser.) A genus of plants, type of the order Burseraceæ.

BURSERACEÆ, bur-se-ra'se-e, *s.* (*bursera*, one of the

genera.) A natural order of Calyciflorous Exogens, consisting chiefly of trees and shrubs, abounding in balsamic resin or gum. The flowers are hermaphrodite, but occasionally unisexual; calyx permanent, nearly regular, with from two to five divisions inserted below the disk, rising from the calyx, usually valvate in æstivation; stamens two or four times as many as there are petals, perigynous and all fertile; disk orbicular, or annular; ovary two or four-celled, superior, and sessile; style short or wanting, with their stigmas equal in number to the cells of the ovary; fruit drupaceous, two five-celled, with the outer part splitting into valves.

BURST, burst, *v. n.* (*berstan*, Sax. *bersten*, Germ.) *Past* and *past part.* burst. To break or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption; to fly asunder; to break away; to spring; to come suddenly; to come with violence; to begin an action violently or suddenly;—*v. a.* to break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption;—*s.* a sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

BURST, burst, } *a. part.* Diseased with a her-
BURSTEN, burst'en, } nia or rupture; rent asunder by violent action.

BURSTER, bur'stur, *s.* One who bursts anything.

BURTHEN.—See Burden.

BURTON, bur'tn, *s.* A small tackle, consisting of two single pulleys.

BURTONIA, bur-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Burton.) A genus of Australian Leguminous plants.

BURY, ber're, *v. a.* (*byrgan*, to bury, Sax.) To inter; to put into a grave; to inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture; to conceal; to hide; to withdraw into seclusion; to commit to the water; to forget and forgive an injury.

BURYING, ber're-ing, *s.* Burial; the solemnity of a funeral.

BURYING-PLACE, ber're-ing-plase, *s.* A place appointed for the sepulture of the dead.

BUSH, bŭsh, *s.* (*busk*, Dan.) A small thicket; a shrub; an assemblage of thick branches interwoven and mixed together; with hunters, a fox's tail; a piece of metal inserted into the sheaves of blocks with iron pins to neutralise the friction; anciently, a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that good liquor was sold within;

> If it be true, that good wine needs no *bush*,
> 'Tis true that a good play needs no epilogue.—
> *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to grow thick;—*v. a.* to insert a bush in a block.

BUSHEL, bŭsh'il, *s.* (*boisseau*, Fr.) A British measure of capacity used for seed, corn, and other dry goods. It is equivalent to 4 pecks, 8 gallons, or to ¼ of a quarter. The imperial bushel measures 2218.192 cubic inches, or 36.348 French litres; and the Winchester, or old English standard corn bushel (used in the United States and elsewhere), measures 2150.42 cubic inches, or 35.237 litres; hence 33 Winchester bushels is nearly equal to 32 imperial bushels. *Bushels of a cart wheel*, the iron within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing.

BUSHET.—See Basket.

BUSHINESS, bŭsh'e-nes, *s.* The quality of being bushy.

BUSHMAN, bŭsh'man, *s.* A woodsman.

BUSHMENT, bŭsh'ment, *s.* A thicket; a cluster of bushes.—Obsolete.

BUSHY, bŭsh'e, *a.* Full of branches; covered with spreading bushes; like a bush.

BUSILESS, biz'ze-les, *a.* At leisure; without business; unemployed.

BUSILY, biz'ze-le, *ad.* With an air of importance; curiously; importunately; with unceasing employment; with an air of hurry; actively; earnestly.

BUSINESS, biz'nes, *s.* Employment; the particular occupation of a person; an affair; the subject of business; the affair or object which engages the care or attention; serious engagement, in opposition to trivial transactions; right of action; a point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered; something to be transacted; something required to be done.

BUSINESS-LIKE, biz'nes-like, *a.* Active in business; according to the forms of business.

BUSIRIS, bu-si'ris, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Neptune and Lybia, a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses with human flesh: he was killed by Hercules. Also, the name common to many of the Egyptian princes. In Malacology, a genus of Nudibranchiate Gasteropods.

BUSK, busk, *s.* (*busquer*, to stiffen, Fr.) A piece of steel or whalebone worn by women to strengthen their stays. Some of our old poets use this word for *bush*, but in this sense it is obsolete;—*v. a.* to make ready. In this sense the word is still in use in the north of England. In Scotland, it also signifies to dress, probably from the old Fr. *busque*, part of the female attire:

> A bonny bride is soon *busket*.—*Scotch Proverb.*

BUSKED, } bus'kit, *s.* A sprig or small bush; a
BUSKET, } compartment of a garden.

BUSKIN, bus'kin, *s.* (*broseken*, Dut.) A kind of half boot or shoe which comes to the middle of the leg, worn by actors on the stage. Among the classical ancients, a sort of stocking or boot covering the foot and middle of the leg, and tied or fastened below the knee. The term is often used for *tragedy* itself by classic authors.

BUSKINED, bus'kind, *a.* Dressed in buskins.

BUSKY, bus'ke, *a.* (written by Milton *bosky*.) Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

BUSS, bus, *s.* (*basio*, Lat.) A kiss; a salute with the lips;—*v. a.* to kiss; to salute with the lips.

BUST, bust, *s.* (*busto*, Span. and Ital.) In Painting and Sculpture, the head, breast, and shoulders of the human figure.

BUSTAMITE, bus'ta-mite, *s.* A mineral occurring in irregularly disposed prismatic crystals, with a somewhat fibrous texture, and a pale-grey, greenish, or reddish colour. It consists of silica, 48.90; protoxide of manganese, 36.06; lime, 14.57; protoxide of iron, 0.81.

BUSTARD, bus'tărd, *s.* The Otis of Linnæus, a genus of birds of the Struthionidæ, or Ostrich family.

BUSTLE, bus'sl, *v. n.* To be busy; to stir; to be active;—*s.* a tumult; a great stir or hurry.

BUSTLER, bus'lur, *s.* An active stirring person.

BUSTO.—See Bust.

BUSY, biz'ze, *a.* (*bysgian*, *bisgan*, Sax.) Employed with earnestness; bustling; active; meddling; troublesome; vexatiously; importunate;—*v. a.* to employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

BUSYBODY, biz'ze-bod-de, *s.* A vain meddling person; one who interferes officiously.

BUT, but, *conj.* (*butan*, Sax.) Except; except

that; besides; only; unless; yet; however; unless;—*prep.* without; except;—(*bout*, Fr.) *s.* a boundary; the end of any plank which unites with another on the outside of a ship.

BUTCHER, bŭt'tshur, *s.* (*boucher*, Fr.) One who kills animals to sell; one who slaughters, or delights in bloodshed;—*v. a.* to kill; to murder.

BUTCHER-BIRD.—See Lanius.

BUTCHERLINESS, bŭt'tshur-le-nes, *s.* A brutal, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY, bŭt'tshur-le, *a.* Cruel; bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM.—See Ruscus.

BUTCHERY, bŭt'tshur-e, *s.* The trade of a butcher; murder; cruelty; slaughter; the place where animals are killed.

BUTEA, bu'te-a, *s.* A genus of plants with large fine leaves, and large showy scarlet flowers, named in honour of John Earl of Bute.

BUT-END, but'end, *s.* The blunt end of anything; the end upon which it rests; the large end;—*v. a.* to touch at the one end.

BUTEO, bu'te-o, *s.* The Buzzards, a genus of birds of the hawk kind: Type of the subfamily Buteoninæ.

BUTEONINÆ, bu-te-o-nin'ne, *s.* (*buteo*, one of the genera.) The Buzzards, a subfamily of the Falconidæ, of moderate size and slender form, with long wings: Order, Raptores.

BUTIRINUS, bu-tir'e-nus, *s.* A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupeinæ, or Herrings: Family, Salmonidæ.

BUTLER, but'lur, *s.* (*bouteillier*, Fr.) A servant or officer in a family intrusted with the keeping of the liquors.

BUTLERAGE, but'lur-idj, } *s.* The office of a
BUTLERSHIP, but'lur-ship, } butler.

BUTOMACEÆ, bu-to-ma'se-e, *s.* (*butomus*, one of the genera.) A small natural order of Endogenous aquatic plants, allied to the Aliamaceæ, or water plantains. The leaves are cellular, with parallel veins, often producing a milky juice. The flowers occur in umbels, or are solitary, and are white, purple, or yellow; sepals three; petals three; stamens hypogynous, occasionally abortive; ovaries three, six, or more; stigmas of the same number as the ovaries; the seeds are minute, and attached to the whole inner surface of the fruit; no albumen. The species are natives of Europe and Siberia, the north-western provinces of India, and equinoctial America.

BUTOMUS, bu'to-mus, *s.* (*bous*, an ox, and *temno*, I cut, from its being cropped by oxen.) The flowing rush, a genus of plants: Type of the order Butomaceæ.

BUTMENT.—See Abutment.

BUTRYONE, but're-one, *s.* A name given by Lowry to a volatile liquid, composed of 6 atoms of carbon, 6 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen.

BUTSHAFT, but'shaft, *s.* An arrow.—Obsolete.

BUTT, but, *s.* (*but*, Fr.) The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed; the point at which a purpose or endeavour is directed; the object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed; the person against whom the raillery and jests of a company are directed; a thrust or blow given by the head of an animal; also, the name of an old English liquid measure. The ale or beer butt contained 108 ale gallons—the wine butt, 126 wine gallons. The standard gauge of the butt of sherry is now 108 imperial gallons.

hinges, those employed in the hanging o
shutters, casements, &c.;—(*buttare*, Ital
Dut.) *v. a.* to thrust or strike with the
horned animals do.

BUTTER, but'tur, *s.* (*butyrum*, Lat. *buter*, *butera*, Sax. *boter*, Dut.) An unctuous su
obtained from cream by churning;—*v. a.* t
or oil with butter.

BUTTER AND EGGS, but'tur and egz, *s.* A
name for the plant, Narcissus incomparabi

BUTTER AND TALLOW TREE.—See Pent

BUTTERBUMP, but'tur-bump, *s.* A vulgar
given in some places to the Bittern.

BUTTERBUR, but'tur-bur, *s.* The white b
and the common butterbur are two specie
Tussilago, or Colt's-foot—the alba, or wh
the petasites, or common.

BUTTERCUP, but'tur-kup, *s.* The Ranuncul
termed also R. repens, and R. bulbosus, a
flower species of Crowfoot, common in
and pastures, termed also butterflower,
being erroneously supposed that butter
its yellow colour from it: Order, Ranunc

BUTTERFLOWER.—See Buttercup.

BUTTERFLY, but'tur-fli, *s.* The name
given to any diurnal Lepidopterous insect
emerges from the chrysalis state.

BUTTERFLY-PLANT, but'tur-fli-plant, *s.* T
dium papilio, a West Indian plant: Or
chideæ.

BUTTERIS, but'tur-ris, } *s.* A steel instru
BUTTERS, but'turz, } in a wooden han
by farriers for paring a horse's hoof.

BUTTERMILK, but'tur-milk, *s.* The mil
remains after the butter has been made b
ing.

BUTTERNUT, but'tur-nut, *s.* The fruit of th
car butyrosum; also, the name given t
found in the woods of Guiana.

BUTTERPRINT, but'tur-print, } *s.* A
BUTTERSTAMP, but'tur-stamp, } carve
used to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, but'tur-tooth, *s.* The gre
foretooth.

BUTTERTREE, but'tur-tre, *s.* A name gi
remarkable plant found by Park in the in
Africa, which yielded by pressure a wh
butter, capable of being kept without sa
year.

BUTTERWORT.—See Pengnicula.

BUTTERY, but'tur-e, *a.* Having the appea
qualities of butter;—*s.* an apartment in
where provisions are kept.

BUTTOCK, but'tuk, *s.* The rump or pro
part behind; that part of a ship whic
breadth right astern, from the tack upwa

BUTTON, but'tn, *s.* (*bouton*, Fr. *bottone*, It
Span.) A catch, or small ball, used in
several parts of dress; any knob or ball
to a smaller body; a bud; a flat piece
turning on a screw to fasten doors. *Bu
bridle*, a ring of leather through which
are passed, and which slides along thei
With Sportsmen, the excrements of the
rabbit;—*v. a.* to button or clasp; to fa
buttons.

BUTTONFLOWER.—See Gomphea.

BUTTONHOLE, but'tn-hole, *s.* A loop o
admit a button.

Buttonmaker, but'tn-ma'kur, *s.* One who makes buttons.

Buttontree.—See Conocarpus.

Buttonweed.—See Spermacoce.

Buttonwood.—See Cephalanthus.

Buttress, but'tris, *s.* A mass of brickwork or masonry to support the side of a wall of great height, or pressed on the opposite side by a bank of earth or body of water. Buttresses are employed against the piers of gothic buildings to resist the thrust of the vaulting. The pillared buttress is formed by vertical planes attached to the walls themselves;—*v. a.* to prop or support by a buttress.

Butts, buts, *s.* In Agriculture, short ridges of different lengths, occurring at the angle of a field, when the direction of the ridges is not parallel to one of the sides.

Butyraceous, but-e-ra'shus, } *a.* (*butyrum*, Lat.)
Butyrous, but'e-rus, } Having the qualities of butter.

Butyrates, but'e-rayts, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the combination of butyric acid with salifiable bases.

Butyric Acid, but'e-rik as'sid, *s.* An acid existing in butter, urine, and the gastric juice, composed of 8 atoms of carbon, 3 of oxygen, and 6 of hydrogen. It is a colourless liquid, with a rancid smell.

Butyrine, but'e-rine, *s.* A name given by Chevreul to a peculiar fatty substance, which, with stearine and oleine, constitutes butter.

Buxbawmia, buks-baw'me-a, *s.* (in honour of J. C. Buxbawm.) A genus of Moss plants found in fir woods: *Order*, Evaginulati.

Buxeous, buk'she-us, *a.* Belonging to the box-tree.

Buxina, buk'se-na, } *s.* A vegetable alkali obtained
Buxine, buk'sin, } from the box-tree, Buxus sempervirens. It has the appearance of a deep brown-coloured translucent mass, has a bitter taste, and excites sneezing.

Buxom, buk'sum, *a.* (*bocsum*, Sax.) Gay; lively; brisk; wanton; jolly; obedient; yielding.—Obsolete in the two last senses.

Buxomly, buk'sum-le, *ad.* Wantonly; amorously; obediently; dutifully.—Obsolete in the two last senses.

Buxomness, buk'sum-nes, *s.* Amorousness; liveliness; meekness; obedience.—Obsolete in the two last senses.

Buxus, buk'sus, *s.* (*pozos*, Gr.) The Box-tree, a genus of plants, the well-known species, Buxus sempervirens, is one of the most useful evergreen shrubs. The dwarf variety is used almost universally as a border-edging in the gardens of Europe.

Buy, bi, *v. a.* (*bygen*, *bycgan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* bought. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price; to bribe;—*v. n.* to treat about a purchase.

Buyer, bi'ur, *s.* One who buys; a purchaser.

Buzz, buz, *v. n.* (*buzzicare*, Ital.) To hum; to make a noise like bees; to whisper; to make a low hissing sound;—*v. a.* to spread secretly;—*s.* the noise of a bee; a whisper.

Buzzard, buz'zărd, *s.* The Buteo, a species of hawk common in England; a dunce; a blockhead;—*a.* senseless; stupid.

Buzzer, buz'zur, *s.* A secret whisperer.

Buzzingly, buz'zing-le, *ad.* In a manner like the hum of the bee.

By, bi, *prep.* (*bi*, *be*, *big*, Sax.) Near; close to; by means of, as 'we hope to gain by you.' It shows the manner of an action, as 'seize her by force.' It notes the quantity at a time, as 'to sell by the ounce;'—on, as 'by land, by water, they renew their charge;' according to, as 'it is right by law.' It notes the sum of difference between two things compared, as 'it is shorter by a yard.' Before himself, herself, or themselves, it denotes the absence of all others, as

> More pleased to keep it till their friends should come,
> Than eat the sweetest *by* themselves at home.—*Pope.*

It is used in solemn swearing and abjuring, as

> *By* him who made yon sun and moon,
> By whom true love's regarded.—*Burns.*

It signifies specification, as 'to call by name.' It denotes the same direction with, as 'they were striated or furrowed by the length;'—*ad.* near, at a short distance; *by and by*, in a short time;—*s.* something not the direct and immediate object of regard, usually accompanied with the preposition *by*, as 'by the by.' In Composition, *by* implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as 'a byroad;' something irregular, as 'a byend;' something collateral, as 'a byconcernment;' or private, as 'a bylaw.' These combinations are used at pleasure. The following are some of the more common instances:

Bycoffeehouse, a coffeehouse in an obscure place; *byconcernment*, an affair which is not the main business; *bycorner*, an private corner; *bydependence*, an appendage, something accidentally depending on another; *bydrinking*, private drinking; *byinterest*, private interest distinct from that of the public; *bylane*, a lane out of the usual road; *bylaws*, orders made in court-leets or court-barons by common assent, for the good of those who make them, further than the public law binds; *bymatter*, something incidental; *byname*, a nickname, a name of reproach; *bypast*, time past; *bypath*, a private or obscure path; *byrespect*, private end or view; *byroad*, an obscure, unfrequented road; *byroom*, a private room attached to another; *byspeech*, an incidental or casual speech; *bystander*, a looker-on, one unconcerned; *bystreet*, an obscure street; *byturning*, an obscure turning or road; *byview*, private self-interested purpose; *bywalk*, a private walk, not the main road; *byway*, a private or obscure way; *bywest*, westward, to the west of; *bywipe*, a secret stroke or sarcasm; *byword*, a saying, a proverb.

Byard, bi'ărd, *s.* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by those who drag the hutches in coal mines.

Byblis, bib'lis, *s.* (from Byblis, the daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain; in allusion to the habitation of the plant in boggy places.) A genus of Australian plants, with blue flowers: Order, Dorseraceæ.

Bye, bi, *s.* A Saxon word, signifying a dwelling; a habitation. The word is also used to denote the station or place to be occupied by a person in some games. In Coursing, a dog is said to 'run a bye,' when it runs a course against another *not* in the match—thus equalising its runnings to the other dogs *in* the match.

Byre, bire, *s.* A word used in Scotland for a cow-house.

Byrrhidæ, bir-rid'e, *s.* A family of clavicorn Coleopterous insects, including a number of genera; the larvæ of some of which are very destructive in our museums, by feeding on the skins of birds, preserved insects, &c.

BYRRHUS, bir'rus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, type of the family Byrrhidæ.

BYRSONIMA, bir-son'e-ma, *s.* (*birsa*, a hide, and *nimius*, much used, Lat., from the bark of some of the species being used in tanning in Brazil.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

BYSSACEÆ, bis-sa'se-e, *s.* (*byssus*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Cryptogamic plants of a filamentous texture. It includes, among others, the genus Rhizomorpha, a variety of phosphorescent silky fibrous plants found on decaying wood, in mines, pits, and dark places, often of great beauty.

BYSSIFERA, bis-sif'e-ra, } *s.* (*byssos*, fine flax, Gr.)
BYSSIFERS, bis'se-furs, } A family of Acephalous Mollusca, including those bivalves which, like the muscle, &c., are attached to foreign substances by a byssus.

BYSSINE, bis'sin, *s.* Made of silk; having a silky or flax-like appearance.

BYSSOCLADIUM, bis-so-kla'de-um, *s.* (*byssos*, and *klados*, a branch, Gr.) A genus of Algæ found on windows in fine tufts: Tribe, Confervaceæ.

BYSSOLITE, bis'so-lite, *s.* (*byssos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a soft, fibrous, silk-like texture, found in the Alps.

BYSSOMIA, bis-so'me-a, *s.* (*byssos*, Gr.) A genus of Acephalous Mollusca, with an oblong bivalve shell, furnished with a byssus, inhabitants of the Arctic seas.

BYSSUS, bis'sus, *s.* (*byssos*, fine flax, Gr.) of silk-like fibres, by which many bivalve to other substances without the shell itse deprived of the power of locomotion. Th the pearl, the hammer oyster, and some are examples.

BYSTROPOGON, be-stro-po'gon, *s.* (*byo*, I cl *pogon*, the beard, Gr.) A genus of plan sisting of shrubs, natives of the Canary Order, Labiatæ.

BYTTNERIA, bit-ne're-a, *s.* (in honour of Pe A. Byttner.) A genus of plants, type of th order Byttneriaceæ, which is composed of t shrubs, chiefly tropical; calyx naked, so girded with an involucre sepal, more or l nected at the base, and constantly valvate vation; petals hypogynous and five in alternating with the sepals; stamens, fi multiple of five; filaments monadelphous ous, divided at the tops; anthers two-cell pels joined in one ovary, crowned.

BYZANTINE, be-zan'tine, } *a.* Pertaining
BYZANTIAN, be-zan'shan, } zantium, the name of Constantinople.

BYZANTINE, be-zan'tine, *s.* The Colchiun tinum, a perennial bulbous-rooted plant Levant: Order, Melanthaceæ. Also, a formerly coined at Byzantium, valued sterling.

C.

C, the third letter and second consonant of the English alphabet, has two sounds: one like *k*, as in *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, &c.; the other like *s*, as in *Cæsar*, *cessation*, *cinder*, &c. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*. As a numeral, C signifies 100; CC, 200, &c. As an abbreviation, it stands for Christ; as A.C., Anno Christi or Ante Christum; and for Caius, Consul, Cæsar; also for Companion, as C.B., Companion of the Bath. C, in Music, the highest part in a thorough bass; again, a simple C, or rather a semicircle, placed after the cleff, intimates that the music is in common time, which is either quick or slow, as it is joined with allegro or adagio: if alone, it is usually adagio.

CAABA, ka'a-ba, *s.* The name of the famous square stone in the temple of Mecca, the object of Mahometan adoration, said to have been presented to Abraham by the archangel Gabriel.

CAB, kab, *s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints; a light carriage, with the entrance from behind, drawn by one horse.

CABAL, ka-bal', *s.* (*cabale*, Fr.) A number of persons united in some secret intrigue; a plotting junto, who seek to accomplish their ends by artifice. The word was applied to the ministry of Charles II. as characteristic of their proceedings, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, their initials forming the word;—*v. n.* to form close intrigues; to unite in small parties; to promote private views by secret plotting.

CABAL, ka-bal', } *s.* The pretended se
CABALA, kab'a-la, } ence of the Jewish ra which they could interpret difficult pas scripture.

CABALISM, kab'a-lizm, *s.* The pretende science of the cabalists.

CABALIST, kab'a-list, *s.* A Jewish doctor th initiated into the supposed mysteries of th

CABALISTIC, kab-a-lis'tik, } *a.* Rel
CABALISTICAL, kab-a-lis'te-kal, } mysteri cy; something that has an occult meanin

CABALISTICALLY, kab-a-lis'te-kal-le, *a* cabalistic manner.

CABALLER, ka-bal'lur, *s.* One who enga others in close designs; a secret plotter; promotes his private views by intrigue.

CABALLINE, kab'al-line, *a.* (*caballinus*, Lat taining to the horse, the Equus Cabulus gists.

CABARET, kab'a-ret, *s.* (French.) A taver

CABASSOUS, ka-bas'so-us, *s.* A species of madillo, the Tatouay; also, Cuvier's nam fourth division of the Armadilloes.

CABBAGE, kab'bij, *s.* The English nam Cruciferous genus of plants, Brassica. *palm*, the Areca, a genus of palm-trees, from the nature of its eatable huge term *Cabbage-wood*, the wood of the cabba sometimes used in the manufacture of or furniture, but for which it is not well fitte *bage-net*, a small net to boil cabbage in; purloin cloth in the making of clothes.

CABIAI, ka-be-a'i, *s.* The Hydrochærus capybara, or Water-hog.

CABIN, kab'in, *s.* (*cabane*, Fr.) A small room; a cottage, or small house; a tent, or temporary habitation; a superior apartment in a sailing vessel for passengers, as distinguished from the deck or steerage;—*v. n.* to live in a cabin;—*v. a.* to confine in a cabin.

CABIN-BOY, kab'in-boy, *s.* A boy who waits on the cabin passengers on board a sailing vessel. *Cabin-mate*, one who occupies the same cabin with another.

CABINED, kab'ind, *a.* Belonging to a cabin;—*v. a.* to confine in a cabin;—*v. n.* to be shut up.

CABINET, kab'in-et, *s.* (French.) A closet; a small room; a private room in which consultations are held; a close or safe place appropriated to the keeping of valuable articles; a piece of furniture with boxes, doors, and drawers; the term is also applied to an apartment at the end of a gallery, in which pictures are hung, or small pieces of sculpture, medals, bronzes, or other articles of curiosity are preserved; the select council of a monarch, or executive government;—*v. a.* to enclose.

CABINET-COUNCIL, kab'in-et-kown'sil, *s.* A council held in a private manner; a select number of privy counsellors, the confidential advisers of the crown.

CABINET-MAKER, kab'in-et-ma'kur, *s.* A person whose business is to make the more valuable kinds of furniture—cabinets, tables, &c.

CABIRI, kab'e-ri, *s.* The name given by the Phœnicians to their deified heroes, or sacred priests, venerated as the founders of their religion.

CABIRIAN, ka-bir'e-an, } *a.*
CABIRIC, ka-bir'ik, } Pertaining to the Cabiri, or the mysteries connected with their worship.

CABLE, ka'bl, *s.* (Fr. and Span.) The strong rope or chain of a ship to which the anchor is fastened. *Cable's length*, 120 fathoms. *Cable*, in Architecture, is a moulding in the lower part of a fluted column, representing a rope or rush lying in the fluting, which has given to columns of this description the term *cable-fluted*. *Cabled flutes* are such flutes as are filled with cables.

CABLED, ka'bld, *a.* Fastened with a cable. In Architecture, the filling up of the lower part of the flute of a column with a cylindrical piece like a cable. In Heraldry, a term applied to a cross, formed of the two ends of a ship's cable.

CABLET, kab'let, *s.* A tow rope.

CABLE-TIER, ka'bl-teer, *s.* The place in which the cables are kept coiled up.

CABLING, ka'bling, *s.* The filling of flutes of columns with cables, or the cables so disposed.

CABOCHED, } ka-bosht', *a.*
CABOSHED, } A term in Heraldry when the head of an animal is represented as cut off, so as to leave no part of the neck.

CABOMBACEÆ, ka-bom-ba'se-e, *s.* (*cabomba*, one of the genera.) The Water-shields, a natural order of hypogynous Exogens, consisting of aquatic plants, allied to the waterlilies, with floating peltate leaves; purple and yellow, solitary, axillary flowers; sepals three or four, and coloured internally, alternating with the same number of petals.

CABOOSE, ka-boos', *s.* The cooking-room of a ship; the fireplace at which victuals are cooked in a small vessel.

CABRIOLE, kab're-o-lay, } *s.* (*cabriolet*, Fr.) A
CABRIOLET, kab're-o-let, } light open carriage drawn by one horse; a gig: commonly shortened into *Cab*.

CABURNS, kab'urnz, *s.* Small lines used on board a ship for binding cables, &c.

CACALIA, ka-ka'le-a, *s.* (*kakos*, pernicious, and *lian*, very, Gr. from its supposed effects upon the soil.) A genus of Composite plants: Family, Senecioneæ.

CACAO, } ko'ko, *s.* The seed of Theobroma cacao,
COCOA, } the chief ingredient in chocolate.

CACHALOT, katsh'a-lot, *s.* The Physeter, a genus of Cetacea, with exceedingly large heads, particularly in front; in the upper jaw of which there is neither whalebone nor teeth, but having the under armed on each side with a range of cylindrical or conical teeth.

CACHECTIC, ka-kek'tik, } *a.* Having a bad
CACHECTICAL, ka-kek'te-kal, } condition or ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, ka-kek'se, *s.* (*kachexia*, Gr.) A bad condition or habit of body, as that arising from scurvy, syphilis, &c. The term is also used synonymous with Diathesis.—Which see.

CACHINNATION, kak-ke-na'shun, *s.* (*cachinnatio*, Lat.) Loud laughter. An old word.—Obsolete.

CACHOLONG, kash'o-long, *s.* (from the river Cash, in Bucharia, where it occurs.) A variety of Chalcedony, of a milk or yellow-white colour.

CACHRYS, ka'kris, *s.* (a Greek name of doubtful meaning.) A genus of umbelliferous plants.

CACHUNDE, ka-kun'de, *s.* A Chinese medicine, composed of various aromatic ingredients, used as a stimulant, and considered efficacious in nervous complaints.

CACIQUE, } ka-zik', *s.* A title given to the petty
CAZIQUE, } chiefs of several countries in Central America.

CACKLE, kak'kl, *v. n.* (*kaakelen*, Dut.) To make a noise as a goose or hen; to laugh or giggle like the cackling of a goose; to prate or tattle in a foolish manner;—*s.* the cackle of a goose or hen; idle talk; prattle.

CACKLER, kak'lur, *s.* A fowl that cackles; a tell-tale; a tattler.

CACOCHYMIC, kak-o-kim'ik, } *a.* (*kakos*, bad,
CACOCHYMICAL, kak-o-kim'e-kal, } and *chymos*, juice, Gr.) Having the humours vitiated.

CACOCHYMY, kak'ko-kim-e, *s.* An unhealthy state of the humours, arising from a disorder of the secretions or excretions.

CACODEMON, kak-o-de'mon, *s.* (*kakos*, and *daimon*, a spirit, Gr.) An evil spirit or genius which was supposed to influence the bodies of men, and afflict them with certain disorders.

CACOETHES, kak-o-e'*th*is, *s.* (*kakos*, and *ethos*, disposition, Gr.) In Medicine, a bad habit of body; a malignant ulcer; an ill habit or propensity, as in the phrase 'cacoethes scribendi,' an itch for authorship.

CACOGRAPHY, kak-kog'gra-fe, *s.* (*kakos*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Bad spelling.

CACOLOGY, ka-kol'o-je, *s.* (*kakos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Vicious pronunciation.

CACOPHONIC, ka-ko-fon'nik, } *a.* (*kakos*, and
CACOPHONICAL, ka-ko-fon'ne-kal, } *phone*, sound, Gr.) Sounding harshly.

CACOPHONY, ka-kof'fo-ne, *s.* In Rhetoric, an uncouth or bad tone of the voice; a discordance or indistinctness of the voice.

CACOTECHNY, kak'ko-tek-ne, *s.* (*kakos*, and *techne*, art, Gr.) A mischievous or hurtful art.

CACOTROPHY, kak'ko-tro-fe, *s.* (*kakos*, and *trophe*, food, Gr.) Disordered nutrition.

CACTACEÆ, kak-ta'se-e, *s.* (*cactus*, one of the genera.) The Indian Figs, a natural order of epigynous Exogens, consisting of stems usually angular or two-edged, and without leaves, or, when present, fleshy, smooth, and entire, or spine-like. The flowers in many of the species are exceedingly beautiful and showy. They are natives of America.

CACTAL, kak'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the Cactaceæ.

CACTALES, kak'tayls, *s.* One of Lindley's natural alliances, including Homaliaceæ, Loasaceæ, and Cactaceæ, consisting of epigynous Exogens, with dichlamydeous, polypetalous flowers, parietal placentæ, and an embryo with little or no albumen.

CACTALS, kak'talz, *s.* A name given by Lindley to the Cactaceæ.

CACTUS, kak'tus, *s.* (a name given by Theophrastus to a spiny plant.) The Indian Fig, or Melon-thistle, a genus of plants now divided into several families, embracing many genera and about eight hundred species: Order, Cactaceæ; the Cacti of Jussieu, the Cacteæ and Cactoideæ of others.

CACUMINATE, ka-ku'me-nate, *v. a.* (*cacumino*, Lat.) To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADABA, ka-da'ba, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Capparidaceæ.

CADAVER, ka-da'vur, *s.* (Latin.) A corpse.

> Who ever came
> From death to life? Who can *cadavers* raise?—
> *Davies.*

CADAVEROUS, ka-dav'ur-us, *a.* Having the appearance of a dead carcase; having the qualities of a dead body.

CADAVEROUSLY, ka-dav'ur-us-le, *ad.* Resembling a dead body.

CADDIS, kad'dis, *s.* A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

CADDOW, kad'do, *s.* An old name for a chough, or jackdaw.

CADDY, kad'de, *s.* A little box for keeping tea.

CADE, kade, *a.* Tame; soft; tender; domesticated; bred by hand, as a *cade* lamb;

> He brought his *cade* lamb with him to mass.—
> *Sheldon.*

—*v. a.* to breed up in softness; to tame;—*s.* (*cadus*, Lat.) a barrel.

CADENCE, ka'dens, } *s.* (*cadence*, Fr. *cadencia*,
CADENCY, ka'den-se, } Span.) Fall; state of sinking; decline; the fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice; the flow of verses or periods. In Music, a pause or suspension at the end of an air, or at the termination of a proper chord. In Horsemanship, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions. In Heraldry, the distinction of houses or families. In Dancing, when the steps follow the notes and the music;—*v. a.* to regulate by musical measure or proportion.

CADENE, ka-dene', *s.* A species of inferior carpeting.

CADENT, ka'dent, *a.* (*cadens*, Lat.) Falling down; sinking.

> Let it stamp wrinkles in her brow of youth;
> With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks.—
> *Shakz.*

CADENZA, ka-den'za, *s.* (Italian.) The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CADET, ka-det', *s.* (*cadet*, Fr. *cadetto*, Ital.) The youngest or younger son of a family; a gentleman who serves in the army with a view of qualifying himself for the military profession and obtaining a commission; a young man attending a military school. *Cadetship*, the rank of a cadet.

CADEW.—See Caddis.

CADE-WORM.—See Caddis.

CADGE, kadj, *v. a.* To carry a burden; to carry on the back.

CADGER, kad'jur, *s.* A carrier; a huckster, who brings eggs, butter, poultry, &c., from the country to market.

CADGY, kad'je, *a.* Cheerful; merry after good eating and drinking.—A low word.

CADI, ka'de, *s.* A Turkish or Persian judge, similar to a justice of peace in this country.

CADIA, ka'de-a, *s.* (*quadhy*, its Arabic name.) A genus of Arabian Leguminous plants: Tribe, Sophoreæ.

CADILLAC, ka-dil'lak, *s.* A kind of pear.

CADMEAN, } kad'me-an, *a.* Pertaining to Cadmus,
CADMIAN, } who is said to have introduced the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, called the Cadmian letters.

CADMIA, kad'me-a, *s.* An oxide of zinc, which collects on the sides of furnaces when zinc is sublimed.

CADMIUM, kad'me-um, *s.* (*kadmia*, Gr. a term applied to calamine and the volatile matters which rise from the furnace in the preparing of brass.) A metal obtained from zinc ores. It has a strong resemblance to tin, but is harder and more tenacious. It is ductile and malleable. Sp. gr. 8.604. Its compounds are:—

CADMIUM, *Oxide of*:—consisting of 1 atom of cadmium = 55.8 + 1 of oxygen = 8; making its atomic weight = 63.8.

CADMIUM, *Chloride of*:—1 atom of cadmium and 1 of chlorine = 35.42; atomic weight = 91.22.

CADMIUM, *Iodide of*:—1 atom of cadmium and 1 of iodine = 126.3; atomic weight = 182.1.

CADMIUM, *Sulphuret of*:—1 atom of cadmium and 1 of sulphur = 16.1; atomic weight = 71.9.

CADUCEAN, ka-du'se-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the caduceus of Mercury.

CADUCEUS, ka-du'se-us, *s.* In Mythology, the wand or sceptre of Mercury, a rod intwined by two serpents, and tipped with wings. On medals, it is an emblem of peace, and was carried in procession by the Roman heralds when proclaiming it. The rod was the emblem of power; the serpents, of wisdom; and the wings, of diligence and activity.

CADUCITY, ka-du'se-te, *s.* (*caducus*, falling, Lat.) Tendency to fall; frailty.

> A heterogenous jumble of youth and *caducity*.—
> *Lord Chesterfield.*

CADUCOUS, ka-du'kus, *a.* Falling off before the time. In Botany, applied to leaves which fall before the end of summer.

CADUCUS, ka-du'kus, *s.* The epilepsy.

CADUKE, ka'duke, *s.* (*caduc*, old Fr.) Frail or fading.

> All their happiness was but *caduke* and unlasting.—
> *Hicks' Lectures.*

CÆCIAS, se'si-as, *s.* (Latin.) A north-east wind.

> Now, from the north,
> Boreas, and *Cæcias*, and Argestes loud,
> And Thracias rend the woods, and seas upturn.—
> *Milton.*

e-sil'e-a, *s.* A genus of Ophidian rep-
mily, Nuda.
'kum, *s.* That part of the large intes-
hich the ileum terminates.
, se-les-ti'na, *s.* (*cælestis*, celestial, from
lue flowers.) A genus of Composite
ribe, Eupatoreæ.
rs, se-lif'e-rus, *a.* Sustaining the

T, se-lip'o-tent, *a.* Mighty in heaven
se-no-bi'ta, *s.* A genus of Decapod
us: Family, Macoura.
IS, se-nop'te-ris, *s.* (*kainos*, new, and
fern, Gr.) A genus of Ferns allied to
nwort Asplenium: Tribe, Polypodiaceæ.
See Cerule and Cerulean.
A, sis-al-pin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of C.
s.) Brasiletta, a genus of Leguminous
pe of the suborder Cæsalpineæ, which
lished from the other suborders by the
ng imbricated when in æstivation, and
most being interior.
OPERATION, se-za're-an o-pur-a'shun,
urgical operation of cutting out a child
womb after the death of the mother, or
obstacles to delivery are so great as to
ther alternative: so named from Julius
ing been thus brought into the world.
e-a, *s.* (in honour of Frederico Cæsio.)
Liliaceous plants: Tribe, Antheriaceæ.
he-o, *s.* A genus of Acanthopterygious
ishes, having the dorsal and anal spines
er than the others, and their base thickly
ith small scales: Family, Chætodonidæ.
-su'la, *s.* (*cæsus*, beaten, Lat.) A genus
ite plants: Tribe, Asteroideæ.
-su'ra, *s.* A figure in poetry, by which
llable after a complete foot is made long.
es'u-ral, *a.* Relating to the poetical
to the rhetorical pause of the voice in
rse.
af'e-net, *s.* A Turkish name for a hotel
use.
caf'fay-in, *s.* A peculiar principle of a
r taste, obtained from coffee and tea.
y crystalized into fine silky needles by
of lead, from an infusion of raw coffee,
in impurities have been removed. It is
of 8 atoms of carbon, 3 of hydrogen, 2
, and 2 of oxygen.
f-fis'o, *s.* An Italian oil measure, equal
o $4\frac{3}{4}$ imp. gallons, and in Messina and
$2\frac{1}{2}$ imp. gallons.
'tan, *s.* (Persic.) A Turkish or Persian
tment.
A small barrel or cask, usually writ-
onounced *Keg*.
s. (French.) A place of confinement;
e made of wire or twigs, in which birds
re kept; a palisadoed enclosure for wild
prison for petty offenders. In Carpen-
er work enclosing another within it;—
nfine in a cage; to shut up in confine-

he would the *caged* cloister fly.—*Shaks.*

-eek', *s.* (French.) A skiff or galley-
oat; a small kind of bark used in the
ope.
y-ni'to, *s.* The Star-apple of the West
rysophyllum cainita: Order, Sapotaceæ.

CAIRN, kayrn, *s.* A heap of stones. *Cairns* were heaps of stones which anciently used to be raised by way of monuments over the ashes of the great and illustrious.

CAIRNGORUM STONE, kayrn'gorme stone, *s.* A variety of topaz, or rock crystal, obtained from a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland.

CAISSON, } kay-soon', *s.* (French.) A chest in
CAISSOON, } which bombs or gunpowder, &c., are placed for the purpose of explosion; an ammunition chest or waggon; a wooden frame used in laying the foundation of bridges.

CAITIFF or CAITIF, ka'tif, *s.* (*cattivo*, a slave, Ital. *chaitiff*, wretched, old Fr. *captivus*, a captive, Lat.) A mean villain; a despicable knave. The word often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery; —*a.* base; servile.

Start not, Dervise,
Tinge not thy *caitiff* cheek with redd'ning honour.—
Thomson.

CAJANUS, ka-ja'nus, *s.* (*catjang*, its name in Malabar.) The Pigeon Pea, an East Indian genus of Leguminous plants: Type of the subtribe Cajaneæ: Tribe, Phaseoleæ.

CAJAPUTI TREE, kaj-a-pu'ti tre, *s.* The Melaleuca cajaputi, an East Indian tree, from the leaves of which the volatile, green, irritating oil cajaputi is obtained, which, besides other properties, is famed for its virtues as a remedy in cholera.

CAJOLE, ka-jole', *v. a.* (*cajoler*, Fr.) To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery.

CAJOLER, ka-jo'lur, *s.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, ka-jo'lur-e, *s.* Flattery; wheedlery.

CAKE, kake, *s.* A kind of bread baked into a flat form; anything of a flat shape resembling a cake, as a cake of ice;—*v. a.* to form into a cake or mass;—*v. n.* to harden as dough in the oven; to concrete into a roundish thin mass. In the north of England, geese are said to *cake*, and hens to *cackle*.

CAKILE, ka-kile', *s.* (Arabic.) A genus of annual Cruciferous plants, one species of which, *C. maritina*, or Sea-rocket, is found on the sea coasts of Britain: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

CALABA TREE, kal'a-ba tre, *s.* The Calophyllum calaba, a West Indian tree. It attains a height of about thirty feet: Order, Clusiaceæ; the Guttifers of Lindley.

CALABASH TREE, kal'a-bash tre, *s.* The Crescentia cujete, a tree inhabiting the tropical parts of America, and bearing a gourd-like fruit, filled with a sourish pulp, eaten by the negroes; the shells are used as bottles for holding liquids: Order, Crescentiaceæ.

CALADE, ka-lade', *s.* The slope or declivity in a rising manege-ground.

CALADENIA, ka-la-de'ne-a, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Orchideæ.

CALADIEÆ, ka-la-di-e'e, *s.* (*caladium*, one of the genera.) A family of plants belonging to the natural order Aroideæ, or Araceæ; the genera of which have the stamens and pistils numerous, contiguous, or separated by the rudimentary bodies; the spadix usually naked at the point, and the cells of the anthers with a very thick connective.

CALADIUM, ka-la'de-um, *s.* (derivation unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Aroideæ.

CALAITE, ka-la'ite, *s.* One of the names given to the precious stone Torquois.

CALAMAGROSTIS, ka-la-ma-gros'tis, *s.* (*kalamos*, a reed, Gr. and *agrostis*, grass, Lat.) A genus of the grasses belonging to the Arundineæ or Reed family; two species are British, *C. epigejos*, and *C. stricta*, found in bogs: Order, Gramineæ.

CALAMANCO, kal-a-mang'ko, *s.* (*callimanque*, Fr.) A woollen stuff of a glossy nature, striped, and sometimes watered, chiefly manufactured in the Netherlands.

CALAMARIA, ka-la-ma're-a, *s.* The Coluber calamarius of Linnæus, a genus of serpents: Family, Coluberidæ.

CALAMARIÆ, kal-a-ma're-e, *s.* The Linnæan order, containing the reed grasses.

CALAMBAC, kal'am-bak, *s.* Aloes-wood.

CALAMBAR, kal'am-bar, *s.* One of the names given to the Cuttlefish.

CALAMBOUR, kal'am-bûr, *s.* The name given to a species of aloes-wood.

CALAMEÆ, ka-lam'e-e, *s.* A family of lofty Indian palm-trees, of which Calamus is the type.

CALAMIFEROUS, kal-a-mif'ur-us, *a.* (*calamus*, a reed, Lat.) Reedy; producing reeds.

CALAMINE, kal'a-mine, *s.* (*calamus*, a reed, from its reedy-like form.) A native carbonate of zinc. *Calamina preparata*, calamine reduced to a powder by roasting.

CALAMINSTRATE, kal-a-min'strate, *v. a.* (*calminstrer*, old Fr. from *calamus*, a reed, reeds having been used in curling the hair.) To curl or frizzle the hair.—Obsolete.

CALAMINSTRATION, kal-a-min-stra'tion, *s.* The art of curling the hair.—Obsolete.

Those curious needleworks, variety of colours, jewels, embroideries, *calaminstrations*, ointments, &c., will make the veriest dowdy otherwise a goddess.—*Burton.*

CALAMINTHA, ka-la-min'*tha*, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *mintha*, mint, Gr.) Calamint, a genus of Labiate plants: Family, Melisseæ.

CALAMITES, kal'a-mites, *s.* (*calamus*, a reed, Lat.) A genus of fossil plants, striated and jointed. Calamites occur chiefly in the coal formation; they are considered to have been allied to the Equisitaceæ, or Horsetail plants.

CALAMITOUS, ka-lam'e-tus, *a.* (*calamiteux*, Fr. *calamitosus*, Lat.) Miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched through misfortune; afflictive; distressful; full of misery; producing misery and wretchedness.

CALAMITOUSLY, ka-lam'e-tus-le, *ad.* In a distressing or calamitous manner.

CALAMITOUSNESS, ka-lam'e-tus-nes, *s.* Misery; distress; quality of producing misery.

CALAMITY, ka-lam'e-te, *s.* (*calamitas*, Lat. *calamite*, Fr.) Misfortune; misery; distress; cause of misery.

CALAMPELIS, ka-lam'pe-lis, *s.* (*kalos*, pretty, and *ampelis*, a vine, Gr.) A genus of Chinese plants: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

CALAMUS, kal'a-mus, *s.* (*kalamos*, a reed, Gr.) In Botany, a genus of East Indian palms, one species of which, *C. rudentum*, attains a height of 500 feet; also, the sweet Flag, Acorus calamus, a British species of the Aroideæ growing in pools: Family, Calameæ. In Zoology, a genus of fishes belonging to the Chætodon family: Subfamily, Sparianeæ. In Antiquity, a pipe or fistula, made of a reed; a reed used in writing with, as a pen. In Anatomy, *Calamus scriptorius*, a groove, with a pen-like termination, situated in the fourth ventricle. A sort of sweet-scented calamus, used as a perfume, is mentioned in Scripture.

Take, then, with thee, the principal spices of pure myrrh, or of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet calamus.—*Exod.* xxx. 23.

CALANDO, ka-lan'do, *s.* A musical term, directing the time and sound to decrease till the sound has died away.

CALANDRA, ka-lan'dra, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, one species of which, *C. granaria*, in the larva state, is very destructive in our granaries; another species, *C. oryræ*, attacks rice: Family, Rhynchophora; also, a species of lark..

CALANDRINIA, ka-lan-drin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of J. C. Calandrini.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Portulaceæ.

CALANTHE, ka-lan'*the*, *s.* (*kalos*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of the East Indies and Madagascar: Order, Orchideæ.

CALANTHIDEÆ, ka-lan-*thid*'e-e, *s.* (*calanthe*, one of the genera.) A family of Orchideous plants: Tribe, Vandeæ.

CALAPPA, ka-lap'pa, *s.* A Fabrician genus of Decapod Crustaceans, composed of the single species Cancer granulattus of Linnæus: Family, Brachyura.

CALASH, ka-lash', *s.* (*caleche*, Fr.) A light chariot, with bow wheels; a silk cloth supported by hoops of cane, formerly used as a covering for a lady's head-dress, and projecting over the face.

CALATHEA, ka-la'*the*-a, *s.* (*kalathos*, a basket, from their being woven into baskets, not the form of the stigma, as stated by Loudon.) A genus of plants: Order, Marantaceæ: the Cannæ of Jussieu.

CALATHIUM, kal-a'*the*-um, *s.* A name given by some continental botanists to an umbel, in which all the flowers are sessile.

CALATHUS, kal'a-*thus*, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Carabidæ. In Antiquity, a basket or hamper, made of osiers or reeds, used to put needlework in, or to hold flowers; the name also of a pan for holding cheese, curds, or milk; and of a wine-cup used in sacrifices.

CALCAR, kal'kar, *s.* (*calcar*, a spur, Lat.) In Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous insects; also, a kind of furnace used in glass-works.

CALCARATE, kal'ka-rate, *a.* (*calcar*, Lat.) Furnished with a spur.

CALCAREUM, kal-ka're-um, *s.* (*calx*, the heel, Lat.) The os calcis, or heel bone.

CALCARINA, kal-ka-rin'a, *s.* A genus of microscopic shells, allied to the Nautilus.

CALCARIO, kal-ka're-o, *a.* A word used as a prefix to certain chemical terms, to express the calcareous property of the substance, as a calcario-ferruginous stone.

CALCAVALLA, kal-ka-val'la, *s.* A superior wine from Portugal.

CALCEATED, kal'se-a-ted, *a.* (*calceatus*, Lat.) Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDONIC, kal-se-don'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to,
CALCEDONIAN, kal-se-do'ne-an, } or partaking of, the nature of calcedony.

CALCEDONITE, kal-sid'o-nite, *s.* A name given by Beudant to the cupreous sulphato-carbonate of lead. A mineral of a bright verdigris-green or bluish colour, found at Leadhills, in Scotland. It is composed of carbonate of lead, 32.8; carbonate

of copper, 11.4; sulphate of lead, 55.8: sp. gr., 6.4.

CALCEDONY, kal-sid'o-ne, *s.* (from Calcedon, in Upper Asia, where it was collected in ancient times.) A mineral composed of 84 parts of silica, and 16 of alumina, frequently botryoidal or stalactitic, generally semitransparent, and of various colours. Its varieties are onyx, plasma, heliotrope or bloodstone, chrysophrase, cacholong, cornelian, and agate.

CALCEOLA, kal-se-o'la, *s.* (*calceolus*, a small slipper, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca of the oyster family, the bivalve shell of which is somewhat slipper-shaped. It is placed by Cuvier between the Sphærulites and the Hippurites.

CALCEOLARIA, kal-se-o-la're-a, *s.* (*calceolus*, a slipper, from the form of the corolla.) Slipperwort, a genus of plants from South America, now extensively cultivated as ornamental garden flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

CALCIFEROUS, kal-sif'ur-us, *a.* (*calx*, lime, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Producing lime.

CALCIFORM, kal'se-fawrm, *a.* In the form of lime or chalk.

CALCIMURITE, kal-sim'u-rite, *s.* A chloretic calcareous earth.

CALCINABLE, kal-si'na-bl, *a.* That may be calcined, or pulverised by the action of heat.

CALCINATE, kal'se-nate, *v. a.* To calcine.

CALCINATION, kal-se-na'shun, *s.* (French.) The process of subjecting a body to the action of fire, or to an intense degree of heat, to drive off its volatile parts. The fixed residues of such bodies as have undergone combustion are termed cinders, in common language; and calces, or more generally oxides, by chemists.

CALCINATORY, kal-sin'a-tur-e, *s.* A vessel used in the process of calcining.

CALCINE, kal-sine', *v. a.* (*calciner*, Fr.) To reduce to a powder by heat; to oxydize as a metal;—*v. n.* to become a calx by the action of heat.

CALCITRATE, kal'se-trate, *v. n.* (*calcitrosus*, Lat.) To kick; to fling; to spurn.—Obsolete.

CALCIUM, kal'se-um, *s.* (*calx*, lime, Lat.) The metallic base of lime. It is of a whiter colour than barium or strontium, and on exposure to air is converted into lime. Its equivalent is 20.5. Its chemical compounds are:—

CALCIUM, *Protoxide of*:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of oxygen = 8; atomic weight = 28.5.

CALCIUM, *Peroxide of*:—1 atom of calcium and 2 of oxygen; atomic weight = 36.5

CALCIUM, *Chloride of*:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of chlorine = 35.42; atomic weight = 55.49.

CALCIUM, *Iodide of*:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of iodine = 126.3; atomic weight = 146.8.

CALCIUM, *Bromide of*:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of bromine = 78.4; atomic weight = 98.9.

CALCIUM, *Floride of*:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of florine = 18.68; atomic weight = 39.18.

CALCIUM, *Sulphuret of*:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of sulphur = 16.1; atomic weight = 36.6.

CALCIUM, *Bisulphuret of*:—1 atom of calcium and 2 of sulphur = 32.2; atomic weight = 52.7.

CALCIUM, *Quintosulphuret of*:—1 atom of calcium and 5 of sulphur = 80.5; atomic weight, 101.

CALCIUM, *Phosphuret of*:—1 atom of calcium and 1 of phosphorus = 15.7; atomic weight, 36.2.

CALCOGRAPHICAL, kal-ko-graf'e-kal, *a.* (*calx*, and *grapho*, Lat.) Relating to calcography.

CALCOGRAPHY, kal-kog'gra-fe, *s.* An engraving, after the manner of a drawing in chalk.

CALCSINTER, kalk'sin-tur, *s.* The calcareous deposit of certain springs.

CALCSPAR, kalk'spar, *s.* Calcareous spar, or crystalized carbonate of lime.

CALCTUFF, kalk'tuf, *s.* A formation of carbonate of lime, from the deposits of springs, &c.

CALCULABLE, kal'ku-la-bl, *a.* That may be computed; ascertainable by calculation.

CALCULARY, kal'ku-lar-e, *s.* A congeries of little stony secretions, found in the pulp of pears and other fruits.

CALCULATE, kal'ku-late, *v. a.* (*calculer*, Fr. from *calculo*, Lat.) To compute; to reckon; to arrive at certain conclusions from a consideration of circumstances or events; to adjust; to project for any certain end;—*v. n.* to make a computation.

CALCULATION, kal-ku-la'shun, *s.* The act of computing several sums by means of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, &c.; a reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation; an estimate formed in the mind from a consideration of conflicting data.

CALCULATIVE, kal'ku-la-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

CALCULATOR, kal'ku-la-tur, *s.* One who has an aptitude for calculation; one who reckons or computes.

CALCULATORY, kal'ku-la-tur-e, *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kal'kule, *s.* Reckoning; computation;—*v. a.* the old English verb for calculate.—Obsolete.

> Full subtilly he *calculed* all this.—*Chaucer.*

CALCULOUS, kal'ku-lus, *a.* Stony; gritty; hard like a stone.

CALCULUS, kal'ku-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A term applied to morbid concretions of a hard or stony consistence, which form in the bladder and other parts of the animal body. In Mathematics, the *differential calculus* is the finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, shall be equal to a given quantity.

CALDASIA, kal-da'she-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Caldas.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Polemoniaceæ, or Phloxworts.

CALDRON, kawl'drun, *s.* (*chaudron*, Fr.) A large boiler or pot.

CALEA, ka'le-a, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful.) A genus of Composite plants, so named from their beautiful flowers: Suborder, Senecionideæ.

CALEACTE, kal-e-ak'te, *s.* (*kallos*, and *akte*, the sea-shore, Gr., from its beauty and habitat.) A genus of South American Composite plants: Suborder, Helianthaceæ.

CALEDONIAN, kal-e-do'ne-an, *a.* (from *Caledonia*, the ancient name of Scotland.) Relating to Scotland.

CALEFACIENT, kal-e-fa'shent, *a.* A term applied to substances which excite a degree of warmth in the parts to which they are applied; stimulant.

CALEFACTION, kal-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*calefactio*, Lat.) The act or process of heating; the state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kal-e-fak'tiv, } *a.* That makes
CALEFACTORY, kal-e-fak'to-re, } warm or hot; having the quality of heating.

CALEFY, kal'e-fi, *v. n.* (*califio*, Lat.) To grow hot; to be heated;—*v. a.* to make warm.

CALENDAR, kal'en-dur, *s.* (*calandarium*, Lat.) A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days, festivals and holidays, and stated times are marked; an almanac; a list of persons in the custody of the sheriff; an orderly table or enumeration of persons or things. *Calendar month*, one of the months as given by name, consisting of 30 or 31 days, with the exception of February, which has 28, and in leap years 29 days;—*v. a.* to enter into a calendar.

CALENDER, kal'en-dur, *v. a.* (*calendrer*, Fr.) To press cloth between rollers, so as to give it a smooth and glossy appearance;—*s.* a machine through the rollers of which cloth is made to pass, in order to be dressed and fitted for the market. *Calenders* or *Kalenders* is a name given in Persia and the Turkish empire to a low class of dervises, who are so called from one Calenderi, who was their founder.

CALENDERER, kal'en-dur-ur, *s.* One whose business is to calender cloth.

CALENDS, kal'endz, *s. pl.* (*calendæ*, Lat.) A Roman chronology, the first day of each month, so called from the Greek *kalein*, to proclaim: it being customary on those days to proclaim the number of holidays in each month. The calends were reckoned backwards: thus, the 1st of May begins the calends of May; the 30th of April was the second of the calends of May; the 29th, the third, &c., to the 13th, where the ides commence, which are also numbered in a retrograde order to the 5th, where the nones begin; and these are numbered after the same manner to the 1st of the month, which is the calends of April.

CALENDULA, ka-len'du-la, *s.* (*calendæ*, the first of the month, Lat. from its flowering monthly.) The Marigold, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Heliantheæ.

CALENDULIN, ka-len'du-lin, *s.* A gum extracted from the Marigold.

CALENTURE, kal'en-ture, *s.* A distemper in warm climates, peculiar to the natives of colder regions. Sailors, when affected with it, according to Quincy, imagine the sea to be green fields, and wish to throw themselves into it.

> So by a *calenture* misled,
> The mariner with rapture sees,
> On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
> Enamell'd fields and verdant trees;
> With eager haste, he longs to rove
> In that fantastic scene, and thinks
> It must be some enchanted grove;
> And in he leaps, and down he sinks.—*Swift.*

CALEPINA, kal-e-pin'a, *s.* (etymology unknown.) A genus of annual plants, natives of the south of Europe: Order, Cruciferæ.

CALEPTERYX, ka-lep'ter-iks, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects, distinguished by their brilliant colours, belonging to the family Libellulinæ, or Dragon-flies.

CALEYA, ka-lē'ya, *s.* (in honour of George Caley.) A genus of Australian bulbous-rooted plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CALF, kăf, *s. pl.* calves, (*cealf*, Sax. *kalf*, Dut. and Swed.) The young of the cow; an ignorant, stupid person; the thick fleshy part of the leg below the knee. *Calves of the lips*, a scriptural expression, borrowed from the offerings of calves on the altar, designed, in a figurative manner, to signify offerings of praise and thankfulness.

> So will we render *the calves of our lips*.—*Hos.* xiv. 2.

CALF-LIKE, kăf'like, *a.* Resembling a calf

> So I charmed their ears,
> That, calf-like, they my lowing followed.—

CALF-PEN, kăf'pen, *s.* A place for no calves; generally a small apartment in a co though improperly so, as it keeps the c restless state.

CALF-SKIN, kăf'skin, *s.* The hide or skin

CALIBER, } kal'e-ber, *s.* (*calibre*, Fr.) T
CALIBRE, } meter of a body; the width of of a gun; quality, state, or degree;

> Coming from men of their *calibre*, they wer mischievous.—*Burke.*

Calibre compasses, called likewise, but imp *callipers*, an instrument used by gunners suring the diameter of shot and bomb-sh engineers and smiths in taking the dia round bodies, and by phrenologists in m the degrees of development in the variou of the head. They resemble other compa cept in their legs, which are arched, so points may touch the extremities of the ar sured.

CALICO, kal'e-ko, *s.* (from Calicut, a city dostan.) A plain or printed cotton fabric, than muslin. *Calico printing*, the art of figures on cotton fabrics, now generally pe by very ingenious machinery. *Calico prin* who is employed in the printing of calicoe

CALID, kal'id, *a.* (*calidus*, Lat.) Hot; b fervent.

CALIDEÆ, ka-lid'e-e, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, a form, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous in an elegant elongated shape, and bright colouring: Family, Pentomidæ.

CALIDITY, ka-lid'e-te, *s.* Heat.

CALIDRIS, ka-lid'ris, *s.* The Sandpiper, a birds of the Snipe kind: Family, Longir Cuvier: Order, Grallatores, or Waders.

CALIDUCT, kal'e-dukt, *s.* That which heat; a stove.—Obsolete.

> Since the subterranean *caliducts* have been int

CALIGATION, kal-e-ga'shun, *s.* (*caligatio* Darkness; cloudiness; dimness of sigh used.

CALIGIDÆ, ka-lij'e-de, *s.* (*caligus*, one of nera.) A tribe of the family Siphonos Cuvier, order Pœcilopoda, characterised presence of a shell resembling an oval lunar shield, and having twelve feet and t rior antennæ.

CALIGINOUS, ka-lij'e-nus, *a.* (*caliginosus* Dim; obscure; full of darkness.

CALIGINOUSNESS, ka-lij'e-nus-nes, *s.* D obscurity.

CALIGO, kal'e-go, *s.* (darkness, Lat.) A d the eye, of which there are various species *lentis*, or true cataract; *C. cornea*, opacity cornea; *C. pupillæ*, blindness from obstru the pupil; *C. humorum*, blindness from in the humours of the eye; *C. palpebrarum* ness from disorder in the eyelids.

CALIGRAPHIC, kal-e-graf'ik, *a.* (*kalos*, beaut *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Pertaining to eleg manship.

CALIGRAPHIST, ka-lig'gra-fist, *s.* One w cutes elegant penmanship.

CALIGRAPHY, ka-lig'gra-fe, *s.* Elegant ship.

CALIGUS.—See Caligidæ.

CALIN, ka'lin, *s.* A metallic compound of lead and tin, of which the Chinese make tea canisters, &c.

CALIPASH, kal'e-pash, } *s.* In Cookery, a term de-
CALIPEE, kal'e-pe, } noting the shell as well as the flesh of the turtle: spelled also *Callapash* and *Callapee*.

CALIPH, } kal'if, *s.* (*khalifa*, an heir or successor,
CALIF, } Arab.) A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet, who were vested with absolute sovereignty in both civil and religious matters.

CALIPHATE, } kal'e-fate, *s.* The office and dignity
CALIFATE, } of a caliph: sometimes written *Ca-*
KALIFATE, } *liphship*.

CALIPPIC PERIOD, ka-lip'pik pe're-ud, *s.* In Chronology, a period of 76 years continually recurring, after which it was supposed by Calippus that the lunations, &c., of the moon would return again in the same order, which, however, is not correct, as it brings them too late by a day in 225 years.

CALISTHENIC, kal-lis-*then*'ik, *a.* (*kallos*, beauty, *sthenos*, strength, Gr.) Relating to calisthenics.

CALISTHENICS, kal-lis-*then*'iks, *s.* Training calculated to develop the beauty of the human figure, and to promote elegant and graceful movement.

CALIVER, kal'e-vur, *s.* (corrupted from *calibre*.) A hand-gun or musket of a particular size or bore.—Obsolete.

> Come, hand me your *caliver*.—*Shak.*

CALIX, kal'iks, *s.* (Latin.) A cup; chalice.

CALK, kawk, *s.* (etymology uncertain.) To stop the leak of a vessel by means of oakum, old ropes, &c.; a word used in some parts of America for arming the shoes of a horse or ox with sharp bits of iron, to prevent his slipping on ice.

CALKER, kaw'kur, *s.* The person who calks a vessel.

CALKIN, kal'kin or kaw'kin, *s.* The prominent part on a horse's shoe, turned and pointed so as to secure him from slipping.

CALKING, kaw'king, *s.* In Painting, covering the backside of a design with black-lead or red-chalk, and tracing through it on waxed plate, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a pointed instrument, so as to leave the colour on the plate or wall; the act of stopping the leak of a vessel.

CALKING-IRON, kaw'king-i-urn, *s.* An iron instrument resembling a chisel, used in calking a ship.

CALL, kawl, *v. a.* (*calo*, Lat.) To name; to denominate; to summon or invite to or from any place, thing, or person; to convoke; to summon together; to summon judicially, or by command; to invoke; to appeal to; to proclaim; to publish; to excite; to put in action; to bring into view; to stigmatize with an opprobrious epithet; to invite; *to call down*, to invite or bring down; *to call back*, to revoke; to retract; to call for; to demand, require, or claim; *to call in*, to resume money at interest; to collect funds lying in the hands of others; to summon or invite to come together; to withdraw money from circulation; *to call over*, to read a list of names or muster-roll; to rate separate particulars in order; *to call out*, to challenge; to summon to fight; to summon into actual service; *to call to mind*, to recollect; —*v. n.* to stop at a house without the intention of remaining; to make a short visit; *to call on*, to make a short visit; to solicit a favour, the performance of a duty, or the payment of a debt; to repeat solemnly by name; *to call upon*, to implore; to pray to; *to call out*, to make a loud noise; to bawl;—*s.* a vocal address of summons or invitation; public or authoritative demand; requisition; public claim; divine vocation; authority; command; a demand; a claim; a summons from heaven; an impulse. In Scotland, the requisition of a congregation to a clergyman to become its minister; calling; vocation; nomination; a sound made upon the horn by hunters to cheer the hounds; a whistle or pipe used on board ship by the boatswain and his mates to summon the sailors to their duty. *Call of the House*, a parliamentary term, implying a summons to the various members to be present at a stated time, for the consideration of some important measure, or for ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause.

CALLA, kal'la, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Aroideæ.

CALLEIDA, kal-le-i'da, *s.* (*kallos*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carnivora.

CALLER, kaw'lur, *s.* One who calls.

CALLET, kal'let, *s.* A trull or scold.—Obsolete.

> Then Elinor sayd, 'Ye *callettes*,
> I shall break your palettes,
> Without you now cease;'
> And so made this dronken peace.—
> *Skelton's Poems.*

v. a. to rail; to scold.—Obsolete.

> To hear her in her spleen,
> *Callet* like a butter-quean.—*Brathwait*, (1621.)

CALLIANASSA, kal-le-an-as'sa, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *anassa*, a queen, or lady, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans.

CALLICANTHUS, kal-le-kan'*thus*, *s.* (*kallos*, and *kanthos*, a spine or thorn, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with head sloping; caudal spines, two on each side; ventral fins immediately under the pectral; caudal fin large, lunated, and the points attenuated: Subfamily, Acanthurinæ.

CALLICARPA, kal-le-kär'pa, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of shrubs and trees: Order, Verbenaceæ.

CALLICERA, kal-lis'e-ra, *s.* (*kallos*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, which have much the appearance of the common fly, only the body is silky, and rather broader and shorter.

CALLICHROMA, kal-le-kro'ma, *s.* (*kallos*, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

CALLICHRUS, kal'le-krus, *s.* (*kallos*, and *chryseos*, golden, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with large depressed heads: the dorsal fin close to the head; anal fin extremely long, and the caudal forked: Family, Siluridæ.

CALLICHTHYS, kal-lik'*this*, *s.* (*kallos*, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of abdominal fishes.—See Catafractus, the more proper name.

CALLICOMA, kal-le-ko'ma, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *kome*, hair, Gr.) A genus of plants with flowers, consisting of fine tufted heads: Order, Cunoniaceæ.

CALLID, kal'lid, *a.* Crafty; wise; cunning.

CALLIDERMES, kal-le-der'mes, *s.* (*kallos*, and *derma*, a skin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the sides of the tail furnished with two spines; tail lunated, and the body without scales.

CALLIDITY, kal-lid'e-te, *s.* (*calliditas*, Lat.) Craftiness; cunning.

CALLIDIUM, kal-lid'e-um, *s.* (*kallos*, and *eidos*, shape, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

CALLIGONUM, kal-lig'o-num, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *gonu*, a joint, Gr. from the beautiful articulations of the leaves.) A genus of plants from the borders of the Caspian Sea: Order, Polygonaceæ.

CALLIMORPHA, kal-le-mawr'fa, *s.* (*kallos*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.

CALLING, kawl'ling, *s.* Vocation; profession; trade; station; employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine summons, vocation, or invitation.

CALLIODON, kal-li'o-don, *s.* (*kallos*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of the Chætedon fishes, in which the mouth is obliquely vertical, the profile obtuse, the dorsal and anal fins dilated and pointed; the pectorals rounded, ventrals very long and rounded, caudal enormous and truncate, the rays projecting beyond the membrane: Subfamily, Scarinæ.

CALLIONYMINE, kal-le-o-nim'e-ne, *s.* (*calliomymus*, one of the genera, Gr.) A subfamily of the Gobidæ (*Gobies*); fishes in which the head and body are depressed, the ventral fins distinct, and very large.

CALLIONYMUS, kal-le-on'e-mus, *s.* (*kallos*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) The Dragonets, a Linnæan genus of pretty fishes, with a smooth skin; the anterior dorsal fin, supported by a few setaceous rays, is frequently very elevated; the second dorsal and anal are elongated: Family, Gobidæ.

CALLIOPE, kal'le-o-pe, *s.* In Mythology, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She is said to have been the mother of Orpheus by Apollo, and Horace supposes her able to play on any musical instrument. She was represented holding in her hand the three most famous epic poems of antiquity, and generally appeared crowned with laurel.

CALLIOPEA, kal-le-o-pe'a, *s.* (Calliope, one of the Muses.) The Leontodon aureum of Linnæus, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Cichoraceæ.

CALLIOPSIS, kal-le-op'sis, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *opsis*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Helianthaceæ.

CALLIOSTOMA, kal-le-os'to-ma, *s.* (*kallos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, with smooth or polished univalve shells; spire elevated and acute; aperture broader than high, transversely ovate, hardly sinuated at the base, and slightly oblique: Family, Trochinæ.

CALLIPERS, kal'le-purs, *s.* Compasses with arched limbs, used by engineers, smiths, &c., in taking the diameter of round bodies.—See Calibre.

CALLISACE, kal-lis'a-se, *s.* (*kallos*, and *sakos*, a buckler, Gr.) A genus of Siberian plants: Order, Umbelliferæ.

CALLISAURUS, kal-le-saw'rus, *s.* (*kallos*, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A genus of the great-bellied or frog lizards, Agamidæ: the *C. draconoides* of Blainville.

CALLISCAPHA, kal-le-ska'fa, *s.* (*kallos*, and *skaphe*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of bivalve Mollusca, of the subfamily Iridineæ, distinguished from Iridina by having the hinge margin granulated.

CALLISIA, kal-lish'e-a, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of West Indian creeping plants: Order, Commelynaceæ.

CALLISTACHYS, kal-lis'ta-kis, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of Australian Leguminous shrubs, with yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

CALLISTEMON, kal-lis-te'mon, *s.* (*kallos*, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr.) A genus of Australian shrubs: Order, Myrtaceæ.

CALLITHEA, kal-le-*the*'a, *s.* (*kallos*, and *thea*, a goddess, Gr.) A genus of univalve Mollusca, allied to Mitra, in which the spire and aperture of the shell are of nearly equal length; shell with longitudinal linear ribs, crossed with transverse striæ; form slender, with a thin outer lip.

CALLITRICHACEÆ, kal-le-tre-ka'se-e, *s.* (*callitriche*, the only genus.) The Starworts, a natural order of small Euphorbial, aquatic, herbaceous Exogens, with opposite simple entire leaves, minute and unisexual, monœcious naked flowers, having two fistular coloured bracts: named also Holoragæ and Ceratophyllaceæ.

CALLITRICHE, kal-lit're-ke, *s.* (*kallos*, and *thrix*, hair, Gr.) Water Starwort, a genus of British aquatic plants found in ditches: Order, Callitrichaceæ. The name given by Buffon to the common green monkey, Cercopithecus sabæus.

CALLITRIS, kal'le-tris, *s.* (*kallos*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of Australian pine-trees: Order, Coniferæ.

CALLITRIX, kal'le-triks, *s.* (*kallos*, and *thrix*, hair, Gr.) The Cercopthecus sabæus, or green monkey, a species of monkey very common in menageries; it is about twenty inches in length, the upper parts of the body of a greenish yellow; face, ears, and skin of the hands white.

CALLORHYNCHUS, kal-lo-ring'kus, *s.* (*callus*, a bare piece of hardened skin, Lat. and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of fishes having the snout terminating in a fleshy lobe, which curves over in front of the mouth; caudal fin surrounding the sides of the tail, which is pointed.

CALLOSITY, kal-los'e-te, *s.* (*callosité*, Fr. from *callositas*, hardness, Lat.) Preternatural hardness of the skin; a hard swelling; a piece of bare hardened skin on the buttocks or other parts of monkeys or other animals.

CALLOUS, kal'lus, *a.* (*callosus*, Lat.) Indurated; hardened; destitute of sympathy; insensible.

CALLOUSLY, kal'lus-le, *ad.* In a callous or hardened manner.

CALLOUSNESS, kal'lus-nes, *s.* Hardness; induration; without feeling or sympathy; insensibility.

CALLOW, kal'lo, *a.* (*calvus*, bare, Lat.) Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

CALLUS, kal'lus, *s.* (Latin.) The flexible substance deposited between the divided ends of broken bones, in which the osseous matter by which they are permanently united is deposited; hardness of any part, especially of the skin.

CALM, kăm, *a.* (*calme*, Fr.) Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous—applied to the elements; undisturbed; unruffled; not excited—applied to the passions;—*s.* serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion or disturbance; tranquillity; quiet; repose;—*v. a.* to still; to quiet; to pacify; to appease.

CALMBROWED, kăm'browd, *a.* Wearing a tranquil or calm mein.

CALMER, kăm'ur, *s.* The person or thing producing calmness or quiet.

CALMLY, kăm'le, *ad.* Without storm or violence; serenely; without tumult or discord; gently; quietly.

CALMNESS, kăm'nes, *s.* Tranquillity; serenity; mildness; freedom from passion.

CALMY, kăm'e, *a.* Calm; peaceful.—Seldom used.

Her *calmy* sight
Thou think'st thy heaven, and in her smiling eyes
Read'st all the sweets of thy fool's paradise.—
Beaumont.

CALOBATA, kal-o-ba'ta, *s.* (*kalos*, and *batos*, a thorn or bush, Gr.) The Micropeza of Cuvier, a genus of Dipterous insects: Tribe, Mucides.

CALOCERA, ka-los'e-ra, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *keras*, a horn, Gr. from the horn-like divisions of the plants.) A genus of tuberous and horny fungi found on trees: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

CALOCHILUS, kal-o-ki'lus, *s.* (*kalos*, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CALOCHORTUS, kal-o-kawr'tus, *s.* (*kalos*, and *chortos*, grass, Gr.) A genus of elegant plants, natives of Columbia: Order, Liliaceæ.

CALODENDRON, kal-o-den'dron, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a beautiful tree, *C. capense*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Rutaceæ.

CALOGRAPHY, ka-log'ra-fe, *s.* (*kalos*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of writing beautifully.

CALOMEL, kal'o-mel, *s.* (*kalos*, fair, and *melos*, black, Gr.) The chloride of mercury, prepared by rubbing mercury with corrosive sublimate. In this state it is black, but when heated yields a white sublimate of calomel. The mercury is in the proportion of 200 to 36 of chlorine.

CALOMYIA, kal-o-mi'ya, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

CALOPHACA, ka-lof'a-ka, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *phake*, lintel, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ: Tribe, Loteæ.

CALOPHYLLUM, kal-o-phil'lum, *s.* (*kalos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of East Indian trees: Order, Guttiferæ.

CALOPOGON, kal-o-po'gon, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of North American plants, with beautifully fringed lips: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CALOPUS, kal'o-pus, *s.* (*kalos*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Œdemerites.

CALORIC, ka-lor'ik, *s.* (*calor*, heat, Lat.) The cause of the sensation of heat; a fluid or condition diffused through all bodies;—*a.* pertaining to the matter of heat.

CALORIFIC, kal-o-rif'ik, *a.* Having the quality of producing heat; heating.

CALORIMETER, kal-o-rim'e-tur, *s.* (*calor*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An apparatus for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts.

CALORIMOTOR, kal'or-e-mo-tur, *s.* (*calor*, and *motor*, a mover, Lat.) A galvanic instrument for evolving caloric.

CALOSOMA, kal-o-so'ma, *s.* (*kalos*, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carnivora; Tribe, Carabidæ.

CALOSTEMMA, kal-o-stem'ma, *s.* (*kalos*, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

CALOTES, kal'o-tes, *s.* A genus of Suarian reptiles: Family, Agamidæ.

CALOTHAMNUS, kal-o-*th*am'nus, *s.* (*kalos*, and *thamnos*, a shrub, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Myrtaceæ.

CALOTHRIX, kal'o-*th*riks, *s.* (*kalos*, and *thrix*, hair, Gr. from the beauty of the filaments.) A genus of Marine algæ: Tribe, Confervoideæ.

CALOTIS, ka-lo'tis, *s.* (*kalos*, and *ous*, the ear, Gr.) A genus of Australian wedged-leaved Composite plants: Suborder, Carduaceæ.

CALOTROPIS, ka-lot'ro-pis, *s.* (*kalos*, and *tropis*, a keel, Gr. from the form of the flower.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Persia and India: Order, Asclepeadeæ.

CALOTTE, ka-lot', *s.* (French.) A cap or coif, formerly worn by the French cavalry under their caps. In Architecture, a concavity in the form of a cup or niche, lathed and plastered, serving to diminish the height of a chapel, alcove, or cabinet, which otherwise would appear too high for the breadth.

CALOTYPE, kal'o-tipe, *s.* (*kalos*, and *typos*, a type, Gr.) The name given by Mr. Fox Talbot to his invention of making pictures on paper, or other surfaces, by the agency of light.

CALOYERS, ka-loy'urz, *s.* A general name applied to the monks of the Greek church, who follow the order of St. Basil. They are divided into Cœnobites, who perform their religious exercises from midnight to sunrise; Anchorets, who live in hermitages near the monasteries, and cultivate their gardens; and the Recluse, who shut themselves up in grottoes and in caverns.

CALP, kalp, *s.* Argillaceous limestone, containing iron.

CALTHA, kal'*th*a, *s.* (a syncope of *kalathos*, a goblet. Gr. from the form of the flower.) The Marsh Marigold; two species are British, the palustris, and radicans.

CALTROP, kal'trop, *s.* (*coltræppe*, Sax.) An old name given to the Paliurus australis, or Christ's thorn, a prickly plant, common in the corn fields of the south of Europe: Order, Rhamnaceæ. An ancient military instrument, with four iron points disposed in a triangular form, so that when thrown on the ground one of the points stands upright. Their use was to arrest the advance of cavalry, by laming the horses.

CALTROPS.—See Tribulus.

CALUMBO ROOT, ka-lum'bo root, *s.* The root of the Calumbo plant, Cocculus palmatus, used in medicine; when good, it looks bright and solid, breaks with starchy fracture, and has a faint aromatic smell and bitter taste.

CALUMET, kal'u-met, *s.* A kind of pipe with a marble head, and adorned with feathers and locks of hair, used by the American Indians as the ensign of peace, and for religious fumigations. This pipe is a pass and safe conduct among all the allies of the nation; and, in embassies, the ambassador carries it as an emblem of peace.

CALUMNIATE, ka-lum'ne-ate, *v. a.* (*calumnior*, Lat.) To slander; to accuse falsely; to charge with crimes or something dishonourable, with a view to tarnish or destroy reputation;—*v. n.* to accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

CALUMNIATION, ka-lum-ne-a'shun, *s.* A malicious and false representation of the words and actions of another, with a view to injure his reputation.

CALUMNIATOR, ka-lum'ne-a-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A slanderer; one who vilifies or maliciously spreads injurious reports of another.

CALUMNIATORY, ka-lum'ne-a-tur-e, *a.* False; slanderous.

CALUMNIOUS, ka-lum'ne-us, *a.* Slanderous; falsely; reproachful.

CALUMNIOUSLY, ka-lum'ne-us-le, *ad.* In a slanderous manner.

CALUMNIOUSNESS, ka-lum'ne-us-nes, *s.* Slanderous accusation.

CALUMNY, kal'um-ne, *s.* (*calumnia*, Lat.) Slander; false charge; groundless accusation.

CALUNA, ka-lu'na, *s.* The Erica vulgaris, the common Ling, a low branching tufted plant, common on moors and heaths: it is much used in making brooms, and for fuel.

CALURUS, ka-lu'rus, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Trogon family, in which the head is furnished with a compressed and elevated crest, and the tail-covers so enormously developed as to hide the tail: Tribe, Fissirostres.

CALVARY, kal'va-re, *s.* (*calvaria*, Lat.) The place where Christ was crucified; also, an old term for a chapel of devotion raised on a hillock near a city, in commemoration of Christ's death. In Heraldry, a cross so called, set upon steps.

CALVE, kăv, *v. n.* (*calfian*, Sax.) To bear or bring forth a calf; metaphorically, to bring forth.

CALVER, kăv'ur, *v. a.* To cut in slices.

> My footboy shall eat pheasants, *calvered* salmons.—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. n.* to shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. An old word.

CALVINISM, kal'vin-izm, *s.* The theological doctrines and church government maintained by John Calvin and his followers. The tenets of this system embrace the doctrines of the trinity, predestination, or particular election and reprobation, original sin, particular redemption, effectual or irresistible grace in regeneration, justification by faith, and the perseverance of saints; together also with the government and discipline of the church, the nature of the eucharist, and the qualification of those entitled to partake of it. The great leading principles of the system, however, are the absolute decrees of God, the spiritual presence of Christ in the eucharist, and the independence of the church.

CALVINIST, kal've-nist, *s.* One who holds the doctrines of Calvinism.

CALVINISTIC, kal-ve-nis'tik, } *a.* Pertaining
CALVINISTICAL, kal-ve-nis'te-kal, } to the doctrines and church government of Calvin.

CALVISH, kăv'ish, *a.* Like a calf.

CALVITY, kal've-te, *s.* (*calvitie*, Fr.) Baldness.

CALX, kalks, *s.* calces, *pl.* (Latin.) Lime: the term was used by the old chemists for the residue of metals and minerals which have undergone the process of calcination.

CALYBIO, ka-lib'e-o, *s.* (*kalybe*, a cottage, Gr.) A word used sometimes for a one-celled inferior or few-seeded fruit, enclosed in a small cup like that of the acorn.

CALYCANTHACEÆ, ka-le-kan-*tha*'se-e, } *s. calycan-*
CALYCANTHEÆ, ka-le-kan'*the*-e, } *thus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Rosal Exogens, the flowers of which consist of numerous imbricated scales, and in which the cotyledons are convolute. The order consists of shrubs with square stems, in which four woody axes surround the central one. The flowers are axillary and solitary; the leaves opposite, scabrous, and simple, without stipules; sepals and petals imbricated, and confined in a fleshy tube; anthers adnate, and turned outwards; stamens indefinite, and inserted in a fleshy rim at the mouth of the tube. It consists of the genera Calycanthus of Linnæus, and Chimonanthus of Lindley.

CALYCANTHUS, kal-e-kan'*thus*, *s.* (*kalyx*, calyx, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Calycanthaceæ.

CALYCERACEÆ, kal-e-se-ra'se-e, *s.* A small natural order of herbaceous Exogens, allied to the Dipsaceæ, or Teazelworts, and the Compositæ. The species have an inferior one-celled ovary, a valvate corolla, syngenesious anthers, a pendulous ovule, and albuminous seeds; the leaves alternate, and without stipules; flowers collected into heads, and surrounded by an involucre; calyx superior, and of five unequal pieces. The seed is solitary and pendulous. All the known species are natives of South America.

CALYCIFLORÆ, kal-e-se-flo're, *s.* (*calyx*, and *flos*, a flower, Lat.) In Botany, a division of Dichlamydeous Exogens, in which the stamens are placed on the calyx. The petals are separate and inserted in the calyx, as in the pea and rose plants.

CALYCIFLOROUS, kal-e-se-flo'rus, *a.* Pertaining to the Calycifloræ.

CALYCINAL, kal-is'se-nal, } *a.* Pertaining to, or
CALYCINE, kal'e-sine, } connected with, a calyx.

CALYCIUM, ka-lish'e-um, *s.* (*kalykion*, a little cup, Gr. from the appearance of reproductive organs.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Coniothalmeæ.

CALYCLE, kal'e-kl, *s.* (*calyculus*, Lat.) In Botany, a row of small leaflets placed at the base of the calyx on the outside.

CALYCULATE, ka-lik'u-late, } *a.* Having bracteas
CALYCLED, kal'e-kld, } so placed as to resemble an external or additional calyx.

CALYCULUS, ka-lik'u-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A small calyx.

CALYMENE, ka-lim'e-ne, *s.* (*kalymma*, a veil or covering, Gr.) A genus of fossil Trilobites, found in the Silurian rocks, which possessed the power of rolling itself in the form of a ball, in the same manner as some recently allied genera do.

CALYPSO, ka-lip'so, *s.* (*kalypto*, I conceal, Gr. from its concealed habitation.) A genus of North American perennial herbs: Order, Orchidaceæ. In Mythology, the goddess of Silence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and queen of Ogygia, who loved and tried every art to detain Ulysses, who, by her spells, was shipwrecked, and cast upon her island.

CALYPTOMINA, ka-lip-to-min'a, *s.* A genus of the Ampelinæ or Typical chatterers of Swainson, in which the wings are very broad and large, and the tail nearly concealed.

CALYPTORHYNCHUS, ka-lip-to-ring'kus, *s.* (*kalypto*, I conceal, and *rhynchos*, a bill or snout, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Psittacidæ, or Parrot family.

CALYPTRA, ka-lip'tra, *s.* (*kalypto*, I conceal, Gr.) The hood of a moss.

CALYPTRÆA, ka-lip-tre'a, *s.* (*kalyptra*, a veil or covering, Gr.) A genus of Gasteropods, furnished with a patelliform shell, to the cavity of which a smaller conical one adheres like a cup in a saucer: Type of the family Calyptræidæ.

CALYPTRÆIDÆ, ka-lip-tre'e-de, *s.* A family of Gasteropods, comprising the genera Calyptræa and Crepidula of Lamarck.

NTHES, ka-lip-tran'*thi*s, *s.* (*calyptra*, a or veil, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus Indian trees: Order, Myrtaceæ.

)N, ka-lip'tre-on, *s.* (*kalyptra*, a veil, and let, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of d Guiana: Order, Violaceæ.

A, ka-lip'tu-ra, *s.* (*kalypto*, I conceal, and ail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to mily Piprinæ or Manakins of Swainson, the tail is remarkably small, and almost

A, kal-e-ste'je-a, *s.* (*kalyx*, a calyx, and overing, Gr.) Bearbind, a genus of pe- imbing or creeping plants. Two species sh, the *C. sepium* and *C. soldanella*, so under the name Convolvulus sepium volvulus soldanella, the former found in nd the latter on the sea-shore: Order, laceæ.

kal'e-triks, *s.* (*kalyx*, and *trixos*, triple, genus of Australian shrubs or myrtles: yrtaceæ.

liks, *s.* The outer wrapper of a flower e bracts; generally it is green and leaf- metimes, however, it is coloured like a co- a which it is only known by its being the t of the rows of floral envelopes. If it o the sides of the ovary, it is said to be if partially adherent, *half-superior;* and ee from the sides of the ovary, it is *in-*

M, ka-ma-rid'e-um, *s.* (*kamara*, an oof, Gr. from the vaulted form of the A genus of West Indian plants: Order, æ.

kam-as'se-a, *s.* (*quamash*, or *camass*, in North-west America.) A genus of Order, Asphodeleæ.

am'bur, *s.* (*cambrer*, Fr.) An arch on f an aperture, or on the top of a beam— *ber-windows. Camber-beam*, a piece of t with an obtuse angle on the upper edge, form a declivity on each side from the their length.

am'bist, *s.* (*cambio*, Lat.) A name given to those who trade in notes and bills of

kam'be-um, *s.* In Botany, a viscid sub- at appears in the spring between the bark of exogenous trees, and again dis- fter the complete formation of the wood, en adheres firmly to the bark, but re- whenever the plant is again called into s at midsummer, in those species which ce a year.

kam'booj, *s.* Gamboge, a gum resin, of Stalagmitis cambogioides; or, accord- oxburgh, the camboge of Ceylon is ob- m Xanthochymus ovalifolius.

kam'brel, *s.* A crooked piece of wood hang meat on.

kam'bri-an, *s.* (*Cambria*, the ancient the principality of Wales.) In Geology, iven to a group of rocks of a slaty struc- r than the Silurian system.

ame'brik, *s.* A very fine linen or cotton called from having been originally manu- at Cambray, a city in the department of France.

n'el, *s.* (*camelus*, Lat.) A genus of Ru- minants, distinguished from the other genera by the presence of two teeth in the upper jaw, and in the absence of cotyledons in the uterus and fœtal membranes; as also in having the first cavity of the stomach furnished with two series of cells, in which water can be kept apart from the solid contents of the paunch, by which means, as well as the nature of its feel, which is a sort of elastic cushion, it is well adapted as a beast of burden for traversing the sandy deserts of the east. By its aid a stout Arabian can travel with it, carrying 800 lbs., at the rate of three miles an hour. It is the type of the family Camelidæ, which embraces the camel and dromedary of the Old World; the former being furnished with two humps, and the latter with one. The species of the New World are the Vicugna, Llama, and Guanacho.—See Alpaca.

CAMEL-BACKED, kam'el-bakt, *a.* Having a back like a camel.

CAMELINA, ka-me-li'na, *s.* (*chamia*, on ground, and *linon*, flax, Gr.) Gold or Pleasure, a genus of dwarfish annual plants found in corn fields. Two species are British, the Sativa and Piloso.

CAMELLIA, ka-mel'le-a, *s.* (In honour of G. J. Kamel or Camellus, a Jesuit.) A genus of beautifully flowering evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan, extensively cultivated in the hothouses of the horticulturists of this country, for their large and splendid rose-like flowers: Order, Ternstromiaceæ; Teads or tea plants.

CAMELOPARD, kam'el-o-pard, *s.* The Giraffe.—Which see.

CAMELOPARDÆ, kam-e-lop'ar-de, *s.* The Giraffes, a family of Ruminants, with enormously long necks and long slender legs, the hinder much shorter than the front ones, the back sloping; frontal processes prolonged in the shape of horns. The genus consists of two species, the Camelopardalis antiquorum, or Northern Giraffe, and Camelopardalis astraulis, or South African Giraffe.

CAMELOPARDALIS, kam-el-o-pär'da-lis, *s.* The Giraffe, or Camelopard. In Astronomy, a constellation of thirty-two stars, situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco.

CAMEO, kam'e-o, } *s.* (*cammeo*, Ital. *camee*, Fr.)
CAMAIEU, ka-ma'u, } A term usually applied to gems or stones, in which the object represented is worked in relievo, in contradistinction to intaglio, in which the subject is engraved or indented.

CAMERADE, kam'e-rade, *s.* One who lodges in the same apartment; a bosom companion. The word is now written *Comrade.*

CAMERALISTIC, kam-er-a-lis'tik, *a.* Relating to the science of public finance.

CAMERALISTICS, kam-er-a-lis'tiks, *s.* The science of public finance or revenue. This word is of German origin, and has been but lately introduced into our language.

CAMERA LUCIDA, kam'e-ra lu'se-da, *s.* (*light chamber*, Lat.) An optical instrument for the purpose of making the image of any object appear on the wall in a light room, either by day or night; also for drawing objects in true perspective, and for copying, reducing, or enlarging other drawings.

CAMERA OBSCURA, kam'e-ra ob-sku'ra, *s.* (*dark chamber*, Lat.) An optical machine, used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to

daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white substance placed in the focus of the glass.

CAMERATE, kam'er-ate, *v. a.* (*camero*, Lat.) To ceil; to vault.—Seldom used.

CAMERATED, kam'er-ay-ted, *a.* Arched; vaulted. In Conchology, applied to those shells which, like those of the nautilus, and other cephalopod testacea, are divided by septa internally, and traversed by a syphon.

CAMERATION, kam-er-a'shun, *s.* An arching or vaulting.

CAMERONIANS, kam-er-o'ne-anz, *s.* A sect of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, distinguished for their high Calvinistic notions and their adherence to the covenanting principles of their forefathers. They are so called from the name of their founder, the Reverend Richard Cameron, a nonconformist preacher. They are otherwise termed MacMillans, from the name of the first preacher who espoused their cause after the Revolution. Their present designation is the Reformed Presbyterians.

CAMES, kames, *s.* Small slender rods of cast lead, twelve or fourteen inches long, of which glaziers make their turned lead.

CAMIS, kam'is, *s.* (*camice*, Ital.) A thin transparent dress.

> All in a *camis* light of purple silke.—*Spenser.*

CAMISADE, kam-e-sade', *s.* (French.) An attack by night; an unexpected assault.

CAMISATED, kam'e-sa-ted, *a.* Dressed with a shirt above the other garments.

CAMLET, kam'let, *s.* (*camelot*, Fr. *kamelot*, Germ. *ciambello*, Ital.) Originally a rough fabric made of the hair of the camel and the goat interwoven. In the East, it is made of the hair of the Angora goat. English camlet, however, is a light stuff made of long wool, hard spun, and sometimes mixed in the loom with cotton or linen yarn.—The word has been sometimes spelled *Camblet* and *Camelot*.

CAMLETED, kam'let-ed, *a.* Streaked, veined, or variegated.

CAMŒNÆ, ka-me'ne, *s.* In Mythology, a name given to the Muses, from the sweetness and melody of their songs.

CAMOMILE.—See Anthemis.

CAMONFLET, kam'on-flay, *s.* (a whiff, Fr.) In Military mining, a small charge of powder sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, the miner who works in it may not be suffocated, or his retreat cut off.

CAMOUS, ka'mus, *a.* (*camus*, Fr.) Flat-nosed.—Obsolete.

CAMOUSED, ka'must, *a.* Crooked; flat.—Seldom used.

> And though my nose be *camus'd*, my lips thick,
> And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.
> *Ben Jonson.*

CAMOUSLY, ka'mus-le, *ad.* Awry.—Obsolete.

CAMP, kamp, *s.* (Sax. and Fr. from *campus*, Lat. *kamp*, Dut. and Dan.) The ground upon which an army pitches its tents, or the place and order of tents for an army in the field, with its artillery, baggage, and all the other munitions of war. In Agriculture, a term used to signify such potatoes, turnips, &c., as are laid up for preservation through the winter;—*v. a.* to encamp—the word used;

> Had our great palace the capacity
> To *camp* this host, we would all sup together.—*Sh*

v. n. to pitch a camp.—Seldom used.

CAMPAGNOL.—See Muridæ.

CAMPAIGN, kam'pane, *s.* (*campagne*, Fr. *campa* Ital.) A large, open, level track of ground w out hills; the time an army is actively eng in war, or keeps the field, without entering quarters;—*v. n.* to serve in a campaign.

CAMPAIGNER, kam-pa'nur, *s.* One who has se in many campaigns; a veteran soldier.

CAMPANIA.—See Campaign.

CAMPANIFORM.—See Campanulate.

CAMPANILE, kam'pa-nile, *s.* (Italian.) A towe the reception of bells, usually separated from church.

CAMPANOLOGY, kam-pa-nol'o-je, *s.* (from *camp* Lat.) The art of ringing bells.

CAMPANULA, kam-pan'u-la, *s.* (*campanula*, a l bell, Lat.) The Bell-flower, a genus of pla Type of the natural order Campanulaceæ.

CAMPANULACEÆ, kam-pan-u-la'se-e, *s.* A nat order of plants, consisting usually of milky h rarely shrubs, with companulate flowers; c regular, of from three to eight lobes, but usu of eight lobes, very rarely destitute of the li corolla monopetalous, regular; stamens like corolla, inserted in the margin of the disk of ovarium, and combined with it; anthers fixe the base; style one, more or less hairy; sti naked, rarely capitate.

CAMPANULARIA, kam-pan-u-la're-a, *s.* (*campan* Lat.) A genus of Corals, in which the p assume a bell-shape: Family, Tubularii.

CAMPANULATE, kam-pan'u-late, *a.* (*campan* Lat.) In Botany, shaped like a bell; applie the calyx or corolla of plants.

CAMPEACHY-WOOD.—See Logwood.

CAMPECOPEA, kam-pe-kop'e-a, *s.* (*kampe*, a b and *kope*, an oar, Gr.) A genus of Crustace Order, Isopoda.

CAMPELIA, kam-pe'le-a, *s.* (*kampe*, a bend, *helios*, the sun, Gr.) The Tradescantia of næus, a genus of West Indian herbaceous pla Order, Commelynaceæ.

CAMPEPHAGA, kam-pe-fa'ga, *s.* (*kampe*, a c pillar, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of bir the Laniadæ, or Shrike family.

CAMPESTRAL, kam-pes'tral, } *a.* (*campestri*
CAMPESTRIAN, kam-pes'tre-an, } open field, I Pertaining to an open field; growing in the fields.

CAMP-FIGHT, kamp'fite, *s.* In old law, the tri a cause by duel, or a legal combat of two ch pions in the field, for decision of some contro

CAMPHENE, kam'pheen, } *s.* The pure oil of
CAMPHOGEN, kam'fo-jen, } pentine, compos 10 atoms of carbon = 60, and 8 of hydrog 8; atomic weight = 68. Camphor is protoxide of camphogen.

CAMPHOR, kam'fur, *s.* (*camfre*, Fr. *cafoor*, A A white, concrete, crystaline, volatile substance, acrid taste and highly penetrating smell, obt by distillation of the wood of Laurus campho native of Japan. It is found ready formed i wood of Dryobalanops, a tree found in the isl of Sumatra and Borneo. Camphor is used

It consists of carbon 79.28; hydrogen
xygen 10.37. *Camphoræ flores*, the
camphor, the subtile substance which
ds during the sublimation of camphor.
flores compositi, the compound flowers
; camphor sublimed with benzoin.
EOUS, kam-fo-ra'shus, *a.* Pertaining
r; of the nature of camphor.
TE, kam'fo-rate, *s.* A compound, of
phoric acid is an ingredient;—*v. a.* to
e with camphor.
TED, kam'fo-ray-ted, *a.* Impregnated
hor.
ACID, kam-for'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid
boiling camphor in nitric acid. It con-
atom of camphor and 4 of oxygen; or
, hydrogen 8, and oxygen 5.
AUREL, kam'fur law'rel, *s.* The Laurus
of Japan.
IL, kam'fur oyl, *s.* The liquid which
n the Dryobalanops camphor of Sumatra
o.
MA, kam-fo-ros'ma, *s.* (*camphora*, cam-
and *osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of
tives of the south of Europe: Order,
aceæ.
REE, kam'fur tre, *s.* The Dryobalanops
of Sumatra and Borneo.
amp'ing, *s.* A local term for playing
.
am'pe-on, *s.* The Cucubalus bacciferus
s, a British perennial herb found in
rder, Caryophyllaceæ.
kamp-o'zhe-a, *s.* A genus of Decapod
s: Family, Brachyura.
mp'se-a, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous
amily, Stenelytra.
US, kam-tos'e-rus, *s.* (*kampto*, I bend,
a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous
amily, Xylophagi, or Woodeaters.
TUS, kam-to-don'tus, *s.* (*kampto*, and
tooth, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous
ribe, Carabidæ.
NCHUS, kam-to-ring'kus, *s.* (*kampto*,
d *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of
us insects: Family, Rhynchophora.
GAR, kamp vin'e-gur, *s.* A prepara-
by steeping in vinegar, for a month,
es of Cayenne pepper, two table-spoon-
and four of walnut ketchup, six chopped
nd a small clove of garlic, finely minced;
n frequently, strained, and then bottled.
HUS, kam-pe-lan'*th*us, *s.* (*kampylos*, a
anthos, a flower, Gr.) A genus of
tives of Teneriffe: Order, Primulaceæ.
ZA, kam-pe-lo-mi'za, *s.* (*kampylos*,
, I suck, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous
amily, Nemocera.
ERUS, kam-pe-lop'ter-us, *s.* (*kampylos*,
pteron, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds:
rochilidæ, or Humming-birds.
kam'pe-lus, *s.* (*kampylos*, Gr.) A genus
erous insects: Tribe, Elaterides.
e Camis.
kam'wood, *s.* A red dyewood of a very
, obtained from a tree principally found
ighbourhood of Sierra Leone. It is
d for knife-handles and similar articles.
(*canna*, Sax. *kan*, Dut.) A cup or
iquors;—*v. n.* (*cunnan*, Sax. to be able,
konnen, to know, Dut.) *past*, could; to be able; to have power;—*v. a.* to know; to understand.—In this sense obsolete.

Seemeth thy flocke thy counsell *can*.—*Spenser.*
And *can* you these tongues perfectly?—*Beau. & Flet.*

CANADIAN, ka-na'de-an, *a.* Relating to Canada;—*s.* a native or inhabitant of Canada.

CANAILLE, ka-nale', *s.* (French.) The lowest of the people; the dregs; the lees; the degraded offscourings of society.

CANAKIN, kan'a-kin, *s.* A little cup.

And let me the *canakin* clink.—*Shaks.*

CANAL, ka-nal', *s.* (*canalis*, Lat.) An artificial channel of water, provided with locks and sluices, adapted to the easy conveyance of goods and passengers in boats or barges; also, sometimes for the purpose of irrigation, and the supplying of towns with water. In Anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass.

CANAL COAL.—See Candle or Cannel Coal.

CANALICULATE, kan-a-lik'u-late, } *a.* (*cana-*
CANALICULATED, kan-a-lik'u-lay-ted, } *liculatus*, Lat.) Channelled; having a long furrow; applied to the leaves and pods of plants. In Conchology, a groove or gutter occurring in different parts of certain spiral univalves, belonging to the zoophagous Mollusca, fitted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon possessed by these animals.

CANALIS, ka-na'lis, *s.* (*canna*, a reed, Lat.) A canal. *C. arteriosus*, a blood-vessel which unites the pulmonary artery and aorta, in the fœtus. *C. venosus*, a canal which conveys the blood from the *vena portæ* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava*, in the fœtus. *C. petitianus*, a triangular cavity, formed by the separation of the anterior lamina of the crystalline lens from the posterior.

CANARINA, kan-a-rin'a, *s.* (from its being a native of the Canaries.) A genus of perennial herbs: Order, Campanulaceæ, or Bell-flowers.

CANARY, ka-na're, *s.* The name given to a common favourite cage-bird, from its being a native of the Canary Islands; also, an old term for wine made in the Canary Islands, now called *sack*; an old dance—used by Shakspere as a verb.

But to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet.—*Shaks.*

CANARY-GRASS, ka-na're-gras, *s.* Phalaris canariensis, a plant chiefly cultivated at Sandwich, in Kent. *Canary-seed*, the seed of Phalaris canariensis, extensively used as food for singing-birds.

CANAVALIA, kan-a-va'le-a, *s.* (*canavali*, its Malabar name.) A genus of papilionaceous Leguminous plants: Tribe, Phaseoleæ.

CANCEL, kan'sil, *v. a.* (*canceller*, Fr.) To mark with cross lines any writing, and deface them; to obliterate or efface; to annul;—*v. n.* to become annulled.—Obsolete.

CANCELLARIA, kan-sel-la're-a, *s.* (*cancellatus*, cross-barred, Gr.) A genus of univalve Testacea, belonging to Swainson's subfamily Scolyminæ, in which the shell is turbinate, scabrous, and generally reticulated; the spire and aperture nearly equal, and the body ventricose.

CANCELLATED, kan'sel-lay-ted, *a.* Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

CANCELLATION, kan-sel-la'shun, *s.* The act of expunging or defacing by cross lines.

CANCER, kan'sur, *s.* (*cancer*, a crab, Lat.) In

Astronomy, one of the twelve signs, represented on the globe in the form of a crab. It is the fourth constellation in the zodiac, and sign of the summer solstice; *tropic of cancer*, a lesser circle of the sphere parallel to the equator, and passing through the beginning of the sign Cancer. In Medicine, a roundish, unequal, hard, and livid tumour, generally seated in the glandulous part of the body. In Zoology, a genus of Decapod Crustaceans, the crab.

CANCERATE, kan'sur-rate, *v. n.* To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kan-sur-ra'shun, *s.* A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kan'sur-rus, *a.* Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

CANCEROUSLY, kan'sur-us-le, *ad.* In a cancerous manner.

CANCEROUSNESS, kan'sur-us-nes, *a.* The nature of a cancer.

CANCILLA, kan-sil'la, *s.* (*cancelli*, lattice-work, Lat.) In Conchology, a genus of univalves, in which the spire and aperture are of nearly equal length; the whorls crossed by transverse linear ribs, crossed with transverse striæ and bands: belonging to the subfamily Mitranæ: Family, Volutinæ, volutes.

CANCRIFORM, kang'kre-fawrm, *a.* Cancerous; in the form of a cancer.

CANCRINE, kang'krin, *a.* (*cancer*, a crab, Lat.) Having the qualities of a crab.

CANCROMA, kan-kro'ma, *s.* A genus of Wading-birds, of the habits of the heron, in which the bill is short, excessively broad, and boat-shaped; Family, Ardeadæ.

CANDELABRUM, kan-de-la'brum, *s.* (Latin.) A candlestick with branches; a stand or support on which the ancients placed a lamp.

CANDENT, kan'dent, *a.* (*candens*, Lat.) Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

CANDICANT, kan'de-kant, *a.* Growing white; whitish.

CANDID, kan'did, *a.* (*candidus*, Lat.) Fair; open; ingenuous; free from bias or partiality in the declaration of an opinion; frank; free from malice; white.—In this last sense obsolete, but used by Dryden and others.

The box receives all black: but, pour'd from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence.—*Dryden.*

CANDIDATE, kan'de-date, *s.* (*candidatus*, Lat.) A person who seeks or aspires to an office; a competitor; one who is on trial for a situation; a probationer;—*v. a.* to make a candidate; to render fit as a candidate.—Obsolete as a verb.

CANDIDLY, kan'did-le, *ad.* Fairly; without trick or disreputable means; ingenuously.

CANDIDNESS, kan'did-nes, *a.* Openness of temper; purity of mind; fairness.

CANDIFY, kan'de-fi, *v. a.* (*candifacio*, Lat.) To make white; to whiten.

CANDLE, kan'dl, *s.* (*candela*, Lat. Span. and Ital. *candel*, Sax.) A small cylindrical body, made from tallow, bleached bees' wax, spermaceti, or the concrete parts of cocoa-nut oil, formed on a wick, and used as a portable light for domestic purposes; light; a luminary.

By these bless'd *candles* of the night.—*Shaks.*

CANDLE-BOMB, kan'dl-bum, *s.* A small glass bubble filled with water, the stalk of which being put through the wick of a burning candle, pre steam, and then explodes.

CANDLE COAL, kan'dl kole, } *s.* (from *candl*
CANNEL COAL, kan'nel kole, } ing to the clea it emits when burning.) Candle, or cannel is a bituminous substance, next in purity t It is black, opaque, compact, and brittle, bre with a conchoidal fracture. Cannel coal do soil the fingers when handled, is susceptil polish, and is capable, like jet, of being w into trinkets and ornaments. The differen tween jet and cannel coal appears to consi tirely in the presence or absence of foreign matters. When these are absent, or ex minute proportion only, the bituminous mas light as to float on water, and then the te is properly applicable; but when the prese foreign earthy matters is considerable, an mass is specifically heavier than water, an not readily manifest electric properties, it is more propriety, termed cannel coal.

CANDLEMAS, kan'dl-mas, *s.* (*candelmæsse*, The festival observed on the second of Feb in commemoration of the purification of the gin Mary. It is borrowed from the practice ancient Christians, who, on that day, us abundance of lights in their churches and p sions, in memory, it is alleged, of Christ bei that day, declared by Simeon 'to be a lig lighten the Gentiles.' In Scotland, candle made one of the four terms of the year for p or receiving rents.

CANDLESTICK, kan'dl-stik, *s.* An instrumen holds a candle.

CANDLE-STUFF, kan'dl-stuf, *s.* The materi which candles are made.—See Candle.

CANDLE-WASTER, kan'dl-wast'ur, *s.* A s thrift; one who wastes or consumes candles. term is applied by old writers to a drunkar in a contemptuous manner to a scholar.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune with *candle-wasters.*—*Shaks.*

A bookworm, a *candle-waster.*—*Ben Jonson.*

CANDLE-WICK, kan'dl-wik, *s.* The cotton th placed in the centre of a candle.

CANDOLLEA, kan-dol'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Au de Candolle, Geneva.) A genus of Aust plants: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

CANDOUR, kan'dur, *s.* (*candor*, Lat.) Puri mind; openness; ingenuousness; freedom bias or partiality; honest in the declarati opinion.

CANDY, kan'de, *v. a.* (*candire*, Ital.) To co with sugar; to form into congellations; to i with congellations or crystals;—*v. n.* to b congealed, or take on the form of candied —*s.* a large East Indian weight, equal to 50 at Madras, and 560 lbs. at Bombay.

CANDY-SUGAR, kan'de-shŭg'ur, *s.* A prepa of sugar melted and crystalized several time it is rendered hard and transparent.

CANDY TUFT, kan'de tuft, *s.* Iberis, a ge plants: Order, Cruciferæ.

CANE, kane, *s.* A reed of the palm kind, the of which are the bamboo and rattan; a wa stick; a lance or dart made of cane;—*v. a.* t with a cane or walking-staff.

CANE-BRAKE, kane'brake, *s.* Arundinaria, a of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

-nel'la, *s.* (Dim. of *canna*, a reed, Lat. led up form of its bark.) A genus of ler, Guttiferæ.

ka-nes'sent, *a.* (from *canesco*, I grow) Growing white or hoary.

RICI, ka'nis-ve-nat'e-se, *s.* The Hounds nds, a northern constellation. They a string by Bootes, and are surrounded Coma Berenices, and Ursa Major.

kan'hook, *s.* An instrument used to casks.

a-nik'u-la, } *s.* (*canicula*, Lat.) A star an'e-kule, } in the constellation Canis ned also the Dog-star, or Sirius.

ka-nik'u-lar, *a.* (*canicularis*, Lat.) o the Dog-star; hot in a great degree, g-days.

DAYS, ka-nik'u-lar daze, *s.* Usually days, a certain number of days preced- ing the heliacal rising of the Canicula, star, in the morning, which were for- days of the greatest heat. *Canicular* gyptian natural year, which was com- one heliacal rising of the Canicula to an-

ine', *a.* (*caninus*, Lat.) Relating to, of, the nature of a dog. *Canine ap-* er which cannot be appeased. *Canine* harp-edged teeth in each jaw, one on laced between the incisores and molares.

ing, *s.* A beating with a cane or stick.

n, ka'nis ma'jur, *s.* The Greater Dog, ion of the southern hemisphere, which rius, the brightest star in the heavens; the Dog-star.

n, ka'nis mi'nur, *s.* The Lesser Dog, ion in the northern hemisphere, situ- the Greater Dog, and distinguished by le star of the first magnitude, Procyon.

an'is-tur, *s.* (*canistrum*, Lat.) A little for tea or coffee; a small basket: used in the latter sense.

ies in full *canisters* they bring.—*Dryden.*

ng'kur, *s.* (*cancre*, *cancere*, Sax.) A ident to trees, which makes the bark , proceeding chiefly from the nature of In Farriery, an obstinate disease of a t, originating in a neglected thrush, ads from the fleshy or sensible frog to r sensible sole, and from thence to the nbranes or laminæ, and other parts of a virulent corroding ulcer; anything upts or consumes;—*v. n.* to grow cor- cay by some corrosive or virulent prin- *a.* to corrupt; to corrode; to infect; to

, kang'kur-bit, *a.* Bitten with an en- oth.

kang'kurd, *a.* Crabbed; uncourteous;

r, kang'kurd-le, *ad.* Crossly; ad-

E, kang'kur-like, *a.* Corroding, or like a canker.

, kang'kur-us, *a.* Eating in, or wast- anker.

M, kan'kur-wurm, *s.* The larva of an ch preys upon the bud or germ of a

ng'kur-e, *a.* Rusty; surly.

CANNA, kan'na, *s.* (*kanna*, a reed, Gr.) The Indian Shot, a genus of plants: Order, Marantaceæ. The Cannæ or Canneæ, and Cannaceæ, of other botanists. Also, the name of a cloth measure in Italy, Spain, the south of France, and other places.

CANNABINE, kan'na-bine, *a.* Hempen; pertaining to hemp.

CANNABIS, kan'na-bis, *s.* Hemp, a genus of plants, type of the natural order Cannabaceæ, or Hemp-worts.

CANNEÆ.—See Marantaceæ.

CANNEQUIN, kan'ne-kwin, *s.* A kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies.

CANNIBAL, kan'ne-bal, *s.* A person who eats human flesh; an anthropophagite.

CANNIBALISM, kan'ne-bal-izm, *s.* The act of eating human flesh; the character or conduct of a cannibal.

CANNIBALLY, kan'ne-bal-le, *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNON, kan'nun, *s.* (*canon*, Fr.) A piece of ordnance, or a heavy metallic gun, for projecting balls, shells, &c., by the force of gunpowder. The *cannon-bone* of a horse is the bone between the knee and fetlock joint of the fore leg, and the hock and fetlock joint of the hind leg; *cannon-mouth of a bit*, a round long piece of iron, consisting of two pieces that couple and bend in the middle, and sometimes only one piece that does not bend: its use is to manage and keep the horse in subjection.

CANNONADE, kan-nun-ade', *s.* The application of artillery to the purposes of war; the discharging cannon-balls, &c., against an army, fortress, or ship, that it is meant to destroy;—*v. a.* to batter or attack with cannon shot;—*v. n.* to discharge cannon.

CANNON-BALL, kan'nun-bawl, *s.* A ball generally made of cast-iron, to be thrown from cannon.

CANNON-BALL TREE, kan'nun-bawl tre, *s.* A name given to the South American genus of trees, Lecythis, from the large globular shape of the fruit, the seeds of which are edible, and used as food by monkeys.

CANNONEER, } kan-nun-neer', *s.* The engineer who
CANNONIER, } manages the cannon.

CANNONING, kan'nun-ing, *s.* The noise, as it were, of a cannon.

> The loud *cannoning* of thunderbolts,
> Screeking of wolves, howling of tortur'd ghosts,
> Pursue thee still.—*Brewer.*

CANNON-PROOF, kan'nun-proof, *s.* Impervious to the shot of cannon; safety.

CANNON-SHOT, kan'nun-shot, *s.* The ball discharged from a cannon; the distance which shot can be thrown from a cannon.

CANNOT, kan'not, *v. n.* (*can* and *not.*) To be unable.

CANNULAR, kan'nu-lar, *a.* (*canna*, a reed or pipe, Lat.) Tubular; resembling a tube.

CANNY, kan'ne, *a.* A word of common use in Scotland, signifying cautious, inoffensive; and, in some parts of the north of England, a frequent expression applied to a neat, nice, or housewifely woman, and sometimes for a clever or smart man. It may be referred, perhaps, to *cunning*—intelligent, knowing; or from the Saxon *cunnan*, whence our old verb *can*, to know.

CANOE, kan-noo', *s.* (*canot*, Fr. *canoa*, Span.) A small boat, made of the trunk of a tree hollowed

out, and sometimes also of pieces of bark fastened together, and generally propelled by paddles.

CANON, kan'un, *s.* (Gr. Sax.) A rule or law of doctrine or discipline; a code of ecclesiastical laws. *Canon of scripture* are those genuine books of the sacred writings which serve for a rule of faith and practice. *Canon law*, a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation and polity of the Church of Rome, consisting, for the most part, of ordinances of general and provincial councils, decrees promulgated by the popes with the sanction of the cardinals, and decretal epistles and bulls of the popes. *Secular* and *regular canons*, originally an order of religious persons, who lived under rules they prescribed to themselves: the Secular, so called because they went abroad in the world, and performed spiritual offices to the laity, while the Regular canons secluded themselves under one roof. *Canon*, in the Church of England, a person in possession of a prebend, or revenue, for the performance of cathedral service. In Music, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air. In Arithmetic and Geometry, a general rule for resolving all cases of the same kind. In Surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Canon type*, a large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons.

CANONESS, kan'un-nes, *s.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, without being obliged to live in seclusion or make any vows.

CANONIC, ka-non'ik, } *a.* (*canonicus*, Lat.)
CANONICAL, ka-non'e-kal, } According to the canon, or partaking of the nature of a rule. *Canonical scripture*, are those books or epistles that are deemed of divine origin by the canons of the church; *canonical hours*, stated times of the day set apart for devotional purposes; *canonical sins*, in the ancient church, such offences as were deemed capital, as idolatry, murder, heresy, schism, &c.; *canonical obedience*, the submission enjoined on the inferior clergy to the canons of the church and their bishops; *canonical punishments*, such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, penance, &c.; *canonical life*, the rule of life prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community.

CANONICALLY, ka-non'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, ka-non'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being canonical.

CANONICALS, ka-non'e-kalz, *s. pl.* A term applied to the full dress of a clergyman.

CANONICATE, ka-non'e-kate, *s.* The office and dignity of a canon.

CANONIST, kan'un-nist, *s.* A person skilled in ecclesiastical law; a professor of canon law.

CANONISTIC, kan-nun-is'tik, *a.* Belonging to a canonist.

CANONIZATION, kan-no-ne-za'shun, *s.* The act or ceremony of declaring a deceased person a saint. In the Roman Catholic Church, this ceremony is preceded by beatification, and an examination into the life and miracles performed by the deceased.

CANONIZE, kan'no-nize, *v. a.* To declare a person a saint.

CANONRY, kan'un-re, } *s.* An ecclesiastical be-
CANONSHIP, kan'un-ship, } nefice in a cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kan'o-pid, *a.* Covered with a canopy.

CANOPUS, kan'o-pus, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

CANOPY, kan'o-pe, *s.* (*kanopeion*, Gr.) An ornamented covering over a throne or bed; in its extended signification, any covering which affords protection from above. In Architecture, the label or projecting roof that surrounds the arches and heads of Gothic niches;—*v. a.* to cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, ka-no'rus, *a.* (*canorus*, Lat.) Musical; tuneful.

CANOROUSNESS, ka-no'rus-nes, *s.* Musicalness.

CANT, kant, *s.* (*canto*, Lat.) A quaint or affected manner of speaking; hackneyed phrases applied improperly; a whining, formal pretension to goodness; a singing form of speaking, peculiar to some professions; a call for bidders at a public sale of goods; a corrupt dialect; a sudden jerk;—(*kant*, Dut.) an external angle or corner of a building. *Cant-moulding*, a moulding with a levelled surface;—*v. n.* to talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of affected, studied tone of voice;—*v. a.* to turn over by a sudden thrust or jerk.

CANTABILE, kan'ta-bil, *s.* A graceful melodious movement.

CANTALEVERS, kan'ta-le-vurz, *s.* In Architecture, blocks of wood or iron placed at regular distances, and projecting at right angles from the surface of a wall, to support the eaves of a house, or the upper mouldings of a cornice.

CANTAR, kan'tur, } *s.* A weight used in Italy,
CANTARO, kan'ta-ro, } Egypt, and the Levant. It generally contains 100 rottoli, = 98¾ lbs. avoird.

CANTATA, kan-ta'ta, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a song or composition, intermixed with recitatives, airs, and different movements.

CANTATION, kan-ta'shun, *s.* The act of singing.—Obsolete.

CANTEEN, kan-teen', *s.* A small vessel made of tinplate or wood, in which soldiers, when on the march or in the field, carry their liquor; also, the name of the tavern attached to a barrack.

CANTER, kan'tur, *v. n.* To gallop easily or gently;—*v. a.* to ride upon a canter;—*s.* a slow gallop, slower than a full trot; a whining, hypocritical pretender to religion; a formalist.

CANTERBURY-BELL, kan'tur-ber-re-bel, *s.* The white flowery Bell-flower, Campanula florealbo.

CANTERBURY-GALLOP, kan'tur-ber-re-gal'lop, *s.* The hand-gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTERBURY-TALE, kan'tur-ber-re-tale, *s.* A term denoting any fabulous or exaggerated narrative; so called from the Canterbury tales of Chaucer.

CANTHAPLEURA, kan-*tha*-plu'ra, *s.* (*kantha*, and *pleura*, a side, Gr.) A genus of the Cyclobranchia, or Chitons, in which the mantle is rough, with moveable spines, prickles, setaceous hairs, or granules; plates of the shell the same as in chiton.

CANTHARIDIÆ, kan-*tha*-rid'e-e, *s.* (*cantharis*, one of the genera.) The Cantharides, a family of Coleopterous insects, distinguished by the hooks of the tarsii being deeply cleft; the head is unusually large, wide, and doubled behind. The Cantharides are employed in blister plasters, and, when taken internally, are a powerful but dangerous stimulant.

CANTHARIS, kan'*tha*-ris, *s.* (Greek.) The Spanish

fly from six to ten lines in length, of a golden-green colour, with simple regular tennæ: Type of the family Cantharidiæ.

US, kan'*thur*-us, *s.* A fountain or cistern middle of the atrium before the ancient s, wherein persons washed their hands and fore they entered.

ERMIS, kan-*the*-der'mis, *s.* (*akanthos*, and kin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the ered with minute spines or prickles, ex- of the larger ones on the tail: Order, athes.

, kan'*the*-is, } *s.* In Architecture, beams , kan-te're-i, } of wood in the framework , extending from the ridge to the eaves, nding to the rafters of a modern roof.

ELLUS, kan-*tha*-rel'lus, *s.* (*chantarelle*, genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

HINES, kan-*the*-rin'es, *s.* (*akantha*, a spine, , the snout, Gr.) A genus of Cheliform ith smooth or granulated bodies: Family, e.

M, kan'*the*-um, *s.* (*canti*, the Malabar A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ; iaceæ of Jessieu.

MUS, kan-*thid*'o-mus, *s.* (*akantha*, and house, Gr.) A subgenus of turbinated s, belonging to the subfamily Melanianæ, the spire is generally short, the whorls d with spines, or marked with longitudinal e base obtuse.

STER, kan-*the*-gas'tur, *s.* (*akantha*, and the belly, Gr.) A genus of Cheliform aving the muzzle much prolonged, and the ered with spines: Family, Balistidæ: lectognathes.

PTES, kan-*the*-lep'tis, *s.* (*akantha*, a prickle, and *ieptos*, small, Gr.) The eks, a genus of fishes, which have the the head greatly developed, and generally ing in large spines; the scales rough and the pectoral fin highly developed, and the ing much contracted.

YNCHUS, kan-*the*-ring'kus, *s.* (*akantha*, *nchos*, the snout, Gr.) A genus of fishes, ry long linear bodies, having the snout ith two spines, and the body covered with plates: Family, Agonidæ.

HRYS, kan'*tho*-frs, *s.* (*akantha*, and the eyebrow, Gr.) A genus of fishes, a moveable prickle reposing in a groove the eye, and the mouth furnished with amily, Cobitidæ.

IS, kan-*thawr*'bis, *s.* (*akantha*, a spine, *is*, an orb, Lat.) A genus of shells, be- to the Trochinæ, or Tops, in which the m is shelly; the aperture very oblique, nd narrow; the basal whorl much flat-

kan'*thus*, *s.* (Greek.) The angle of the e the upper and under eyelids meet; that the nose is termed the internal or greater and the other nearest the temple the ex- r lesser canthus.

, kan'te-kl, *s.* (*cantic*, Sax. *cantico*, Span. .) A song. *Canticles*, a canonical book ld Testament, commonly called the Song on; by the Jews, the Song of Songs; n of a poem.—Obsolete in the latter

CANTILLATE, kan'til-late, *v. a.* (*cantillo*, Lat.) To chant; to recite musically.

CANTILLATION, kan-til-la'shun, *s.* Recitation with musical cadence.

CANTING, kan'ting, *s.* In Architecture, the cutting away a part of an angular body at one of its angles, that the section may form a parallelogram, whose edges are parallel from the intersection of the adjoining planes;—*a.* affectedly pious.

CANTINGLY, kan'ting-le, *ad.* In a canting manner.

CANTION, kan'shun, *s.* (*cantio*, Lat.) A song or verses.—Obsolete.

CANTLE, kan'tl, *s.* A fragment; a portion; a corner or piece of anything;

Do you remember
The *cantle* of immortal cheese ye carried with ye?—
Beau. & Flet.

v. a. to cut in pieces; to divide.

That this vast globe terrestrial should be *cantled*.—
Decker.

CANTLET, kant'let, *s.* A piece; a fragment.—Obsolete.

Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,
And no defence in his bar'd arms is found.—
Dryden.

CANTO, kan'to, *s.* (Italian.) A section or division of a poem. In Music, the treble, or the higher part of a piece.

CANTOFERMO, kan-to-fer'mo, *s.* (firm song, Ital.) In Music, the subject song; the part which is the subject of counterpoint. The Italians denominate every part which is the subject of counterpoint, whether plain or ornamental, *cantofermo*.

CANTON, kan'ton, *s.* (French, *cantone*, Ital.) A small portion or division of land; a little community or clan; originally, a quarter of a city regarded as separated or detached from the rest. In Heraldry, a small square which occupies only a corner of the shield;—*v. a.* (*cantonner*, Fr.) to divide into little parts; to portion out into small districts; to allot separate quarters to divisions of an army.

CANTONAL, kan'to-nal, *a.* Divided into cantons.

CANTONED, kan'tund, *s.* In Architecture, when the corner of a building is adorned with a pilaster and angular column, rustic quoins, or anything that projects from the wall. In Heraldry, the position of such things as are borne with a cross, &c., between them.

CANTONIZE, kan'tun-ize, *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions.

CANTONMENT, kan'tun-ment, *s.* (*cantonnement*, Fr.) The situation or position which soldiers occupy when quartered in different parts of a town; the divisions of a town allotted for the use of soldiers.

CANTRED, kan'tred, } *s.* (*centum*, Lat.) A hundred
CANTREF, kan'tref, } in Wales; a division.

CANTY, kan'te, *a.* A term common in Scotland and the north of England, signifying cheerful; talkative.

CANULA, kan'u-la, *s.* (*canna*, Lat.) A small tube.

CANVAS, kan'vas, *s.* (*canevas*, Fr. *canabum*, hemp, Lat.) A coarse strong cloth made of hemp or flax, chiefly used for sail-cloth, and by painters; also, a clear unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used in working tapestry with the needle. This word is used by the French to denote the model or first draught of an air or piece of music, previous to its final revision by some competent person.

In Walker Canvass

CANVAS-CLIMBER, kan'vas-kli-mur, *s.* One who ascends the rigging of a ship to arrange or shift the sails.

A sea
That almost burst the deck, and from the ladder-tackle
Wash'd off a *canvas-climber*.—*Shaks.*

CANVASS, kan'vas, *v. a.* (*canabasser*, old Fr.) To sift; to examine; to debate; to discuss;—*v. n.* to solicit; to seek; to interest; to use efforts to obtain; to use influence in favour of;—*s.* the act of sifting or examining; solicitation; keen inspection.

CANVASSER, kan'vas-sur, *s.* A person engaged in soliciting votes or interest; one employed in seeking orders in business; a scrutinizer.

CANY, ka'ne, *a.* Full of canes; consisting of canes.

CANZONE, kan'zone, *s.* (Italian.) A song where little fugues are introduced; a kind of lyric poem, adopted with slight alterations from the poetry of the Troubadours.

CANZONET, kan'zo-net, *s.* (*canzonetta*, Ital.) A diminutive of canzone, denoting a short song.

CAOUTCHOUC, ka-oot'chook, *s.* Indian rubber, sometimes improperly termed *elastic gum*. This substance is obtained from the milky juice of different plants in tropical countries, the principal of which are the Jatropha elastica, and Urceola elastica. It oozes out of the trees by incisions made in them, and has the appearance of milk; it thickens by exposure to the atmosphere. The most remarkable property of this substance is its elasticity; when warmed by immersion in hot water, slips of it may be drawn out to seven or eight times their original length, and return again nearly to their former dimensions. According to Dr. Ure, it consists of carbon, 90; oxygen, 0.88; and hydrogen, 9.12.

CAP, kap, *s.* (*caput*, the head, Lat. *cæppe*, Sax. *kappe*, Dan. and Dut.) An article of dress made to cover and protect the head; the topmost; the highest; an act of reverence or recognition made by uncovering the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; a vessel made like a cap; *cap*, in a ship, a square piece of timber put over the head or upper end of a mast, and having a round hole to receive it, by means of which the topmasts and topgallant masts are kept steady and firm in the tressel trees where their feet stand; *cap* of a gun, a piece of lead which is put over the touch-hole, to keep the priming from being wasted or spoiled;—*v. a.* to cover the top; to deprive of the cap; *to cap verses*, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest. The phrase is used by Dryden;

I'll *cap verses* with him to the end of the chapter.—
Dryden.

—*v. n.* to uncover the head, by way of salutation or respect.—Obsolete in this sense, though used by Shakspere.

Three great ones of the city,
In personal suit to make me his lieutenant,
Oft *capp'd* to him.—*Shaks.*

CAPABILITY, ka-pa-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable; capacity.

CAPABLE, ka'pabl, *a.* (French.) Sufficient to contain; able to hold; sufficiently capacious; in possession of power equal to the accomplishment of the object; intelligent; able to understand; intellectually capacious; with ample resources; susceptible; qualified for, without any natural or legal impediment; hollow.—Obsolete in the last sense.

CAPABLENESS, ka'pa-bl-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; physical and moral power.

CAPACIFY, ka-pas'e-fi, *v. a.* To make one capable to qualify.—Obsolete.

Wisdom *capacifies* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently.—*Barrow.*

CAPACIOUS, ka-pa'shus, *a.* (*capax*, Lat.) Wide large; able to hold much; comprehensive; extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

CAPACIOUSLY, ka-pa'shus-le, *ad.* In a wide capacious manner.

CAPACIOUSNESS, ka-pa'shus-nes, *s.* The power of holding or receiving; largeness; comprehensiveness.

CAPACITATE, ka-pas'e-tate, *v. a.* To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

CAPACITATION, ka-pas-e-ta'shun, *s.* Capability.—Seldom used.

CAPACITY, ka-pas'e-te, *s.* (*capacitas*, Lat. *capacité*, Fr.) The power of holding or containing anything; room; space; the force or power of the mind; power; ability; state; condition; character.

CAP-A-PIE, kap-a-pe', *a.* (French.) From head to foot; all over.

CAPARISON, ka-par'e-sun, *s.* (*caparazon*, Span.) A cloth used for covering the saddle and furniture of a horse. In the middle ages, the coverings were of a most superb description, and in oriental countries are still made of the most costly materials;—*v. a.* (*caparasonner*, old Fr.) to dress in caparisons; to dress pompously.

CAPCASE, kap'kase, *s.* A covered case; a chest.—Obsolete.

A *capcase* for your linen and your plate.—*Beau. & Flet.*

CAPE, kape, *s.* (Span. *capo*, Ital. *cap*, Fr. from *caput*, Lat.) In Geography, a headland; the extreme point of a promontory jutting out into the sea from the general boundary of the shore; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

CAPEA, ka'pe-a, *s.* A genus of the Fuci, or Sea Wracks: Tribe, Laminaridæ.

CAPELET, kap'el-let, *s.* A sort of swelling resembling a wen, growing on the heel of the hock of a horse, and on the point of the elbow.

CAPELLA, ka-pel'la, *s.* A bright fixed star of the first magnitude, in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga.

CAPER, ka'pur, *v. n.* (*cabrer*, Fr.) To skip or dance frolicsomely; to prance or leap for merriment;—*s.* a leap; a jump; a skip; the buds of the Capparis spinosa, much used as a pickle.

CAPER-CUTTING, ka'pur-kut-ting, *s.* The act of skipping or dancing in a frolicsome manner.

CAPERER, ka'pur-ur, *s.* A person of a frolicsome disposition; one who capers and skips about.

CAPERONIA, ka-pe-ro'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Euphorbaceous plants: Tribe, Crotoneæ.

CAPIAS, ka'pe-as, *s.* (*capio*, Lat.) In Law, a writ of two sorts: one before judgment, termed *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction; the other is a writ of execution after judgment, termed *capias*

faciendum, in which the sheriff is com- to take the body of the defendant in n.

EOUS, cap-e-la'shus, *a.*—See Capillary.

IOUSLY-MULTIFID, ka-pil-la'shus-le-id, *a.* Divided into many slender hair-ments.

RE, kap-pil-lare', *s.* (French.) A kind of lavoured with orange-flower water, made e Adiantum capillus veneris.

ENTS, ka-pil'la-ments, *s.* (*capillamentum*, An old botanical term for Filaments.—ee.

RY, ka-pil'la-re, *a.* (*capillaris*, Lat.) Re- g a hair; small; minute. In Anatomy, to the minute vessels by which the termi- aries and veins communicate with each nd, in Botany, to the fine hair-shaped fibres nt;—*s.* a fine duct or canal. In Surgery, to a linear fracture of the skull, unattended y separation of the parts of the injured In Natural Philosophy, *capillary attrac-* that property of a fluid by which it rises e level in tubes of small diameter, in con- of the attraction of the matter of the ng greater than the power of gravitation.

RY-MULTIFID, ka-pil'la-re-mul'te-fid, *a.* Capillaciously-multifid.—Which see.

ION, kap-pil-la'shun, *s.* A minute blood- ike a hair.

ORM, kap-pil'le-fawrm, *a.* Resembling e of a hair.

UM, kap-pil'le-tum, *s.* (*capillus*, a hair, kind of purse or net in which the spores n fungi are enclosed.

M, ka-pis'trum, *s.* A bandage used chiefly ures and injuries of the lower jaw.

kap'e-tal, *a.* (*capitalis*, from *caput*, Lat.) to the head; criminal in the highest de- *capital offence*, punishable with death;' rincipal; metropolitan; important; large; to letters, such as commence the beginning ok or a sentence in composition; *capital* e principal or original stock of a merchant any;—*s.* the principal city of a kingdom, , or state. In Architecture, the upper- art of a column or pilaster, serving as the crowning, and placed immediately over ft, and under the entablature. *Capital*, in he sum of money advanced or sunk in any or undertaking; a large letter used in , as printing in *capitals*.

IST, kap'e-tal-ist, *s.* A person of large y; one who has a large capital sunk in r advanced in speculation.

LY, kap'e-tal-le, *ad.* In a capital manner.

NESS, kap'e-tal-nes, *s.* A capital offence.

T, kap'e-tate, *a.* (*capitatus*, Lat.) In Bo- rowing in a head. A stigma is said to be when it is large, blunt, and round.

TION, kap-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*caput*, Lat.) Nu- n of heads, an ancient tax or imposition n the industry, rank, office, &c., of the ion, answering to what the Latins call *tri-* by which taxes on persons are distinguished xes on merchandise, and called *vectigalia*. Poll-tax.

kap'e-te, *s.* An old law term, signifying e of land held immediately of the king, y knight's service or by soccage.

CAPITELLATE, ka-pit'el-late, } *a.* Growing in small
CAPITULAR, ka-pit'u-lar, } heads. Applied also
CAPITULATE, ka-pit'u-late, } to a stigma when blunt, round, and large.

CAPITILUVIUM, kap-e-te-lu've-um, *s.* (*caput*, and *lavo*, to wash, Lat.) A lotion for the head.

CAPITO, kap'e-to, *s.* (a jolt-head, Lat.) A genus of Fissirostral birds, belonging to the Halcyonidæ, or Kingfisher family.

CAPITOL, kap'e-tol, *s.* (*capitolium*, Lat.) A celebrated citadel and temple at Rome, dedicated to Jupiter, and thence called Jupiter Capitolinus. It was built on the highest part of the city, called the Tarpeian rock, and was strongly fortified. Here the senate assembled, and in this temple they made their vows, and took the oath of allegiance.

CAPITOLIAN, kap-e-to'le-an, *a.* Relating to the capitol in Rome.

CAPITOLINE-GAMES, kap'e-to-line-gaymz, *s.* Annual games celebrated at Rome in honour of Jupiter, by whom, it was supposed, the capitol was saved from the Gauls.

CAPITULAR, ka-pit'u-lar, } *s.* (*capitulum*, a con-
CAPITULARY, ka-pit'u-la-re, } vocation-house or chapter, Lat.) The body of laws or statutes of a chapter; an assemblage of nobles and bishops for the administration of civil and ecclesiastical affairs; a member of a chapter. In Botany, growing in small heads.

CAPITULARLY, ka-pit'u-lar-le, *ad.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPITULARY, ka-pit'u-la-re, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

CAPITULATE, ka-pit'u-late, *v. n.* To yield or surrender on certain stipulations; to draw out a document in heads or articles; to agree together in a charge; to confederate.—Obsolete in the three last senses.

The Archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, and Mortimer, *Capitulate* against us, and are up.—*Shaks.*

CAPITULATION, ka-pit-u-la'shun, *s.* (French.) A series of articles expressing the conditions under which a fortress is given up to an enemy; the agreement or treaty by which an army surrenders to a stronger force, or binds themselves to evacuate the territory which it occupies; reduction into heads or articles.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

CAPITULATOR, ka-pit'u-la-tur, *s.* One who capitulates.

CAPITULE, kap'e-tule, *s.* (*capitulum*, Lat.) A summary; a recapitulation.—Obsolete.

But a *capitule* on those things that ben seid.—*Wiclife.*

CAPITULUM, ka-pit'u-lum, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, a species of inflorescence, called a head or tuft, formed of many flowers arranged in a globular form upon a common peduncle. In Anatomy, a small head or protuberance of a bone, received into the concavity of another bone. In the ancient military art, a transverse beam with holes, through which the cords passed, by which war engines were worked. This term is also used by ecclesiastical writers, to denote part of a chapter of the Bible read and explained.

CAPIVI.—See Balsam.

CAPNITES, kap-ni'tes, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Fumariaceæ, or Fumeworts.

CAPNOMANCY, kap'no-man-se, *s.* (*kapnos*, smoke, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Divination by the rising of smoke, as practised by the ancients in their sacrifices.

CAPNOMOR, kap'no-mor, *s.* (*kapnos*, and *moira*, a part, Gr.) An unctuous, colourless substance, obtained from the tar of wood.

CAPNOPHYLLUM, kap-no-fil'lum, *s.* (*kapnos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants.

CAPOCH, ka-potsh', *v. a.* This word is used by Butler, though its meaning is not very obvious; perhaps, to strip off the hood.

Capoch'd your rabins of the synod.—*Butler.*

CAPON, ka'pn, *s.* (*capun*, Sax. from *capo*, Lat.) A castrated cock;—*v. a.* to castrate a cock.

CAPONNIERE, kap-o-nere', *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a passage protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet. The term is usually applied to that by which the communications are made across the main ditch of a fortress to the outworks, or from the covered way to the gorge of an advanced work.

CAPOT, ka-pot', *s.* (French.) A term used when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet;—*v. a.* to win all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPOTE, ka-pote', *s.* A boat cloak; an outer garment.

CAPOUCH, ka-pootsh', *s.* (*capuce*, Fr.) A monk's hood; the hood of a cloak.

CAPPAREÆ, kap-pa're-e, *s.* A tribe of the Capparidaceæ, embracing those species in which the fruit is a berry; the Cleomeæ having the fruit a capsule.

CAPPARIDACEÆ, kap-pa-re-da'se-e, } *s.* (*capparis*,
CAPPARIDEÆ, kap-pa-rid'e-e, } one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, shrubs, or trees, with alternate stalked, undivided, or palmate leaves; flowers solitary or racemous; four sepals; four or eight petals, imbricated or cruciate, commonly unguiculate and unequal; ovary stalked or sessile; fruit pod-shaped and dehiscent, or baccate.

CAPPARIS, kap'pa-ris, *s.* The Caper-tree, a genus of plants: Type of the order Capparidaceæ.

CAPPER, kap'pur, *s.* An old term for one who makes or sells caps.

CAPRATE, kap'rate, *s.* A compound produced by the union of the caproic or capric acids and a metal.

CAPRELLA, ka-prel'la, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Læmodipoda.

CAPREOLATE.—See Cirrhous.

CAPREOLUS, ka-pre'o-lus, *s.* (the tendril of a vine, Lat.) An old botanical name for the tendril of a plant.

CAPRIC ACID, kap'rik as'sid, *s.* An acid procured from the milk of the goat. It consists of 18 atoms of carbon, 14 of hydrogen, and 3 of oxygen.

CAPRICCIO, ka-pritsh'e-o, *s.* (Italian, whim, fancy.) An irregular composition in music, in which the composer is led by impulse or whim, regardless of all rule or restraint.

CAPRICCIOSO, ka-pritsh-e-o'zo, *s.* In Music, denotes that the movement before which it is written is to be played in a free and fantastic style.

CAPRICE, ka-prees', *s.* (French.) A sudden change of humour; freak; fancy; whim.

CAPRICHIO, ka-prik'e-o, *s.* (from *caprice*.) A sudden whim; an impulse.—Obsolete.

Will the *capriehio* hold in thee? art sure?—*Shaks.*

CAPRICIOUS, ka-prish'us, *a.* Whimsical; fanciful; subject to impulse or sudden change; humoursome.

CAPRICIOUSLY, ka-prish'us-le, *ad.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, ka-prish'us-nes, *s.* The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness.

CAPRICORN, kap're-kawrn, *s.* (*capricornus*, Lat.) In Astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented on globes in the form of a goat; it is the first of the winter, and fourth of the southern signs. The sun enters it about the 21st of December, at the winter solstice. *Tropic of Capricorn*, a small circle of the sphere parallel to the equinoctial, passing through the beginning of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, or point of the sun's greatest southern declination.

CAPRIFICATION, kap-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*caprificatio*, Lat.) The process adopted in the Levant, by means of which the fruit of the domestic fig-tree is matured and ripened. When the cultivated fig is becoming ripe, branches are taken from the wild fig-tree, containing large numbers of small insects, and laid on the cultivated fig, which is soon pierced by the insects, for the purpose of depositing their eggs; the punctures produce a stimulating action, and bring about an earlier ripening of the fig crop.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ, kap-re-fo-le-a'se-e, *s.* (*caprifolium*, one of the genera, Lat.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs or herbaceous plants, with epipetalous stamens; straight anthers, bursting longitudinally; leaves without stipules and consolidated fruit; flowers usually corymbose and sweet-scented.

CAPRIFOLIUM, kap-re-fo'le-um, *s.* Honeysuckle, or Woodbine, a genus of plants, two species of which, C. perfoliatum and C. periclymenum, the common Honeysuckle, are British: Type of the order Caprifoliaceæ.

CAPRIFORM, kap're-fawrm, *a.* (*capra*, a goat, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the form of a goat.

CAPRIGENUS, ka-prid'je-nus, *a.* (*capra*, and *geno*, I beget, Lat.) Born of, or produced by a goat.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ, kap-re-mul'je-de, *s.* (*caprimulgus*, one of the genera, Lat.) The Night-jars, or Goat-suckers, more properly Moth-eaters. A family of birds, classed by Swainson between the Trogons and the Swallows. The bill of the goat-sucker is remarkably small, but has an enormous gape, which qualifies it for catching moths in the night.

CAPRIMULGUS, kap-re-mul'gus, *s.* (*capra* and *mulgeo*, I milk, Lat.) The Night-jar, or Goat-sucker: Type of the family Caprimulgidæ, so named from the erroneous belief that they sucked goats.

CAPRIOLE, kap're-ole, *s.* (*cabriole*, Fr.) In the manege, leaps which a horse makes in the same place without advancing; a dance.

CAPRIPED, kap're-ped, *a.* (*capra*, a goat, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) Having feet like a goat.

CAPROIC ACID, kap'ro-ik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from the salt of baryta, by adding sulphuric acid to its solution. It is a clear oily liquid, having a sour smell like that of sweat. It consists, according to Chevreul, of 12 atoms of carbon, 9 of hydrogen, and 3 of oxygen.

CAPROMYS, kap'ro-mis, *s.* (*capra*, and *mus*, a rat, Lat.) A genus of South American Rodents, of the rat kind.

CAPSA, kap'sa, *s.* (*capsa*, a case, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, placed by Cuvier between Venus and Petricola, having two teeth on the one hinge, and a single but bifid one on the other; the Innals is

, the shell convex, and the fold indicative
tractor of the foot considerable.

, kap-sel'la, *s.* A genus of Cruciferous
Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

, kap'se-kum, *s.* Bird's pepper, a genus
al plants, the seeds and fruits of which
erful stimulants, and of which the con-
called Cayenne pepper is made: Order,
æ.

kap-size', *v. a.* To upset; to overturn —
rase.

RES, kap'skwayrz, *s.* Strong plates of iron
me over the trunnions of a gun, and keep
carriage.

kap'stan, *s.* (*cabestan*, Fr.) A great piece
r in the shape of a cone, usually placed
he windlass of a ship, to weigh anchors,
or strike down topmasts, strain ropes, or
y heavy, bulky thing on board of a ship.

, kap'su-lar, } *a.* Like a capsule;
TY, kap'su-la-re, } hollow like a chest.

TE, kap'su-late, } *a.* Enclosed in a
TED, kap'su-lay-ted, } capsule, or as in

kap'sule, *s.* (*capsula*, Lat. *capsule*, Fr.)
ny, a membranous or woody seed-vessel,
y consisting of one or more cells, splitting
eral valves, and sometimes discharging its
through pores or orifices, or falling off
ith the seed. In Anatomy, a membranous
on enclosing a part like a bag, as the capsu-
ents, the capsule of the crystaline lens, &c.

kap'sus, *s.* (*capsus*, a waggon, Lat.) A
Hemipterous insects: Family, Saltatoria.

kap'tin, *s.* (*capitaine*, Fr. from *caput*, the
at.) A chief. In the army, one who com-
troop of cavalry or a company of infantry;
aval or merchant service, an officer having
rnment of a ship. *Captain-general*, the
or commander-in-chief of an army. *Cap-
utenant*, an officer who, with the rank of
and pay of lieutenant, commands a company

TY, kap'tin-se, *s.* The rank or post of
in.

TY, kap'tin-re, *s.* The command or juris-
over a certain district.

HIP, kap'tin-ship, *s.* The condition or
a chief commander; the rank, quality, or
a captain; the government of a clan or
; skill in the military profession.

ON, kap-ta'shun, *s.* (French.) The practice
ing favour or applause; courtship; flat-
Obsolete.

dent my heart should be discovered without
e dresses or popular *captations* which some
their speeches.—*King Charles.*

kap'shun, *s.* (*captio*, Lat.) When any
sion at law or in equity is executed, the
sioners subscribe their names to a certifi-
atifying when and where the commission
cuted, and this is called a *caption*; also,
man is arrested, the act of taking him is
a *caption*. There is also the *caption* of an
nt, which is the setting forth of the style
court before which the jurors made their
ment.—*Jacob.*

, kap'shus, *a.* (*captiosus*, Lat. *captieux*,
given to cavils; eager to object or inveigle;
; ensnaring; disposed to urge objections.

CAPTIOUSLY, kap'shus-le, *ad.* In a captious manner; with an inclination to cavil or find fault.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kap'shus-nes, *s.* Inclination to find fault or censure; disposition to object; peevishness.

CAPTIVATE, kap'te-vate, *v. a.* (*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.) To take prisoner; to bring into bondage; to charm; to overpower with beauty or excellence; to hold the heart in subjection; to enslave;—*a.* made prisoner—unusual in the last sense.

> Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
> And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*.—*Shaks.*

CAPTIVATION, kap-te-va'shun, *s.* The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, kap'tiv, *s.* (*captivus*, Lat. *captif*, Fr.) A prisoner taken in war by an enemy; one charmed or ensnared by beauty or excellence; a slave;—*a.* made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement;—*v. a.* to take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.—Obsolete as a verb.

> What further fear of danger can there be?
> Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free.—*Dryden.*

CAPTIVITY, kap-tiv'e-te, *s.* (*captivité*, Fr.) Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies; slavery; subjection to love.

CAPTOR, kap'tur, *s.* (*captum*, to seize on, Lat.) One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

CAPTURE, kap'ture, *s.* (French, *captura*, Lat.) The act or practice of taking anything; the thing taken; a prize;—*v. a.* to take as a prize by force or stratagem.

CAPUCHIN, kap-ŭ-sheen', *s.* (*capuce*, *capuchon*, Fr.) A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; a pigeon whose head is covered with feathers, resembling a capouch.

CAPUCHINS, kap-ŭ-sheenz', *s.* (so called from the capuchin or cowl with which they covered their heads.) A fraternity of abstemious friars of the order of St. Francis. The capuchins dressed in brown or grey, went always barefooted, and refrained from shaving their beards.

CAPULUS, kap'u-lus, *s.* (*capula*, a cup, Lat.) A genus of Pectinibranchiate Gasteropods, with a patelliform shell, having a recurved and spiral summit: Type of the family Capuloida of Cuvier.

CAPULOIDA, kap'u-loy-da, *s.* (*capulus*, one of the genera, Lat.) A family of Pectinibranchiate Gasteropods, partly separated by Cuvier from the Patellas, which they resemble, in having a widely opened, scarcely turbinated shell, with neither operculum, emargination, nor siphon.

CAPUT, ka'put, *s.* (the Latin word for head.) A word in Anatomy, in several acceptations; as, *caput coli*, the head of the colon, the cæcum or blind intestine; *caput gallinoginis*, the woodcock's head, a little eminence on the uthera, at the termination of the ductus ejaculatoris; *caput mortuum*, a nearly obsolete term for the inert residuum of a distillation or sublimation; *caput Medusæ*, from the head of Medusa, the beautiful locks of which were converted into serpents; a name given to an existing species of Pentacrinite, Pentacrinus caput Medusæ.

CAPYBARA, ka-pib'a-ra, *s.* The Hydrochærus, or Water-cavy of Brazil, an animal allied to the Guinea-pig, about three feet in length, and having the general appearance of a hippopotamus in miniature.

CAR, kär, *s.* (*carrus*, Lat. *carr*, a chariot, old Fr.) A small carriage usually drawn by one horse. The Irish jaunting car is a sort of one horse chaise, generally made without springs, and so constructed that the people sit back to back, with their faces looking sideways. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendour; a chariot of war or triumph; the constellation termed Charles Wain, or the Bear.

CARABIDÆ, ka-ra-bid'e, } *s.* (*carabus*, one of the
CARABICI, ka-ra-bis'e, } genera, Lat.) A family of Coleopterous insects, of the section Pentamera. These beetles have the eyes prominent, and the head not so wide as the thorax; the terminal joints of the palpi are often compressed, and of an irregular shape; the mandibles are moderately long, large, and simple; they are generally large and richly coloured.

CARABINE, kar'a-bin, } *s.* (*carrabine*, Fr. *carabina*,
CARBINE, kär-bine', } Ital.) A short gun used by the cavalry, less in the bore and shorter in the barrel than a musket; it carries a ball of 24 in the pound.

CARABINEER, kar-a-be-neer', *s.* A light horseman carrying a carabine.

CARABUS, kar'a-bus, *s.* (*carabis*, a crab, Lat.) The Crab-beetles, a genus of Coleopterous insects, with elongated bodies, which are frequently bronzed, golden-green, coppery, or violet-coloured: Type of the tribe Carabidæ.

CARACK, kar'ak, *s.* (*caraque*, Fr.) A Portuguese term for a large ship of burden.

The bigger whale like some huge *carack* lay.—*Waller.*

CARACOL, kar'a-kol, *s.* (*caracole*, Fr. *caracolear*, Span.) In Horsemanship, an oblique tread, traced out in semirounds, changing from one hand to the other without observing a regular ground; also, the half turn which a horseman makes after his discharge to pass from front to rear. In Architecture, a term sometimes used to denote a staircase in the form of a helix or spiral;—*v. a.* to move in a caracol.

CARACOLLA, ka-ra-kol'la, *s.* A genus of the Lucerninæ, land-volutes or lamp-snails, in which the aperture of the shell is circular; the two lips united; teeth wanting; umbilicus open: Family, Limacinæ.

CARACOLY, kar'a-kol-le, *s.* A term given to a metal used by the Caribbees and other savage tribes in making ornaments.

CARAGANA, kar-a-gan'a, *s.* (*Carachana*, in Tartary.) The Siberian Pea-tree, a genus of Leguminous Asiatic plants: Subtribe, Galegeæ.

CARAGUATA, ka-ra-gu-a'ta, *s.* (its name in South America.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

CARALLIA, ka-ral'le-a, *s.* (*Carallie*, in the Telinga language.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Rhizophoraceæ.

CARALLUMA, ka-ral-lu'ma, *s.* (its Indian name.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

CARAMEL, kar'a-mel, *s.* (French.) A black or brownish sugar, produced by subjecting barley-sugar to a temperature of 400° to 430°. Its constituents are 12 atoms of carbon, 9 of hydrogen, and 9 of oxygen.

CARANAX, ka-ra'naks, *s.* The Scad, or Horse-mackerel, a genus of fishes which sometimes occur in immense quantities on the coasts of England and Ireland. They are distinguished by lateral line of the body having a series of plates.

CARANAXOMORUS, ka-ran-ax-om'o-rus, *s.* A g of fishes: Family, Scomberidæ.

CARAPACE, ka-ra'pase, *s.* The unyielding van shell which protects the body of Chelonian tiles. It is composed of the dorsal and lu vertebræ, the sacrum and eight ribs intim united. The term is also applied to the sup surface of the Crustaceans.

CARAPUS, kar-a'pus, *s.* A subgenus of eel-sh fishes, including such species of the genus G notus as have long tapering tails, and the compressed and furnished with scales.

CARAT, kar'at, *s.* (*carrat*, Fr. *carato*, Ital.) A used in a relative sense to express the finene gold. It means the twenty-fourth part of given weight of that metal, or of its alloy. such a weight be pure gold, it is said to b carats fine; if three-fourths only be gold, it is to be 18 carats fine. The diamond carat, ever, is a definite weight = $3\frac{1}{6}$ troy grains; the pearl carat = $\frac{4}{5}$ of a troy grain.

CARAVAN, kar-a-van', *s.* (*caravana*, Span. *cara* Fr.) A troop or body of merchants or pilg travelling with camels in the east for m safety and convenience.

CARAVANSERA, kar-a-van'se-ra, *s.* A large ern building or inn, appointed for receiving lodging caravans. It is commonly a large sq building, in the middle of which there is a spacious court; and under the arches or pia that surround it there runs a bank, raised s feet above the ground, where the merchants, those who travel with them in any capacity, up their lodgings; the beasts of burden being to the foot of the bank.

CARAVEL, kar'a-vil, } *s.* (*caravelle*, Fr. *cara*
CARVEL, kar'vil, } Ital.) A light, round, fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly in Spain and Portugal.

CARAWAY.—See Carum.

CARBAZOTIC ACID, kär-ba-zot'ik as'sid, *s.* A culiar acid formed from the action of nitric on vegetable and animal substances. It is same substance with the bitter principle of we obtained by the action of nitric acid on silk. cording to Liebig, this acid is composed o atoms of carbon, 6 of nitrogen, and 15 of oxy

CARBO, kär'bo, *s.* (*carbo*, coal, from the jet b colour of its wings, &c.) The Cormorant, a g of water-fowl allied to the pelicans: Family, cadæ: Subfamily, Pelicanidæ.

CARBO-CERINE, kär-bo-se'rine, *s.* The carbo of cerium, a rare mineral occurring in thin f sided crystaline plates of a greyish white co It consists of oxide of cerium, 75.7; carbonic 10.8; water, 13.5.

CARBON, kär'bon, *s.* (*carbon*, Span. *carbo*, *charbon*, Fr.) The pure inflammable princip charcoal. If a piece of wood or any vegetable m ter be placed in a closed vessel, and kept red for some time, it is converted into a shining b brittle substance, possessing neither smell nor ta known as charcoal. Charcoal is infusible, ins ble in water, is capable of combining both hydrogen and sulphur, is a conductor of electri and has a powerful affinity for oxygen. Ca is obtained nearly pure in charcoal; but it

the diamond that this elementary substance is found in its purest form. Carbon enters as a constituent part into many of the slate rocks, to which it generally communicates a dark colour: it forms also regular beds of considerable thickness, being the principal constituent part of coal combined with oxygen. Carbon forms carbonic acid, or fixed air.

CARBONACEOUS, kär-bo-na'shus, *a.* Containing carbon; pertaining to carbon.

CARBONADO, kär-bo-na'do, *s.* (*carbonnade*, Fr.) Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals;

> If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to cut or hack.—Obsolete.

CARBONATE, kär'bo-nate, *s.* A salt resulting from the combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base. When there is an excess of base, the compound is called a subcarbonate; and when two equivalents of carbonic acid unite with the base, it is termed a supercarbonate or bicarbonate. The carbonates principally used in medicine are those of ammonia, lime, iron, magnesia, lead, soda, and potash.

CARBONATED, kär'bo-nay-ted, *a.* Combined with carbon.

CARBONIC, kär-bon'ik, *a.* Relating to carbon.

CARBONIC ACID, kär-bon'ik as'sid, *s.* A compound of carbon and oxygen; it has been called aerial acid, fixed air, cretaceous acid, and mephitic gas. Carbonic acid is very plentifully disengaged from springs in almost all countries, but especially near active or extinct volcanoes. This elastic fluid has the property of decomposing many of the hardest rocks with which it comes in contact, particularly that numerous class in whose composition felspar is an ingredient. In volcanic countries, these gaseous emanations are not confined to springs, but rise up in the state of pure gas from the soil in various places. The Grotta del Cane, near Naples, affords an excellent example. The acid is invisible, is specifically heavier than atmospheric air, and on this account it accumulates in any cavities on the surface of the ground. It may be dipped out of any excavations in which it has accumulated, poured into a bottle, like water, corked, and carried to any distance. It is fatal to human life when breathed undiluted: by miners it is called choke-damp.

CARBONIFEROUS, kär-bo-nif'ur-us, *a.* (*carbo*, and *fero*, Lat.) Containing carbon; yielding carbon.

CARBONIZATION, kär-bo-ne-za'shun, *s.* The conversion of animal or vegetable substances into carbon.

CARBONIZE, kär'bo-nize, *v. n.* To convert into carbon by the action of heat.

CARBONOHYDROUS, kär-bon-o-hi'drus, *a.* Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CARBO-SULPHURETS, kär'bo-sul'fu-rets, *s.* A genus of salts formed by the union of carbon, sulphur, and potassium, sodium, barium, ammonium, &c.

CARBOY, kär'boy, *s.* A large glass jar or bottle cased in basket work, generally used for holding vitriol and other acids.

CARBUNCLE, kär'bung-kl, *s.* A gem highly prized by the ancients, probably the alamanding, a variety of noble garnet; it is of a deep red colour, with an admixture of scarlet. In Surgery, an anthrax (so called by the Greeks); a hard and circumscribed inflammatory tumour, the most common situation of which is on the neck, back, or loins. It is nearly allied to a boil, but is more aggravated in all its symptoms. The term is also applied to small protuberances or elevations on any parts of animals, vegetables, or minerals. In Heraldry, a bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the others a saltier.

CARBUNCLED, kär-bung'kld, *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

CARBUNCULAR, kär-bung'ku-lar, *a.* Relating to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kär-bung-ku-la'shun, *s.* (*carbunculatio*, Lat.) The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or cold.

CARBURET, kär'bu-ret, *s.* A compound formed by the combination of carbon with any metal, alkali, or earth.

CARBURETTED, kär'bu-ret-ted, *a.* Combined with carbon.

CARBURETTED HYDROGEN, kär'bu-ret-ted hi'dro-jen, *s.* An inflammable gas, formed abundantly in stagnant pools from the decomposition of dead vegetable matter, and often found issuing in large quantities from fissures in coal beds, where it often explodes when ignited by the contact of the miner's lamp, and produces much destruction of life. It is termed fire-damp.

CARCAJOU, kär'ka-joo, *s.* The name given by Buffon to the Meles Labradoria, or American badger. The size is rather less, and the form not so thick, as that of the European badger: the fur is soft and fine.

CARCANET, kär'ka-net, *s.* (*carcan*, Fr.) A chain or collar of jewels.

> Say that I lingered with you at your shop,
> To see the making of her *carcanet*.—*Shaks.*

CARCASS, kär'kas, *s.* (*carcasse*, Fr. *carcasso*, Ital.) The dead body of any animal; the body, in a ludicrous sense, as in the following passage:

> To-day how many would have given their honours
> To've saved their *carcasses!*—*Shaks.*

The decayed remains of anything, as of a ship; the naked building of a house before it is lathed and plastered, or the floors laid; *carcass flooring*, that which supports the boarding or floor boards above, and the ceiling below; *carcass roofing*, the grated frame of timber work which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering; a round vessel filled with combustible matter, pieces of gun or pistol barrels, loaded grenades, &c., to be thrown from a mortar on the buildings of an enemy.

CARCELAGE, kär'se-lidj, *s.* (*carcer*, a prison, Lat.) Fees exacted on incarceration in certain prisons.

CARCERAL, kär'sur-al, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CARCINOMA, kär-se-no'ma, *s.* (*carcinome*, Fr. *carcinoma*, Lat.) Cancer; or, by some authors, incipient cancer; and, by others, the encephaloid form of the disease.

CARCINOMATOUS, kär-se-no'ma-tus, *a.* Cancerous; having a tendency to cancer.

CARD, kärd, *s.* (*charta*, Lat. *carte*, Fr.) An oblong piece of paper figured, and used in games of hazard; the paper on which the points are marked in the mariner's compass; a piece of pasteboard containing a person's address, or an advertisement; a note transmitted by way of invitation, in reply, or in business; (*caard*, Dut.) an instrument with which flax, wool, or cotton is combed, and fitted

for spinning;—*v. a.* to comb with cards, so as to fit for spinning; to mingle together; to disentangle, as the carder separates the coarse from the fine;—*v. n.* to play at cards.

CARDAMINE, kär-dam'e-ne, *s.* (dim. of *kardamon*, water-cress, Gr. from its taste.) A genus of Cruciferous plants. *C. pratensis*, or Ladies'-smoke, is a common flower in moist places in this country.

CARDAMOMS, kär'da-mums, *s.* (*kardamomon*, Gr. *cardamone*, Fr.) The aromatic seeds of different species of the genus Amonum.

CARDER, kärd'ur, *s.* A person employed in the process of carding wool, &c.; one who plays much at cards.

CARDIA, kär'de-a, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, Gr.) In Anatomy, the superior or œsophageal orifice of the stomach, so named from its proximity to the heart—*orificium ventriculi superius.*

CARDIAC, kär'de-ak, *a.* (*kardiakos*, Gr.) Belonging to the heart. In Anatomy, applied to the blood-vessels and nerves which are distributed on the heart; also, to the nerves which, originating from the cervical ganglia, unite to form, between the arch of the aorta and the bifurcation of the bronchia, the cardiac plexus; in Pathology, to a painful affection of the heart; in Materia Medica, to remedies which exercise a cordial and invigorating influence upon the system.

CARDIACAL, kär-di'a-kal, *a.* (*kardiakos*, Gr.) Pertaining to the heart; cordial; having the quality of invigorating, by exciting the action of the heart through the medium of the stomach.

CARDIACEÆ, kär-de-a'se-e, *s.* (*carduum*, one of the genera, Lat.) A family of the Acephalous Testacea, with equivalve convex bivalve shells, having salient summits curved towards the hinge, which, when viewed sideways, give them the appearance of a heart.

CARDIALGIA, kär-de-al'je-a, *s.* (*kardia*, the heart, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the epigastric region, generally referred to the superior orifice of the stomach; also, heartburn.

CARDIELCOSIS, kär-de-el-ko'sis, *s.* (*cardihelcose*, Fr. *kardia*, and *helkosis*, suppuration, Gr.) Suppuration of the heart.

CARDIEURYSMA, kär-de-u-ris'ma, *s.* (*kardia*, and *euryno*, I dilate, Gr.) Morbid dilatation of the heart.

CARDINAL, kär'de-nal, *a.* (*cardinalis*, Lat.) Principal; chief; pre-eminent, as the cardinal virtues, justice, charity, fortitude, and temperance. *Cardinal signs*, in Astronomy, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn. *Cardinal points of the compass*, north, south, east, and west. *Cardinal numbers*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.;—*s.* in the Roman hierarchy, an ecclesiastical prince who has a voice in the election of the pope, and may be elected to that dignity himself; the name of a woman's cloak, resembling in shape those worn by cardinals.

CARDINALATE, kär'de-na-late, } *s.* The office
CARDINALSHIP, kär'de-nal-ship, } and rank of a cardinal.

CARDINALIZE, kär'de-nal-ize, *v. a.* To make a cardinal.

CARDINAL TEETH, kär'de-nal *teeth*, *s.* In Conchology, those teeth placed immediately behind the bases, and between the lateral teeth where such exist, as in the common cockle, Cardium edulis.

CARDING, kär'ding, *s.* The act of playing at cards.—Obsolete.

CARDING-MACHINE, kär'ding-ma-sheen' machine of modern invention, for combin ing, and cleansing wool and cotton. I of cylinders thick set with teeth, and p tion by water or steam-power.

CARDIOGRAPHY, kär-de-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*ka* heart, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) In a description of the heart.

CARDIOID, kär'de-oyd, *s.* (Greek.) An curve, so called from its resemblance to t

CARDIOLOGY, kär-de-ol'o-je, *s.* (*kardia*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treati heart.

CARDIOPALMUS, kär-de-o-pal'mus, *s.* (*car* Fr. from *kardia*, and *palmos*, pulsation, G pitation of the heart.

CARDIOPATHIA, kär-de-o-pa'*the*-a, *s.* (*ka pathos*, disease, Gr.) Disease of the hea

CARDIORRHEXIS, kär-de-or-rek'sis, *s.* and *rhexis*, rupture, Gr.) Rupture of th

CARDIOSPERMUM, kär-de-o-sper'mum, *s.* the heart, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) Hea genus of exotic climbing plants: Orde daceæ.

CARDIOTOMY, kär-de-ot'o-me, *s.* (*kardia*, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) The dissectio heart.

CARDIPERICARDITES, kär-de-per-e-kär- (*kardia*, and *pericardion*, the pericard Simultaneous inflammation of the heart cardium.

CARDISOMA, kär-de-so'ma, *s.* (*kardia*, t and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

CARDISSA, kär-dis'sa, *s.* A subgenus o shelled Mollusca, allied to the Cardium; heart-shaped, excessively compressed; th side truncate, and often concave; the rounded.

CARDITA, kär'de-ta, *s.* A genus of Moll a free, bivalve, cardiform, subtransver shell; cardinal teeth, $\frac{1}{0}$ or $\frac{2}{1}$; lateral, $\frac{1}{1}$ Chamidæ.

CARDITIS, kär-di'tes, *s.* (*kardia*, the h Inflammation of the heart.

CARDIUM, kär'de-um, *s.* (*kardia*, the h The Cockle, a genus of univalve Mollu ventricose, heart-shaped, with costated r lateral, and often armed with spines teeth, $\frac{2}{2}$; lateral teeth, $\frac{2}{2}$, remote.

CARD-MAKER, kärd'may-kur, *s.* A person in the manufacturing of cards.

CARDMAKING-MACHINE, kärd'may-king-m *s.* A machine lately introduced in the ture of factory cards. One of these forms an incredible quantity of teeth i minute, entirely completing the process the teeth.

CARD-MATCH, kärd'matsh, *s.* A match by saturating pieces of card with melte

CARDOPATUM, kär-dop'a-tum, *s.* (*carduus* and *patos*, a path, Gr.) A genus of plants: Tribe, Carduaceæ.

CARD-TABLE, kärd-tay-bl, *s.* A table a and used at card-playing.

CARDUACEÆ, kär-du-a'se-e, *s.* The T suborder of Asteroid or Composite plant

CARDUELIS, kär'du-e-lis, *s.* (*carduus*, a th the seed of which is its favourite foo Goldfinch, a well-known and beautiful b

prized for the sweetness of its notes and the elegance of its plumage.

CARDUINEÆ, kär-du-in'e-e, *s.* The Thistle family of the Compositæ, or Asteraceæ of Lindley's vegetable kingdom, of which Carduus, the thistle, is the type.

CARDUNCELLUS, kär-dun-sel'lus, *s.* (a diminutive of *carduunculus*, cardoons, Lat.) A genus of Composite plants of the Carduaceæ or Thistle kind.

CARDUUS, kär'du-us, *s.* (*carduus*, a thistle, Lat.) The Thistle, a genus of Composite plants, type of the suborder Carduaceæ.

CARE, kare, *s.* (*car*, *care*, Sax.) Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern; caution, as in the phrase, 'have a care of thyself;' regard; charge; heed, in order to protection and preservation; attention, as in the phrase, 'to take care;' the object of care, caution, or of love;—*v. n.* to be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about anything; to be inclined or disposed to be affected.

CAREBARIA, ka-re-ba're-a, *s.* (*carbarie*, Fr. from *kare*, the head, and *baros*, weight, Gr.) Headache, accompanied by a sense of weight.

CAREBRAZED, kare'krayzd, *a.* Broken with care and solicitude.

CARE-DEFYING, kare'de-fi-ing, *a.* Bidding defiance to care.

CAREEN, ka-reen', *v. a.* (*carener*, Fr.) To heave or lay a vessel on one side for the purpose of repairing;—*v. n.* to incline to one side, as a ship at sea by press of sail.

CAREENING, ka-reen'ing, *s.* The operation of heaving a ship down on one side, by the application of a strong purchase to her masts, which are properly supported for the occasion, to prevent their breaking with so great a strain; by which means, one side of the bottom, being elevated above the surface of the water, may be cleansed or repaired. When a ship is so laid, everything is taken out of her; but this operation is now nearly superseded by sheathing ships with copper, whereby a clean bottom is preserved for several years.

CAREER, ka-reer', *s.* (*carriere*, Fr.) The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course; a race; height of speed; swift motion; course of action; uninterrupted procedure. In the Manege, a place enclosed with a barrier, in which the horse runs the ring. The word is sometimes used for the race or course of the horse itself. In Falconry, a flight or tour of the bird, about 120 yards: if it mount higher, it is called a double-career; if less, a semicareer;—*v. n.* to run with swift motion.

CAREFUL, kare'fûl, *a.* (*carefull*, Sax.) Anxious; solicitous; full of concern; provident; diligent; watchful; cautious; subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

CAREFULLY, kare'fûl-le, *ad.* In a manner that shows care; heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively; providently; cautiously.

CAREFULNESS, kare'fûl-nes, *s.* Heedfulness; vigilance; anxiety; caution.

CARELESS, kare'les, *a.* (*carleas*, Sax.) Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unthinking; unmindful; cheerful; undisturbed; contrived without care or art.

CARELESSLY, kare'les-le, *ad.* Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

CARELESSNESS, kare'les-nes, *s.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care.

CARENTANE, kar'en-tane, *s.* (*quarantaine*, forty, Fr.) A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

CARENUM, ka-re'num, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, consisting of one New Holland species, the Scarites cyaneus of Fabricius: Family, Carabidæ.

CARESS, ka-res', *v. a.* To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness;—*s.* an act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

CARET, ka'ret, *s.* (Latin.) A caret in writing is marked thus (ʌ), and placed where some word happens to be left out, which is inserted either in the margin or in the line above; it is also called a circumflex, when placed over some vowel of a word to denote a long syllable.

CARE-TUNED, kare'tunde, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful.

> More health and happiness betide my liege,
> Than can my *care-tuned* tongue deliver him.—*Shaks.*

CARE-WOUNDED, kare'woond-ed, *a.* Wounded with care.

CAREX, ka'reks, *s.* (*careo*, I want, Lat. from the upper spikes being without seeds.) An extensive genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

CAREYA, ka're-a, *s.* (in honour of William Carey, its discoverer.) A genus of East Indian plants, consisting of herbs, shrubs, and trees: Order, Myrtaceæ.

CARGASON, kär'ga-sun, *s.* An obsolete word for Cargo.—Which see.

> The ship Swan was sailing home with a *cargason* valued at £80,000.—*Howell's Letters.*

CARGILLIA, kär-gil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Cargil of Aberdeen.) A genus of Australian trees: Order, Ebenaceæ.

CARGO, kär'go, *s.* (Spanish, *carg*, Welsh.) The lading of a ship; the goods, merchandise, and effects which are conveyed in a ship, exclusive of the crew, rigging, ammunition, provisions, guns, &c. The lading within the hold is called the inboard cargo, in distinction from cattle, &c., carriëd on deck.

CARIBOU, kar'e-boo, *s.* The Cervus silvestris, or American woodland Reindeer, the Attehk of the Cree, and Tantseeah of the Copper Indians.

CARICA, kar'e-ka, *s.* (from its being supposed, but erroneously, a native of Caria.) The Papaw-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

CARICATURE, kar-e-ka-ture', *s.* (*caricatura*, Ital.) The representation of a person or circumstance in such a manner as to render the original ridiculous;—*v. a.* to ridicule; to represent unfairly.

CARICATURIST, kar-e-ka-tu'rist, *s.* A person who caricatures others.

CARICOUS, kar'e-kus, *a.* (*carica*, a fig, Lat.) Resembling a fig.

CARIES, ka're-es, *s.* (Latin.) A term used to designate the ulceration of a bone, or that state of a bone which is analogous to ulceration of the soft parts; also, a contagious disease produced by the parasitical fungus Uredo, and most usually attacking wheat.

CARILLONS, kar'ril-luns, *s.* A species of chimes frequent in the Low Countries, particularly at Ghent and Antwerp, and played on a number of bells in a belfry, forming a complete series or scale of tones, or semitones, like those of the harpsichord and organ.

CARINA, ka-ri'na, *s.* (Latin, a keel.) In Botany, a term applied to two of the petals in papilionaceous flowers. The carina is composed of two petals, separate or united, and encloses the internal organs of fructification.

CARINÆ, kar'e-ne, *s.* Among the Romans, women hired to weep at funerals; so called from Caria, the country whence most of them came.

CARINARIA, ka-re-na're-a, *s.* A genus of Heteropodous Mollusca, which have the heart, liver, and organs of generation covered by a slender symmetrical and conical shell, the point of which is bent backwards, and frequently relieved by a crest, under the anterior edge of which float the feathers of the branchiæ.

CARINATE, kar'e-nate, } *a.* In Botany, shaped
CARINATED, kar'e-nay-ted, } like the keel of a ship; applied to a calyx, leaf, or nectary. In Conchology, having a longitudinal prominence resembling a keel.

CARINEA, ka-re-ne'a, *s.* A genus of the Cypræidæ or Cowry family, in which the shell is oblong; the extremities not produced; aperture nearly straight, almost central, contracted above, and very effuse below; lips equal, the outer slightly toothed.

CARINIDEA, ka-re-nid'e-a, *s.* (*carina*, a keel, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A genus of univalve Mollusca, belonging to the Trochidæ or Top shells. It is placed next to the Trochus by Swainson, and is so named by him from the bosal whorl being carinated round its circumference.

CARINTHINE, ka-rin'*thin*, *s.* A variety of augite, of a dark-green or black colour, so called from being found in Carinthia.

CARIOLE, kar're-ol, *s.* (French.) A small open carriage resembling a calash.

CARIOPSIS, kar-e-op'sis, *s.* In Botany, a one-celled, small, indehiscent pericarp, adhering to the seed which it contains, as the grain of grasses and clematis.

CARIOSITY, ka-re-os'e-te, *s.* Ulceration of a bone. —See Caries.

CARIOUS, ka're-us, *a.* Ulcerated as a bone; rotten.

CARIS, ka'ris, *s.* A genus of round-bodied spiders, allied to the Hydrachna: Tribe, Acarides: Order, Trachearieæ.

CARISSA, ka-ris'sa, *s.* (derivation unknown.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs: Order, Apocyneæ.

CARK, kärk, *s.* Care; anxiety; solicitude;—*v. n.* to be careful; to be anxious.—Obsolete.

> Hark, my husband, he's singing and hoiting;
> And I'm fain to *cark* and care, and all little enough.—*Beau. & Fl.*

CARKING, kär'king, *s.* Care; anxiety.—Obsolete.

CARLE, kärl, *s.* (*karl*, Goth. and Icel. *carl*, Welsh, and Sax.) A mean, rough, brutal man.—Churl is now used.

> Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
> I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight.—*Gay.*

A kind of hemp;—*v. n.* to act like a carle.

CARLIN, kär'lin, *s.* A silver coin of Naples, the tenth part of a ducat = 4d.

CARLINA, kär-li'na, *s.* (from Charlemagne, whose army it is said to have preserved from plague.) The Carline Thistle, a genus of Composite plants of the thistle kind: Suborder, Cardnaceæ.

CARLINE, kär'lin, } *s.* (*carlinga*, Span.) A piece of
CARLING, kär'ling, } timber in a ship, lying fore and aft from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, and serving as a foundation for the body of the ship. *Carline knees*, timbers lying across from the sides to the hatchway for supporting the deck. *Carline thistle.*—See Carlina.

CARLISH, kär'lish, *a.* Rude; uncivil.—Churlish is now used.

CARLISHNESS.—See Churlishness.

CARLOCK, kär'lok, *s.* A kind of isinglass obtained from Russia, used in clarifying wine.

CARLOT, kär'lot, *s.* A countryman; a rustic.—Obsolete.

> He hath bought the cottage, and the bounds
> That the old *carlot* once was master of.—*Shaks.*

CARLUDOVICA, kär-lu-dov'e-ka, *s.* (in honour of Charles IV. of Spain, and his queen Louisa.) A genus of plants: Order, Aroideæ, or Araceæ, as named by Lindley.

CARLOWIZIA, kär-lo-wi'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of one Carlowiz.) A genus of Composite plants.

CARMAN, kär'man, *s.* A man whose occupation is to drive a car.

CARMELIN, kär'me-lin, } *a.* Belonging to the
CARMELITE, kär'me-lite, } order of Carmelites.

CARMELITES, kär'me-litse, *s.* (from Mount Carmel.) A mendicant order of whitefriars, very numerous in Spain and Italy. They are attired in a scapulary, or small woollen habit, of a brown colour, thrown over the shoulder.

CARMINATIVE, kär-min'a-tiv, *a.* (*carminatif*, Fr.) Applied to medicines which allay spasmodic pain of the bowels, and dispel flatulence;—*s.* a medicine which tends to expel wind, as ginger, cardamom, anise, and caraway seeds; several of the essential oils, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, and juniper; ardent spirits, and especially aromatic tinctures.

CARMINE, kär'mine, *s.* (*carmin*, Fr.) A beautiful red pigment, made of cochineal and alumina or oxide of tin.

CARMIRI, kär'me-re, *s.* The name given by Buffon to the Squirrel Monkey, the Callithrix sciureus of Cuvier, and Titi of Humboldt. It is a native of the banks of the Orinoco.

CARNAGE, kär'naje, *s.* (French.) Slaughter; havoc; massacre; heaps of flesh.

CARNAL, kär'nal, *a.* (*carnalis*, Lat. *charnel*, Fr.) Fleshy; of a gross, sensual, worldly disposition; not spiritual; lustful; lecherous; libidinous; pertaining to the natural state; unregenerate.

CARNALISM, kär'nal-izm, *s.* Giving way to carnal indulgence.

CARNALIST, kär'nal-ist, *s.* A person given to sensual habits.

> They are, in a reprobate sense, mere *carnalists*.—*Burton.*

CARNALITE, kär'nal-ite, *s.* A worldly-minded person.

CARNALITY, kär-nal'e-te, *s.* Fleshly lust, or sensual desire; compliance with carnal appetites; grossness of mind.

CARNALIZE, kär'nal-ize, *v. a.* To debase; to make carnal.

CARNALLY, kär'nal-le, *ad.* According to the world or the flesh; not spiritually; lustfully.

CARNAL-MINDED, kär'nal-mind'ed, *a.* Worldly-minded;—*s. carnal-mindedness*, grossness of mind.

CARNASSIERS, kär'nas-seerz, *s.* In some systems of Zoology, an order of Mammalia, including those which prey upon other animals. It is divided into the Cheiroptera, Insectivora, Carnivora, and Marsupialia.

CARNATION, kär-na'shun, *s.* (*caro*, flesh, Lat.) A name given to the varieties of the pink, Dianthus Caryophyllus. Loudon enumerates three—the double, the shrubby, and the imbricated wheat-ear.

CARNATIONED, kär-na'shund, *a.* Coloured like the carnation.

Court gentle zephyr, court and fan
Her gentle breasts *carnationed* wan.—*Lovelace.*

CARNEL-WORK, kär-nil-wurk, *s.* The building of ships first with their timber and beams, and then bringing on their planks, to distinguish it from clinch-work.

CARNEOUS, kär'ne-us, *a.* (*carneus*, Lat.) Fleshy; applied generally to denote a flesh colour; also, to some muscles of the heart.

CARNEY, kär'ne, *s.* A disease affecting horses, in which the mouth becomes so furred that they cannot eat.

CARNIFEX, kär'ne-fex, *s.* The public executioner at Rome, who put to death slaves and persons of the lowest rank.

CARNIFICATION, kär-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* In Pathology, a form of morbid alteration, by which certain organs assume the appearance of transformation into flesh.

CARNIFY, kär'ne-fi, *v. n.* To convert or turn nutriment into flesh.

CARNIVAL, kär'ne-val, *s.* (*carnavale*, Ital.) A feast or season of rejoicing, celebrated with great pomp and revelry in Roman Catholic countries, previous to Lent. In Rome and Venice this festival is observed with unabated splendour; and devotional exercises, balls, operas, concerts, and masquerades abound, while the churches are filled with choristers, and the streets with masks. It derives its Italian name from the farewell to animal food which introduces the great fast of the church.

CARNIVORA, kär-niv'o-ra, *s.* (*cara*, *carnis*, flesh, and *voro*, I devour, Lat.) A name given, in some systems of Zoology, to those animals which, like the feline, canine, and ursine families, have their teeth peculiarly fitted for the mastication of animal matter.

CARNIVORACITY, kär-niv-o-ras'e-te, *s.* An unmitigated appetite for flesh.

CARNIVOROUS, kär-niv'o-rus, *a.* (*carnivorus*, Lat.) Flesh-devouring; applied to animals that live on flesh. In Surgery, applied to those caustic substances which are used to destroy the fungous excrescences of wounds and ulcers.

CARNOSE, kar'noze, *a.* In Botany, applied to a fleshy, thick substance.

CARNOSI, kär-no'si, *s.* (*carnosus*, fleshy, Lat.) An order of Polypi, consisting of flesh animals, which usually fix themselves by their base, though some have the power of crawling by it, or even detaching it altogether, and swimming or suffering themselves to be carried away by the current. It consists of the Actinia, Zoanthus, and Lucernaria.

CARNOSITY, kär-nos'e-te, *s.* In Pathology, a fleshy excrescence of fungous or cellular growth.

CARNOUS.—See Carneous.

CARNUS, kär'nus, *s.* (*caro*, flesh, Lat.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Tribe, Conopsariæ.

CAROB TREE, ka'rob tre, *s.* The Ceratonia siliqua, a tree with horn-like pods, a native of the Levant.

CAROCHE, ka-rotsh', *s.* (*carrozza*, Ital.) A coach; a carriage of pleasure. This word occurs frequently in our old writers; and it is not improbable that the modern word *barouche* is from this source.

Make ready my *caroche*.—*Beau. and Flet.*

CAROL, kar'rul, *s.* (*carola*, Ital.) A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; a song;—*v. n.* (*carolare*, Ital. *caroler*, old Fr.) to sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity;—*v. a.* to praise; to celebrate in song.

CAROLINEA, kar-o-li'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Princess Sophia Caroline of Baden.) A genus of Composite trees: Order, Bombaceæ.

CAROLING, kar'rul-ing, *s.* A song or hymn of devotion.

CAROMEL, kar'o-mel, *s.* A term applied to the exhalations emitted by sugar while melting.

CAROTA, ka-ro'ta, *s.* The Carrot.—See Dacus.

CAROTID, ka-rot'id, *s.* (*karoo*, to cause to sleep, Gr. so named because the ancients believed sleep to be occasioned by an increased flow of blood to the head.) The name of an artery on each side of the neck. The common carotids are two considerable arteries, that ascend on the fore part of the cervical vertebræ to the head, to supply it with blood. The right common carotid is given off from the arteria innominata; the left arises from the arch of the aorta.

CAROUSAL, ka-row'zal, *s.* A feast or festival. This word is supposed by some to be derived from the Ital. *carricello*, a chariot, and that the entertainment, originally, was a course or contest of chariots and horses, the word, at length, signifying, generally, a magnificent feast.

CAROUSE, ka-rowz', *v. n.* (*carousse*, Fr.) To drink; to quaff; to drink largely;—*v. a.* to drink lavishly.—Obsolete as an active verb.

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilst music charms their ears.—*Denham.*

—*s.* a drinking match; a hearty draught of liquor.

CAROUSER, ka-row'zur, *s.* A drinker; a bacchanalian; a toper.

CAROUSINGLY, ka-row'zing-le, *ad.* In a bacchanalian manner.

CARP, kärp, *v. n.* (*carpo*, Lat.) To snap at; to censure; to cavil; to find fault;—*v. a.* to blame.—Obsolete as an active verb.

Herod heard John gladly, while he *carped* others.—*Abp. Sandys.*

—*s.* The Cyprinus carpio of Linnæus, type of the family Cyprinidæ.

CARPAL, kär'pal, *a.* (*carpus*, Lat.) Pertaining to the wrist.

CARPATHIAN, kär-pa'the-an, *a.* Pertaining to a range of mountains called the Carpates, bordering on Poland.

CARPEL, kär'pel, *plural* CARPELLA, *s.* (*karpos*, fruit, Gr.) The small parts out of which compound fruits are formed. Each modified leaf which forms the pistil is called a *carpellum*, and has its under side turned outwards, and its upper inwards, or towards the centre of the flower. The *carpella* are folded, so that the margins of the leaf are next to the axis or centre: from these a kind of bud is produced, which is the seed. On the form of the carpella, on their number, and on their arrangement around the centre, depends, necessarily, the form of the pistil.

CARPENTER, kär'pen-tur, *s.* (*charpentier*, Fr.) An artificer in wood; a person professing the art of cutting, framing, and joining timbers in the con-

struction of ships or houses. *Carpenter's rule*, the rule used in taking dimensions, and casting up the contents of timber and the work executed. *Carpenter's square*, an instrument whose stock and blade consists of an iron plate of one piece. One leg is eighteen inches long, and numbered on the outer edge from the exterior angle with the lower part of the figures adjacent to the interior edge. The other leg is twelve inches long, and numbered from the extremity towards the angle; the figures being read from the internal angle, as on the other side. This instrument is not only used as a square, but also as a level and measuring rule.

CARPENTRY, kär'pen-tre, *s.* The art of cutting and joining pieces of wood for the uses of building. It is one of the arts subservient to architecture, and is divided into house-carpentry and ship-carpentry; the first is employed in raising, roofing, and flooring of houses, &c.; and the second in the building of ships, barges, &c.

CARPER, kär'pur, *s.* A caviller; a censorious man.

CARPESIUM, kär-pe'she-um, *s.* (*karpesion*, a bit of straw, from the nature of the leaves of the involucrum.) A genus of herbaceous Composite plants: Suborder, Carduaceæ.

CARPET, kär'pet, *s.* (*tapis*, Fr. *tappeto*, Ital.) A figured cloth wrought either with the needle or in the loom, and used as a covering for floors or stairs.

NOTE.—*Carpet* is used proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet-knight*, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table, Dr. Johnson says. This reflects no great credit on the knights in question. The fact is, that a *carpet-knight* was so called, because he received his honour from the king's hand in the court, and upon a carpet, or such like ornament belonging to the regal state. They were sometimes called *knights of the green cloth*, in contradistinction to those who were knighted as soldiers; and they were selected from those who had been serviceable to the court, city, or state, and had therefore merited distinction.—*Todd.*

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* consideration.—*Shaks.*

To be on the carpet, to be the subject of consideration, equivalent to the French phrase *to be on the tapis*;—*v. a.* to cover with a carpet.

CARPETING, kär'pet-ing, *s.* Cloth for carpets.

CARPET-WALK, kär'pet-wawk, *s.* A smooth green way; a way on the turf.

CARPHOLOGIA, kär-fo-lo'je-a, *s.* (*karphos*, chaff, and *lego*, I pluck, Gr.) In Pathology, a name given to a certain stage of disease, in which the patient evinces a disposition to pick minute objects, which accompanies the delirium of low fever. It is usually accompanied by a vacancy of expression in the countenance, and is indicative of great cerebral exhaustion and extreme danger.

CARPILIUS, kär-pil'e-us, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans, which have a tridentated front, and whose shell presents an overlapping projection or posterior tooth: Family, Brachyuca.

CARPING, kär'ping, *a. part.* Captious; censorious; —*s.* cavil; censure; abuse.

CARPINGLY, kär'ping-le, *ad.* Captiously; censoriously.

CARPINUS, kär'pe-nus, *s.* Hornbeam, a genus of plants, including the different varieties of the birch-tree.

CARPOBALSAMUM, kär-po-bal'sa-mum, *s.* (*karpos*, a seed, and *balsamon*, Gr.) An aromatic oil, obtained by compression of the nuts of the Balsamodendron Gileadense.

CARPOCRATIANS, kär-po-kra'shuns, *s.* A heretics of the second century, so called fr pocrates, who revived the doctrines of Sim gus, Menander, and other Gnostics. They the divinity of Christ, and inculcated a con of women.

CARPODINUS, kär-po-di'nus, *s.* (*karpos*, fr *dinos*, a circle, Gr. from its round fruit.) of plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.

CARPODONTUS, kär-po-don'tus, *s.* (*karpo* and *odontos*, toothed, Gr.) A genus of Order, Hypericaceæ.

CARPOLITE, kär'po-lite, *s.* (*karpos*, fruit, an a stone, Gr.) Any fruit which, by silificat been converted into stone.

CARPOLOGIA, kär-po-lo'je-a, *s.* (*carpologie*, *karpos*, the wrist, and *lego*, I gather, term in Pathology, of the same import as logia.—Which see.

CARPOLOGIST, kär-pol'o-jist, *s.* (*karpos*, a a discourse, Gr.) A person who describes

CARPOLOGY, kär-pol'o-je, *s.* (*karpos*, an Gr.) That branch of the science of Botan treats of fruits.

CARRIABLE, kar're-a-bl, *a.* That may be

CARRIAGE, kar'ridj, *s.* (*charriage*, Fr.) T carrying, transporting, or bearing anythin quest; acquisition—obsolete in the last t ses; a vehicle with two or more wheels; which anything is carried; a strong frame fixed on four solid wheels or trucks on cannon is placed; the timber framework o the styes of a wooden staircase are su behaviour; personal manners; conduct; m practices; management; that which is the burden.

CARRICHTERA, kar-rik-te're, *s.* (etymol known.) A genus of plants: Order, Cru

CARRICK-BITTS, kar'rik-bits, *s.* In a ship, which support the windlass. *Carrick-* particular kind of knot.

CARRIER, kar're-ur, *s.* One who carries son one whose profession or trade is to carry g others; that which carries or conveys; a ger; a pigeon, so called from the practice letters to its neck, which it conveys to t from which it has been brought, however

CARRION, kar're-un, *s.* (*carogna*, Ital.) Th carcass of animals; flesh so corrupted unfit for food; a name of reproach for a w woman;

Shall we send that foolish *carrion*, Mrs. Qu him?—*Shaks.*

—*a.* relating to carcasses; feeding upon c

CARRION CROW, kar're-un kro, *s.* The Corne, a large species of crow, which pr eggs, young poultry, rabbits, open-shell lusca, &c.

CARRONADE, kar-run-nade', *s.* (so called name of the place, Carron, in Scotland, was first made.) A short piece of ordna a large caliber, which is attached to its by a joint and bolt underneath the piece of trunnions.

CARROTY, kar'rut-te, *a.* Resembling a c colour; applied jestingly to red hair.

CARROWS, kar'roze, *s.* (an Irish word.) gamesters who, according to Spenser on went about gentlemen's houses, making by playing for wagers at cards and dice.

CARRY, kar're, *v. a.* (*charrier*, Fr. probably from *carrus*, Lat.) To convey from a place; to transport; to bear; to have about one; to take; to have with one; to convey by force; to effect anything; to gain in competition; to gain after resistance; to gain; to bear out; to face through; to manage; to transact; to behave; to conduct; to bring forward; to advance in any progress; to urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse; to have; to obtain; to exhibit; to show; to display on the outside; to set to view; to contain; to comprise; to have annexed; to have anything joined; to convey or bear anything united or adhering by communication of motion; to move or continue anything in a certain direction; to urge on ideas, arguments, or anything successive in a train; to support; to sustain; to bear, as trees;—*to carry away*, a sea phrase, as 'we carried away our mizenmast;' *to carry coals*, to bear injuries; *to carry off*, to kill; *to carry on*, to promote; to help forward; to continue; to put forward from one stage to another; to prosecute; *to carry through*, to support; to keep from failing or being conquered; *to carry out*, to attain the end;—*v. n.* a hare is said to *carry* when she runs on rotten ground, or frost, and it sticks to her feet; a horse is said to *carry well* when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; to convey; to transport, as 'the cannon *carried well*;'—*s.* the motion of the clouds, as they have a *great carry* when they move with swiftness before the winds.

CARRYING, kar're-ing, *s.* A bearing or conveying from one place to another.

CARRY-TALE, kar're-tale, *s.* A talebearer.—Obsolete.

Some *carry-tale*, some pleaseman, some slight zany,
Told our intents before.—*Shakz.*

CARSE, kärs, *s.* Alluvial soil in a state of cultivation.

CART, kärt, *s.* (Welsh.) A carriage with two wheels for carrying heavy materials;—*v. a.* to place in a cart;—*v. n.* to use carts for carriage.

CARTAGE, kärt'idj, *s.* The act of conveying in a cart; the price paid for carting.

CART-BOTE, kärt'bote, *s.* In old Law, wood appropriated to a tenant, to be used in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.

CARTE-BLANCHE, kärt-blansh', *s.* (French.) A blank paper signed and, if necessary, sealed by the party against whom it is to be used, in order that it may be filled up with such conditions as the party to whom it is delivered may think proper. The term is also used to signify an unrestricted authority delegated by one person to another, as a general is said to have a *carte-blanche* from his sovereign when he is empowered to carry on a campaign at his own discretion.

CARTEL, kär'tel, *s.* (Fr. Span. *cartello*, Ital.) An agreement between two belligerent states for the exchange of their prisoners of war; also, a challenge to fight a duel. *Cartel ship*, a ship commissioned in time of war to carry proposals from one power to another, and also to exchange the prisoners agreed upon. The officer in command is enjoined to carry no implements of war, except a gun for the purpose of firing signals;—*v. a.* to challenge to a duel; to defy.—Obsolete as a verb.

Come hither, you shall *cartel* him; you shall kill him at pleasure.—*Ben Jonson.*

CARTER, kärt'ur, *s.* A person whose occupation is to drive a cart.

CARTERLY, kärt'ur-le, *ad.* Rude; like a carter.

A *carterly* or churlish trick.—*Cotgrave.*

CARTESIAN, kär-teezh'yan, *s.* One who adopts the system of the French philosopher Des Cartes;—*a.* pertaining to the philosophy of Des Cartes.

CARTHAGINIAN, kär-*tha*-jin'e-an, *s.* A native of ancient Carthage;—*a.* pertaining to ancient Carthage.

CART-HORSE, kärt'horse, *s.* A strong unwieldy horse; a horse habituated to draw a cart. *Cart-jade*, a worthless horse, fit only for the cart.

CARTHUSIAN, kär-*thuze*'yan, *a.* Relating to the order of monks so called.

CARTHUSIANS, kär-*thuze*'yanz, *s.* A religious order, founded by Bruno, in the eleventh century, in the desert of Chartreuse in France. Their rules were very severe, and women were not permitted to enter their churches.

CARTILAGE, kär'te-lidj, *s.* (French, *cartilago*, Lat.) A smooth elastic glistening substance, softer than bone and harder than ligament, commonly called gristle.

CARTILIGENEI, kär-te-le-je'ne-i, *s.* A subclass of fishes, the skeleton of which is composed of cartilage, as in the skate, flounder, and other flat fish.

CARTILAGINIFICATION, kär-te-lidj-e-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*cartilago*, cartilage, and *fieri*, to become, Lat.) The converting of anything into cartilage.

CARTILAGINOUS, kär-te-ladj'e-nus, *a.* Consisting of cartilage; resembling cartilage; gristly. In Ichthyology, applied to all fishes whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones. In Botany, applied to leaves, the borders of which are hard and horny.

CARTING, kärt'ing, *s.* The act of conveying in a cart.

CARTONEMA, kär-to-ne'ma, *s.* (*kartos*, shorn, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of Australian plants: Order, Commelynaceæ.

CARTOON, kär-toon', *s.* (*cartone*, Ital.) In Painting, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterwards traced through, and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall to be painted in fresco.

CARTOUCH, kär-tootsh', *s.* (*cartoccio*, Ital.) In Architecture, a name given to the modillion of a cornice used internally. It is also used to denote a scroll of paper, usually in the form of a tablet, for the reception of an inscription. In Egyptian Architecture, applied to those parts of a hieroglyphic inscription enclosed by lines. In the Military Art, a case of wood, holding about 400 musket balls, besides six or eight balls of iron, of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitzer; also, a portable box for charges.

CARTRIDGE, kär'tridj, *s.* A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the exact charge of a gun. Those for cannon and mortars are usually in cases of pasteboard or tin, sometimes of wood half a foot long: cartridges without balls are called blank cartridges. *Cartridge-box*, a case of wood covered with leather, with cells for cartridges.

CARTULARY, kär'tu-la-re, *s.* (*cartulaire*, Fr.) A register; a record; an ecclesiastical officer who had charge of the records of a monastery.

CART-WAY, kärt'way, *s.* That part of a road or street on which wheeled vehicles may pass; *cart-rut*, the groove or rut made by a cart-wheel.

CARTWRIGHT, kärt'rite, *s.* A person who makes

carts, ploughs, harrows, wheel-barrows, and all kinds of country and farming carpentry.

Carucate, kăr'u-kate, *s.* In old deeds, as much land as one team can plough in a year.

Carum, ka'rum, *s.* (so named from its being a native of Caria in Asia Minor.) Caraway, a genus of Umbelliferous annual plants, cultivated for its aromatic and carminative seeds. Its leaves are used as a salad and pot-herb: Order, Umbellaceæ.

Caruncle, kar'ung-kl, } *s.* (*caruncula*, Lat.
Caruncula, kar-ung'ku-la, } *caroncule*, Fr.) A soft fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. In Botany, applied to protuberances found occasionally surrounding the hilum of a seed. It is more properly called a strophiola. In Anatomy, a reddish eminence situated in the nasal angle of the eye; an eminence within the uthera; two small conical eminences of the kidney; a minute reddish tubercle in the vagina. In Zoology, the soft fleshy excrescence, destitute of feathers, which adorns the head, nape, eyebrows, throat, angles of the mouth, and base of the beak of certain birds.

Caruncular, kar-ung'ku-lar, *a.* Resembling a caruncle.

Caruncularia, kar-ung-ku-la're-a, *s.* (*caruncula*, a little piece of flesh, Lat. from a fleshy protuberance on the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadiaceæ, or Asclepiadeæ.

Caruncular, kar-ung'ku-lay-ted, *a.* Having a soft fleshy excrescence or protuberance.

Caruncular, kar-ung'ku-lus, *a.* Having a caruncule or caruncules.

Carus, ka'rus, *s.* In Medicine, a sudden deprivation of sense and motion affecting the whole body. This word has been variously applied by different medical writers, but by all to some form of coma.

Carve, kărv, *v. a.* (*cearfan*, Sax. *kerven*, Dut.) To cut wood or stone, or other material, into some figure or device; to slice or cut meat at table; to engrave; to distribute; to apportion; to provide at will; to cut; to hew;—*v. n.* to exercise the profession of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

Carver, kăr'vur, *s.* A person whose occupation is to cut devices in wood or other material; a sculptor; one who cuts up meat at table; one who apportions or distributes at will.

Carving, kăr'ving, *s.* The art of cutting wood or other material into various forms and devices; sculpture; the act of cutting meat at table.

Carya, ka're-a, *s.* (*karyon*, a nut, Gr.) A genus of North American plants, allied to the walnut: Order, Juglandaceæ.

Caryates, kar-e-a'tez, } *s.* In Architecture,
Caryatides, kar-e-at'e-dez, } a kind of statuary columns representing the figures of women dressed in long robes, which served to support entablatures. They were also in use among the later Egyptians, and have been adopted in modern times. Vitruvius attributes their origin to the taking of Caria by the Greeks, where the women were led away captives; and to perpetuate the servitude of the Carians, they represented them in their buildings as charged with burdens, such as those supported by pillars or columns.

Carybdea, ka-rib'de-a, *s.* A genus of the Medusæ, in which no traces of vessels can be perceived internally: Order, Acalepha; class, Simplicia.

Caryocar, ka-re-o'kar, *s.* (*karyon*, Gr.) The Butter-nut, a genus of tree having a unifor from which an oil is extracted not much to olive oil.

Caryocrinites, ka-re-o-kre-ni'tes, *s.* A g the Crinoidea, or stone lilies, found in the Pa limestones of North America.

Caryophillia, ka-re-o-fil'le-a, *s.* A ge Madrepore Polypi, in which the coral is br and the stars confined to the end of the at each star is a mouth, surrounded by nu tentacula.

Caryophyllaceæ, ka-re-o-fil-la'se-e, } *s.*
Caryophylleæ, ka-re-o-fil'le-e, } *p* the clove gilliflower, one of the genera.) worts, a natural order of Exogens, consis herbs or shrubs with symmetrical flowers, spicuous corolla and opposite leaves witho pules; stems tumid at the articulations; with an imbricated æstivation, continuou the peduncle, and persistent; petals ungu and hypogynous, with a twisted æstivation in number to the sepals; stamens usuall the number of the petals, alternating with and united at the base in a hypogynous anthers innate, two-celled, and opening lon nally; ovarium stipitate on the apex of a

Caryophyllæus, ka-re-o-fil'le-us, *s.* A of intestinal worms found in certain fresh fishes, particularly the Bream.

Caryophyllic Acid, ka-re-o-fil'lik as'id, acid obtained from the oil of cloves, consis 20 atoms of carbon, 12 of hydrogen, an oxygen.

Caryophylline, ka-re-o-fil'line, *s.* A soli stance extracted from cloves by means of a composed of 20 atoms of carbon, 16 of hy and 2 of oxygen.

Caryophyllus, ka-re-o-fil'lus, *s.* (*karyono*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, from its buds of flower The Clove-tree, a genus of plants which pr the well-known supposed remedy for toothac of cloves, extracted from the dried flower-b Caryophyllus aromaticus.

Caryota, ka-re-o'ta, *s.* (Greek name of th tivated date.) A genus of plants: Orde maceæ.

Casalea, ka-sa'le-a, *s.* (in honour of A. Casal.) A genus of plants: Order, Ranunc

Casave, kas'save, *s.* A kind of bread prep the Americans from the fecula of Tapio substance obtained from the root of Jatropl nihot.

Cascabel, kas'ka-bel, *s.* The pummelio cannon.

Cascade, kas-kade', *s.* (French.) Applie waterfall, natural or artificial, of less mag than a cataract.

Cascarilla, kas-ka-ril'la, *s.* A name given Spanish Americans to all kinds of tonic The term is especially applied to the Croto carilla, a valuable aromatic and tonic. It i tive of the Bahama Islands, and is importe Europe in short, thin, brittle rolls.

Case, kase, *s.* (*caisse*, Fr.) A box or sheat covers or contains anything else; the out of a house or building; a quantity;—(*casus* the particular condition or circumstances in a person may be placed, or the event or occ which may befall him; state of body as health; stage or state of a disease; state o

tion of a legal question; in a ludicrous sense, condition with regard to leanness or fat;

Thou lest, most ignorant monster; I am *in case* to jostle a constable.—*Shaks.*

contingence; possible event; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any fact or question. *Case*, in Grammar, implies the different inflexions or terminations of nouns, serving to express the different relations they bear to each other, and to the things they represent. *Case*, among Printers, a sloping frame divided into several compartments, each containing a number of types or letters of the same kind. *Case-bags*, the joists that are framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring. *Case of a door*, the wooden frame in which a door is hung. *Case of a stair*, the wall which surrounds a stair. *Action on the case*, in Law, is a universal remedy given for all personal wrongs and injuries, without force: so called because the plaintiff's whole case or cause of complaint is set forth at length in the original writ. *In case*, if it should so happen;—*v. a.* to put in a case or cover; to cover or enclose anything; to strip off the covering; to take off the skin.—Obsolete in the last two senses;

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him. —*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to put cases.—Obsolete.

CASEARIA, ka-se-a're-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Casearius.) A genus of plants, consisting of West Indian and South American shrubs; the roots, bark, and leaves of some of the species are medicinal: Order, Samydaceæ.

CASEATE, ka'se-ate, *s.* (French.) In Chemistry, a salt resulting from the combination of caseic acid with a salifiable base.

CASEATION, kay-se-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The coagulation of milk; the action whereby its caseous portion is converted into cheese.

CASE-HARDEN, kase'hăr-dn, *v. a* To harden the outer surface of iron.

CASE-HARDENING, kase-hărd'ning, *s.* A method of preparing iron, so as to render it hard, and capable of resisting any edged tool.

CASEIC ACID, ka'se-ik as'sid, *s.* The name given by Proust to an acid obtained from cheese.

CASEINE, ka'se-in, *s.* One of the important elements of animal nutrition found in milk, in the seeds of leguminous plants, &c. It consists, like albumen and fibrine, of proteine, namely, 48 atoms of carbon, 36 of hydrogen, 6 of nitrogen, and 14 of oxygen, with small intermediate quantities of sulphur and phosphorus.

CASEKNIFE, kase'nife, *s.* A large kitchen or table knife.

CASEMATE, kase'mate, *s.* (French, *casamatta*, Ital.) A vault of stone or brick work, generally built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress, for the reception of artillery which is to fire through embrasures pierced for the purpose in the front of the vault.

CASEMENT, kase'ment, *s.* (*casamento*, Ital.) In Architecture, a glass frame, or sash, which is made to open by turning on hinges affixed to one of its vertical edges.

CASEOUS, ka'se-us, *a.* (*caseus*, Lat.) Resembling cheese; having the quality of cheese.

CASERN, kas'urn, *s.* (*caserne*, Fr.) In Fortification, lodgings built in garrison towns, generally near the rampart, or in the waste parts of the town, for lodging soldiers of the garrison.

CASE-SHOT, kase'shot, *s.* Musket balls, stones, old iron, &c., put into cases, and discharged from a piece of ordnance: called also canister shot.

CASH, kash, *s.* (*caisse*, Fr.) A general term for money, properly ready money; money at hand; also, the name of a small Chinese coin;—*v. a. to cash a bill*, to give money for the promissory payment; to turn into money.

CASH-ACCOUNT, kash'ak-kownt', *s.* An account of money received, paid, or on hand.

CASH-BOOK, kash'book, *s.* A book in which a register of receipts and payments are kept.

CASH-CREDIT, kash'kred-it, *s.* An undertaking on the part of a bank to advance to an individual, or to a partnership, such sums of money as may from time to time be required, not exceeding, on the whole, a certain definite amount; to be repaid, and a continual circulation kept up, by the replacing in the bank of small profits and sums as they come in.

CASHEW-NUT, ka'shū-nut, *s.* The Anarcardium occidentale, a West Indian tree: Order, Anacardaceæ.

CASHIER, ka-sheer', *s.* (*caissier*, Fr.) A person who has charge of the cash;—*v. a.* (*casser*, Fr.) to dismiss from an office with reproach; to discard from a society; to annul.

CASHIERER, ka-sheer'ur, *s.* A person who cashiers or disbands.

CASH-KEEPER, kash'keep-ur, *s.* A person intrusted with the money of any individual or concern.

CASHMERE, kash'mere, *s.* An excellent fabric for shawls, made in the valley of Cashmere, from the wool of a species of goat, a native of Thibet.

CASHOO, kash'ū, *s.* The gum or juice of a tree in the East Indies.

CASING, kase'ing, *s.* The plastering of a house all over on the outside with mortar, and making it resemble stonework; the covering of anything with a case; that which is used for covering.

CASK, } kask, *s.* (*casque*, Fr. *cassis*, Lat.) A
CASQUE, } helmet; a piece of defensive armour, to cover the head and neck in battle.

CASK, kask, *s.* (*cadus*, Lat. *kas*, Goth.) A barrel; a wooden vessel for containing liquors or provisions.

CASKALHO, kas-kal'ho, *s.* In Brazil, a deposit of pebbles, gravel, and sand, in which the diamond is usually found.

CASKET, kas'kit, *s.* A small box or chest containing jewels, &c. In a ship, a small rope used to fasten the sail to the yard in furling;—*v. a.* to put into a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casketted* my treasure, and given orders for our horses.—*Shaks.*

CASMORHYNCHUS, kas-mo-ring'kus, *s.* A genus of the Ampelidæ, or Fruit-eaters, consisting of large-sized birds, with the face and throat frequently bare of feathers, and covered with a naked skin, or furnished with wattles.

CASNONIA, kas-no'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

CASPIAN, kas'pe-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Caspian Sea, a large salt lake in Asia.

CASPIAN TERN, kas'pe-an tern, *s.* Sterna Caspia, a sea fowl abundant in the Caspian sea.

CASS, kas, *v. a.* (*casser*, Fr.) To annul; to dismiss; to make void.—Obsolete.

Seventhly, to *cass* all old and unfaithful bands, and entertain new.—*Raleigh.*

Cassamunar, kas-sa-mu'nar, *s.* A root which is brought from the East Indies. It possesses moderately warm, bitter, and aromatic qualities, and a smell like ginger. It is recommended in hysterical, epileptic, and paralytic affections.

Cassandria, kas-san'dre-a, *s.* (the name of the daughter of Priamus and Hecuba.) A genus of North American plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

Cassate, kas'sate, *v. a.* (*casser*, Fr.) To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.—Obsolete.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have.—*Ray.*

Cassation, kas-sa'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of annulling.

Cassenette, kas'sen-et, *s.* A fabric made of very fine wool, sometimes tastefully mixed with silk or cotton. It differs from valentia and toilinette in having its twill thrown diagonally.

Cassiopeia, kas-se-o-pe'ya, *s.* (Greek.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. This constellation contains 55 stars, and passes vertically over the British Isles, and a large portion of Europe. In Mythology, Cassiopeia is the wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda, placed in the heavens with her head from the pole, so as to turn round apparently upside down, because she boasted of her own beauty as superior to that of the Nereids.

Cassiope, kas-se'o-pe, *s.* (Latin, the wife of Cepheus.) A genus of little heath-like shrubs with small imbricated leaves, natives of Asia and North America: Order, Ericaceæ.

Cassiopeæ, kas-se-o-pe'e, *s.* A genus of floating Acalephæ: Order, Simplicia.

Cassia, kas'se-a, *s.* (*ketzioth*, Heb. *kassia*, Gr. Septuagint.) A genus of plants, one species of which, C. lanceolata, produces the well-known purgative senna: Order, Leguminosæ.

Cassicus, kas'se-kus, *s.* A genus of American Passerine birds, allied to the beef-eaters and starlings. They are furnished with large conical and sharply-pointed bills, are gregarious, and live on grain and insects.

Cassidaria, kas-se-da're-a, *s.* (*cassida*, a helmet, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropod Mollusca, with ventricose shell; spire short; inner lip spreading and detached at the base; outer lip thickening within; canal slightly lengthened, and turning over upwards: Family, Muricidæ: Subfamily, Nassinæ.

Cassidariæ, ka-se-da're-e, *s.* (*cassida*, one of the genera.) The Tortoise beetles, a Cuvierian family of Monilicorn Coleopterous insects, in which the body is short, oval, and frequently concealed beneath the shield of the head and case wings.

Cassidea, kas-sid'e-a, *s.* (*cassida*, a helmet, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are closely allied to Cassis, but the aperture is wider; outer lip never broad or flattened, but sometimes slightly inflected; inner lip spreading, but never dilated or detached beyond the base by a prominent rim: Subfamily, Cassinæ.

Cassideus, kas-sid-e'us, *s.* (*cassis*, a helmet, Lat.) Applied in Botany, when the upper petal of a flower is helmet-shaped.

Cassidulus, kas-sid'u-lus, *s.* An oval-shaped genus of the Echini, in which the bands of pores, as in some of the other genera, do not extend from one pole to the other; the anus is situated above the margin, as in the Nucleolites.

Cassie-paper, kas'se-pa-pur, *s.* The two outside quires of a ream. They are also call quires, because they serve for cases to th

Cassimer, kas'se-mur, *s.* (*casimiro*, Span twilled woollen cloth.

Cassinæ, kas-sin'e, *s.* A subfamily of t cidæ, or Murices, the shells of which ventricose, and generally smooth; spire ve the base truncate and emarginate, or with channel; inner lip toothed and plaited.

Cassine, kas-sī'ne, *s.* (the name of America A genus of plants, chiefly natives of the Good Hope: Order, Celastrineæ.

Cassinia, kas-sin-e'a, *s.* (in honour of Cassini.) A genus of Composite plant order, Carduaceæ: Tribe, Vernoniaceæ.

Cassino, kas-se'no, *s.* A particular game

Cassipourea, kas-se-pŭr'e-a, *s.* (name of ensis in Guiana.) A genus of plants Rhizophoraceæ.

Cassis, kas'sis, *s.* The helmet-stone, an a section of the class of Catocysti; als tricose univalve; the aperture longitud subdentated, and terminating in a short canal; the columella plicated in its lo the left lip flattened, and forming a ridg body of the shell. This genus of shells both recent and fossil: the recent is an i of tropical seas; the fossil occurs in th deposits.

Cassiteria, kas-se-te're-a, *s.* (*cassiteron*, A genus of crystals in which appears to mixture of particles of tin.

Cassius, kas'se-us, *s.* A beautiful purple from the muriate of gold by the means o is highly valued for the beauty of the col it gives to glass or enamel.

Cassock, kas'suk, *s.* (*casaco*, Span. *cas* The vestment worn by clergymen un gowns: formerly part of the dress of a s

Cassocked, kas'sokt, *a.* Wearing a cass

Cassonade, kas'so-nade, *s* (French.) C or sugar put into casks after the first pu but which has not been refined.

Cassowary, kas'o-wa-re, *s.* Casuarius, of Fissirostral birds, belonging to the Str or Ostrich family.

Casuarina, kas-u-a-rin'a, *s.* (from the likeness of the branches to the plumes of sowary.) A genus of plants, constituting and only genus of the order Casuarinace

Casuarinaceæ, kas-u-a-re-na'se-e, *s.* (o one of the genera.) A natural order of ceous trees, having weeping branches, wit shoots; one-celled ovary; one or two ovules, and a superior radicle. The order by Lindley in his amental alliance bet Myricaceæ and Betulaceæ.

Cassupa, kas-su'pa, *s.* (*casupo*, the name the natives of the Rio Nigro in Brazil.) of South American plants, consisting of *C. verrucosa.*

Cassytha, kas-si*th*'a, *s.* (Greek name th which it resembles.) The Dodder-laurel of plants: Order, Cassythaceæ.

Cassythaceæ, kas-se-*tha*'se-e, *s.* (*cass* only genus.) A genus of tropical plants, allied to the Lauraceæ, or Laurel Dodder-laurels by Lindley, from thei quite the appearance of dodders, and appear to live parasitically on other plant

are without leaves, properly so called, but scales occur here and there on their colourless, cord-like, twining stems. The structure of the flower is nearly that of the laurel; the calyx six-parted; stamens petaloid, and twelve in number, in four rows, the two external ones perfect, with two-celled anthers; ovaries one-celled, containing one ovule; fruit, a nut.

CAST, kast, *v. a.* (*kaster*, Dan.) *Past* and *past part.* cast. To throw with the hand; to throw away as useless or noxious; to throw as from an engine; to scatter by the hand, as to cast seed; to force by violence; to throw from a place; to throw as a net or snare; to drop; to let fall; to throw dice or lots; to throw in wrestling; to throw, as worthless or hateful; to drive by violence of weather; to emit; to bring suddenly or unexpectedly; to build by throwing up earth; to raise; to put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of descent or depression, as 'the king was cast from his throne;' to condemn in a criminal trial; to overcome or defeat in a lawsuit; to defeat; to cashier; to leave behind in a race; to shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to change for new; to lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer; to make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight; to compute; to reckon; to calculate, as to cast an account; to contrive; to plan out; to judge; to consider in order to judgment; to fix parts in a play; to glance; to direct, applied to the eye or mind; to found; to form by running liquid metal in a mould; to model; to form by rule; to communicate by reflection or emanation; to yield or give up without reserve or condition; to inflict or throw; *to cast aside*, to dismiss as useless or inconvenient; *to cast away*, to shipwreck; to lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use; to ruin; *to cast back*, to put behind; *to cast by*, to reject or dismiss with neglect or hate; *to cast down*, to deject; to depress the mind; *to cast forth*, to emit; to eject; *to cast off*, to discard; to put away; to reject; to disburden one's self of; to leave behind; to let go or set free, as in hunting, to cast off the dogs; *to cast out*, to reject; to turn out of doors; to vent; to speak with some intimation of negligence or vehemence; *to cast up*, to compute; to calculate; to throw up or vomit; *to cast upon*, to refer to; to resign to;—*v. n.* to contrive; to turn or revolve in the mind; to receive form or shape; to warp; to grow out of form or shape by atmospheric influence; to eject or vomit; *to cast about*, to contrive; to look for means; to turn about;—*s.* the act of casting or throwing; a throw; the thing thrown; state of anything cast or thrown; manner of throwing; the distance or space through which anything is thrown; a stroke; a touch; motion of the eye; direction of the eye; a squinting; the throw of dice; a mould; a form; a shade or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner; air; mien; a flight; a number of hawks let loose at the same time. Among Artists, any statue, or part of a statue, of bronze or of plaster of Paris. In a Foundry, the running of metals into any mould prepared for the purpose. Among Plumbers, a little brazen funnel at one end of a mould, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mould; a breed; a race; a species; a trick.

CASTALIA, kas-ta'le-a, *s.* A genus of Marine Mollusca, the animals and shells of which are closely allied to the Unios or fresh-water muscles, only the summits of the shell are more convex, and the shell itself is marked by projecting ribs, extending from the summit to the edge.

CASTALIAN, kas-ta'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, a fountain of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses. The waters of this fountain were cool and excellent, and were said to have the power of inspiring those who drank of them with the true fire of poetry. The Muses have received the surname of Castalides from this fountain.

CASTANEA, kas-ta'ne-a, *s.* (from its being a native of Castanea in Thessaly.) The Chestnut, a genus of plants, the trees of which produce the well-known chestnut: Order, Corylaceæ.

CASTANET, kas'ta-net, *s.* (*castaneta*, Span.) A small musical instrument formed of concave shells, ivory, or hardwood, played by being fastened to the fingers, and rattled to the time of a dance or song. They are chiefly used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars.

CASTANOSPERMUM, kas-ta-no-sper'mum, *s.* (*kastanon*, a chestnut, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) The Southern Morton-Bay Chestnut, a Leguminous tree from forty to fifty feet in height: Tribe, Sophoreæ.

CASTAWAY, kast'a-way, *s.* A person lost or abandoned by Providence; anything thrown away;—*a.* useless; of no value.

CASTE, kast, *s.* A name for the tribes of different employments into which the Hindoos are separated or classified, through successive generations. The first caste is religious; the second, warlike; the third, commercial; and the fourth, labourers. Those of the religious caste are styled Bramins; the princes or soldiers, Cuttery or Rajahs; the trading classes, Choutres or Shuddery; and the lowest order, Parias.

CASTELLA, kas-tel'la, *s.* In ancient Roman Architecture, a reservoir in which the waters of an acqueduct were collected, and from whence the water was conveyed through leaden pipes to the several parts of a city; the name, also, of one of the three kinds of fortifications that were built along the line of Severus's wall; the other two being denominated stations and towers.

CASTELLA, kas-tel'la, *s.* (in honour of M. Castel.) A genus of plants: Order, Ochnaceæ.

CASTELLAN, kas'tel-lan, *s.* (Spanish.) The captain, governor, or constable of a castle.

CASTELLANY, kas'tel-lay-ne, *s.* The lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

CASTELLATED, kas'tel-lay-ted, *a.* In Architecture, applied to buildings with battlements and turrets, in imitation of ancient castles; also, a fountain or cistern enclosed within a building.

CASTELLATION, kas-tel-la'shun, *s.* The act of building, or fortifying a house for defence.—Obsolete.

CASTER, kast'ur, *s.* One who casts; a thrower; a calculator; a fortune-teller; a little vessel for the table; a person who makes castings; a founder; a frame for bottles; a small wheel with its axes fixed to a swivel, chiefly used for furniture which requires to be moved on the floor.

CASTERIL, CASTREL, kas'tril, *s.* A mean or degenerate kind of hawk.

CASTIGATE, kas'te-gate, *v. a.* (*castigo*, Lat.) To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

CASTIGATION, kas-te-ga'shun, *s.* Penance; discipline; punishment; correction; emendation; repressive remedy.

CASTIGATOR, kas'te-ga-tur, *s.* One who castigates, or makes an emendation or correction.

CASTIGATORY, kas'te-ga-tur-e, *a.* Having a tendency to emendation or correction;—*s.* the name applied to an old instrument of punishment for female scolds, shaped like a stool.

A woman indicted for being a common scold, if convicted, shall be placed in a certain engine of correction, called the 'trebucket,' 'castigatory,' or 'cucking-stool;' which, in the Saxon language, signifies the 'scolding-stool,' though now it is frequently corrupted into the 'ducking-stool;' because the residue of the judgment is, that, when she is placed therein, she shall be plunged in water for her punishment.—*Eng. Encyc.*

CASTILE SOAP, kas'teel sope, *s.* A highly refined and purified soap.

CASTILIAN, kas-teel'yan, *a.* Relating to Castile in Spain;—*s.* a native of Castile.

CASTILLEJA, kas-til-le'ja, *s.* (in honour of Don Castillejo.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

CASTING, kast'ing, *s.* With Founders, the running of metal into a mould. In Sculpture, the taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c. In Natural History, applied to the process by which some animals throw off their skins, horns, &c., when the old fall off, to make room for the new. In Carpentry, the bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood from their original state, occasioned either by the gravity of the material, by its being subject to unequal temperature and moisture, or the irregular texture of the material. In Painting, the disposition of the folds of the garments in which the figures are arrayed. In Letterpress Printing, *casting up* is calculating the number of thousands of letters in a sheet of any work, or in a job, in order to fix the price for composing it; *casting off copy* is to ascertain accurately how much either of printed copy will come into any intended number of sheets of a different body or measure from the copy, or how much written copy will make an intended number of sheets of any assigned body and measure. It is also used to ascertain how many sheets of a given sized page and letter any quantity of prepared copy will make.

CASTING-NET, kast'ing-net, *s.* A fishing net, so called because it has to be cast or thrown out. When this is exactly done nothing escapes it, but weeds and everything within its extent are brought up.

CASTING-VOICE, kast'ing-voys, } *s.* The vote of a
CASTING-VOTE, kast'ing-vote, } chairman or president of an assembly, when there is a parity of votes; in such a case the casting-vote preponderates.

CASTLE, kas'sl, *s.* (*castellum*, Lat. *castel*, Sax.) A building fortified for military defence; also, a house with towers, usually encompassed with walls and moats, and having a donjon or keep in the centre. The characteristics of a castle are its embankments and ditches; from the former whereof the walls rise usually crowned with battlements, and flanked by circular or polygonal bastions at the angles formed by the walls. These were pierced for gates, with fixed or draw bridges, and towers on each side. The gates of considerable strength were further guarded by descending gratings, called portcullises. All the apertures were made as small as they could be, consistent with internal lighting. *Castellorum operatio* was the castle work or service done by feudal tenants, for the building and upholding of castles of defence, towards which some gave their personal assistance, and others paid their contribution. *Castleward* was an imposition laid upon such persons as dwelt within a certain compass of any castle towards the maintenance of such as watch the castle. In a ship, there are two places called by this name—the *forecastle*, being the elevation at the prow, or the uppermost deck towards the mizen; the *hindcastle* is the elevation which rises on the stern, over the last deck, where the officers' cabins are; *castles in the air*, visionary projects; *castle-builder*, a fanciful projector; *castle-building*, indulging in illusory projects; *castle-crowned*, crowned or topped with a castle.

It was my chance, in walking all alone,
That ancient *castle-crowned* hill to scale.—
Mirror for Mag.

CASTLED, kas'sld, *a.* Furnished with castles.

The groves and *castled* cliffs appear
Invested all in radiance clear.—*Warton.*

CASTLERY, kas'sl-re, *s.* An old term applied to the government of a castle.

CASTLET, kas'let, *s.* A small castle.

There was in it a *castlet* of stone and brick.—*Leland.*

CASTLING, kas'ling, *s.* An abortive, or abortion.

CASTNIA, kast'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous insects, allied to Sphynx: Tribe, Crepuscularia.

CASTNIADÆ, kast-ne-a'de, *s.* (*castnia*, one of the genera.) The Sphynx Moths, a family of Lepidopterous insects: Tribe, Crepuscularia.

CASTOR, kas'tur, *s.* (*kastor*, Gr.) The Beavers, a genus of Rodents, of which there are two species. The common beaver is remarkable for the skill and industry with which it constructs its river habitations. The orifice of the anus contains three glands which secrete the fetid substance termed *castor*, used in medicine as an antispasmodic and excitant of the brain and vascular system. It is of a greyish yellow, or light brown colour, and consists of a mucilage, a bitter extract, a resin, and an essential oil, in which the peculiar smell appears to reside, and a flaky crystaline matter, much resembling the adipocire of biliary calculi. In Astronomy, *Castor and Pollux*, the allegorical figures in the sign Gemini, which give name to the two principal stars in that constellation; also, the name of a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sticking to the extremities of the masts of the ship, in the form of one, and often of many balls. It is supposed by seamen that Castor and Pollux portend the cessation of a storm, but if one ball is only seen, termed Helena, it is then supposed to indicate the approach of danger. In Mythology, Castor, son of Jupiter and Leda, between whom and his brother Pollux life was daily alternately shared.

CASTORATE, kas'to-rate, *a.* In Chemistry, a salt resulting from the combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base; it is produced by the action of castorine.

CASTOREUM, kas-to're-um, *s.* The name given to the two bags situated in the inguinal regions of the beaver.

N, kas'to-rin, } *s.* A crystalizable sub-
NE, kas'to-rine, } stance extracted from
by the action of alcohol.

OIL, kas'tur-oil, *s.* An oil extracted from
ds of the Ricinus, a West Indian plant. It
ld and safe purgative medicine. *Castor-oil*
the Ricinus communis, a West Indian an-
Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

, kas'tur-e, *s.* An oil drawn from the
um, and used in the preparation of colours.

METATION, kas-tra-me-ta'shun, *s.* (*castra*,
, and *metior*, a measure, Lat.) The act
f selecting a favourable position for a camp;
of-encamping.

TE, kas'trate, *v. a.* (*castro*, Lat.) To geld;
sculate; to take away a part of a book, and
render it imperfect; in a general sense, to
ray.

TION, kas-tra'shun, *s.* (*castratio*, Lat.) The
on of removing the testicles in case of dis-
se, as sometimes practised in Italy, for
rpose of producing a clear, shrill, feminine
or, in the East, on slaves designed as
s of the harem. The operation is practised
ses to render them more manageable, and
le for the purpose of rendering them fitter
tening, and their flesh more edible. In
, the removal of the anthers, or the tops of
amens of flowers, before the ripening of the

TO, kas-tra'to, *s.* (Italian.) A term applied
ale person who has undergone the operation
tration, for the purpose of improving his
for singing.

NSIAN, kas-tren'she-an, } *a.* (from *castra*,
NSIS, kas-tren'sis, } Lat.) Belonging
camp; applied to those diseases to which
s are especially liable to be affected with
encamped under unhealthy circumstances,
is castrensis, camp fever.

, kazh'u-al, *a.* (Spanish, *casual*, Fr. *casus*,
Accidental; occurring without previous
ement or premeditation; occasional; with-
rtainty or regularity; happening by chance.

LY, kazh'u-al-le, *ad.* Without appointment
ign; accidentally.

NESS, kazh'u-al-nes, *s.* The quality of being
.

TY, kazh'u-al-te, *s.* An accident; some-
occurring unexpectedly; an event taking
without design or previous arrangement;
or other misfortune occasioned by acci-

, kazh'u-ist, *s.* (*casiste*, Ital. *casuiste*, Fr.)
ho studies and settles cases of conscience.

shall decide when doctors disagree,
soundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me?—
Pope.

TIC, kazh-u-is'tik, } *a.* Pertaining to
TICAL, kazh-u-is'te-kal, } cases of conscience,
doctrines by which they are decided.

TRY, kazh'u-is-tre, *s.* The science of resolv-
nd settling cases of conscience, or the law-
s or unlawfulness of certain acts and opin-
by the application of rules from scripture, or
ws of society.

, (Saxon, Italian, *chat*, Fr.) In Zoology,
mmon name of certain species of the genus
A term for a ship usually employed in the coal
; the name of a tackle by which the anchor is raised to the cat-head. *Cat-harpings* in a ship, small ropes running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck, to tighten the shrouds for the security of the masts. *Cat-heads*, two strong beams of timber, projected almost horizontally over the ship's bows, on each side of the bowsprit. The cat-head serves to suspend the anchor clear of the bow. It is also a military term for a sort of shed used for the purpose of concealing soldiers while mining a wall or filling a ditch. A double trivet, or tripod, having six feet. *Cat-o'-nine-tails*, a whip with nine lashes or cords, used as an instrument of punishment.

CATABAPTISTS, kat-a-bap'tists, *s.* (*kata*, against, and *baptizo*, I baptize, Gr.) A general term in church history to denote those sects which have opposed baptism generally, or which oppose the ceremony of infant baptism.

CATABROSA, kat-a-bro'za, *s.* (*katabrosis*, eating up, Gr.) A genus of plants. The only British species is the *C. aquatica*, found in ponds, ditches, and wet sands: Order, Graminaceæ.

CATACAUSTIC CURVES, kat-a-kaws'tik kurvz, *s.* (*katakaio*, I burn, Gr.) In the higher Geometry, that species of caustic curves which are formed by reflection. The catacaustic of a circle is a cycloid, formed by the revolution of a circle along a circle. The caustic of the vulgar semi-cycloid, when the rays are parallel to the axis, is also a vulgar cycloid, described by the revolution of a circle upon the same base. The caustic of the logarithmic spiral is the same curve, only set in a different position.

CATACHRESIS, kat-a-kre'sis, *s.* (*cata*, beside, and *chresis*, use, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another; frequently an abuse of a trope, as when a word is far-fetched in its relation to the figure to be represented.

CATACHRESTIC, kat-a-kres'tik, } *a.* Contrary
CATACHRESTICAL, kat-a-kres'te-kal, } to proper use; forced or wrested from its simple signification; far-fetched.

CATACHRESTICALLY, kat-a-kres'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a forced or exaggerated manner.

CATACLYSM, kat'a-klizm, *s.* (*kataklysmos*, a deluge, Gr.) In Geology, applied to a great inundation or deluge.

CATACOLA, kat-a-ko'la, *s.* (*kata*, and *koleos*, a sheath, Gr.) A genus of nocturnal Moths, the under wings of which are of a rich red or crimson colour, contrasted with a bar of intense black: Family, Noctuides.

CATACOMB, kat'a-kome, *s.* (*kata*, against, and *kymbos*, a hollow place, Gr.) A grotto or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead. The most celebrated are a vast assemblage of subterraneous sepulchres, three leagues from Rome, in the Via Appia, supposed to be the sepulchres of the ancients; and those of Naples, Syracuse, &c., with the more modern ones of Paris, which have been formed by quarrying the stone, whereof a great part of the city has been built.

CATACOUSTICS, kat-a-kow'stiks, *s.* (*kata*, and *akouo*, I hear, Gr.) That part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes. Sounds which do not strike the ear direct, but come in contact with other substances, and by them are directed or reflected to the ear, are thus termed: called also cataphonics.

catecù, catciu, Italian.) A species of Acacia, which yields the medicine of that name, one of the most convenient and powerful astringents we possess.

CATECHUMEN, kat'e-ku-men, *s.* In the primitive church, a candidate for bapt'sm, or one who was in a state of preparation for being admitted into church fellowship. The catechumens were the lowest order of Christians in the primitive church, and were so termed after the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross. In a general sense, one who is undergoing a course of instruction, or learning the elements of any science or art.

CATECHUMENICAL, kat-e-ku-men'e-kal, *a.* Relating to, or belonging to the catechumens.

CATECHUMENIST, kat-e-ku'me-nist, *s.* The same as catechumen.

CATEGORICAL, kat-e-gor'e-kal, *a.* Absolute; adequate; positive; not hypothetical; relating to a category.

CATEGORICALLY, kat-e-gor'e-kal-le, *ad.* Directly; expressly; positively; plainly.

CATEGORY, kat'e-gor-e, *s.* (*kategoria*, Gr.) A series of ideas. In Logic, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus. The school philosophers distributed all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into certain genera or classes, which classes the Greeks called categories, and, the Latins, predicaments. Aristotle made ten categories—viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit.

CATENARIA, kat-e-na're-a, } *s.* (*catena*, a chain,
CATENARY, kat'e-na-re, } Lat.) In the higher Geometry, the name of a curve line formed by a rope hanging freely from two points of suspension, whether the points be horizontal or not.

CATENARIAN, kat-e-na're-an, *a.* (from *catena*, Lat.) Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

CATENATE, kat'e-nate, *v. a.* (*cateno*, I chain, Lat.) To chain; to connect by links.

CATENATION, kat-e-na'shun, *s.* Regular connection; parts regularly united or linked together.

CATENIPORA, kat-e-ne-po'ra, *s.* (*catena*, a chain, and *porus*, a pore, Lat.) Chain-coral, a genus of corals found in Palæozoic strata, and, in Britain, only in the Silurian formations.

CATENULATE, kat'e-nu-late, *a.* Consisting of chains or links.

CATER, ka'tur, *v. n.* (*acheter*, Fr.) To provide food; to buy provisions;—*s.* a provider or purveyor of provisions.

> He that doth the ravens feed,
> Yea, providently *caters* for the sparrow,
> Be comfort to my age.—*Shak.*

CATER-COUSIN, ka'tur-kuz'in, *s.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*; a person related by blood in a remote degree.

> His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins*.—*Shak.*

CATERER, ka'tur-ur, *s.* A person employed to buy and select provisions; a purveyor.

CATERESS, ka'tur-es, *s.* A female caterer; a woman employed to procure or provide food.

CATERPILLAR, kat'ur-pil-lur, *s.* The common name given to the larvæ of butterflies and moths. In Botany, the genus of plants Scorpiurus.—Which see.

CATERPILLAR-CATCHERS. }
CATERPILLAR-EATERS. } See Ceblepyrinæ.

CATERWAUL, kat'ur-wawl, *v. n.* (formerly written *caterwaw* by Chaucer, and revived by Pope.) To make a noise like cats in rutting time; to make any offensive or odious noise.

> Was no dispute between
> The *caterwauling* brethren.—*Butler.*

CATERY, ka'tur-e, *s.* A place for storing up provisions.—Obsolete.

CATES, kates, *s. pl.* Viands; food: generally employed to signify delicious and luxurious food.

> The fair acceptance, sir, creates
> The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.—
> *Ben Jonson.*

CATESBÆA, kat-es-be'a, *s.* (in honour of Mark Catesby.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

CAT-EYED, kat'ide, *a.* Having eyes like a cat.

> If *cat-eyed*, then a Pallas is their love;
> If freckled, she 's a party-colour'd dove.—*Dryden.*

CAT-FISH.—See Anarrhichas.

CAT-GUT, kat'gut, *s.* A term applied to the dried intestines of sheep and other animals, when converted into strings for violins and other musical instruments.

CATHA, ka'*tha*, *s.* (a name of Arabic origin.) Staff-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Celestraceæ.

CATHARANTHUS, ka-*tha*-ran'*thus*, *s.* (*katharos*, pure, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the neatness and beauty of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.

CATHARI, ka*th*'a-re, } *s.* (*katharos*, pure, Gr.)
CATHARIST, ka*th*'a-rist, } A term applied, in different ages, to persons who distinguished themselves by aiming at greater purity than the mass of Christians around them. It was especially applied to the Paulicians of the seventh and following centuries, by way of a reproach. They were charged with the errors of the Manichæans, as were generally all who separated from the church of Rome. They are described by Milner as having been plain, unassuming, harmless, and industrious Christians, actuated by a sincere desire for the purity of religion.

CATHARINE WHEEL, ka*th*'ur-rin hweel, *s.* In Gothic Architecture, an ornamented window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with rosettes, or radiating divisions, of various colours.

CATHARMA, ka-*thar*'ma, *s.* Anything purged from the body naturally, or by art.

CATHARSIS, ka-*thar*'sis, *s.* (*katharsis*, Gr.) Purgation of the excrements or humours, either naturally or artificially.

CATHARTES, ka-*thar*'tes, *s.* (*kathartes*, a scavenger, or avenger, Gr.) A genus of rapacious birds, with one exception, natives of America: Family, Vulturidæ.

CATHARTIC, ka-*thar*'tik, } *a.* Purgative; ap-
CATHARTICAL, ka-*thar*-te'kal, } plied to a medicine which, taken internally, increases the evacuations. It is of two kinds, the laxative and purgative; the former being mild in its operations, and merely evacuating the contents of the intestines; the latter being more powerful, and even extending its stimulating operation to the neighbouring parts.

CATHARTICALLY, ka-*thar*'te-kal-le, *ad.* Operating like a cathartic.

CATHARTICALNESS, ka-*thar*'te-kal-nes, *s.* Purging; having the quality of promoting evacuations.

CATHARTINE, ka-*thar*'tine, *s.* (*kathairo*, I purge,

A bitter, nauceous, purgative substance, ob-
rom the leaves of Cassia senna and Cassia
ta.

OCARPUS, ka-*thär*-to-kär'pus, *s.* (*ka-*
l purge, and *karpos*, the fruit, in reference
ulp contained in the pods being cathartic.)
Cassia, a genus of Leguminous trees, with
of yellow flowers, same as Cassia, but
in the long, terete, woody, indehiscent pod,
s filled with pulp.

AL, ka-*the'*dral, *s.* (*kathedra*, a chair or
.) The principal church of a province or dio-
erein the throne of an archbishop or bishop
d. It was originally applied to the seats
h the bishop and presbyters sat in their
ies. In after times, the bishop's throne
wever, placed in the centre of the apsis, on
e of which, were inferior seats for the pres-
At the present day, the bishop's throne is
on one side of the choir, usually on that
the south;—*a.* relating to the head church
cese; episcopal; belonging to an episcopal
antique; venerable.

aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,
mount the hill in venerable vows.—*Pope.*

ATED, ka*th'*e-dray-ted, *a.* (*cathedra*, a chair
t, Lat.) Relating to the authority of the
r office of a teacher.

TIC, ka-*the*-ret'tic, *s.* (*katheretikos*, de-
e, *catheretique*, Fr.) A term applied in
Medica, to certain slightly caustic sub-
which are used to destroy granulations on
and ulcers, and excrescences situated on
ous membranes.

R, ka*th'*e-tur, *s.* (*katheter*, a probe, Gr.) A
d hollow tube, introduced by surgeons into
nary bladder, to draw off the urine when
ent is unable to pass it naturally. Cath-
e either made of silver, or of a mixture of
or of elastic gum.

RUS, ka*th*-et'u-rus, *s.* (*kathetos*, perpendi-
nd *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A name given by
m to a genus of birds: Family, Vulturidæ.

S, ka*th'*e-tus, *s.* (*kathetos*, perpendicular,
n Geometry, a line or radius, falling per-
larly on another line or surface; thus the
of a right angled triangle are the two sides
clude the right angle. In Architecture, a
ticular line passing through a cylindrical
a balustre or column. It is also a line,
perpendicularly, and passing through the
r eye of the volute of the Ionic chapiter.
s of incidence, in Catoptrics, a right line
rom a point of the object, perpendicular to
ecting line. *Cathetus of reflection*, or of
a right line drawn from the eye, perpen-
to the reflecting line. *Cathetus of obli-*
a right line drawn perpendicular to the
n, in the point of incidence or reflection.

ES, kat'holz, *s.* In a ship, two little holes
above the gun-room ports, to bring a cable
ver through them into the capstan, when
occasion to heave the ship astern.

C, ka*th'*o-lik, *a.* (*katholikos*, Gr.) Univer-
general; not illiberal or restricted. This
as originally assumed by the Christian
to distinguish it from the various sects
dissented from it, and who were considered
heretics or schismatics. *Catholic epistles*
e epistles of the apostles which are directed
to the universal body of Christians, and not to any particular section;—*s.* a member of the Church of Rome, or Roman Catholic Church.

CATHOLICAL, ka-*th*ol'e-kal, *a.* General.

Thou the head shalt be o'er all:
Have I not sworn the king, true king *catholical*.—
More.

CATHOLICISE, ka-*th*ol'e-size, *v. n.* To become a Catholic.—Obsolete.

CATHOLICISM, ka-*th*ol'e-sizm, *s.* Universality; adherence to the Catholic church.

CATHOLICITY, ka*th*-o-lis'e-te, *s.* Absence of restricted or illiberal sentiment; not bigoted or sectarian.

CATHOLICLY, ka*th'*o-lik-le, *ad.* Generally; universally.

No druggist of the soul bestowed on all,
So *catholicly*, a curing cordial.—*Sir L. Cary.*

CATHOLICNESS, ka*th'*o-lik-nes, *s.* Universality.

CATHOLICON, ka-*th*ol'e-kon, *s.* (*katholikos*, universal, Gr.) In old Pharmacy, a universal medicine; a medicine that was supposed to have the virtue of purging away all vitiated humours from the body.

CATILINARIAN, kat-e-le-na're-an, *a.* Pertaining to conspiracy;—*s.* a conspirator.

CATILINISM, kat'e-lin-izm, *s.* An old term for conspiracy, from the atrocious attempt of Catiline to destroy the senate and rights of the Roman citizens by means of conspiracy.

CATILLUS, ka-til'lus, *s.* A fossil genus of bivalve shells, allied to the Crenatula and Perna: the Innoceramus of Sowerby.

CATINGA, ka-ting'a, *s.* (from the Guiana name of one of the species.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with musk-scented fruit, natives of Guiana: Order, Myrtaceæ.

CATJANG, kat'jang, *s.* (Malabar name.) A species of the Leguminous genus of plants Dolichos.

CATKIN, kat'kin, *s.* In Botany, the pendulous inflorescence of the willow, birch, poplar, and other amentaceous plants: it differs from the spike in falling off the stem by an articulation, after its temporary office as the support of the organs of reproduction is accomplished.

CATLING, kat'ling, *s.* A sharp pointed double-edged knife, chiefly used in amputations of the fore arm and leg, for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

CATOBLEPAS, kat'o-ble-pas, *s.* (*kato*, below, and *blepo*, I look, Gr.) A genus of Ruminants, with the horns curved outwards, the base broad, approximating, the tips turning downwards; cheeks with a granular excrescence; the neck and throat maned; the tail hairy as in the horse.

CATO-CATHARTIC, kat-o-ka-*thär'*tik, *s.* (*kato*, below, and *kathairo*, I purge, Gr.) In Medicine, purging by stool.

CATOCHUS, kat'o-kus, *s.* (*katoche*, Gr.) A species of catalepsy, in which the body is rigidly detained in an erect posture.

CATOCYSTI, kat-o-sis'ti, *s.* (*kato*, below, and *kyste*, a hole or bladder, Gr.) The second great division, or family of Echini. The Catocysti have the opening for the vent in some part of the base of the shell.

CATODON, kat'o-don, *s.* (*ketos*, a whale, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A name given to the spermaceti whale.

CATONIAN, ka-to'ne-an, *a.* Resembling Cato; grave; inflexible.

CATOPTER, ka-top'tur, *s.* (*katopter*, a spy, Gr.) An optical instrument.

CATOPTRIC, ka-top'trik, } *a.* Pertaining to
CATOPTRICAL, ka-top'tre-kal, } catoptrics, or the laws of reflection.

CATOPTRICS, ka-top'triks, *s.* That part of optics that treats of reflex vision, and explains the laws and properties of reflection, chiefly founded upon this truth—that the angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence; and from thence deducing the magnitudes, shapes, and situations of the appearances of objects seen by the reflection of polished surfaces, and particularly plain, spherical, conical, and cylindrical ones.

CATOPTROMANCY, ka-top'tro-man-se, *s.* (*katoptron*, a mirror, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A species of divination amongst the Greeks, in which a mirror was let down by a thread into a fountain, before the temple of Ceres in Achaia. If they saw a ghastly figure in the glass, it was looked upon as a sure sign, that the sick person, on whose account the ceremony was performed, would not recover; if the image looked fresh, they concluded favourably.

CAT-SALT, kat'sawlt, *s.* A name given at salt-works to a very beautifully granulated kind of common salt. It is formed out of the bittern or leach brine, which runs from the salt when taken out of the pan.

CAT'S-EAR.—See Hypocl æris.

CAT'S-EYE, kats'i, *s.* A beautiful mineral, a variety of rhombohedral quartz, having an opalescence resembling the light from the eye of the cat: whence its name. The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon. Cat's-eye is harder than quartz, and consists of silex, 95; alumine, 1.75; lime, 1.25; oxide of iron, 0.25.

CAT'S-PAW, kats'paw, *s.* A name given to a person who is made the instrument by which another works his projects; a dupe; a sea phrase for a slight rippling of the surface of the water, occasioned by a mild current of air during a calm.

CAT'S-TAIL.—See Typha.

CAT-THYME, kat'time, *s.* Teucrium Marum, or Marum Germander, a shrub: Order, Labiatæ.

CATTLE-SHOW, kat'tl-sho, *s.* An exhibition of cattle and other animals for prizes, with a view to the improvement of the breeds.

CATTLEYA, kat'le-a, *s.* (in honour of W. Cattley, Esq.) A genus of superb bulbous epiphyte plants, with fleshy leaves, growing in pairs, and large violet or yellow flowers: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CATTY, kat'te, *s.* The Chinese pound, equal to 1½ lb. avoirdupois.

CAUCALINEÆ, kaw-ka-lin'e-e, } *s.* A tribe of the
CAUCALINIDÆ, kaw-ka-lin'e-de, } Umbelliferæ, or Apiaceæ, of Lindley: characterized by the fruit being contracted from the sides: Type of the genus Caucalis.

CAUCALIS, kaw'ka-lis, *s.* (a name given by Hippocrates and Theophrastes to an umbelliferous plant.) Bur-parsley, a genus of plants, consisting of herbs with multifid leaves. *C. daucoides* is frequently found in corn fields, in chalky soils, in England.

CAUCANTHUS, kaw-kan'*th*us, *s.* (*kauka*, Arabic name of the tree, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of an Arabian tree, or shrub, with white flowers, and fruit about the size of a pigeon's egg: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

CAUCASIAN, kaw-kayzh'yan, *a.* Pertaining to Caucasus, a celebrated mountain range between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

CAUCUS, kaw'kus, *s.* A word used in the United States of North America, to denote a meeting held by a political party, for the purpose of securing the election of candidates for any office, or for the purpose of carrying any measure in a general meeting.

CAUDA, kaw'da, *a.* (Latin, a tail.) In Conchology, the elongated base of the ventre, lip, and columella. In Entomology, that part of the abdomen which terminates in a long, jointed tail. In Astronomy, it is prefixed to the names of several constellations, to denote the several stars in their tails; as, *Cauda Capricorni*, *Cauda Leonis*, &c.

CAUDA-EQUINA, kaw'da-e-kwi'na, *s.* (Latin, horse-tail.) The final division of the spinal marrow, so called from the form of the disposition of the nerves which issue from it.

CAUDAL, kaw'dal, *a.* (*cauda*, a tail, Lat.) Relating to the tail, as the *caudal* vertebræ of a quadruped, or the *caudal* fin of a fish.

CAUDATE, kaw'date, } *a.* (*caudatus*, Lat.) Har-
CAUDATED, kaw'da-ted, } ing a tail; having a long termination like a tail.

CAUDEX, kaw'deks, *s.* (Latin.) The trunk or stem of palms and ferns.

CAUDICULA, kaw-dik'u-la, *s.* In Botany, a small membranous process on which the pollen of Orchideous plants are fixed.

CAUDISONA, kaw-de-so'na, *s.* (*cauda*, the tail, and *sono*, I sound, Lat.) A subgenus of the Rattlesnake, differing from Crotalus the true Rattlesnakes, in the head being covered with plates instead of scales.

CAUDLE, kaw'dl, *s.* (*chaudeau*, Fr.) A mixture of gruel and ale, with spice, sugar, &c., for invalids; —*v. a.* to make or prepare caudle.

> Will the cold brook,
> Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning toast,
> To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit?—*Shaks.*

CAUF, kawf, *s.* (perhaps from *cavus*, hollow, Lat.) A chest with holes in its top, used to keep fish alive.

CAUGHT, kawt. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To catch*.

CAUK, kawk, *s.*—See Cawk.

CAUL, kawl, *s.* (*caula*, Lat.) The English name for the *omentum*, an adipose membranous viscus of the abdomen, attached to the stomach, and lying on the anterior surface of the intestines. It is thin and easily torn, being formed of a duplicature of the peritonæum, with more or less of the fat interposed. A common term for the amnion, when it comes away with the child at birth; a kind of net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

> Her head with ringlets of her hair is crowned,
> And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.—
> *Dryden.*

CAULACANTHUS, kaw-la-kan'*th*us, *s.* (*kaulos*, a stem, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of Algæ: Tribe, Paracarpeæ.

CAULEPTERITES, kaw-lep-te-ri'tes, *s.* (*kaulos*, a stem, and *ptera*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fossil Fuci found in many of the marine deposits.

CAULESCENT, kaw-les'sent, *s.* (*caulescens*, growing on a stalk, Gr.) In Botany, acquiring a stem; having a kind of stem.

CAULICOLES, kaw'le-kolze, *s.* In Architecture, slender stems or stalks under the leaves of the

the Corinthian capital. Between each
e uppermost leaves, eight stalks branch
wo leaflets, seeming to support the six-
es, of which four are on each face of the

, kaw'le-kule, *s.* (*cauliculus*, a little
.) In Botany, the little stem in the
hich unites the cotyledons, or seed-lobes,
radicle.

us, kaw-lif'ur-us, *a.* (*caulis*, a stalk, and
ar, Lat.) In Botany, having a stem or

FER, kaw'le-flow-ur, *s.* (*chou-fleur*, Fr.
ri, Ital.) One of the most delicate and
ants of the Brassica tribe, in which the
ds form a close, firm cluster or head, for
f which the plant is cultivated.

t, kaw'le-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of

aw'line, *a.* (*caulis*, a stem, Lat.) Of, or
to the stem. The term is applied to
d peduncles which grow on, or come im-
from the stem.

kaw-lin'e-a, *s.* (*caulis*, a stem, Lat.) A
Endogenous aquatic plants: Order, Naiad-

, } kaw'king, *s.* In repairing a ship,
} driving oakum or other matter into
s of the planks to prevent leaking. Af-
ams are stopped, they are done over with
e of tallow, pitch or tar, as low as the
rs water.

TER, kaw-lo-gas'tur, *s.* (*kaulos*, a stem,
er, the belly, Gr.) A genus of Fungi:
lysomycetes.

SSUM, kaw-lo-glos'sum, *s.* (*kaulos*, a
d *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of
Order, Gasteromycetes.

RIS, kaw-lop'ter-is, *s.* (*kaulos*, a stem, and
fern, Gr.) A genus of ferns found in
formation.

E, kaw'po-nate, *v. n.* (*cauponor*, Lat.)
a victualling house.—Obsolete.

E, kaw'po-nize, *v. a.* To sell wine or
—Obsolete.

s who *caponized* to the armies in Germany
war.—*Warburton.*

, kaw'za-bl, *a.* That may be caused or

aw'zal, *a.* (*causalis*, Lat.) Relating to
implying or containing causes.

Y, kaw-zal'e-te, *s.* The agency of a cause;
r of a cause in producing certain results.

, kaw'zal-le, *ad.* According to the or-
ries of causes.

N, kaw-za'shun, *s.* The action or power
e in producing its effect.

E, kaw'za-tiv, *a.* That effects as an
that expresses a cause or reason.

ELY, kaw'za-tiv-le, *ad.* In a causative

, kaw-za'tur, *s.* The original author or
any effect.

AWZ, *s.* (French, *cause*, Lat. and Span.)
ich produces or effects anything; the rea-
notive which impels the mind; reason of
side; party; ground or principle of action
ition. *Cause* is opposed to *effect*. That
oduces is the *cause*; that which is produced,
t. *Efficient causes* are the agents used in the production of anything. *Material causes*, the subjects whereon the agents work, or the materials whereof the thing is produced. *Final causes* are the motives inducing an agent to act, or the design and purpose for which the thing was done. *Cause*, among civilians, is the same with *action*, denoting any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his supposed right;—*v. a.* to effect as an agent; to produce.

CAUSELESS, kawz'les, *a* Having no cause; original in itself;

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r the cause of all things known.
—*Blackmore.*

without just ground or motive.

CAUSELESSLY, kawz'les-le, *ad.* Without cause; without just excuse or reason.

CAUSELESSNESS, kawz'les-nes, *s.* Unjust ground or motive.

CAUSER, kawz'ur, *s.* One that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEWAY, kawz'way, } *s.* (*chausse*, Fr.) A way
CAUSEY, kaw'ze, } raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, stakes, earth, or fascines, serving either as a road in wet marshy places, or to prevent a river from overflowing the lower grounds. It is also generally used for a road laid regularly with stones;—*v. a.* to lay a road or street with stones; to make a causeway.

CAUSIDICAL, kaw-sid'e-kal, *a.* (*causidicus*, Lat.) Relating to an advocate or pleader.

CAUSSON, kaw'son, *s.* In the Manege, a band with a ring in it, made of iron, leather, or wood, and put upon the nose of a horse while breaking.

CAUSTIC, kaws'tik, } *a.* (*kaustikos*, Gr.)
CAUSTICAL, kaws'te-kal, } Burning; hot; pungent; corroding. In Materia Medica, applied to a substance which destroys the tissues of the animal organization, when brought into contact with it.

CAUSTIC-CURVE.—See Catacaustic-curve.

CAUSTICITY, kaw-stis'e-te, *s.* The quality of burning or corroding animal matter, or of combining with the principles of organized substances, so as to destroy their texture; a quality belonging to concentrated acids, pure alkalies, and some metallic salts.

CAUSTICNESS, kaw'stik-nes, *s.* The quality of being caustic.

CAUSTIS, kaws'tis, *s.* (*kaustos*, burning, Gr.) A genus of plants of the order Cyperaceæ or Sedges.

CAUTEL, kaw'tel, *s.* (*cautelle*, old Fr.) Cunning; subtlety; deceit;

In him a plenitude of subtle matter,
Applied to *cautels*, all strange forms receives.—*Shaks.*

caution.—Obsolete.

CAUTELOUS, kaw'te-lus, *a.* Wily; cunning; treacherous;

Your son
Will exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice.—*Shaks.*

cautious; wary.—Obsolete.

CAUTELOUSLY, kaw'te-lus-le, *ad.* Cunningly; treacherously; cautiously.—Obsolete.

CAUTELOUSNESS, kaw'te-lus-nes, *s.* Cautiousness.—Obsolete.

CAUTER, kaw'tur, *s.* A searing hot iron.

CAUTERISM, kaw'tur-izm, *s.* The same as Cauterization.

CAUTERIZATION, kaw-tur-e-za'shun, *s.* The application of a cautery.

CELANDINE, sel'an-dine, *s.* Swallow-wort, the English name of plants of the genus Chelidonium. —Which see.

CELASTRACEÆ, se-las-tra'se-e, } *s.* (*celastrus*, one
CELASTRINEÆ, se-las-trin'e-e, } of the genera.) Spindle-trees, a natural order of Calyciflorous Endogens, consisting of shrubs having alternate or opposite leaves, which are simple, rarely compound, rather coriaceous, entire or toothed, feather nerved, and usually stipulate. Flowers in axillary cymes, green, small, white, or purple, polypetalous, with an imbricated calyx, and distinct stamens. The order is classed by Lindley, between Sapotaceæ and Hippocrataceæ.

CELASTRUS, se-las'trus, *s.* (*kelas*, the latter season, Gr. from the fruit remaining on the trees all winter.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Celastraceæ.

CELEBRATE, sel'e-brate, *v. a.* (*celebrer*, Fr. *celebro*, Lat.) To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous; to distinguish by solemn rites and observances; to perform solemnly; to honour by demonstrations of joy and respect.

CELEBRATION, sel-e-bra'shun, *s.* Solemn performance, or observance; solemn remembrance; praise; renown; distinction; honour bestowed.

CELEBRATOR, sel'e-bray-tur, *s.* One who celebrates or praises.

CELEBRIOUS, sel-e'bre-us, *a.* (*celebre*, Fr.) Renowned; famous; noted.—Obsolete.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the temple, having been always so *celebrious*.—*Grew.*

CELEBRIOUSLY, sel-e'bre-us-le, *ad.* In a famous manner.—Obsolete.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, sel-e'bre-us-nes, *s.* Renown; fame.—Obsolete.

CELEBRITY, se-leb'bre-te, *s.* (*celebritas*, Lat.) Fame; distinction awarded to great talent or public usefulness; honour conferred for successful exploits or unimpeachable public character; renown.

CELERIAC, se-le're-ak, *s.* A cultivated variety of celery. The Celeri-rave of the French, the Knotcelerie of the Germans, and the common celery or turnip-rooted celery of the English, form three subvarieties.

CELERITY, se-ler'e-te, *s.* (*celeritas*, Lat. *celerite*, Fr.) Swiftness; speed; velocity.

CELERY, sel'a-re, *s.* The common English name of Apium graveolens, a plant widely diffused throughout Europe, and found in its wild state growing by the sides of ditches, brooks of water, and in marshy grounds. The blanched leaf-stalk of the cultivated varieties are used extensively as salads: the seeds and whole plant, in its native state, are acrid and dangerous: Order, Umbelliferæ.

CELESTIAL, se-lest'yal, *a.* (*cælestis*, Lat.) Heavenly; relating to the purity, perfection, and happiness of heaven; pertaining to the upper regions;—*s.* an inhabitant of heaven. In Mythology, the term is applied to the habitation of the gods, as supposed by the ancients to be in the clouds or stars. *Celestial-globe*, an artificial globe, on which the various constellations are represented. It is divided, like the terrestial-globe, by meridian lines, lines of latitude, equator, zones, &c.

CELESTIALLY, se-lest'yal-e, *ad.* In a celestial manner.

CELESTIFY, se-les'te-fi, *v. a.* (*cælestis*, Lat.) To impart something of a heavenly nature to anything. —Obsolete.

CELESTINE, se'les-tine, *s.* (*cælestis*, *celestic* from some of its varieties being of a s colour.) The sulphate of strontia, a mine white, grey, yellow, reddish, or delicate s colour. It occurs massive, fibrous, stellat crystalized. It has a shining lustre, is tran transparent, or opaque, and is brittle. T phur mines of Sicily produce splendidly cry specimens of this mineral. It occurs in S at Strontian island, Lake Erie. It is co of sulphuric acid, 43.64; strontia, 56.36; 3.6—4.0.

CELESTINS, sel'es-tins, *s.* An order of mo formed from the Bernardins by Pope Cel The Celestins were very austere in their and rigid in the observance of discipline. rose two hours after midnight to say matu eat no flesh except for medicinal purposes. habit was a white gown, a capuche, and scapulary.

CELIAC, se'le-ak, *a.* (*koila*, the belly, Gr.) to the belly.

CELIBACY, sel'e-ba-se, *s.* (*cælebs*, a batchelo An unmarried or single state, to which, doctrine or discipline of the Church of Ro clergy are obliged to conform.

CELIBATE, sel'e-bate, *s.* Single life; celi Obsolete.

Célibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, d a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone.—*Bp. Tay*

CELIDOGRAPHY, se-lid'o-graf-e, *s.* (*kelidoo*, Gr.) A description of the apparent spot disk of the sun or planets.

CELINE, se-line', *a.* (*koila*, the belly, Gr.) to the belly.

CELL, sel, *s.* (*cella*, Lat.) A small cavity o place; an apartment in a prison; a confin of residence, sometimes applied to a cotta term is often applied to the secluded habit an austere religionist, and to a mean apart a convent.

Besides, she did intend confession
At Patrick's *cell* this even; and there she wa

In Botany, the hollow part of a capsule i the seeds are lodged, and the part of anthe contain the pollen.

CELLAR, sel'lur, *s.* (*cellarium*, Lat.) A roo a house, appropriated for the keeping of family stores, &c.

CELLARAGE, sel'lur-idj, *s.* The cellars in t flat of a building, or attached to it; the s cupied by a cellar.

CELLARET, sel'lur-et, *s.* A wooden case for bottles of liquor.

CELLARER, sel'lar-ur, } *s.* An officer of a
CELLARIST, sel'lur-ist, } tery, who acted a and had charge of the provisions.—Obsole

Upon my faith, thou art some officer,
Some worthy sextein, or some *cellarist*.—*Ch*

CELLEPORA, sel-le-po'ra, *s.* A genus of C lied to Flustra, consisting of masses of s careous vesicles, or cells, crowded one u other, and each perforated by a little ho mily, Cellularii.

CELLULAR, sel'lu-lar, *a.* (*cellula*, dim. of cell, Lat.) Composed of minute cells, or In Anatomy, applied to certain organs a as the lungs, bones, sinuses of the dur &c. In Zoology, to the combs of bees an

tany, to the empty spaces, generally of a
mal figure, formed in the vegetable struc-
Cellular tissue, that part of plants which
posed of little cells or cavities.

ARES, sel-lu-la'res, *s.* (*cellula*, a little cell, The second grand division of the vegetable m, consisting of plants composed of cellu- ne only.—See Acotyledoneæ and Crypto- the synonymes of Cellulares.

ARIA, sel-lu-la're-a, *s.* (*cellula*, a little cell, A genus of Corals, in which the cells arranged as to form branching stems, in ne manner as in Sertularia, but without r communication to the axis.

ARII, sel-lu-la're-i, *s.* A family of Corals, h each polypus is adherent in a corneous areous cell, with thin parietes.

ATED, sel'lu-lay-ted, *a.* Abounding with

E, sel'lule, *s.* A little cell or cavity.

FEROUS, sel-lu-lif'e-rus, *a.* (*cellula*, a little d *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Having or producing r tissue.

, se-lo'zhe-a, *s.* (*keloo*, I burn, Gr. from nt-like appearance of the flowers.) A genus ts: Order, Amarantaceæ.

Y, se-lot'o-me, *s.* (*celotomie*, Fr. from *kele*, al tumour, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) In Sur- he operation for the radical cure of inguinal by ligature of the sac and spermatic cord; s and exploded operation.

sel'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Olaus Celsius.) s of plants of the order Verbaceæ, in which yx is five-parted; corolla rotate; stamens erfect, didynamous, and bearded; and the lunate.

DE, sel'se-tude, *s.* Height; altitude.

selt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or nhabitants of Britain, Gaul, Spain, and th and west of Europe.

M, sel'te-sizm, *s.* The customs of the Celts.

sel'tis, *s.* (one of the ancient names of the) The Nettle-tree, a genus of trees pro- large, very hard, and valuable timber: Ulmaceæ.

TS, sel'e-fus, *s.* A genus of Dipterous in- distinguished from all others of the same y the scutellum covering the whole back abdomen: Family, Muscides.

, se-ma're-a, *s.* A name given by Leach nus of Limpets, in which the shell is cap- , with a fissure down to the centre of the apex.

sem'ment, *s.* (*cementum*, Lat.) Any glu- or other substance employed in uniting bo- gether. In this sense, it includes lutes and of every kind, but it is more commonly ed to signify those of which the basis is an in a figurative sense, a bond of union be- persons;—*v. a.* to unite by means of some- nterposed;—*v. n.* to come into conjunction; re.

ATION, sem-en-ta'shun, *s.* A chemical , which consists in surrounding a body in d state with some powder of another body is more combustible, or which unites with out the whole contents becoming fused. iron is converted into steel by cementation, g surrounded with charcoal powder, which, combustion, yields its carbon to the iron; act of cementing.

CEMENTATORY, se-ment'a-tur-e, *a.* Having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly.

CEMENTER, se-ment'ur, *s.* The person or thing that cements or unites.

CEMENTITIOUS, se-men-tish'us, *a.* Having a glutinous or cementing quality; having the power of uniting, or making bodies cohere.

CEMETRY, sem'e-tre, *s.* (*keimai*, I lie dead, Gr.) An edifice or area in which the dead are interred.

CENANGIUM, sen-an'je-um, *s.* (*kenos*, hollow, and *aggion*, *angion*, Gr. a capsule or vessel, in allusion to the hollow nature of the receptacle.) A genus of Fungi found on the branches of trees: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

CENATORY, sen-a'tur-e, *a.* (*cœna*, supper, Lat.) Relating to supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the same was practised by the Jews. —*Brown.*

CENCHRUS, sen'krus, *s.* (*kenchros*, the Greek name of the Millet.) A genus of grass plants, one species of which, *C. echinatus*, is the most common plant in the pastures of Jamaica, and is said to be wholesome and valuable food for cattle and horses; the name also of a genus of serpents allied to Python, but having the caudal plates simple, not double, as in the latter.

CENIA, sen'e-a, *s.* (*kenos*, empty, Gr. from its inflated calyx.) A genus of Cape of Good Hope annual plants: Order, Compositæ.

CENOBITE, sen'o-bite, *s.* (*koinobios*, living in community, Gr.) A person of a religious order who lives in a convent, or in community, in opposition to an anchoret who prefers seclusion.

CENOBITIC, sen-o-bit'ik, } *a.* Living in com-
CENOBITICAL, sen-o-bit'e-kal, } munity.

CENOBY, sen'o-be, *s.* A community of Cenobites.

CENOLOPHIUM, se-no-lof'e-um, *s.* (*kenos*, empty, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr. from the ridges or ribs of the fruit being hollow inside.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, allied to Cnidium: Tribe, Seselineæ.

CENOMYCE, se-no-mi'se, *s.* (*kenos*, empty, and *mykes*, minute, Gr. in allusion to the hollowness of the little fungus-like receptacles.) A genus of Lichens, one of the species of which, *C. rangeferina*, forms, during the greater part of the year, the food of vast herds of rein-deer, in which all the wealth of the inhabitants of Lapland consist.

CENOTAPH, sen'o-taf, *s.* (*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a sepulchre, Gr.) A monument erected, generally in the form of a tomb, and in a burying ground, to the memory of a person whose remains are interred elsewhere.

CENSE, sens, *s.* (*census*, Lat.) An old term for a public rate or tax; condition; rank;—*v. a.* (*encenser*, Fr.) to perfume with odours.

CENSER, sen'sur, *s.* (*encensoir*, Fr.) A vase containing incense, used by the ancients in their religious sacrifices to the gods. Censers were likewise in use among the Jews.

CENSION, sen'shun, *s.* A public rate or assessment.

CENSOR, sen'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A magistrate of great power and authority in ancient Rome, whose business was to take an account of the number and classes of the citizens, and of the value of their estates. The censors also superintended the public morals, and punished a breach of them; a person authorised to examine manuscripts and publications, with a view to amend or expunge whatever

he thinks objectionable; one who is given to censure.

CENSORIAL, sen-so're-al, } *a.* Pertaining to the
CENSORIAN, sen-so're-an, } office of a censor, or the supervision of public morals.

CENSORIOUS, sen-so're-us, *a.* Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives; ready to find fault and condemn.

CENSORIOUSLY, sen-so're-us-le, *ad.* In a severe or censorious manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sen-so're-us-nes, *s.* Disposition to condemn; habit of finding fault and reproaching.

CENSORLIKE, sen'sur-like, *a.* Censorious; austere.

CENSORSHIP, sen'sur-ship, *s.* The office of a censor; the period during which a censor holds office.

CENSUAL, sen'su-al, *a.* (*censualis*, Lat.) Pertaining to the census or Roman register.

CENSURABLE, sen'su-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of censure; blameable; culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, sen'su-ra-bl-nes, *s.* Blameableness; fitness to be censured.

CENSURABLY, sen'su-ra-ble, *ad.* In a reprehensive manner; worthy of blame.

CENSURE, sen'sure, *s.* (French, *censura*, Lat.) Blame; reprimand; reproach; judgment; opinion; determination; judicial sentence;—*v. a.* (*censurer*, Fr.) to blame; to brand publicly; to condemn by a judicial sentence; to judge; to estimate. —Obsolete in the last two senses.

> The onset and retire
> Of both your armies, whose equality
> By our best eyes cannot be *censured*.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to judge.—Obsolete.

CENSURER, sen'su-rur, *s.* One who blames or reprimands others.

CENSURING, sen'su-ring, *s.* Reproach; blame.

CENSUS, sen'sus, *s.* (Latin.) An enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, taken by order of the Legislature. An authentic declaration among the Romans, made before, and registered by the censors, containing an enumeration, in writing, given in by the several subjects of the Roman empire, of their respective names, places of abode, estates, quality, wives, children, domestics, tenants, slaves, &c. It was instituted and performed by Servius Tullius, and was held every five years by the censors, after that office was appointed.

CENT, sent, *s.* (*centum*, Lat.) A hundred. In Commerce, an abridgment of centum, used to express the profit or loss arising from the sale of any commodity, as 10 per cent. profit or loss, that is, $\frac{1}{10}$ profit or loss upon the whole sale. In the United States of America, a copper coin, value the hundredth part of a dollar.

CENTAGE, sent'idj, *s.* Rate by the cent. or hundred.

CENTAUR, sen'tawr, *s.* In Mythology, a fabulous monster, represented as half man, half horse; also, Sagittarius, the archer, a sign in the Zodiac.

CENTAUREA, sen-taw're-a, *s.* (so named from the Centaur Chiron having cured the wound with it, made in his foot by the arrow of Hercules.) Centaury, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Cynareæ.

CENTAURELLA, sen-taw-rel'la, *s.* (dim. of *centaurea*, from the affinity of the genera.) A genus of American annual plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

CENTAURY.—See Centaurea.

CENTENARIAN, sen-te-na're-an, *s.* One who has attained a hundred years.

CENTENARY, sen'te-na-re, *s.* (*centenarius*, Lat.) The number of a hundred.

CENTENES, sen-te'nes, *s.* (*kenteo*, I sting, Gr.) The Tendrics, a genus of hedgehogs, distinguished from the true hedgehogs by their not being able to roll themselves up into a ball, and having no tail: they are natives of Madagascar.

CENTENNIAL, sen-ten'ne-al, *a.* Consisting of a hundred years; happening every hundred years.

CENTESIMAL, sen-tes'e-mal, *a.* (*centesimus*, Lat.) Hundredth;—*s.* the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions.

CENTESIMATION, sen-tes-e-ma'shun, *s.* A military punishment for mutiny or desertion, when one out of every hundred is selected for execution.

CENTESM, sen'tizm, *s.* The hundredth part of an integer or thing.

CENTICIPITOUS, sen-te-sip'e-tus, *a.* (*centiceps*, having a hundred heads, Lat.) Having a hundred parts or heads.

CENTIFIDOUS, sen-tif'e-dus, *a.* Divided into a hundred parts.

CENTIFOLIOUS, sen-te-fo'le-us, *a.* (*centum*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIGRADE, sen'te-grade, *s.* (*centum*, and *gradus*, a step, Lat.) The Thermometer of Celsius, used particularly in France. It begins at the freezing point of water, between which and the boiling point the scale consists of 100 equal parts. The degrees on Fahrenheit's scale being each equal to $\frac{5}{9}$ of a degree, to find the correspondence of the degrees of the former with those of the latter, we multiply the degrees above or below the freezing of water, by 5, and divide by 9, thus:—Fahrenheit, $86° - 32° = 54 \times 5 = 270 \div 9 = 30°$ Centigrade. To reduce the degrees of the centigrade scale to those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9 and divide by 5, thus:—Centigrade, $30° \times 9 = 270 \div 5 = 54 + 32 = 86°$ Fahrenheit;—*a.* divided into 100 equal parts.

CENTIGRAMME, sen'te-gram, *s.* (*centum*, a hundred, Lat. and *gramme*, Fr.) A French weight, the hundredth part of a gramme, nearly equal to one-fifth of a grain.

CENTILITRE, sen-til'e-tur, *s.* (*centum*, Lat. and *litre*, Fr.) The hundredth part of a litre; a French liquid measure.

CENTILOQUY, sen-til'o-kwe, *s.* A hundred-fold discourse.

CENTIMETRE, sen-tim'e-tur, *s.* (*centum*, Lat. and *mitre*, Fr.) The hundredth part of the French mitre, nearly equivalent to $\frac{4}{12}$ of an inch.

CENTIPEDE, sen'te-pede. *s.* (*centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) The name commonly given to insects of the order Myriopoda, so named from their bodies consisting of numerous segments, to each of which a pair of legs is attached: the number of feet seems to increase with the age of the insect, and in some species to the number of twenty-six pairs.

CENTNER, sent'nur, *s.* In Metallurgy and Assaying, a hundred divided decimally.

CENTO, sen'to, *s.* In Poetry, a work wholly composed of verses or passages, promiscuously taken from other authors, and disposed in a new order.

CENTOTHECA, sen-to-*tho*'ka, *s.* (*kentos*, pungent, and *theke*, a theca, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

CENTRADENIA, sen-tra-de'ne-a, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. in reference to the gland-

d spurs of the smaller stamens.) A genus of : Order, Melastomaceæ.

L, sen'tral, *a.* (*centralis*, Lat.) Relating to ntre, or placed in the centre or middle; con- g the centre.

L *Artery*, the artery which, given off by the almic, insinuates itself into the optic nerve in ssage to the retina.

L *Eclipse* is when the centres of the hea- bodies, which are affected, exactly coincide, directly in a line with the spectator.

L *Forces*, the powers which cause a moving to tend towards, or recede from, the centre tion.

L *Placenta*, in Botany, the column in the of fruits to which the seeds are attached. erms *Central angle*, *Central axis*, and *Cen- olumn*, to which the seeds are likewise some- attached, are used in a similar sense: they plied also to the partitions.

LITY, sen-tral'e-te, *s.* The state of being l.

LIZATION, sen-tral-e-za'shun, *s.* (*kentron*, t, Gr.) Tending to the centre; the act of lizing.

LIZE, sen-tral-ize', *v. a.* To gather to a l point; to bring to a centre.

LLY, sen'tral-le, *ad.* In a central manner.

NTHERA, sen-tran-*the*'ra, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur, *anthera*, an anther, Gr. the cells of the an- being spurred or macronate.) A genus of : the Pleurothallis of R. Brown: Order, laceæ.

NTHUS, sen-tran'*th*us, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur, *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the corolla having r at its base.) Spurred Valarian, a genus nts, forming elegant border flowers: Order, anaceæ.

RCHUS, sen-trar'kus, *s.* (*kentron*, and *archos*, rigin, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Perch , having the dorsal fin undivided; both nal and dorsal have a number of short but ted spines; ventral fin beneath the pectoral, e caudal truncate.

, sen'tur, *s.* (*centrum*, Lat.) A point equally t from the extremities of a line, figure, or the middle point or place. In Military , the body of troops occupying the place line between the wings;—*v. a.* to place on tre; to fix as on a centre; to collect to a —*v. n.* to rest on; to repose on, as bodies they gain an equilibrium; to be placed in ntre; to be collected to a point.

of Attraction is that point in a body into , if all its substance be collected, its action ny remote object would be just the same as body retained its form.

of a Bastion, a point in the middle of the of a bastion, whence the capital line com- s, and is generally at the angle of the inner n.

of a Conic Section, a point in which the ers intersect each other.

of a Curve of the higher kind, the point two diameters concur. When all the dia- concur in the same point, Sir Isaac Newton the *general centre*.

of a Dial, that point where the axis of rld intersects the plane of the dial; and at point wherein all the hour-lines meet.

CENTRE *of Equal Attraction* is that point between two bodies in which it is equally attracted to both, as an iron ball may be equally attracted to two opposite magnets, and consequently will coalesce with neither.

CENTRE *of Friction*, that point on which anything turns when put in rapid and independent motion, as a top spins round upon the end of the peg; this point therefore is the centre of friction.

CENTRE *of Gravity*, in Mechanics, that point about which all the parts of a body, in any situation, balance each other.

CENTRE *of Motion* is that point which remains mathematically at rest when the other parts of the body are in motion. For example, the centre of a revolving wheel, a lathe mandril, &c., is mathematically at rest, though the other parts are revolving rapidly.

CENTRE *of Oscillation*, that point in a pendulum in which, if the weight of the several parts was collected, each vibration would be performed in the same time as when those weights are separate. The *centre of suspension* is the point on which the pendulum hangs.

CENTRE *of Percussion*, in a moving body, that point wherein the percutient force is greatest. For example, in a hammer, the *centre of percussion* is in the head, that part being made heavy on purpose.

CENTRIC, sen'trik, *a.* Placed in the centre or middle.

CENTRICALLY, sen'tre-kal-le, *ad.* In a central position.

CENTRICALNESS, sen'tre-kal-nes, *s.* A situation in the centre.

CENTRIFUGAL, sen-trif'u-gal, *a.* (*centrum*, a centre, and *fugio*, I fly, Lat.) Tending to recede from the centre. *Centrifugal force* is that by which the parts of a body moving round a centre endeavour to recede from it.

CENTRINA, sen-tri'na, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur or thorn, Gr.) A genus of fishes with thick heavy bodies; dorsal spines strong, and placed in the fleshy part of the fins; the hinder dorsal opposite to the ventral fin: Family, Squalidæ.

CENTRIPETAL, sen-trip'e-tal, *a.* (*centrum*, and *peto*, I seek, Lat.) Tending to the centre. *Centripetal force* is that which draws or attracts to the centre, as that of the power of gravitation.

CENTRISCUS, sen-tris'kus, *s.* (*kentron*, a thorn, Gr.) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes: Family, Fistularidæ.

CENTROLEPIS, sen-tro-lep'is, *s.* (*kentron*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of plants belonging to the order Desvauxiaceæ or Bristle-worts.

CENTROLOBIUM, sen-tro-lob'e-um, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Tribe, Dalbergeæ.

CENTROLOPHUS, sen-trol'o-fus, *s.* (*kentron*, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of fishes with elongated bodies; dorsal fin commencing even with the pectoral; ventral fin small; anal fin half as long as the dorsal; vent central; lateral line prominent: Family, Coryphænidæ.

CENTRONIA, sen-tro'ne-a, *s.* (*kentron*, a spur, Gr. from the anthers being each furnished with a long spur.) A genus of plants with large purple flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.

CENTRONOTUS, sen-tro-no'tus, *s.* (*kentron*, and *notos*, the back, Gr. from a spur-like prickle pointing forward on the back.) A genus of fishes with oblong-fusiform bodies; dorsal and anal fins of equal

cellular or tubercular, unsymmetrical sea-weeds, generally of a rose-red or purplish colour, seldom olive or violet. Their propagation is by means of spores formed in fours or threes, within a transparent perispore or mother cell, and collected in bodies of many different forms and structure.

CERAMIUM, se-ra'me-um, *s.* (*keramos*, a little measure, Gr. in reference to the appearance of the capsules.) A genus of marine Algæ: Tribe, Confervoideæ.

CERAMIUS, ser-a'me-us, *s.* (*keramion*, a pitcher, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects allied to the wasp: Family, Diploptera.

CERANTHERA, ser-an-*the*'ra, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. from the lobes of the anthers being terminated by a bristle.) A genus of plants, with small greenish-yellow flowers in panicled racemes: Order, Violaceæ.

CERAPTERUS, ser-ap'tur-us, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *ptera*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

CERASPIS, ser-as'pis, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *aspis*, a shield, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

CERASTES, ser-as'tes, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr.) A name given by Swainson to a genus of Indian and African vipers, remarkable for their fatal venom, and for two little horns or pointed bones placed over each eye. The animal is of a livid grey colour, and has a most terrific appearance. It is called *C. horridus*.

CERASTIUM, ser-as'te-um, *s.* (*keras*, *keratos*, a horn, Gr. from the capsules having the form of an ox's horn.) Chickweed, a genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

CERASUS, ser-a'sus, *s.* (from *Cerasus*, a town in Pontus, in Asia.) The Cherry, a genus of trees of the order Amydalaceæ.

CERATE, se'rat, *s.* (*cerat*, Fr. *ceratum*, Lat.) A pharmaceutical preparation, or healing plaster, of which wax is a principal ingredient.

CERATED, se'ra-ted, *a.* (*ceratus*, Lat.) Covered with wax.

CERATINA, ser-a-ti'na, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects belonging to the Anthophila or Bee family.

CERATITES, ser-a-ti'tes or ser'a-titse, *s.* A genus of Ammonites, in which the edge of the septa is angular and undulated.

CERATIUM, se-ra'she-um, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr. from the horn-like appearance of the plants when examined by the microscope.) A genus of Fungi, found on dead wood: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

CERATOCELE, ser-a-tos'e-le, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) A protrusion of the membrane of the aqueous humour of the eye through a rupture of the cornea.

CERATOCEPHALUS, ser-a-to-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*keras*, and *kephale*, a head, Gr. from the horny ends of the seeds in the heads of the capsules.) A genus of plants consisting of small annual herbs with yellow flowers: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

CERATODES, ser-a-to'des, *s.* A subgenus of Mollusca, of the family Turbidæ, in which the shell is discoidal, the body whorl higher than the spiral whorls, the outer lip thin, and the operculum horny.

CERATONIA, ser-a-to'ne-a, *s.* (*keration*, a horn or pod, Gr.) The Carob-tree, or St. John's-bread, a genus of Leguminous plants, cultivated in the South of Europe for the sake of the pods, the pulp of which is eaten: Suborder, Cæsalpineæ.

CERATOPETALUM, ser-a-to-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*keras*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. from the petals being jagged so as to resemble a stag's horn.) A genus of plants consisting of New Holland gum-bearing trees: Order, Cunoniaceæ.

CERATOPHORUS, ser-a-tof'o-rus, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of suarian lizards, having the snout forming a short fleshy horn, covered with scales: Family, Agamidæ.

CERATOPHYA, ser-a-to-fi'a, *s.* (*keras*, and *phya*, nature, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ, ser-a-to-fil-la'se-e, } *s.* (*cera-*
CERATOPHYLLEÆ, ser-a-to-fil'le-e, } *tophyllum*, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, consisting of floating herbs, with whorls of multifid cellular leaves; the segments filiform, and serated along the edges. The flowers are monœcious; calyx inferior, and many-parted; petals none; stamens from twelve to twenty; filaments wanting; anthers two-celled; ovary superior and one-celled; stigma filiform and oblique; nut one-celled and one-seeded, indehescent, and terminated by the hardened style; seeds pendulous; albumen none.

CERATOPHYLLUM, ser-a-to-fil'lum, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants having the same character as that of the order Ceratophyllaceæ, being the only genus belonging to it: common in ponds and ditches in some parts of Britain.

CERATOPHYTA, ser-a-tof'e-ta, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A tribe of Corals, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn: Family, Corticati.

CERATOPOGON, ser-a-to-po'gon, *s.* (*keras*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, in which the proboscis resembles a pointed beak, and the antennæ are furnished with a bundle of hairs at the base: Family, Nemocera.

CERATOPTERA, ser-a-top'te-ra, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *ptera*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of the Pterocephalinæ or Eagle-rays; skate-fishes, in which the two lobes assume the office and appearance of fins.

CERATOSTACHYS, ser-a-tos'ta-kis, *s.* (*keras*, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr. in reference to the heads of flowers being intermixed with spongy processes.) A genus of plants, consisting of one species, a tree of about forty feet high, a native of Java.

CERATOSTEMA, ser-a-to-ste'ma, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference to the anthers being bluntly spurred at the base.) A genus of Peruvian evergreen shrubs with large scarlet corollas: Order, Ericaceæ.

CERBERUS, ser'be-rus, *s.* In Mythology, a three-headed mastiff, born of Typhon and Echnida, whose office was to guard the gates of hell. He fawned on all who entered, but devoured all who attempted to turn back. His destruction was one of the twelve labours of Hercules, who mastered him by dragging him to the earth, where, in the struggle, foam dropped from his mouth, which produced the poisonous plant Aconite, or Wolf's-bane. In Botany, a genus of milky poisonous trees or shrubs: Order, Apocynaceæ. In Zoology, a genus of serpents allied to the Boa Constrictor.

CERCIS, ser'sis, *s.* (*kerkis*, a shuttlecock, a name

given by Theostraphus to Cercis siliquastrum, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants consisting of trees with flowers of a bright purple colour, the wood of which is very beautifully veined with black, and takes an excellent polish: Suborder, Cæsalpineæ.

CERCOCARPUS, ser-ko-kär'pus, *s.* (*kerkos*, a shuttle-cock, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. from the shape of the fruit.) A genus of plants consisting of a small Mexican tree: Order, Sanguisorbaceæ.

CERCOCEBUS, ser-ko-se'bus, *s.* (*kerkos*, a tail, and *cebus*, a genus of monkeys, Gr.) A genus of the Quadrumana.

CERCOCOMA, ser-ko-kom'a, *s.* (*kerkos*, a tail, and *kome*, a head of hair, Gr. from the stipitate tuft of hairs at the top of the seeds.) A genus of plants, consisting of a shrub, a native of the East Indies: Order, Apocynaceæ.

CERCODIANÆ, ser-ko-di-a'ne, *s.* (*Cercodia*, one of the genera.) A tribe of plants belonging to the order Haloragеæ, in which the limb of the calyx is evidently parted; stamens equal or double the number of the lobes of the calyx, as are also the petals and cells of the fruit.

CERCOPINÆ, ser-ko-pi'ne, *s.* (*Cercopis*, one of the genera.) The jumping Cicadas, a family of small songless grasshoppers, found abundantly in verdant situations. In summer the larvæ have the singular property of producing a frothy substance, like the human saliva, in the axils of grasses, &c. It is known vulgarly by the name of Cuckoo-spit. The species are very numerous; more than seventy are peculiar to South America.

CERCOPIS, ser'ko-pis, *s.* (*kerkos*, a tail, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The Cuckoo-spit, a genus of Hemipterous insects: Type of the family Cicadariæ.

CERCOPITHECUS, ser-ko-pi*th*'e-kus, *s.* (*Kerkopithekos*, a tailed-monkey, Gr.) A genus of long-tailed monkeys which have a prominent muzzle of about an angle of 60°, cheek pouches, tail and callosities on the seat.

CERCOSIS, ser-ko'sis, *s.* (*kerkos*, a tail, Gr.) In Pathology, an elongation of the clitoris.

CERDIA, ser'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Juan de Dios Nizante de la Cerda.) A genus of Mexican herbs intermediate between Hernaria and Pollichia: Order, Illicebraceæ.

CERE, sere, *s.* The naked skin of a hawk's bill;—*v. a.* (*cero*, Lat.) to wax.

CEREAL, se're-al, *a.* (*Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture.) A term applied to those species of the Gramineæ, or grass plants, the seeds of which yield food to man and beast, as wheat, oat, barley, rye, and oats.

CEREALIA, se-re-a'le-a, *s.* Festivals celebrated by the Romans on the 19th of April, in honour of Ceres. The term was also used to denote all kinds of corn employed in the making of bread.

CEREBELLITES, ser-e-bel-li'tes, *s.* (*cerebellete*, Fr.) In Pathology, inflammation of the cerebellum.

CEREBELLUM, ser-e-bel'lum, *s.* (Latin.) The little brain or brainlet situated under the occiput, or hinder part of the head of vertebrated animals.

CEREBITES, ser-e-bi'tes, *s.* Inflammation of the brain.

CEREBRAL, ser'e-bral, *a.* (*cerebrum*, the brain, Lat.) Pertaining to the brain. In Anatomy, applied to those membranes, nerves, and blood-vessels which invest, supply, or emanate from the brain.

CEREBRIC ACID, ser'e-brik as'sid, *s.* An acid, extracted by ether from the matter of the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol: when pure, it is white and crystaline.

CEREBRUM, ser'e-brum, *s.* (Latin.) The brain; applied sometimes to the whole of the pulpy mass which occupies the cranial cavity of vertebrated animals, sometimes to its anterior mass only.

CERECLOTH, sere'kl*oth*, *s.* (from *cera*, wax, Lat. and *cloth*.) Cloth smeared with wax and other substances; applied by the ancients in wrapping round dead bodies, and also to wounds and bruises.

CEREMENT, sere'ment, *s.* The waxed cloth in which dead bodies were wrapped.

> Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell
> Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in earth,
> Have burst their *cerements*.—*Shaks.*

CEREMONIAL, ser-e-mo'ne-al, *a.* (French.) Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal; observant of recognized usages; ritual; precise or punctilious in manners;—*s.* prescriptive formality; outward form or rite; a system of rules regulating the civilities and courtesies to be exchanged with persons, or the mode of reception enjoined on princes and ambassadors in treating with each other. The term is also used to denote the laws and regulations given by Moses relating to the worship of the Jews, termed the *Ceremonial Law*.

CEREMONIALLY, ser-e-mo'ne-al-le, *ad.* In a formal or ceremonial manner.

CEREMONIALNESS, ser-e-mo'ne-al-nes, *s.* The quality of being ceremonial; ceremoniousness.

CEREMONIOUS, ser-e-mo'ne-us, *a.* Consisting of outward ceremony, or rites and observances; full of ritual and impressive ceremonies; attentive to outward rites or prescriptive usages; civil; according to the strict rules of courtesy; formally respectful; rigidly observant of the rules of civility.

CEREMONIOUSLY, ser-e-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, ser-e-mo'ne-us-nes, *s.* Redundant or unnecessary ceremony; extreme formality.

CEREMONY, ser'e-mo-ne, *s.* (*ceremonia*, Lat. Span. and Ital. *ceremonie*, Fr.) Outward rite; external form of religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.

> What art thou idol *ceremony*?
> What kind of god art thou, that sufferest
> More of mortal grief than do thy worshippers?
> Art thou else but place, degree, and form?—
> *Shaks.*

CEREOPSIS, se-re-op'sis, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *opsis*, the countenance, Gr.) The Pigeon-goose, an Australian genus of the Anatidæ or Duck family.

CEREPHASIA, ser-e-fa'zhe-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, furnished with a univalve cerithiform shell; outer lip thin, and dilated at the base; aperture small, and slightly emarginate, without any internal groove; inner lip thin: Subfamily, Melaianæ.

CERES, se'res, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and goddess of agriculture. She is represented with ears of corn on her head, and holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her. She is also represented as a countrywoman mounted on an ox, carrying a basket on her left arm, and holding a hoe: sometimes she rides in a chariot drawn by winged dragons. Also, the name of

the asteroid planet discovered by M. Piazzi in 1801.

CEREUS, se're-us, *s.* (*cereus*, pliant, Lat. from the nature of the shoots.) The Torch-thistle, an extensive genus of plants: Order, Cactaceæ;—*a.* waxen.

CERICTIUS, ser-ik'te-us, *s.* (*keras*, and *icthys*, a fish, Gr.) A name given by Rafinesque to a subgenus of sharks found on the coasts of Sicily, having the head furnished with two bony appendages in the form of horns: Family, Squalidæ.

CERINE, se'rine, *s.* A substance composed of fine crystaline needles, deposited while cooling, when wax has been boiled in alcohol. There is also another substance which is insoluble in alcohol, obtained at the same time, termed *Ceraine*; both appear to have nearly the same composition, consisting, according to Damas, of 48 atoms of carbon, 50 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

CERINE, se'rine, *s.* (termed also Allanite.) A brownish black mineral, found in East Greenland, generally massive, and rarely crystalized in four-sided prisms, variously terminated. It consists, according to Dr. Thomson, of silica, 35.4; protoxide of cerium, 29.9; oxide of iron, 25.4; alumina, 4.1; lime, 9.2; sp. gr. 3.5—4.0.

CERINTHE, se-rin'*the*, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from bees being supposed to be abundantly supplied with wax from this plant.) Honeywort, a genus of plants which yield much honey to bees from the juice of the corolla: natives of Italy and the South of Europe.

CERINTHIANS, se-rin'*the*-anz, *s.* A sect of heretics, contemporary with St. John, who is said to have refused to enter into a bath where Cerinthus, its founder, was present. Cerinthus believed in one supreme God, but that the world was not made by Him, but by angels; that Jesus was a man, the son of Joseph and Mary, (though Lardner doubts if he denied the immaculate conception); that at his baptism, *the Christ*, (the anointing,) meaning the power of the Holy Ghost, came upon him and enabled him to work miracles; that Jesus died and rose again, but that in his death *the Christ*, (i. e. the divine power,) being impassable, forsook and left him. His opinions, upon the whole, seem nearly to have harmonized with those of the Socinians, or modern Unitarians.

CERIORNIS, se-re-awr'nis, *s.* (*keras*, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Pavonidæ or Pheasant family, having the head partly naked, with horny-like caruncles over the eyes, and the crown adorned with a pendant crest.

CERITE, se'rite, *s.* Rhombohedral cerium ore, a mineral of a rose-red or clove-brown colour. It occurs massive, with a splintery fracture. It consists of oxide of cerium, 68.59; silica, 18.00; oxide of iron, 2.00; lime, 1.25; water and carbonic acid, 9.60; sp. gr. 4.7—5.0.

CERITHIDEA, ser-e-*ith*'e-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, with a light decollated shell; outer lip semicircular, and dilated by a flattened border; aperture emarginate: Family, Trochidæ.

CERITHIFORM, ser-*ith*'e-fawrm, *a.* Having a shape resembling that of the shell Cerithium.

CERITHINÆ, se-*rith*'e-ne, *s.* (*cerithium*, one of the genera.) The Club-shells, a subfamily of Mollusca, the shells of which resemble those of Cerithium, in having the spire very long, and the base either truncate or forming a short recurved channel.

CERITHIUM, se-*rith*'e-um, *s.* A genus of Pectinibranchiate Gasteropods, having a univalve shell, with a turriculated spire; an oval aperture, and a short but well-marked canal, reflected to the left, or backwards: Family, Strombidæ; Subfamily, Cerinthinæ.

CERNUOUS, ser'nu-us, *a.* (*cernuus*, Lat.) In Botany, hanging down the head; drooping; pendulous; nodding.

CEROCOMA, se-ro-kom'a, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and *kome*, a head of hair, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects of a green or bluish-green colour; antennæ and feet of a wax yellow: Family, Trachelides.

CEROGRAPHY, se-rog'raf-e, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Writing or painting in wax.

CEROLITE, se-ro'lite, *s.* Kerolite, a mineral, occurring in kidney-shaped masses, which have a laminar or compact structure, and a white, yellow, or green colour. It consists of silica, 37.95; alumina, 12.18; magnesia, 16.02; water, 31.00; sp. gr. 2.0—2.2.

CEROMA, se-ro'ma, *s.* An apartment in the ancient baths, in which the bathers anointed themselves.

CEROMANCY, se'ro-man-se, *s.* (*keros*, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient mode of divination, by dropping melted wax in water.

CEROON, se-roon', *s.* A bale or package of skins.

CEROPEGIA, se-ro-pe'je-a, *s.* (*keros*, wax, and *pege*, a fountain, Gr. in reference to the waxy pollen masses of the flowers.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

CEROPHYTUM, se-ro-fi'tum, *s.* (*keros*, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cericornes.

CEROSINE, se'ro-sine, *s.* A waxlike substance produced on the surface of certain species of the sugar-cane.

CEROTE, se'rote, *s.* Cerate.—Obsolete.

CERRIAL, ser're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the tree Cerrus.

> A numerous troop, and all their heads around
> With chaplets green of *cerrial* oak were bound.—*Dryden.*

CERRUS, ser'rus, *s.* The Latin name of a tree called the bitter oak.

CERTAIN, ser'tane, *a.* (*certus*, Lat.) Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; not to be questioned or denied; resolved; determined; undoubting; put past doubt; unfailing; constant; regular; settled; stated. In an indefinite sense, as '*a certain* person told me.'

CERTAINLY, ser'tane-le, *ad.* Indubitably; without question; without fail.

CERTAINNESS, ser'tane-nes, } *s.* Exemption from
CERTAINTY, ser'tane-te, } doubt or failure; that which is real; settled state.

CERTES, ser'tes, *ad.* (French.) Certainly; in truth; indeed; truly.—An old word.

> *Certes* these are the people of the island.—*Shaks.*

CERTHIA, ser'*the*-a, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr. from its horny-pointed tail.) A genus of birds, type of the order Cerathiadæ, or Creepers. The *C. familiaris*, Nut-hatch, or common creeper, is a British species.

CERTHIADÆ, ser-*thi*-a'de, *s.* (*Certhia*, one of the genera.) The Creepers, a family of birds placed by Swainson between the Barbuts and the Anabatinæ.

CERTHIANÆ, ser-*the*-a'ne, *s.* The Typical-creepers, a subfamily of the Certhiadæ, distinguished by the tail ending in sharp and horny points.

ATE, ser-tif'e-kate, *s.* (*certificat*, Fr.) A
by given in writing to declare or certify the
f anything. In Law, a writing made in
rt, to give notice to another court of any-
one therein. In the bankrupt law of Eng-
d Ireland, a testimonial on the part of a
proportion of the creditors, that the bank-
s surrendered and conformed himself to the
t. *a.* to give a certificate to another.
ATION, ser-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of
g; also, an ascertaining of a thing.
R, ser'te-fi-ur, *s.* A person who certifies
res.
ser'te-fi, *v. a.* To give certain informa-
to testify or declare in writing; to allege
knowledge of the circumstances.
ARI, ser-sho-ra'ri, *s.* An original writ,
out of the Court of Chancery or the King's
directed to the inferior courts, commanding
certify or to return the records of a cause
ng before them, to the end the party may
e more sure and speedy justice before the
such justices as he shall assign to deter-
e cause.
DE, ser'te-tude, *s.* (*certitudo*, Lat.) Cer-
freedom from doubt.
ser'ule, *a.* (*cæruleus*, Lat.) Blue.—Ob-

The bark,
at silently adown the *cerule* stream
ides with white sails.—*Dyer.*

N, se-ru'le-an, } *a.* (*cæruleus*, Lat.) Blue;
S, se-ru'le-us, } sky-coloured.
IC, ser-u-lif'ik, *a.* Having the quality of
ng a blue or sky colour.
, ser'u-men, *s.* The wax of the ear.
se'ruse, *s.* (*cerusa*, Lat.) A name given
ters to whitelead, or carbonate of pro-
f lead. This article of commerce is pre-
om the subacetate of protoxide of lead, by
t of carbonic acid, on exposing metallic
minute division, to air and moisture; and
the action of the vapour of vinegar on thin
f lead, by which the metal is both oxidized
verted into a carbonate.
, se'ruste, *a.* Washed with a preparation
lead.
t, ser've-kal, *a.* (*cervix*, the neck, Lat.)
ing to the neck. In Anatomy, applied to
es, ligaments, blood-vessels, glands, &c.,
l in the region of the neck.
IOUS, ses-pe-tish'us, } *a.* (*cespes*, a turf,
S, ses'pe-tus, } Lat.) Relating to
nbling turf; made of turf.
E, ses'pe-toze, *a.* In Botany, a plant is
d which produces many stems from one
as to resemble a turf.
, *s.* (probably corrupted from *cense*, or
from the old French *cens.*) A levy or
de upon the inhabitants of a place, accord-
their property; a tax. The term seems to
en used by Shakspere for bounds or limits;

jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess.*

to rate.
N, ses-sa'shun, *s.* (*cesso*, I cease, Lat.) A
suspension; vacation; a rest; final or
ary end of motion or action; intermission
lities.
T, ses-sa'vit, *s.* In Law, a writ to recover
when a tenant has ceased or neglected to perform the stipulated services on which he holds his tenure, or when a religious house, holding land on the same conditions, failed to perform the spiritual obligations enjoined, as reading prayers, or giving alms. In both cases, if the neglect had been continued for two years, the parties could be dispossessed of the land by a writ of cessavit.

CESSER, ses'sur, *s.* A law term for ceasing, giving over, or departing from.

CESSIBILITY, ses-e-bil'e-te, *s.* (*cesso*, I cease, Lat.) The act of receding or giving way.

CESSIBLE, ses'se-bl, *a.* Yielding without resistance; liable to give way; giving way easily.

CESSIO BONORUM, sesh'she-o bo-no'rum, *s.* In Scotland, it is the process by which the effects of an insolvent debtor, who does not come under the system of sequestration applicable to traders, is divided among his creditors. By the law as it formerly stood, the debtor applying for the benefit of cessio must have been a month in jail; but as the law now stands, any debtor imprisoned, or against whom a writ of imprisonment for a civil debt is available, may apply.

CESSION, sesh'shun, *s.* The act of surrendering, or yielding up to a creditor, the goods, property, &c., of a debtor; a yielding or giving way to another. In Ecclesiastical Law, when a person accepts a second benefice or dignity in the church, which is incompatible by law with that which he previously held, the latter is said to be void by cession.

CESSIONARY, sesh'shun-a-re, *a.* Having delivered up, or surrendered effects.

CESSMENT, ses'ment, *s.* An assessment or tax.—Obsolete.

CESSOR, ses'sur, *s.* (*cesso*, Lat.) In Law, a person who neglects or ceases to implement the stipulated service by which his land is held, thereby incurring the penalty awarded by the writ of cessavit.

CESSPOOL, } ses'pool, *s.* A well sunk under the
SESSPOOL, } mouth of a drain to receive the sediment which might choke up its passage.

CEST, sest, *s.* A lady's girdle.

CESTOIDEA, ses-to-id'e-a, *s.* (*kestos*, a ceinture, and *eidos*, Gr.) A family of intestinal worms, inhabiting the abdomen of certain birds and fishes; the body is long, flat, and riband-like. The family consists of a single genus, Ligula.

CESTRACION, ses-tra'shun, *s.* (*kestron*, a dart, Gr.) A genus of Cartilaginous fishes belonging to the Squalidæ, or Shark family, having two dorsal fins, each furnished with a sharp spine in front; the ventral fin between the two dorsals; caudal fin unequally forked.

CESTRINEÆ, ses-trin'e-e, *s.* (*cestrum*, one of the genera.) A tribe of plants of the order Solanaceæ, in which the limb of the corolla is plicate, valvate, or induplicate in æstivation; calyx five-toothed; corolla funnel-shaped, five-lobed, and regular; stamens five; anthers dehiscing lengthways; ovarium seated on a cupulate disk; pericarp capsular, or baccate.

CESTRUM, ses'trum, *s.* (*kestron*, the Greek name of betony.) Bastard jasmine, of the order Solanaceæ: Tribe, Cestrineæ.

CESTUM, ses'tum, *s.* (*kestos*, a ceinture, Gr.) A genus of Acalepha, consisting of gelatinous riband-like animals several feet in length: Tribe, Simplicia.

CESTUS, ses'tus, *s.* (Latin.) The girdle of Venus,

or marriage girdle which decorated the bride, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, on the occasion of her nuptials; also, a kind of glove or gauntlet used by the athletæ of Greece in their games.

CESURA.—See Cæsura.

CETACEA, se-ta'she-a, *s.* (*ketos*, a whale, Gr.) An order of Mammiferous animals which have no hind feet; their trunk is continued by a thick tail, terminating in a horizontal cartilaginous fin, and their head united to the trunk by a neck so short and thick, that no diminution of its diameter can be perceived, and composed of very slender cervical vertebræ, which are partly anchylosed or soldered together. They have the form of fishes, with the exception of the horizontal tail, an instrument useful in enabling them to rise speedily to the surface of the water to breathe, which they are frequently compelled to do, as they breathe with lungs. Their blood is warm; they are viviparous, and suckle their young. They are divided into the *C. herbivora* and the *C. ordinaria*, the first composed of the manati or lamantins, the halicore or dudongs, and stellerus; the latter, of the whales, dolphins, narwhals, porpoises, and cachalots.

CETACEOUS, se-ta'shus, *a.* (*cetaceus*, Lat.) Of the whale kind; relating to the whale.

CETENE, se'tene, *s.* An oily colourless liquid obtained by distilling ethal repeatedly with glacial phosphoric acid; it is soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water. It consists of 32 atoms of carbon, and 32 of hydrogen.

CETIC, se'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the whale.

CETIOSAURUS, se-te-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*ketos*, a whale, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A name given by Professor Owen to a genus of fossil Saurians found in the Oolitic formations.

CETOLOGICAL, set-o-lod'je-kal, *a.* (*ketos*, a whale, and *logos*, Gr.) Relating to cetology.

CETOLOGIST, se-tol'o-jist, *s.* A person who is versed in cetology.

CETOLOGY, se-tol'o-je, *s.* The natural history of cetaceous animals.

CETONIA, se-to'ne-a, *s.* A genus of beetles: Type of the family Cetoniadæ.

CETONIADÆ, se-to'ne-a-de, *s.* The Floral beetles, a family of Coleopterous insects of great variety and beauty; they live and move among trees, plants, and flowers, which are their natural food.

CETOPSIS, se-top'sis, *s.* (*ketos*, and *opsis*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of fishes with oblong, round, thick bodies and short tails; eyes vertical and very minute.

CETOSAURIANS, se-to-saw're-ans, *s.* (*ketos*, a whale, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A name proposed by Müller for a family, including the extinct genera Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus.

CETRARIA, se-tra're-a, *s.* A genus of Lichens: Family, Hymenothalameæ.

CETULE, se'tule, *s.* A substance obtained in the state of an oxide in spermaceti; its hydrate corresponds to alcohol, and is termed *ethal*, from the first letters in *eth*er and *al*cohol. Cetule consists of 32 atoms of carbon, and 33 of hydrogen.

CETUS, se'tus, *s.* (*ketos*, Gr. *cetus*, a whale, Lat.) In Astronomy, the Whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere. This constellation occupies the greatest space of any in the firmament. It contains 97 stars, of which two are of the second magnitude, eight of the third, nin fourth, &c.

CEYLANITE, sa'la-nite, *s.* (from Ceylon, wh found.) A mineral of nearly a black colo opaque. It occurs in crystals, whose pri considered to be the regular octahedron. sists of alumina, 68.00; silica, 2.00; m 12.00; oxide of iron, 16.00: sp. gr. 3.64 also called Candite, Pleonasite, and Zeylan

CEYX, se'iks, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a Trachinia, son of Lucifer, and husband of A He was drowned as he went to consult th of Claros. His wife was apprised of her tune in a dream, and afterwards found h body on the sea-shore. They were both into birds, and called Alcyons. In Ornit a genus of the Alcyonidæ, or Kingfishers.

CHABASIE, tshab'a-se, } *s.* (French.) A
CHABASITE, tshab'a-site, } found crystalize form of an obtuse rhomboid, of a white, or, superficially, a pale-red colour. A s from Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, according nel, consisted of silica, 50.14; alumina, lime, 9.73; potash and soda, 1.70; water, sp. gr. 2.0—2.1.

CHACOON, sha-kone', *s.* (*chacona*, Span.) T and time of a Spanish dance resembling band, borrowed from the Moors.

CHÆMEPELIA, ke-me-pe'le-a, *s.* A genus belonging to the Columbidæ, or Pigeon fa

CHÆNOPLEURA, ke-no-plu'ra, *s.* (*chaino*, and *pleura*, a side, Gr.) A genus of West shrubs: Order, Melostomaceæ.

CHÆNOSTOMA, ke-nos'to-ma, *s.* (*chaino*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. from the wide t the corolla.) A genus of South African Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

CHÆROPHYLLUM, ke-ro-fil'lum, *s.* (*chairo*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to th able smell of the leaves.) Cicely or Ch genus of Umbelliferous plants: Tribe, Scan

CHÆTANTHERA, ke-tan-*the*'ra, *s.* (*chaite*, h *anthera*, an anther, Gr. from the anthe furnished with a hairy tuft.) A genus of Order, Compositæ.

CHÆTOBLEMMA, ke-to-blem'ma, *s.* (*chaite*, and *blemma*, the countenance, Gr.) A birds belonging to the Lamiadæ, or Shrike so named from the front of the head b fended by thick-set bristly feathers: Tril tirostres.

CHÆTOCALYX, ke-tok'a-liks, *s.* (*chaite*, hai head, and *kalyx*, a calyx, Gr. from the cal covered with hairs.) A genus of Leg fruitescent, twining plants, with yellow Tribe, Loteæ.

CHÆTOCRATER, ke-to-kra'tur, *s.* (*chaite*, ha head or mane, and *crater*, a cup, Gr. stamens being joined at the base into a cu tube.) A genus of Peruvian plants: O mydaceæ.

CHÆTODERMIS, ke-to-der'mis, *s.* (*chaite*, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) A genus of C fishes, in which the body is entirely cove sharp prickles, intermixed with soft ciliæ, appendages: Family, Balistidæ: Order, gnathes.

CHÆTODON, ke'to-don, *s.* (*chaite*, a bri *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the family Chætonidæ. In the Chæto

body is oval and broad; the mouth more or less pointed; no spine on the preoperculum, or prickles before the dorsal fin, which is single.

CHÆTODONIDÆ, ke-to-don'e-de, *s.* (*chætodon*, one of the genera.) A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, of great variety and beauty, distinguished from the perches chiefly by the operculum or gill-cover being without prickles: they are all inhabitants of the ocean.

CHÆTOGASTER, ke-to-gas'tur, *s.* (*chaite*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr. from the tube of the calyx being bristly.) A genus of South American plants, with purple or white flowers: Order, Melostomaceæ.

CHÆTOLABRUS, ke-to-la'brus, *s.* (*chaite*, a bristle, and *labros*, strong, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chætodonidæ.

CHÆTOPS, ke'tops, *s.* (*chaite*, a bristle, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to Myotherinæ, or Ant Thrushes, so named from the bristly feathers in front of the eyes: Order, Merulidæ.

CHÆTOPUS, ke'to-pus, *s.* (*chaite*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The Francolins, a genus of birds belonging to the Struthionidæ, or Partridge family, so named from the tarsus of the male being armed with spurs.

CHÆTOSPORA, ke-tos'po-ra, *s.* (*chaite*, a bristle, and *spora*, a sporule, Gr. in reference to the fine capillary divisions of the filaments.) A genus of Algæ: Tribe, Confervoideæ.

CHÆTOSTOMA, ke-tos'to-ma, *s.* (*chaite*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. in allusion to the calyx, which is girded by a ring of stiff hairs round its mouth under the lobes on the outside.) A genus of Brazilian heath-like undershrubs: Order, Melostomaceæ.

CHÆTURA, ke-tu'ra, *s.* (*chaite*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Hirundinidæ, or Swallow family, so named from the shafts of the tail being prolonged into acute points.

CHÆTURUS, ke-tu'rus, *s.* (*chaite*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the silky appearance of the panicles.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

CHAFE, tshafe, *v. a.* (*echauffer*, Fr.) To excite heat by friction; to excite to anger; to cause to fret; to provoke or incense; to perfume;

Lilies more white than snow
New fall'n from heaven, with violets mixed, did grow;
Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabic spices grew.—*Suckling.*

—*v. n.* to rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to fret against anything; to be worn or fretted by rubbing;

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* heat excited by friction; rage; fury; passion; fume; pet; fret; storm.

CHAFER, tshafe'ur, *s.* One who chafes; a beetle of the genus Scarabæus.

CHAFERY, tshafe'ur-e, *s.* A forge in an iron-work where the iron is made into bars.

CHAFE-WAX, tshafe'wax, *s.* The officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor who prepares the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFF, tshaf, *s.* (*ceaf*, Sax. *kaf*, Dut.) The dried husks or calyces of corn separated in the processes of thrashing and winnowing.

CHAFFER, tshaf'fur, *v. n.* (*kaufen*, to buy, Germ. *ceapian*, Sax.) To bargain; to treat about a purchase; to haggle;—*v. a.* to buy, to exchange;—*s.* merchandise; ware.—Obsolete.

Small *chaffer* doth ease.—*Skelton's Poems.*

CHAFFERER, tshaf'fur-ur, *s.* A dealer; a hard bargainer.

CHAFFERN, tshaf'furn, *s.* (*echauffer*, to heat, Fr.) A vessel for heating water.

CHAFFERY, tshaf'fur-e, } *s.* Traffic; the practice
CHAFFER, tshaf'fur, } of buying and selling; merchandise.

CHAFFINCH, tshaf'insh, *s.* The Fringilla cœlebs, a well-known British species, the male of which is an elegant small bird with an agreeable note. Chaffinches are very lively in their movements, and are common in orchards, gardens, groves, and pleasure grounds. They build generally on trees.

CHAFFLESS, tshaf'les, *a.* Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED.—See Gnaphalium.

CHAFFY, tshaf'fe, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

CHAFING, tshafe'ing, *a. part.* Heating by friction; irritating.

CHAFING-DISH, tshafe'ing-dish, *s.* A dish or vessel for holding live-coal or charcoal; a kind of portable grate used for heating anything upon.

CHAGRIN, sha-green', *s.* (French.) Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness;—*v. a.* (*chagriner*, Fr.) to vex; to put out of temper; to mortify.

CHAILLETIA, shay-le'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Chaillet.) A genus of shrubs with axillary cymes or racemes of flowers: Type of the order Chailletiaceæ.

CHAILLETIACEÆ, shayl-le-ti-a'se-e, *s.* (*chailletia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, consisting of shrubs with alternate, bistipulate, short, stalked, oval, acute, feather-nerved, entire leaves; flowers axillary, white, usually with the peduncles adhering to the petioles. The petals or petal-like scales rise from the bottom of the calyx, and alternate with its lobes.

CHAIN, tshane, *s.* (*chaîne*, Fr.) A series of links fastened one within another; a bond; a manacle; a fetter; that which restrains or binds; bondage; slavery; ornament; a series linked together, as of causes or thoughts; a succession; a range or line of things connected. In Land Surveying, a chain divided into 100 parts or links. The English, or Imperial chain = 66 feet, and 10 square chains = 1 imp. acre. The Scottish chain, formerly in use, contained 74·12 feet. *Chain Rule*, or Rule of Equations, an arithmetical formula, of German origin, which is of great practical utility, particularly in exchange calculations. It is so called from the terms being stated as equations, and connected, as it were, by a chain, so as to obtain by one operation the same result as by any number of different questions in the rule of three. *Chainpump*, a well-known hydraulic machine for raising water. It consists of two collateral square barrels, and an endless chain of pistons of the same form fixed at proper distances. The chain is moved round a coarse kind of wheelwork, with teeth so contrived as to receive one-half of the flat pistons, and let them fold in; they also take hold of the links as they rise. The pistons or pallets bring up a full bore of water in the pump. *Chain-shot*, two cannon balls fastened together with a short chain, designed to mangle and ruin a ship's sails and rigging. *Chainwales*, broad and thick planks projecting horizontally from a ship's outside; they are formed to extend the shrouds from each other, and to give greater security and sup-

port to the masts. In Shipbuilding, strong links or plates of iron, the lower ends of which are bolted through a ship's side to the timbers. *Chainwork*, applied to articles of manufacture, in which cordage or thread is linked together in the form of a chain. *Chaintimber*, a piece of timber, in breadth equal to the length and breadth of a brick, used for strengthening brick walls, by inserting in the middle of the height of the story;—*v. a.* to fasten or bind with a chain; to enslave; to keep in slavery; to guard or keep by a chain; to unite.

CHAIR, tshare, *s.* (*chaire*, Fr.) A moveable seat; a seat of justice or of authority; a seat for a professor in a university, or a speaker or president of a public assembly or legislative body; figuratively used in such cases for the occupier of the chair, as 'address the chair:' a vehicle on poles borne by men; a sedan. *Chair* among the Roman Catholics, certain feasts anciently held in commemoration of the translation of the see or seat of the vicarage of Christ by St. Peter. *Chair* for railways, a socket of cast-iron used upon railways to support and secure the rails; if intended to support the ends of two consecutive rails, it is termed a *double chair*, otherwise a single or intermediate chair. *Cerule-chair*, a highly ornamented seat from which the chief public officers of Rome took their denomination of cerules; it was generally made of ivory or other costly material.

CHAIRMAN, tshare'man, *s.* The person appointed to preside over any assembly or legislative body; a president; a speaker of a deliberative assembly; a person whose occupation is to carry a sedan-chair.

CHAISE, shaze, *s.* (French.) A light two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or two horses; a carriage either for pleasure or expedition.

CHALAZA, ka-la'za, *s.* (Greek, hail.) In Botany, a spot on the seed, indicating where the vessels of the raphe terminate.

CHALAZÆ, ka-la'ze, *s.* (*chalaza*, hail, Gr.) In Physiology, the name given to two membranous chords attached near to the poles of the yolk of an egg; a process by which the cicatricula is kept uppermost and nearest the source of heat in incubation.

CHALAZIUM, ka-la'zhe-um, *s.* (*chalaza*, hail, Gr.) In Pathology, a little tubercle on the eyelid, supposed to resemble a hailstone. It is vulgarly termed a *stye*.

CHALCEDONIC, kal-se-don'ik, *a.* Relating to chalcedony.

CHALCEDONY.—See Calcedony.

CHALCEUS, kal'se-us, *s.* (*chalkizo*, Gr.) A genus of fishes in which the belly is prominent, and the tail and pectoral fins long: Family, Salmonidæ.

CHALCIDES, kal-si'des, *s.* (*chalkizo*, I shine like brass, Gr.) A genus of four-legged saurian reptiles covered with rectangular scales: Family, Scincidæ.

CHALCIDITES, kal-sid'e-tes, *s.* (*chalkizo*, I shine like brass, Gr.) The Gall-flies, a family of Hymenopterous insects, which are generally very small: their antennæ are almost always geniculated, and sometimes pectinated; the body and limbs are usually ornamented with brilliant metallic colours. They resemble the ichneumons in being parasitical in their larva state, and also the ants, in some of their genera being without wings.

CHALCITES, kal-si'tes, *s.* (*chalkizo*, Gr.) A genus of the Cuculinæ, or parasitic Cuckoos, adorned with plumage of a shining metallic green lustre: Family, Cuculidæ.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kal-kog'gra-fur, *s.* (*chalkos*, brass, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kal-kog'gra-fe, *s.* The art of engraving on brass or copper.

CHALCONOTUS, kal-ko-no'tus, *s.* (*chalkos*, brass, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

CHALDAIC, kal-da'ik, *a.* Relating to Chaldea;—*s.* the language of the Chaldeans.

CHALDAISM, kal-da'izm, *s.* A peculiar idiom in the Chaldee dialect.

CHALDEAN, kal-de'an, *s.* A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.

CHALDEE, kal'dee, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

CHALDRON, CHAUDRON, tsha'drun, *s.* (*chaudron*, Fr.) A heaped measure formerly used for coals, lime, fish, potatoes, and other coarse commodities, but now prohibited; it contained 12 sacks, or 36 heaped bushels. Also, a weight for coals still used in London and Newcastle; the London chaldron = 25½ cwt.; the Newcastle chaldron of 3 wains = 52½ cwt., but estimated for boats at 53 cwt.

CHALEPUS, kal-e'pus, *s.* (*chalepos*, savage, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Cassidar[illegible]

CHALICE, tshal'is, *s.* (*calice*, Fr.) A cup; a bowl; the communion cup used to administer the wine in the sacrament of the eucharist.

CHALICED, tshal'ist, *a.* Having a cell or cup.

> Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
> And Phœbus 'gins arise,
> His steeds to water at those springs,
> On *chalic'd* flowers that lies.—*Shaks.*

CHALISOMA, ka-le-so'ma, *s.* (*chalix*, a pebble, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the family Balistidæ, in which the caudal fin is large and doubly lunate, and the second dorsal and anal fins falcated: Order, Plectognathes.

CHALK, tshawk, *s.* A massive, opaque carbonate of lime, of a white, greyish, or yellowish colour, with an earthy fracture. It forms extensive rocks in the south and south-east of England, and is the newest of what are termed the secondary formations. The *Chalk formation* is composed of six groups of strata—the Maestricht beds, the upper chalk with flints; the lower chalk without flints; the upper green sand; the gault; and the lower green sand. The organic remains are very numerous, and are all marine. The greatest thickness of the formation in England is from six hundred to one thousand feet. *Chalkstones*, concretions formed in the joints of persons who have suffered long from gout; chiefly composed of uric acid and soda. *Black chalk*, a carbonaceous variety of shale, called also drawing slate. *French chalk*, steatite or soapstone, a soft magnesian mineral. *Red chalk*, a clay deeply coloured with the peroxide of iron, of which it generally contains from 15 to 18 per cent.

CHALK-CUTTER, tshawk'kut-tur, *s.* A chalk-digger.

CHALKINESS, tshaw'ke-nes, *s.* The state of being chalky.

CHALKOLITE, tshawk'o-lite, *s.* (*chalk*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A green-coloured mineral, crystalized in quadrangular prisms in 4, 6, and 8-sided tables,

ly in acute and obtuse octahedrons. It according to Phillips, of oxide of uranium, phosphoric acid, 16.00; oxide of copper, ater, 15.00: sp. gr. 3.33.

, tshawk'pit, *s.* A pit from which chalk

tshaw'ke, *a.* Consisting of chalk; im- l with chalk.

E, tshal'lenj, *s.* A summons to combat; l of something as due; an invitation to lispute or controversy by duel. In Law, tion to jurors, made by the party put on Among Hunters, the crying of hounds rst scent of their game;—*v. a.* to call to answer for an offence by combat; to contest; to accuse; to call to answer; to a juror or jurors as unfit or prejudiced; as due; to call to the performance of s; to object.

EABLE, tshal'lenj-a-bl, *a.* That may be account; liable to challenge.

ER, tshal'len-jur, *s.* One who defies or another to combat; one that claims y; a claimant; one who objects to a urors in a trial.

, ka-lo'nus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopter- ts: Tribe, Ichneumonidæ.

N, ka-lib'e-an, *a.* (*chalybs*, iron or steel, ertaining to hard-tempered iron or steel.

TE, ka-lib'e-ate, *s.* (from the *Chalybes*, a Scythia who were employed in the min- n.) A word applied to medicines and waters containing iron.

, *s.* (Persian.) The sovereign prince of by way of distinction—commonly written

am'a, *s.* A genus of marine Mollusca, irregular bivalve shell attached by the ve, and a single lengthened tooth in one th a corresponding groove in the other: Chamacea.

, ka-ma'se-a, } *s.* (*chama*, one of the kam'e-de, } genera.) A family of ous Molluscs, placed by Cuvier between llacea (muscles), and Cardaceæ (cockles).

sha-mad', *s.* (French.) The beat of the ich announces a surrender, or parley.

REA, ka-me-do're-a, *s.* (*chamai*, on the nd *dorea*, a gift, Gr.) A genus of South palm-trees: Order, Palmaceæ.

STULA, ka-me-fis'tu-la, *s.* (*chamæ*, a bo- word, signifying false, and *fistula*, a pipe, its cylindrical pods.) A genus of Legu- rees or shrubs with yellow flowers: Tribe,

UCIUM, kam-e-law'she-um, *s.* (*chamai-* humble poplar, Gr.?) An Australian shrubs with white axillary flowers: Or- taceæ.

DON, ka-me-le'don, *s.* (*chamai*, on the nd *ledon*, a kind of cistus, Gr.) A genus formed from the Azalea procumbens of : Order, Rhodoraceæ.

LIS, ka-me-me'lis, *s.* (*chamai*, on the nd *melon*, an apple, Gr. in allusion to fish nature of the shrub, and its fruit g an apple.) A genus of plants, natives ra: Order, Pomaceæ.

ODUS, ka-me-ro'dus, *s.* (*chamai*, on the and *rhodos*, a rose, Gr.) A genus of small plants with purple or white flowers: Order, Rosaceæ.

CHAMÆROPS, kam-e'rops, *s.* (*chamai*, on the ground, and *ropes*, club-shaped, Gr.) The Palmetto, a genus of dwarf fan-palm-trees: Order, Palmaceæ.

CHAMÆSCIADIUM, ka-me-se-a'de-um, *s.* (*chamai*, on the ground, and *skiadion*, an umbrella, Gr.) An Umbelliferous plant with a fusiform root and yellow petals, a native of Caucansus and Cappadocia. It is allied to the bunium or earth-nut.

CHAMBER, tshame'bur, *s.* (*kamara*, Gr. *chambre*, Fr.) An apartment in a house; a retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a mortar or gun in which the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine. *Chamber Council*, a private or secret council; confidential communication. *Chamber Counsel*, a counsellor who may be consulted in his chambers, but does not undertake cases in court. *Chambers of the Eye, anterior* and *posterior*, are the minute spaces between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, and between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystaline lens, occupied by the aqueous humour; subsequent to the expiration of the fœtal state, they form but one cavity. *Chamber of a Lock*, in canals, the space between the gates in which the vessels rise and sink from one level to another, in order to pass the lock. *Chambered Shells*, applied to those shells of Cephalopods which have their cells divided by septa, as in the nautilus, ammonites, spirula, &c. *Presence Chamber*, a room in a palace in which the sovereign receives the subject. *Chamber Story*, that story of a house appropriated for bed-rooms;—*v. n.* to be wanton; to intrigue;—*v. a.* to shut up in a chamber.

A beggarly drunkard is haled to the stocks, whiles the rich is *chambered up* to sleep out his surfeit.—*Bishop Hall's Contempl.*

CHAMBEREL, kam'bril, *s.* In Farriery, the joint or bending of the hind legs of a horse.

CHAMBERER, tshame'bur-ur, *s.* An intriguer.

CHAMBERING, tshame'bur-ing, *s.* Lewdness; wantonness.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness; not in *chambering* and wantonness.—*Rom.* xiii. 13.

CHAMBERLAIN, tshame'bur-lain, *s.* An officer charged with the management and direction of a chamber; a municipal servant who has the charge of the city rents and revenues. *Lord High Chamberlain of Great Britain*, an officer of the crown, whose office is to perform certain duties at the coronation. He has also the provision of everything in the House of Lords; he disposes of the sword of state, and has under him the gentleman usher of the black-rod, yeomen ushers, and door-keepers. *Lord Chamberlain of the Household*, an officer who has the oversight of all other officers belonging to the sovereign's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshame'bur-lane-ship, *s.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshame'bur-mayd, *s* A female who has charge of the sleeping apartments in an inn or other establishment, applied formerly to a lady's maid.

CHAMBLET, kam'let, *v. a.* (from *camelot.*) To vary; to variegate.—Obsolete.

Some have veins more varied and *cambleted*, as the oak whereof wainscoat is made.—*Bacon.*

CHAMELEON, ka-me'le-un, *s.* (*chamaileon*, Gr.) A genus of saurian reptiles, with feet and tail organized for climbing trees. They live on flies and insects. Owing to the *rete mucosum*, containing two kinds of colouring matter, the animal frequently changes colour to the eye of the observer, a property which has rendered it an object of curiosity in all ages. It has been fabled as living on air. *Chameleon mineral*, a compound of manganesic acid and potash; so named from the variety of tints it displays when dissolved in water.

CHAMELEONIDÆ, kam-e-le-on'e-de, *s.* (*chameleon*, one of the genera.) A family of Lizards, furnished with four scansorial feet; the toes syndactyle, two before and two behind; the tongue vermiform, and capable of great extension; the tail prehensile.

CHAMELEONIZE, ka-me'le-o-nize, *v. a.* To change, like the chameleon, into various colours.

CHAMELOT.—See Camlet.

CHAMFER, tsham'fur, *v. a.* To channel; to make indentures or furrows in stones, pillars, or other ornamental parts of a building; to wrinkle; to cut into a sloping form.

CHAMFER, tsham'fur, } *s.* (*chamfrein*, Fr.) In
CHAMFRET, tsham'fret, } Architecture. a term applied to anything originally right-angled at a slope or bevel, so that the plane it forms is less inclined than a right-angle to the planes it intersects.

CHAMIRA, ka-mi'ra, *s.* (*chamai*, on the ground, Gr. from its weak prostrate nature.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Tribe, Helophileæ.

CHAMOIS, sham'oy, *s.* Rupicapra, a genus of antelopes, of which only one species is known. Its peculiarity consists in the horns being vertical to the plane of the face; the limbs are strong, and resemble those of goats. It inhabits the wildest and most abrupt regions of high mountains. It is social in manners, living in herds of from fifteen to twenty, some of which act as sentinels.

CHAMOISITE, sham'oy-site, *s.* (from *Mount Chamoison*, in the Valais, where it is dug as an iron ore.) A massive mineral of a greenish-grey or black colour, and having a granular earthy fracture. It contains, according to Berthier, oxide of iron, 60.5; silica, 14.3; alumina, 7.8; water, 17.4.

CHAMOMILE, kam'o-mile, *s.* The Anthemis noblis, the flower-heads of which, in consequence of their bitter extract, are used in medicine as strengthening: their essential oil is aromatic and stimulant.

CHAMORCHIS, ka-mawr'kis, *s.* (*chamai*, on the ground, Gr. and *orchis*, the plant of that name.) A pretty little Alpine plant, constituting a genus of the order Orchidaceæ.

CHAMP, tshamp, *v. a.* To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour;—*v. n.* to chew; to perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAGNE, sham-pane', *s.* A class of light wines of superior delicacy, divided into red and white kinds, named from Champagne in France.

CHAMPAIGN, } sham-pane', *s.* A flat open country;
CHAMPAIN, }

> Of all these bounds,
> With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd,
> We make thee lady.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* open or flat.

> The *champain* head
> Of a steep wilderness.—*Milton.*

CHAMPAIN, sham-pane', *s.* In Heraldry, a mark of dishonour in the coat-of-arms of him who kills a prisoner of war after he has called for quarter: also written Point Champain.

CHAMPAWK, kam'pawk, *s.* (*Champaca*, an island between Camboge and Cochin-China, of which it is a native.) The Michaelia champaca, a tree with large copper-coloured or yellow flowers, which are sweet-scented during the day, but fetid at night. It is held in high religious veneration by the Hindoos.

CHAMPER, tsham'pur, *s.* A biter or nibbler.

CHAMPERTOR, tsham'pur-tur, *s.* In Law, a person who moves suits, or causes them to be moved, with a view to carry on the process at his own risk; the property or money sued for being partly divided with the champertor in the event of a favourable issue.

CHAMPERTY, tsham'pur-te, *s.* (*champart*, Fr.) A bargain made with either plaintiff or defendant in any suit, to have a part of the land, debt, or other things sued for, to the party who undertakes the process at his own expense.

CHAMPION, tsham'pe-un, *s.* (French.) A person who undertakes a combat in the place of another, or in his own cause; a hero; a successful combatant; one bold in contest. *Champion of the king or queen*, an officer who rides, armed, in Westminster Hall, on the day of coronation, while the sovereign is at dinner, and, by herald, makes proclamation, 'That if any man shall deny the king's (or queen's) title to the crown, he is there ready to defend it in single combat;' which being done, the sovereign drinks to him, and then presents him with the cup for his fee;—*v. a.* to challenge to the combat.

> The seed of Banquo kings!
> Rather than so, come fate into the list,
> And *champion* me to the utterance.—*Shaks.*

CHAMPIONESS, tsham'pe-un-es, *s.* A female champion.

The *championess* had harnessed her peacocks to go for Samos.—*Dryden.*

CHAMPIONSHIP, tsham'pe-un-ship, *s.* The state or position attained by a champion.

CHAMPSA, kamp'sa, *s.* The Alligator, a genus of the order Emydosaures, or Crocodiles, in which the muzzle is elongated, the teeth unequal, the lower canines received into corresponding pits in the upper jaw, and the feet pectinated.

CHANCE, tshans, *s.* (French.) A casual event; a circumstance taking place without any apparent cause; a thing happening without previous arrangement; fortune; accident; fortuitous event; success; luck; misfortune; possibility of any occurrence;—*a.* happening unexpectedly;—*v. n.* to happen; to fall out; to arrive without arrangement.

CHANCEABLE, tshans'a-bl, *a.* Accidental; unforeseen.

CHANCEFUL, tshans'fûl, *a.* Hazardous; full of risk.—Obsolete.

In this adventurous, *chancefal* jeopardy.—*Spenser.*

CHANCEL, tshan'sel, *s.* (French.) That part of the eastern end of a church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tshan'sel-lur, *s.* (*chancellerie*, Fr.) An officer of the highest power and dignity in various public establishments. *Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain*, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, is the highest honour of the long robe; he is the first person of the realm, after the sove-

reign and princes of the blood, in matters of state and justice, having the authority, in the Court of Chancery, to moderate the law according to equity; but his decrees may be reversed by the House of Lords, over which he presides by virtue of his office. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the officer who has the custody and control of the funds of the national exchequer. *Chancellors of the Duchy of Lancaster*, or of any other duchy, are the chief judges of their several courts, and determine all controversies relative to duchy lands, &c. *Chancellor of the Order of the Garter* is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers acts thereof under the seal of their order. *Chancellor of a University*, one who seals the diplomas, or letters of degrees, &c., given in the university.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshans'med-le, *s.* In Law, the accidental killing of a person without premeditation or evil intent; as a workman throwing down rubbish from a building, having previously given warning, kills a person: in such a case it is called *chance-medley*, or misadventure.

CHANCERY, tshan'sur-e, *s.* (*chancellerie*, Fr.) The highest court of justice next to the Parliament. It is also called a *Court of Equity*. It acts by assisting the common law, supplying its deficiencies, but supporting its rules; no judgment of law being reversable by a decree in Chancery.

CHANCRE, shangk'ur, *s.* (*karkinos*, cancer, Gr.) An ulcerous sore which arises from the direct action of the syphilitic poison.

CHANCROUS, shangk'rus, *a.* Ulcerous; having the qualities of a chancre.

CHANDELIER, shan-de-leer', *s.* (French.) A frame with branches for lighting a room. In Fortification, a moveable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

CHANDLER, tshand'lur, *s.* A person who sells candles; a dealer.

CHANDLERLY, tshand'lur-le, *a.* Like a chandler.

CHANDLERY, tshand'lur-e, *s.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

CHANDOO, shan'dū, *s.* An extract of opium prepared by the Chinese for smoking.

CHANDRY, tshand'dre, *s.* The place where candles are kept.

To mistake six torches from the *chandry*, and give them one.—*Ben Jonson.*

CHANFRIN, tshan'frin, *s.* (*chanfrein*, Fr.) The forepart of a horse's head.

CHANGE, tshanje, *v. a.* (*changer*, Fr.) To put one thing in the place of another; to quit anything for the sake of another; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to vary the appearance of anything; to barter; to shift; to discount a larger piece of money into several smaller;—*v. n.* to undergo change; to suffer alteration; to change as the moon;—*s.* an alteration of the state of anything; a succession of one thing in the place of another; a revolution; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; a state different from the former; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells are sounded; that which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind; small coins of money which may be given for larger pieces; the dissolution of the body; death. *Change* for exchange, a place where persons meet for the transaction of business. *Changes* in Mathematics, the permutations or variations which any number of things may undergo, in reference to order or position.

CHANGEABLE, tshanje'a-bl, *a.* Subject to change; fickle; inconstant; possible to change; mutable; variable.

CHANGEABLENESS, tshanje'a-bl-nes, *s.* Inconstancy; fickleness; susceptibility of change; instability.

CHANGEABLY, tshanje'a-ble, *ad.* Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, tshanje'fŭl, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation.

CHANGELESS, tshanje'les, *a.* Without change; constant; not subject to variation.

CHANGELING, tshanje'ling, *s.* A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot; a fool; one apt to change; a waverer; anything changed and put in the place of another.

CHANGER, tshanje'ur, *s.* A person employed in changing or discounting money; one who alters the form of anything.

CHANK, tshank, *s.* A name given in the East Indies to certain varieties of the shell Voluta gravis, fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manaar, on the N. W. coast of Ceylon. There are two kinds, *payel* and *patty*, one red and the other white; the latter is of little value. These shells are exported to India, where they are sawed into rings of various sizes, and worn on the arms, legs, fingers, and toes, by the Hindoos. A third species, opening to the right, is rare, and very highly valued. The demand for these shells, caused by the religious rites of the Hindoos, was formerly so great, that 60,000 rix-dollars per annum were received by the government for the right of fishing them; but the demand decreased, until the revenue became not worth collecting. The fishery is now free to all.

CHANNEL, tshan'nel, *s.* (*canal*, Fr.) The bed or deepest part of a river, harbour, strait, &c., which is most suitable for the track of shipping; also, an arm of the sea running between an island and the mainland; a long gutter or canal sunk below the surface of a body; that through which anything passes;—*v. a.* to cut channels; to form a channel. *Channel-leaved*, in Botany, folded together, so as to resemble a channel for conducting water.

CHANNELLED, tshan'neld, *a. part.* Having a channel or channels grooved longitudinally.

CHANSON, shan'son, *s.* (French.) A song.

These Christmas carols were festal *chansons*, for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.—*Warton.*

CHANT, tshant, *v. a.* (*chanter*, Fr.) To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing, as in church service; to repeat words with a chanting modulation;—*v. n.* to sing; to make melody with the voice;—*s.* song; melody; a part of the church service with and without the organ.

CHANTER, tshan'tur, *s.* One who chants; a songster; one who presides over the choir; the priest of the chantry; the tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.

CHANTICLEER, tshan'te-kleer, *s.* (*chant*, crowing, and *clair*, clear, Fr.) The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

Within this homestead lived without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer.*—*Dryden.*

CHANTRESS, tshan'tres, *s.* A female singer.

CHANTRY, tshan'tre, *s.* A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests,

for the purpose of singing masses for the souls of the donors, or such as the donors have appointed to be prayed for.

CHAOS, ka'os, *s.* (Gr. and Lat.) A word used to express a supposed confused state of matter previous to its being formed into regular order, or those laws had come into operation by which harmony and order were first established in the material universe. Chaos was personified as one of the oldest of the gods, and invoked as one of the infernal powers;—confusion; disorder; irregular mixture; anything in a state of disorganization, or of which the parts cannot be distinguished.

CHAOTIC, kay-ot'ik, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused; in a state of great disorder.

CHAP, tshop, *v. a.* (*kappen*, to cut, Dut.) To break into gapings; to crack or cleave;—*v. n.* to crack into small fissures or slits, as sometimes occur in the skin of the hand or in the lip;—*s.* a cleft; an aperture; an opening; a chink; a gaping; the upper part of the mouth of a beast.

> Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,
> And part he churns, and part befoams the ground.
> —*Dryden.*

CHAP, tshap, *s.* Used in some places as an abbreviation for the word *chapman*; also, a contemptuous expression for a youth.

CHAPE, tshape, *s.* (*chappe*, old Fr.) The catch of anything by which it is held in its place, as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap; a brass or silver tip or case that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword.

CHAPEAU, sha-po', *s.* (French.) A hat or cap. In Heraldry, an ancient cap of dignity worn by dukes; it is frequently borne above a helmet instead of a wreath, under gentlemen's crests.

CHAPEL, tshap'el, *s.* (*chapelle*, Fr.) A building for religious worship, erected separately from a church, and served by a chaplain. In Roman Catholic churches, and in cathedrals and abbey churches, chapels are generally annexed in the recesses on the sides of the aisles. *Chapels of ease*, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants; *parochial chapels*, distinct from the mother church; *free chapels*, founded and endowed by kings and noblemen; *domestic chapels*, places of worship erected by private persons for the use of their families. *Chapel*, among Printers, a term used for the printing-office, or more properly applied to the rules which the workmen may agree upon for the preservation of good order in the office;—*v. a.* to deposit in a chapel; to enshrine.

> Give us the bones
> Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.—
> *Beau. & Flet.*

CHAPELESS, tshape'les, *a.* Wanting a chape.

CHAPELET, tshap'e-let, } *s.* (*chapelet*, Fr.) A pair
CHAPLET, tshap'let, } of stirrups, with stirrup leathers attached.

CHAPELLANY, tshap'el-la-ne, *s.* A place of worship dependent on some other church for support.

CHAPELLING, tshap'el-ling, *s.* A sea term for turning a ship round when close hauled.

CHAPELRY, tshap'el-re, *s.* The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel, as distinguished from a parish, or that belonging to a church.

CHAPERON, tshap-ur-oon', *s.* (French.) A hood or covering for the head, anciently worn by the populace of both sexes, but afterwards appropriated to knights of the garter, doctors, and licentiates in colleges. In Heraldry, a little escutcheon fixed in the forehead of a horse that draws a hearse at a funeral;—*v. a.* to attend on a lady in a public assembly.

CHAPFALLEN, tshop'fawln, *a.* Having the mouth shrunk.

> Till they be *chapfallen*, and their tongues at peace,
> Nail'd in their coffins sure, I'll ne'er believe 'em.—
> *Beau. & Flet.*

CHAPITER, tshap'e-tur, *s.* (*chapiteau*, Fr.) The upper part of a column. In Law, such articles as are delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest.

CHAPLAIN, tshap'lin, *s.* (*chapelain*, Fr.) An ecclesiastic who performs divine worship in a chapel, on board a ship, or to a regiment of land forces. A clergyman retained by a sovereign, or private person, to conduct divine worship.

CHAPLAINCY, tshap'lin-se, *s.* The office of a chaplain.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tshap'lin-ship, *s.* The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tshop'les, *s.* Without any flesh about the mouth.

> Now *chapless*, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade.—*Shaks.*

CHAPLET, tshap'let, *s.* (*chapelet*, Fr.) A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers. In Architecture, a moulding carved into beads, olives, and the like.

CHAPMAN, tshap'man, *s.* (*ceapman*, Sax.) A cheapener; one who offers as a purchaser; a seller; a trafficking trickster. In Scotland, a travelling dealer, or packman.

> Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
> Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy.—*Shaks.*

CHAPPY, tshop'pe, *a.* Cleft; cut asunder: open; gaping.

CHAPS, tshops, *s.* The mouth or jaws.

> Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
> And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood.—
> *Dryden.*

CHAPTALIA, shap-ta'le-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Chaptal.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Labiatiflorœ.

CHAPTER, tshap'tur, *s.* (*chapitre*, Fr.) A division of a book; a society or community of clergymen belonging to cathedrals and collegiate churches; also, a meeting of the members of an order of knighthood; a place where delinquents receive discipline and correction; a decretal epistle. *Chapter-house*, an apartment of a cathedral or collegiate church, in which the heads of the church or the chapter meet to transact business;—*v. a.* to tax; to correct; to take to task.

CHAPTREL, tshap'trel, *s.* The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch.—See Impost.

CHAR, tshär, *v. a.* (derivation uncertain.) To burn to a cinder; to perform a business;

> That char is *charr'd*; that business is despatch'd.—*Rap.*

v. n. to work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant;—*s.* a fish; work done by the day; a single job or task;

> By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
> And does the meanest *chars*.—*Shaks.*

Charred wood, the outer surface of wood which

een charred, in order to prevent it from decay buried in the soil. The practice of thus nizing posts is common in most parts of pe.

, ka'ra, *s.* (the name of a plant mentioned in r's Commentaries, the root of which was used e Roman soldiers as food.) A genus of found in ponds: Tribe, Confervoidæ.

CINUS, ka-ra-sin'us, *s.* A genus of short, obtuse-headed fishes, inhabitants of the of America: Family, Salmonidæ.

CT, kar'act, } *s.* An inscription.—Obsolete.
CT, kar'ekt, }

Even so may Angelo,
In all his dresses, *charact*, titles, forms,
Be an archvillain.—*Shaks.*

CTER, kar'ak-tur, *s.* (Latin, *caractere*, Fr.) ark; a stamp; a representation; a letter in writing or printing; a mark or figure by stamping; the hand or manner of writ- a representation of the qualities of a person; count or representation of the distinguishing cteristics of anything; the assemblage of quali- natural or acquired, which distinguishes one n from another; a person. In Natural His- the peculiar discriminating qualities or proper- f animals, plants, and minerals;—*v. a.* to be; to engrave; to describe; to denominate; aracterize.

CTERISM, kar'ak-tur-izm, *s.* The distinction racter.—Obsolete.

aracterism of an honest man: he looks not to might do, but what he should.—*Bp. Hall.*

CTERISTIC, kar-ak-te-ris'tik, *s.* That which itutes the character; that which distinguishes on or thing. *Characteristic of a logarithm*, index or exponent. *Characteristic triangle* gle, a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose henuse makes a part of the curve not sensi- ifferent from a right line.

CTERISTIC, kar-ak-te-ris'tik, } *a.* (*kar-*
CTERISTICAL, kar-ak-te-ris'te-kal, } *akteris-* Gr.) That constitutes the character, or s the distinguishing qualities or peculiarities sons or things.

CTERISTICALLY, kar-ak-te-ris'te-kal-le, *ad.* manner that distinguishes character.

CTERISTICALNESS, kar-ak-te-ris'te-kal-nes, he state or quality of being characteristic.

CTERIZATION, kar'ak-tur-e-za-shun, *s.* Act racterizing.

CTERIZE, kar'ak-te-rize, *v. a.* (*karakterizo*, To give a character or an account of the al qualities of any person; to distinguish or the peculiar features of a circumstance, per- or thing; to engrave or imprint.—Obsolete last two senses.

CTERLESS, kar'ak-tur-les, *a.* Without bold minent features of character.

CTERY, kar'ak-tur-e, *s.* Impression; mark; ction.—Obsolete.

dries use flowers for their *charactery*.—*Shaks.*

DE, sha-rade', *s.* (French.) A trifling species mposition or literary amusement, in which bject must be a word of two syllables, each ng a distinct word, and these two syllables be concealed in an enigmatical description, eparately, and then together.

DRIADRÆ, ka-ra-dre-a'dre, *s.* (*charadrius*, one of the genera.) A family of wading-birds, including the plovers, lapwings, couriers, &c.

CHARADRIUS, ka-ra'dre-us, *s.* The Plovers, a genus of birds belonging to the order Grallatores. There are four British species—the golden plover, the dotterel, the ring-dotterel, and the Kentish plover. These birds prefer bare places, along which they run with great celerity. They repose on the ground, and never perch for the night, or roost on trees. They feed on worms and molluscous animals; in obtaining which, they are seen most actively engaged in moist weather: hence the name plovers—(*pluviers*, *pluviales*, Fr.)

CHARANX, ka'ranks, *s.* A genus of fishes, with oval or oblong-oval and compressed bodies: Family, Zeidæ.

CHARCOAL, tshär'kole, *s.* The residue of wood after being charred, being carbon in a nearly pure state. The wood is burned with an imperfect access of air, or is heated or distilled in iron cylinders, so constructed as to allow a collection of its volatile products, among which are tar and pyroligneous acid, or impure vinegar. *Coke* is the term used for charred coal.

CHARD, tshärd, *s.* *Chards of artichokes* are the leaves tied and wrapped up, except the head, in straw. *Chards of beat* are plants of white beat transplanted.

CHARFRON, tshär'fron, } *s.* In Plate Armour,
CHAMP-FREIN, sham'frane, } plates of steel or pieces of leather used to protect the face of a horse.

CHARGE, tshärj, *v. a.* (French.) To intrust; to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute to, as cost or hazard; to impose as a task; to accuse; to censure; to challenge; to command; to enjoin; to fall upon; to attack; to burden; to load; to cover with something adventitious; to load as a musket or cannon; to lay upon, as to charge a building with ornaments; to communicate; to put to expense;—*v. n.* to make an onset;—*s.* care; custody; trust to defend; precept; mandate; command; commission; trust conferred; office; accusation; imputation; the person or thing intrusted to the care or management of another; an exhortation of a judge to a jury, or a bishop to his clergy; onset; the signal to fall upon enemies; the posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat; a load or burden; what anything can bear; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun or musket; cost; expense; an entry of the price of goods on the debit side of an account. In Electricity, the accumulation of the electrical fluid at any given part of an apparatus, as induces it to fly off with violence from the charged body. In Heraldry, the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another. In the Veterinary art, a preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammation. In Painting, an exaggerated representation of anything.

CHARGEABLE, tshär'ja-bl, *a.* Expensive; costly; imputable, as a debt or crime; subject to charge or accusation; accusable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshär'ja-bl-nes, *s.* Costliness; expensiveness; cost.

CHARGEABLY, tshär'ja-ble, *ad.* Expensively; at great cost.

CHARGEFUL, tshärj'fŭl, *a.* Expensive; costly.—Obsolete.

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carot,
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion.—*Shakz.*

CHARGELESS, tshärj'les, *a.* Cheap; unexpensive.

CHARGER, tshär'jur, *s.* One who charges another in a lawsuit; a high-mettled horse, or one used in charging an enemy; a large dish.

And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John the Baptist's head in a *charger*.—*Matt.* xiv. 8.

CHARIANTHEÆ, kar-e-an'*the*-e, *s.* (*charianthus*, one of the genera.) A suborder of the Melastomaceæ, in which the anthers are two-celled, bursting longitudinally by two chinks; the fruit fleshy; the seeds wedge-shaped and angular.

CHARIANTHUS, kar-e-an'*thus*, *s.* (*chaireis*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of West Indian shrubs with showy purple flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.

CHARILY, tsha're-le, *ad.* (from *chary*.) Warily; frugally.

CHARINESS, tsha're-nes, *s.* Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

CHARIOT, tshar'e-ut, *s.* (French.) A four-wheeled carriage; also, a lighter kind of coach. In Antiquity, a car or vehicle used in war. The Roman triumphal chariot was generally made of ivory, of a tower-like or cylindrical figure, decorated with crowns and rich gilding on the top, and, when representing a victory, stained with blood. *Chariot-race*, an ancient sport in which chariots were driven for a prize;—*v. a.* to convey in a chariot.—Seldom used.

An angel all in flames ascended,
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence.—*Milton.*

CHARIOTEER, tshar-e-ut-teer', *s.* A person who drives or conducts a chariot; but chiefly used in speaking of the chariots employed by the ancients in war and public games.

CHARISTIA, tsha-ris'te-a, *s.* A family feast, celebrated among the Romans, on the 11th of the calends of March, in honour of the goddess of Concord. The Charistia was instituted to re-establish peace and unity in families embroiled, or at variance among themselves.

CHARITABLE, tshar'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French.) Benevolent; kind or liberal in giving relief to the poor; disposed to tenderness in consideration of the wants and sufferings of others; relating to charity; kind in judging of others, apart from bias or asperity.

CHARITABLENESS, tshar'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The exercise of charity; the disposition to be charitable.

CHARITABLY, tshar'e-ta-ble, *ad.* Kindly; liberally, with a disposition to help the poor; benevolently.

CHARITATIVE, tshar'e-tay-tiv, *a.* (*charitatif*, old Fr.) Disposed to tenderness.

CHARITES, char'e-tes, *s.* In Mythology, the three Graces, the daughters of Venus, by Jupiter or Bacchus. They were the constant attendants of their mother, and are represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins, holding one another by the hand. They presided over kindness, and had the festival called Charisia held in honour of them. They were termed Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

CHARITY, tshar'e-te, *s.* (*charitas*, Lat. *charite*, Fr.) Tenderness; kindness; love; goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others in judging of individual character; free from bias or asperity in giving an opinion; the theological virtue of universal love to mankind, and supreme love to God; liberality to the poor in giving relief; any act of kindness or benevolence. *Sisters of Charity*, the name given to an institution of females in France, whose office is to attend the sick. They form a similar society to that of the Beguins in Flanders.

CHARK, tshärk, *v. a.* To burn to a cinder; to char.—Obsolete.

Or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal.—*Gross.*

CHARLATAN, shär'la-tan, *s.* (French.) A quack; a mountebank; an assuming, empty pretender; an empiric.

CHARLATANICAL, shär-la-tan'e-kal, *a.* Quackish; ignorant; making unwarrantable pretensions.

CHARLATANRY, shär'la-tan-re, *s.* Quackery; deceit; wheedling with pretensions; cheating with plausible words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshärlz'iz-wane, *s.* In Astronomy, seven stars in the constellation called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.

CHARLOCK, tshär'lok, *s.* The Sinapis arvensis, a small Cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, a very common and troublesome weed in corn-fields—sometimes called *wild mustard*.

CHARM, tshärm, *s.* (*charme*, Fr.) Words, characters, or magical influence, at one time imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power; something which enlists the affections and subdues opposition; something that can please irresistibly;—*v. a.* to fortify with charms against evil;

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests,
I bear a *charmed* life.—*Shakz.*

to make powerful by charms; to summon by incantation; to subdue by the power of pleasing; to overpower or subdue the mind by irresistible pleasure; to tune; to temper;—*v. n.* to sound harmoniously.

CHARMER, tshär'mur, *s.* One who charms, or has the power of enchantment; one who pleases and delights the affections.

CHARMERESS, tshär'mur-es, *s.* An enchantress.

Charmeresse,
And old witches, and sorceressis.—*Chaucer.*

CHARMFUL, tshärm'fŭl, *a.* Abounding with charms.

CHARMING, tshär'ming, *a. part.* Pleasing in the highest degree.

CHARMINGLY, tshär'ming-le, *ad.* In a manner to please exceedingly; delightfully.

CHARMINGNESS, tshär'ming-nes, *s.* The power of pleasing.

CHARMLESS, tshärm'les, *a.* Without the power of charming; destitute of charms.

CHARNEL, tshär'nel, *a.* (French.) Containing flesh or carcasses.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshär'nel-hows, *s.* The place under churches where the bones of the dead are deposited.

CHARON, ka'run, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, the son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to conduct souls across the Stygian lake, to receive judgment from Œacus, Rhadamanthus, and Minos the judges of the infernal regions.

CHARPIE, tshär'pe, *s.* (French.) Lint or scraped linen used in dressing wounds.

CHARRY, tshar're, *a.* Relating to charcoal.

tshärt, *s.* (*charta*, Lat.) A hydrographical map for the use of navigators, being a pro- of some part of the sea *in plano*, showing a-coasts, rocks, sands, bearings, &c.

Globular, is a projection, so called from nformity it bears to the globe itself. This eridional projection, in which the parallels uidistant circles, having the pole for their n centre, and the meridians curvilinear and d, so as all to meet in the pole, or common of the parallels.

Mercator's, like the plain charts, has the ans represented by parallel right lines, and grees of the parallels, or longitude, every- equal to those at the equator, so that they reased more and more above their natural they approach towards the pole; but then grees of the meridians, or of latitude, are in- in the same proportion at the same part; the same proportion is preserved between as on the globe itself.

Hydrographical, are sheets of large paper, ich several parts of the land and sea are ed, with their respective coasts, harbours, flats, rocks, shelves, sands, &c.; also the of the compass, and the latitudes and lon- s of the places.

Plain, have the meridian as well as the ls of latitude drawn parallel to each other, e degrees of longitude and latitude every- equal to those at the equator.

Selonographic, are particular descriptions of pearances, spots, and maculæ of the moon.

Topographic, are draughts of some small nly of the earth, or of some particular place, t regard to its relative situation, as London, &c.

CEOUS, kär-ta'shus, *a.* (*charta*, paper, Lat.) g a texture like paper; papery.

R, tshär'tur, *s.* (*chartre*, Fr.) In Law, a instrument executed with usual forms, by the sovereign grants particular privileges to corporations, &c.; an instrument executed form, conferring immunities, exemptions, or ges; a written evidence of things done n man and man. *Charter-land*, land held rter, or by evidence in writing. *Charter-* in Commerce, an agreement about the hire essel and the freight, containing the name rthen of the vessel, the names of the master eighter, and every other particular, as the freight, time of loading and unloading, &c.

RED, tshär'turd, *a.* Privileged; invested rivileges by charter.

SM, tshär'tizm, *s.* The principles held and lgated by the democratic body called Char- s contained in the document called the Peo- harter, in which universal suffrage, annual nents, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and nt of members of parliament, were the five points; applied also to the combined efforts by the working classes, to influence the legis- in favour of Chartist principles.

ST, tshär'tist, *s.* A person holding the views ned in the People's Charter; an ultra-radical er.

ESS, tshärt'les, *a.* Without a chart.

EUSE, } shär'troos, *s.* (French.) A cele-
EUX, } brated monastery of Carthusians; monk of the order of St. Bruno.

CHARTULARY, kär'tu-lar-e, *s.* A collection of charters belonging to a religious house or church.

CHARY, tsha're, *a.* (*cearig*, Sax.) Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

CHARYBDIS, ka-rib'dis, *s.* (Greek.) A dangerous whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, in Sicily, nearly opposite to Scylla, on the coast of Italy. In Mythology, it is said that Charybdis was an avaricious old woman who stole the oxen of Hercules, for which theft she was struck with lightning by Jupiter, and changed into a whirlpool.

CHASABLE, tsha'sa-bl, *a.* That may be chased.

CHASALIA, ka-sa'le-a, *s.* (in honour of D. Chasal.) A genus of glabrous shrubs, natives of the Mauritius: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

CHASE, tshase, *v. a.* (*chasser*, Fr.) To hunt or pursue; to pursue as an enemy; to drive away or press forward; to follow as an object desirable; to drive from place to place; to chase metals.—See Enchase;—*s.* hunting, as the pleasures of the chase; pursuit of anything as game; fitness to be hunted, or appropriate for the chase or sport; pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious; pursuit of something desirable, as fame or pleasure; the game hunted; an open ground or receptacle for deer and other animals, less than a park; (*chasse*, Fr.) a frame of iron used by printers, to hold and wedge up types, when set up and arranged for the press; *chase of a gun* is the whole length of the bore; *chase guns*, in a ship-of-war, guns placed in the forepart of the ship, used in pursuing an enemy, or, in the stern, when chased by another ship. *Chase mortise*, or *Pulley mortise*, a long mortise cut lengthwise in one of a pair of parallel timbers, for the insertion of one end of a transverse timber, by making the latter revolve round a centre at the other end, which is fixed in the other parallel timber.

CHASER, tsha'sur, *s.* One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.

CHASM, kazm, *s.* (*chasma*, Gr.) A beach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an opening; a void space; a vacuity.

CHASME, kas'me, *s.* (Greek, gaping.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

CHASMED, kazmd, *a.* Having gaps or openings.

CHASMODES, kas-mo'des, *s.* (*chasmodes*, given to yawning, Gr.) A genus of fishes resembling the Blenny, but having the head crested and more prolonged; the dorsal fin the whole length of the body, and united to the caudal: Family, Blennidæ.

CHASMODIA, kas-mo'de-a, *s.* (*chasmodes*, given to yawning, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the Rutilinæ or Metallic beetles.

CHASMODON, kas-mo'don, *s.* (*chasma*, gaping, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) An apterous genus of insects, belonging to the family Ichneumonidæ.

CHASMOPTERUS, kas-mop'te-rus, *s.* (*chasma*, gaping, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

CHASSEURS, shas'sarze, *s.* (French.) A French term for a select body of light infantry, who are required to be particularly light and expert in their movements. *Chasseurs a cheval*, a kind of light horse in the French service.

CHASTE, tshaste, *a.* (French.) Uncontaminated; free from illicit sexual intercourse; pure; in language or composition, pure and genuine; free from corrupt or barbarous jargon; void of extravagant or flatulent allusions; true to the nuptial vow.

and *dipteros*, double-finned, Gr.) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes: Family, Percidæ.

CHEIRANTHUS, ke-ran'*thus*, *s.* (*cheiri* or *kheyry*, Arabic, or *cheir*, the hand, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) The Wall-flowers, hardy acrid evergreens, found native throughout Europe on old walls and among stones. There are many species, most of which have sweet-scented flowers: Order, Cruciferæ.

CHEIROCANTHUS, ke-ro-kan'*thus*, *s.* (*cheir*, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes found in the old red sandstone of Gowrie in Forfarshire, and the Orkneys.

CHEIROGALEUS, ke-ro-ga'le-us, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *galeus*, a young weasel or kitten, Gr.) A genus of Quadrumana, belonging to the Lemur family.

CHEIROLEPIS, ke-rol'e-pis, *s.* (*cheir*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, found in the old red sandstone of Morayshire and the Orkney Islands.

CHEIROLOGY, ke-rol'o-je, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The mode of conversing with the fingers, practised generally by the deaf and dumb.

CHEIROMYS, ke-ro'mis, *s.* (*cheir*, a hand, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Aye Aye of Madagascar, a remarkable animal, considered by Swainson as belonging to the Rodentia or Glires, though some naturalists have classed it among the Lemurs.

CHEIRONECTES, ke-ro-nek'tes, *s.* (*cheir*, a hand, and *necho*, I swim, Gr.) The Frog-fish, a genus of grotesque and hideously-shaped fishes, which have the pectoral fins supported like short feet on peduncles, by means of which they can creep over mud or sand when left dry by the receding tide; also, a name given by Illiger to a genus of Marsupialia, or opposums, in which the hinder legs are webbed.

CHEIROPTER, ke-rop'tur, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A mammiferous animal, having the fingers elongated for the expansion of membranes which act as wings, as in the vespertilio or bat.

CHEIROPTERA, ke-rop'te-ra, *s.* A family of Mammalia, belonging to the order Carnaria, the distinguishing character of which consists in a fold of the skin, which, commencing at the sides of the neck, extends between the fingers of the fore limbs, supports them in the air, and enables such of them to fly, as have their hands sufficiently developed for that purpose.

CHEIROPTEROUS, ke-rop'te-rus, *a.* Belonging to the Cheiroptera; furnished with elongated fingers or toes for the expansion of membranes which serve as wings.

CHEIROSTEMON, ke-ro-ste'mon, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. from the hand-like form of the anthers.) A genus of plants, consisting of a South American tree, one hundred feet high, and fifteen feet in diameter.

CHEIROTHERIUM, ke-ro-*the*'re-um, *s.* (*cheir*, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) The name given to an animal whose foot-prints, resembling those of a hand, are found impressed on new red sandstone on the Continent and in England. It is considered by Prof. Owen to have been a large Batrachian reptile, for which he proposes the name Labyrinthodon, from the peculiar labyrinthian structure of its teeth.

CHEKAO, tshek'a-o, *s.* A kind of paste prepared by calcination and tirturation from a har substance. The Chinese use the chekao i ing the elegant figures we see in the whol China ware, which they afterwards varnis common way.

CHELA, ke'la, *s.* (*chele*, a claw, Gr.) A g fishes belonging to the Salmon family, i the mouth is very small, and opens ve the anal fin long: Subfamily, Cyprins name also of the first pair of forceps of t lobster, &c.: spelled also *chely*.

CHELEDONIUM, kel-e-do'ne-um, *s.* (*chi* swallow, Gr. from its being said that th flowers at the time the swallows arrive, a at their departure.) Celandine, a genus baceous plants, with smooth, brittle, tende and an acrid juice: Order, Papaveracee species are British, *C. laciniatum* and *gra*

CHELERYTHRINE, ke-le-*rith*'rine, *s.* A s obtained in the form of a grey powder, f plants Chelidonium majus and Glaucium which powerfully excites sneezing. Acid a fine orange colour, and form with it neut which act as narcotics when taken i doses.

CHELICERES, kel'e-seerz, *s.* (*chele*, a claw, a a horn, Gr.) A name given by Latreill appendages on the heads of spiders and s which he considers as representing the m tennæ of the Decapod Crustaceans, but c in these Arachnideans into organs for th of food.

CHELIDONINE, ke-le-do'nine, *s.* A subst covered by Godefroy in the plant Che majus, and Glaucium luteum. When forms colourless scales of a bitter taste. sists of 40 atoms of carbon, 20 of hydro oxygen, and 3 of nitrogen.

CHELIDRIDÆ, kel-id're-de, *s.* (*chelydra*, o genera.) The Crocodile Tortoises, a f Chelonians, in which the tail is long, and not retractile: Order, Chelonides.

CHELIFER, kel'e-fur, *s.* (*chele*, a claw, *fero*, I bear, Lat.) A genus of Arachni Spiders, which have the appearance of sm pions without the tail.

CHELIFEROUS, ke-lif'e-rus, *a.* (*chele*, a claw, I bear, Lat.) Furnished with claws; ar claws.

CHELIFORM, kel'e-fawrm, *a.* (*chele*, a claw *forma*, form, Lat.) Having the form of

CHELINOTUS, kel-e-no'tus, *s.* (*chelys*, a and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of belonging to the Haliotidæ, or Ear-shells cheliform; shell ear-shaped, thin, fragile forate, and without a pillar, and entirely in the back of the animal.

CHELMON, kel'mon, *s.* (*cheiloma*, a lip, genus of fishes, in which the mouth is into a slender snout or tube: Family, nidæ.

CHELMSFORDITE, tshelms'ford-ite, *s.* (from ford in the United States, where it occur ated with quartz, mica, and apatite.) A mineral, found amorphous and crystallize tangular prisms.

CHELODINA, ke-lo'de-na, *s.* A genus of the or River Tortoises, in which the neck is re long: Order, Chelonides.

CHELONARIUM, ke-lo-na're-um, *s.* (*chelo*

toise, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Buprestidæ.

CHELONE, ke-lo'ne, *s.* (*chelone*, a tortoise, Gr. from the back of the upper lip of the corolla being compared to a tortoise.) Tortoise-flower, a genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

CHELONIA, ke-lo'ne-a, } *s.* (*chelone*, a tortoise,
CHELONIANS, ke-lo'ne-anz, } Gr.) An order of
CHELONIDES, ke-lo'ne-des, } Reptiles, characterized by the body being enclosed between a double shield or shell, out of which the head, tail, and four extremities extend. Linnæus includes Chelonia in the genus Testuda; but the order is now divided into the following families, each containing two, three, or five genera:—the Chelidridæ, or Crocodile Tortoises; Testudinidæ, or Land Tortoises; Emydæ, or River Tortoises; Trionycidæ, or Soft Tortoises; and Chelonidæ, or Sea Turtles.

CHELONIAN, ke-lo'ne-an, *a.* A term applied to short concise expressions from Chilo, one of the seven sages of Greece, three of whose maxims were inscribed in golden letters in the temple of Delphi. They were, 'Know thyself,' 'Desire nothing too much,' and 'Misery is the certain companion of debt and strife.'

CHELONIDÆ, ke-lo'ne-de, *s.* (*chelonia*, one of the genera.) The Sea Turtles, a family of the order Chelonides, in which the feet are fin-shaped, and more adapted for swimming than any of the other water tortoises.

CHELONITE, ke'lo-nite, *s.* A name given to certain species of fossil Echini, of the genus Cidaris.

CHELOSTOMA, ke-los'to-ma, *s.* (*chele*, a claw, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the Dasygastræ, or Solitary Bees.

CHELYDRA, kel'le-dra, *s.* (*chelys*, a tortoise, and *drao*, I act, Gr.) A genus of Chelonians, in which the tail is long, with crests of scales: Type of the family Chelidridæ.

CHELYS, kel'lis, *s.* (*chelys*, a tortoise, Gr.) A genus of the Chelonians, in which the tail is short, the head and neck furnished with lobed appendages, and the nostrils long and tubular.

CHEMICAL, kem'e-kal, *a.* Relating to chemistry, or resulting from the operation of chemical agencies. *Chemical Symbols* and *Equivalents* are modes of expressing, by letters and figures, the definite proportions in which substances chemically combine with one another. These are given in the following table. The letters express the equivalent or atom of the substance it represents—the figures, the atomic weights in which they combine, hydrogen being taken as unity. When two or more equivalents of a substance are expressed, it is done by figures, either prefixed or affixed to the symbol: thus, C expresses one atom or equivalent of carbon, 2C or C^2, two atoms—$C + O^3$ or CO^3, one atom of carbon united to 3 of oxygen.

ELEMENTS.	SYMBOLS.	EQUIV.
Aluminium,	Al.	13.70
Antimony, (*Stibium*,)	Sb.	64.60
Arsenic,	As.	37.70
Barium,	Ba.	68.70
Bismuth,	Bi.	71.00
Boron,	B.	10.90
Bromine,	Br.	78.40
Cadmium,	Cd.	55.80
Calcium,	Ca.	20.50
Carbon,	C.	6.12
Cerium,	Ce.	46.00
Chlorine,	Cl.	35.42
Chromium,	Cr.	28.00
Cobalt,	Co.	29.50
Columbium, (*Tantalum*,)	Ta.	185.00
Copper, (*Cuprum*,)	Cu.	31.60
Fluorine,	F.	18.68
Glucinium,	G.	26.50
Gold, (*Aurum*,)	Au.	199.20
Hydrogen,	H.	1.00
Iodine,	I.	126.30
Iridium,	Ir.	98.80
Iron, (*Ferrum*,)	Fe.	28.00
Lead, (*Plumbum*,)	Pb.	103.60
Lithium,	L.	6.00
Magnesium,	Mg.	12.70
Manganese,	Mn.	27.70
Mercury, (*Hydrargyrum*,)	Hg.	202.00
Molybdenum,	Mo.	47.70
Nickel,	Ni.	29.50
Nitrogen,	N.	14.15
Osmium,	Os.	99.70
Oxygen,	O.	8.00
Palladium,	Pd.	53.30
Phosphorus,	P.	15.70
Platinum,	Pl.	98.80
Potassium, (*Kalium*,)	K.	39.15
Rhodium,	R.	52.20
Selenium,	Se.	39.60
Silicium,	Si.	22.50
Silver, (*Argentum*,)	Ag.	108.00
Sodium, (*Natrium*,)	Na.	23.30
Strontium,	Sr.	43.80
Sulphur,	S.	16.10
Tellurium,	Te.	64.20
Thorium,	Th.	59.60
Tin, (*Stanum*,)	Sn.	57.90
Titanium,	Ti.	24.30
Tungsten, (*Wolfram*,)	W.	99.70
Vanadium,	V.	68.50
Uranium,	U.	217.00
Yttrium,	Y.	32.20
Zinc,	Zn.	32.30
Zirconium,	Zr.	33.70

Any of the symbols in the table express one atom; when two or more are expressed, it is 2B or B^2, that is, two atoms of boron. Fe + O, or FeO, is one equivalent of iron united to one of oxygen, and 2Fe + 3O, or Fe^2O^3, the combinations of two atoms of iron and three of oxygen.

CHEMICALLY, kem'e-kal-le, *ad.* By a chemical process, or according to the principles of chemical action.

CHEMISE, shem-eez', *s.* (French.) A shift or under garment worn by females. In Fortification, a wall for lining a bastion or ditch.

CHEMIST, kem'ist, *s.* A person versed in chemistry.

CHEMISTRY, kem'is-tre, *s.* (considered as derived from the Coptic root *chems* or *khems*, obscure or secret.) The science which investigates the nature and properties of the elements of matter, and their mutual actions and combinations. It also determines the proportions in which they unite, and ascertains the modes of separating them when united. It also inquires into the laws and powers which preside over and affect the agencies by which material combination or decomposition takes place. *Organic Chemistry*, is the chemistry of vegetable and animal compounds; and *Inorganic*

Chemistry, is that which investigates inorganic compounds.

CHEMOSIS, ke-mo'sis, *s.* (*chaino*, I gape, Gr.) An affection in which the conjunctiva, the membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, is continued over the forepart of the globe of the eye.

CHENOLEA, ke-no'le-a, *s.* (*chen*, a goose, Gr. and *olea*, an olive, Lat. from the resemblance of the plants to the goose-foot, and the leaves being silvery like those of the olive.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

CHENOPODEÆ, ken-o-pod'e-e, } *s.* (*cheno-*
CHENOPODIACEÆ, ken-o-po-de-a'se-e, } *podium*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, without stipules; separate flat sepals opposite the stamens, inserted into the base of the calyx; two-celled anthers; a single one-sided ovary; and herbaceous naked flowers: the Artiplices of Jessieu.

CHENOPODIUM, ken-o-po'de-um, *s.* (*chen*, a goose, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) Goose-foot, a genus of plants: Type of the order Chenopodiaceæ.

CHEQUE, tshek, *s.* A written order on a banker by a person having money in the banker's hands, directing him to pay on presentment, or to bearer, or to a person named, a certain sum of money.

CHEQUER.—See Checker.

CHEQUEY, tshek'e, } *a.* In Heraldry, applied
CHECKY, tshek'e, } when a field or charge
CHECKERED, tshek'urd, } is divided by transverse lines, paleways and passways, into equal squares, or parts, or different tinctures.

CHERIFF, tsher'if, *s.* A high-priest among the Mahommedans: written also *sherriffe*.

CHERISH, tsher'ish, *v. a.* (*cherir*, Fr.) To support and help with tenderness; to nurse and assist with affection; to protect; to shelter; to foster; to encourage; to indulge; to remember with affection.

CHERISHER, tsher'ish-ur, *s.* An encourager; a supporter.

CHERISHING, tsher'ish-ing, *s.* Support; encouragement; protection.

CHERISHINGLY, tsher'ish-ing-le, *ad.* In an affectionate or encouraging manner.

CHERISHMENT, tsher'ish-ment, *s.* Encouragement; support; comfort.—Obsolete.

> The one lives her age's ornament,
> That with rich bounty and dear *cherishment*
> Supports the praise of noble poesie.—*Spenser.*

—*a.* resembling a cherry in colour.

CHERLERIA, tsher-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of John Henry Cherler.) A genus of small smooth-tufted moss-like plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

CHERMES, ker'mes, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects, belonging to the Aphidæ, or Wood-lice.

CHEROPOTAMUS, ker-o-pot'a-mus, *s.* (*cher*, a hedgehog, and *potamos*, a river, Gr.) An extinct genus of the order Pachydermata, or thick-skinned Mammalia, considered as forming a link between the Anoplotherium and the Peccary.

CHERRY, tsher're, *s.* (*kerasos*, Gr.) The English name given to the well-known drupaceous fruit of the various species and varieties of the genus Cerasus: Order, Amygdalaceæ.—See Cerasus.

CHERRY-PEPPER, tsher're-pep'pur, *s.* Capsicum cerasiforme, a species of capsicum; chilli, or Cayenne pepper, known by its small cherry-shaped fruit.

CHERSINA, ker-si'na, *s.* A genus of the Testudinidæ, or Tortoises, in which the hinder part of the sternum is moveable: Order, Chelonides.

CHERSONESE, ker'so-neze, *s.* (*chersos*, land, and *nesos*, an isle, Gr.) A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but united to a larger tract by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHERSYDRUS, ker-sid'rus, *s.* A genus of the Hydrophidæ, or Water-snakes, in which the tail is compressed, and the head and body entirely covered with imbricated scales.

CHERT, tshert, *s.* A silicious mineral, allied to flint, but less splintery and fusible; the latter quality it probably owes to its containing a little lime.

CHERTY, tsher'te, *a.* Like chert; flinty.

CHERUB, tsher'ub, *pl.* CHERUBIM, *s.* A word used in Scripture for certain symbolical figures with one or more heads, and furnished with wings. Two of these stood face to face on the lid of the mercy-seat of the ark of the covenant in the Holy of Holies, which they overshadowed with their wings. Similar figures seem to have been made use of in the religious mysteries of the Egyptians. Theologians are far from being agreed as to the signification of these images, some considering them emblematical of the powers of nature, and others as representatives of the divine or angelic nature; but the last supposition is at variance with the commandment, 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of things in heaven,' &c. In Architecture, an ornament introduced by the Italian artists, of an infant's head joined to two wings, used in ecclesiastical edifices, or on keystones of arches.

CHERUBIC, tshe-ru'bik, } *a.* Angelic; relating
CHERUBICAL, tshe-ru'be-kal, } to the cherubim.

CHERUBIN, tsher'u-bin, *a.* Angelical;—*s.* a cherub.

CHERVIL, tsher'vil, *s.* The English name of the umbelliferous plants belonging to the genera Anthriscus and Chærophyllum.

CHESIBLE, shez'e-bl, *s.* (*casuble*, old Fr.) A short vestment without sleeves, worn by a Roman Catholic priest at mass.

CHESS, tshes, *s.* (*echecs*, Fr.) An ingenious game, performed with different pieces of wood, on a board divided into sixty-four squares or houses. Each gamester has eight dignified pieces, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks, also eight pawns.

CHESS-BOARD, tshes'borde, *s.* The checkered board on which the game of chess is played.

CHESS-MAN, tshes'man, *s.* A puppet used in playing at chess.

CHESSOM, tshes'sum, *s.* Mellow earth.

CHESS-PLAYER, tshes'play-ur, *s.* One who plays at chess.

CHESS-TREE, tshes'tre, *s.* A piece of wood attached perpendicularly on the one side, to confine the clews of the mainsail of a ship.

CHEST, tshest, *s.* (*cest*, *cyst*, Sax. *cist*, Welsh.) A box of wood, or other material, in which things are kept; a certain quantity, as a chest of any commodity; *chest of drawers*, a case with moveable boxes or drawers;—*v. a.* to deposit in a chest; to hoard.

CHESTED, tshest'ed, *a.* Having a chest, as broad or narrow chested.

CHEST-FOUNDERING, tshest-fown'dur-ing, *s.* In Farriery, a disease resembling pleurisy, affecting

the muscles of the ribs, caused by exposing a horse to cold, or plunging him into a river when overheated.

CHESTNUT, tshes'nut, *s.* The common name of the tree and fruit of the genus Castanea. Chestnuts are generally eaten roasted; but in some countries they are not only boiled and roasted, but ground into meal, of which puddings, cakes, and bread are made: Order, Amentaceæ.

CHEVACHIE, shev'a-shē, *s.* An expedition with cavalry.—Obsolete.

He had been some time in *chevachie*,
In Flaunders, in Artois, and in Picardie.—
Chaucer.

CHEVALIER, shev-a-leer', *s.* (French.) A knight; a gallant young man. In Heraldry, a horseman armed at all points.

CHEVASTER, CHEVASTRE, shev'as-tur, *s.* (French.) In Surgery, a double roller applied to the head.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, shev-o-de-freze', *s.* (the singular, *cheval-de-frise*, seldom used.) A piece of timber traversed with fixed lances, or spikes, so arranged that their points cross each other: used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, &c.

CHEVERIL, tshev'ur-il, *s.* (*chevreau*, Fr.) A kid; kid leather. This word, now obsolete, was a favourite expression with our ancestors to denote the pliability of certain consciences, as in the following passage:

Which gifts the capacity
Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it.—*Shaks.*

CHEVERILIZE, tshev'ur-il-ize, *v. a.* To make as pliable as kid leather.

CHEVISANCE, shev'e-zans, *s.* (*chevissance*, old Fr.) In Law, an agreement or contract made in respect to the buying and selling of goods among traders; enterprise; achievement.—Obsolete in the two last senses.

'Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*,
Seldom,' said Guyon, 'yields to virtue aid.'—
Spenser.

CHEVRETTE, shev-ret', *s.* (French.) An engine used in raising guns or mortars into their carriages.

CHEVRON, shev'run, *s.* (French.) An ornament characteristic of Norman architecture, though found occasionally among the early English buildings. In Heraldry, an honourable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand.

CHEVRONED, shev'rund, *a.* Variegated in the shape of a chevron.

CHEVRONEL, shev'ro-nel, *s.* A diminutive of the heraldric chevron.

CHEW, tshoo', *v. a.* (*ceowan*, Sax.) To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate in thought; to meditate; to taste without swallowing; to champ;—*v. n.* to champ upon; to ruminate;—*s.* that which is chewed.—A vulgarism.

CHEWET, tshoo'it, *s.* A pie consisting of various articles chopped and mixed together.

Men laden with bottles of wine, *chewets*, and currant-custards.—*Middleton.*

CHIAN, ke'an, *a.* Pertaining to the island of Chios in the Levant. *Chian turpentine*, a species of turpentine imported from Chios, the produce of the Pistacia terebinthus.

CHIARO SCURO, ke'a-ra sku'ro, *s.* (Italian.) In Painting, the art of so disposing of the lights and shadows of a picture, as to make the objects stand out, and appear naturally relieved from one another.

CHIASMUS, CHIASTRE, ke-as'mus, ke-as'tur, *s.* A bandage for the temporal artery, shaped like the Greek letter X (*chi*.)

CHIASTOLITE, ke-as'to-lite, *s.* (*chiozo*, I make the figure X, Gr. from the crystals resembling that letter.) A mineral occurring crystallized in rectangular prisms, which present a black cross in their transverse section. It is commonly found embedded in slate. It contains silica, 68.49; alumina, 30.17; magnesia, 4.12; oxide of iron, 2.7; water, 0.27.

CHICA, tshi'ka, *s.* The name given in Brazil to a species of Sterculia, the seeds of which are eaten; they have an agreeable taste, and are about the size of a pigeon's egg.

CHICANE, she-kane', *s.* (French.) The art of protracting a contest by petty objections and artifice; sophistry; trick; any artifice or stratagem;—*v. n.* to prolong a contest by tricks; to use shifts or artifices.

CHICANER, she-ka'nur, *s.* (*chicaneur*, Fr.) A trickster; one who uses petty shifts or evasions; a trifling, wrangling disputant.

CHICANERY, she-ka'nur-e, *s.* (*chicanerie*, Fr.) Sophistry; evasion; mean wrangling.

CHICK, tshik, *v. n.* To vegetate or sprout as seed in the ground.

CHICK, CHICKEN, tshik, tshik'in, *s.* (*cicen*, Sax.) A young fowl of the poultry kind; a person of tender years; used often as a word of tenderness.

My Ariel *chick*,
This is thy charge.—*Shaks.*

Chicken-grape, Vites Cordifolia, or Heart-leaved Vine, an American species of the vine, with green or amber-coloured berries. It is also termed the Winter-grape. *Chicken-pox*, the disease Varicella, or Water-jags, an irruption of vesicles on the skin, passing into suppuration, but bursting at the tips, and concreting into puckered scabs.

CHICKEN-HEARTED, tshik'in-hârt'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

CHICKLING, tshik'ling, *s.* A small chicken.

CHICKLING-VETCH, tshik'ling-vetsh, *s.* The Leguminous plant Lathyrus Sativa. When used as food, it causes a cureless rigidity of the limbs in either man, birds, or beasts. Swine fatten well on it, but lose the power of walking. When mixed with wheat-flower, in the quantity of one-fourth, it is eaten by the Swiss peasants without any harm.

CHICK-PEA.—See Cicer.

CHICKWEED, tshik'weed, *s.* A name given to several plants. 1. Common Chickweed, *Stellaria media*. 2. Sea Chickweed, *Arenaria peploides*. 3 Mouse-ear Chickweed, the genus *Cerastium*. 4. Chick winter-green, *Trientalis Europæa*.

CHIDE, tshide *v. a.* (*cidan*, *chidan*, Sax.) *Past*, chid, (chod is obsolete,) *past part.* chid or chidden. To reprove; to check; to correct by scolding; to rebuke; to reproach; to blame;—*v. n.* to clamour; to scold; to quarrel with; to make a roaring noise;—*s.* a murmur; gentle noise.

Now the *chide* of streams,
And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere
Into the guiltless breast.—*Thomson.*

CHIDER, tshi'dur, *s.* One who rebukes or reproves.

CHIDING, tshi'ding, *s.* (*ciding*, Sax.) Rebuke; contention; quarrel; reproof.

CHIDINGLY, tshi'ding-le, *ad.* In a chiding or reproving manner.

CHIEF, tsheef, *a.* (*chef*, Fr.) Principal; most eminent; above others in rank and quality; highest in office; eminent; extraordinary; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferior or subordinate;—*s.* a military or naval commander; a leader; the highest or most influential person of any society; the principal part. In Heraldry, the upper part of the escutcheon divided into three points, dexter, middle, and sinister. The *chief of an ordinary*, is a fess removed to the upper part of a coat-of-arms. In Law, *chief tenants*, those that held land immediately under the king, in right of his crown and dignity, were called his tenants *in capite*, or in chief. From the following passage in Spenser, it seems to signify a mark of distinction, or an achievement:

> Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee—
> The coloured chaplets wroughten with a *chief*,
> The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary?

CHIEFAGE, tsheef'idj, } *s.* A tribute or sum of
CHEVAGE, tsheev'idj, } money formerly paid to the lord of the manor by such as held lands in villanage, otherwise called *head* or *poll-money*.

> The Jews, allowed to live in England, long paid *chevage* or poll-money—viz., threepence per head at Easter. —*Chambers.*

CHIEFDOM, tsheef'dum, *s.* Sovereignty.—Obsolete.

CHIEFLESS, tsheef'les, *a.* Without a leader or chief.

CHIEFLY, tsheef'le, *ad.* Principally; eminently; more than common.

CHIEFTAIN, tsheef'tin, *s.* (*chefetain*, old Fr.) A leader; a commander; the head of a troop or clan.

CHIEFTAINRY, tsheef'tin-re, } *s.* Headship;
CHIEFTAINSHIP, tsheef'tin-ship, } the authority held by a chief over a clan.

CHIEVANCE, tshe'vans, *s.* (*chevisance*, Norm.) Traffic in which money is extorted as discount.

CHIEVE, } tsheev, *v. n.* (*chevir*, Fr.) To turn out;
CHIVE, } to come to a conclusion; to succeed.—Obsolete.

CHILBLAIN, tshil'blane, *s.* Inflammation on the extremities from exposure to cold, which sometimes produces suppuration.—See Pernio.

CHILD, tshild, *pl.* Children, *s.* (*cild*, Sax.) An infant, or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; a male or female descendant in the first degree; one weak in knowledge or experience; anything the product or effect of another. In a scriptural sense, one young in grace, or docile and humble; the descendants of a man, however remote, are also termed children, as 'the children of Edom,' 'the children of Israel.'

CHILDBEARING, tshild'ba-ring, *s.* The act of bearing children; parturition.

CHILDBED, tshild'bed, *s.* The state of a female during the period of delivery.

CHILDBIRTH, tshild'ber*th*, *s.* Travail; labour; the time or act of bringing forth.

CHILDERMAS-DAY, tshil'der-mas-day, *s.* (*cildamæsse dæg*, Sax.) A day set apart by the Church of England in solemn commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod, also termed *Innocent's-day*.

CHILDHOOD, tshild'hood, *s.* (*cildhad*, Sax.) The state of a child; the time of life between infancy and puberty.

CHILDISH, tshild'ish, *a.* (*cildisc*, Sax.) Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple; relating to a child; puerile; weak.

CHILDISHLY, tshild'ish-le, } *ad.* In the manner of
CHILDLY, tshild'le, } a child; in a weak or trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tshild'ish-nes, *s.* Puerility; triflingness; state of a child; harmlessness.

CHILDLESS, tshild'les, *a.* Without a child or offspring.

CHILDLIKE, tshild'like, *a.* Becoming or beseeming a child; submissive.

CHILDRENITE, tshil'dren-ite, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Children of the British Museum.) A mineral occurring in very minute yellow or brownish-yellow crystals. It is a compound of phosphoric acid, alumina, and iron.

CHILIAD, kil'e-ad, *s.* (*chilias*, a thousand, Gr.) A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand. The term was applied to tables of logarithms, which were first arranged in thousands.

CHILIAGON, kil'e-a-gon, *s.* (*chilias*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A plain figure of a thousand sides and angles.

CHILIAHEDRON, kil-e-a-ed'ron, *s.* (*chilias*, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) A figure of a thousand equal sides.

CHILIARCH, kil'e-ärk, *s.* (*chiliarchos*, from *chilios*, and *archos*, a leader, Gr.) The military commander or chief of a thousand.

CHILIARCHY, kil'e-är-ke, *s.* A body consisting of a thousand men.

CHILIAST, kil'e-ast, *s.* A millenarian.

CHILL, tshil, *a.* (*cele*, Sax.) Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold; not warm; depressed; dejected; discouraged; unaffectionate; cold of temper;—*s.* chillness; cold; a shivering with cold; the sensation of cold usually preceding fever; chillness;—*v. a.* to make cold; to cause a shivering and shrinking of the skin; to blast with cold; to depress; to deject; to discourage.

CHILLINESS, tshil'le-nes, } *s.* Coldness; sensation
CHILLNESS, tshil'nes, } of shivering; want of warmth.

CHILLINGLY, tshil'ing-le, *ad.* In a chilling manner.

CHILLI-PEPPER, tshil'le-pep'pur, *s.* (*chilli*, Mexican name.) The common name of different American species of the genus Capsicum.

CHILLY, tshil'le, *a.* Rather cold; cool.

CHILOCARPUS, ke-lo-kär'pus, *s.* (*cheilos*, a lip, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Apocynaceæ.

CHILOCHLOA, ke-lo-klo'a, *s.* (*chilos*, fodder, and *chloa*, grass, Gr.) A genus of plants allied to Phleum and Phalaris: Order, Graminæ.

CHILODIA, ke-lo'de-a, *s.* (*cheilos*, a lip, *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Labiate plants: Tribe, Prostantheræ.

CHILOGNATHES, ke-lo-na'*thes*, } *s.* (*cheilos*, a lip,
CHILOGNATHA, ke-lo-na'*tha*, } and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) An order of the Myriapoda, or Centipedes, distinguished by having the two mandibles and the tongue so united as to form a large lower lip; the antennæ are short, the body convexly cylindrical, and the legs short and slender. They are found beneath the bark of trees, and in humid places. They live both upon animal and vegetable productions.

CHILOGNATHIFORM, ke-lo-na'*the*-fawrm, *a.* A term applied by Macleay and Kirby to the larvæ of those Coleopterous insects as are herbiverous, elongated, and subcylindrical, and resemble the genus Iula.

CHILOPODA, ke-lop'o-da, *s.* (*chilias*, a thousand, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) An order of the Myriapoda, or Centipedes, the genera of which have elongated antennæ, a depressed body covered with coriaceous plates, and legs of variable length. They all run fast, are carnivorous, and nocturnal. The majority are found beneath stones, the bark of trees, and in loose humid earth.

CHILOPODIFORM, ke-lo-pod'e-fawrm, *a.* A term applied by Macleay and Kirby to the larvæ of Coleopterous insects which are subhexapod, with a long linear depressed body, and bear a resemblance to the genus Scolopodendra.

CHILOPSIS, ke-lop'sis, *s.* (*cheilos*, a lip, and *ops*, resemblance, Gr. from the calyx being furnished with a distinct lip.) A genus of plants: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS, tshil'turn hun'dredz, *s.* A stewardship under the crown, the duties of which have ceased long since, but the office is still retained to serve a particular purpose. No member of the House of Commons can resign his seat, but any member wishing to retire may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds, which being held as a place of honour and profit under the crown, necessarily causes him to vacate his seat. This office was originally appointed over a portion of the high lands of Buckinghamshire, known by the name of the Chiltern Hills, which formerly abounded with timber, and afforded shelter to numerous banditti.

CHIMÆRA, ki-me'ra, *s.* A genus of fishes: Type of the family Chimæridæ.

CHIMÆRIDÆ, ke-me're-de, *s.* (*chimæra*, one of the genera.) A family of the Cartilaginous order of fishes, distinguished from the other families of that order by the head being furnished with appendages, and the tail terminating in a point. It contains the genera Chimæra and Callorhynchus.

CHIMAPHILA, ki-maf'e-la, *s.* (*cheima*, winter, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) The Winter-green, a genus of plants, so named from its leaves remaining green during winter.

CHIMARRHIS, ke-mar'ris, *s.* (*chimarrhos*, a torrent, Gr. from the tree growing on the banks of torrents.) Riverwood, a genus of American trees, the wood of which is white, and used for beams and rafters: Order, Rubiaceæ.

CHIME, tshime, *v. n.* (derivation uncertain.) To sound in harmony or consonance; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to fall in with; to suit with; to jingle; to clatter;—*v. a.* to move, or strike, or cause to sound in harmony.

CHIMER, tshi'mur, *s.* One who chimes.

CHIMERA, ki-me'ra, *s.* (*chimæra*, Lat.) A wild or extravagant fancy; an illusory or unnatural conception of the mind; a fabulous monster with three heads, those of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, which continually vomited flame.

CHIMERE, she-mere', *s.* (*chamarre*, old Fr.) The upper robe to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached.

CHIMERICAL, kim-er'e-kal, *a.* Imaginary; fanciful; wild; vainly or fantastically conceived.

CHIMERICALLY, kim-er'e-kal-le, *ad.* Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

CHIMERINA, ki-me-re'na, *s.* (*chimæra*, Lat.) A genus of birds of the Alcadæ, or Awk family, remarkable for a compressed horn-like protuberance above the nostrils.

CHIMERIZE, kim'ur-ize, *v. n.* To entertain wild fancies.—Obsolete.

CHIMES, tshimze, *s.* A set of bells tuned to the modern musical scale, and struck with hammers acted on by a pinned cylinder, which revolves by means of clockwork; the term is also applied to the music produced by the bells in a steeple, tower, or common clock, by mechanical means.

CHIMINAGE, shim'in-naje, *s.* (*chemin*, a road or path, Fr.) An old law term for a toll or passage through a forest.

CHIMNEY, tshim'ne, *s.* (*cheminee*, Fr.) The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in a building. *Chimney-shaft*, a turret rising above the roof, generally in the centre, to receive and conduct the smoke of several chimneys in a building. *Chimneypiece*, an ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fireplace, consisting of architraves, friezes, cornices, columns, &c. *Chimney-money*, or hearth-money, a tax imposed by statute in the reign of Charles II. on fire-hearths and stoves in houses: it was abolished in the first year of William and Mary. *Chimney-sweeper's Cancer*, the Soot-wart, or Cancer Scroti. *Chimney swallow*, the Hirundo rustica, a species of the swallow, the forehead and throat of which are of a deep reddish brown. It selects chimneys, outhouses, steeples, ruins, rocks, and the sides of quarries or pits for its nest.

CHIMONANTHUS, ki-mo-nan'thus, *s.* (*cheimon*, winter, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the time of flowering.) The fragrant Winter-flower, a genus of shrubs from Japan, with the flowers rising before the leaves in the axils of the leaves of the preceding year. The plants endure our winters, if not very sincere, in the open air.

CHIMPANSEE, tshim-pan'se, *s.* (African name.) The Simia troglodytes, or African orang, a species of Quadrumana, which makes the nearest approach to man. It is of a black colour, and attains the height of from four to five feet, measured from the crown of the head to the heel.

CHIN, tshin, *s.* (*cinn*, Sax.) The part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHINA, tshi'na, *s.* A name given to porcelain ware manufactured in China. The term is now applied to porcelain in general. *China-root*, a root of Smilax china, a Chinese plant, formerly used for the same purposes as sarsaparilla now is.

CHINCHILLA, tshin-tshil'la, *s.* A name given by Mr. Bennet to a small Rodent, a native of Chili, allied to and forming with Lagotes the family Chinchillidæ. The species are nearly of the size and form of the rabbit.

CHINCOUGH, tshin'kof, *s.* A name given sometimes to the Hooping-cough, or Pertussis.—Which see.

CHINE, tshine, *s.* (*schina*, Ital.) The part of the back in which the vertebræ, or backbone, is situated; a piece of the back of an animal; a narrow precipitous ravine;—*v. a.* to divide into chines.

CHINED, tshinde, *a.* Relating to the back.

CHINESE, tshi-neze', *a.* Pertaining to China;—*s.* the language or natives of China. *Chinese cherry*, the Cerasus Chinensis.

CHINGLE, tshing'gl, *s.* Gravel free from dirt.

CHINK, tshink, *s.* (*cina*, *cyna*, Sax.) A small longitudinal aperture; a rent; an opening or gap between the parts of anything;—*v. n.* to crack; to open; to sound by bodies striking each other;—*v. a.* to jingle like money.

CHINKY, tshingk'e, *a.* Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

CHINOILINE, tshin-oy'line, *s.* An oily liquid obtained when quinine is distilled with potash and a little water. It unites with acids, neutralizing them, and forming crystallizable salts.

CHINTZ, tshintz, *s.* (*zitze*, Germ. *chite*, Span. *chint*, Fr.) A peculiar style of fast printed calico, in which figures of at least five different colours are impressed upon a white or light-coloured ground.

CHIOCOCCA, ki-o-kok'ka, *s.* (*chion*, snow, and *kokkos*, a berry.) The Snow-berry, a genus of shrubs: Order, Rubiaceæ.

CHIONANTHUS, ki-o-nan'*th*us, *s.* (*chion*, snow, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the snow-white flowers of the species.) A genus of trees, one of the species of which, *C. virginica*, a native of North America, is called the snowdrop-tree, and also the fringe-tree; the former name from its long bunches of white flowers, and the latter from the corolla being cut into narrow segments.

CHIONE, ki-o'ne, *s.* (after *Chione*, the daughter of Deucalion, or from *chioneos*, white as snow, Gr. in reference to its cymes of white flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of the tree Chione glabra, a native of Tortoise Island.

CHIONEA, ki-o'ne-a, *s.* (*chioneos*, snowy, Gr.) A small Dipterous insect, found in winter in snow and ice: Subfamily, Panorpinæ.

CHIONIS, ki-o'nis, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Columbidæ, or Pigeon family.

CHIOPPINE, tshop'pin, *s.* (from *chopin*, Span.) A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

> Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*.—*Shaks.*

CHIP, tship, *v. a.* (derivation uncertain.) To cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time;—*v. n.* to break or crack;—*s.* a small piece taken off by a cutting instrument; a small piece cut or broke from a larger piece. *Chip-axe*, a one-handed plane axe, used by carpenters in hewing timber.

CHIPPING, tship'ping, *s.* The operation of cutting away small irregular pieces from a block of stone or a brick, to hew it into a required form; also, taking off, by means of chisels, the outer rind or coat of cast-iron, previous to smoothing the surface by files. *Chipping-pieces*, the projecting pieces of iron cast on the facings of iron-framing, when intended to be rested against each other.

CHIRAGRA, ki-rag'ra, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *agra*, seizure, Gr.) Gout in the joints of the fingers.

CHIRATA, tshi-ra'ta, *s.* (from the vernacular name of one of the species.) A genus of plants, consisting of perennial hairy herbs, natives of Nepaul, with large red or purple flowers: Order, Gerneraceæ.

CHIRIDÆ, ki're-de, *s.* (*chirus*, one of the genera.) A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, with compressed perch-like bodies, having several lateral lines formed of a series of pores on the sides. It consists of the genus Chirus, in which the head is crested, as in Blennius; the ventral fins distinct, with five rays: Tribe, Blennides.

CHIROCENTRUS, ki-ro-sen'trus, *s.* (*cheir*, and *kentron*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupinæ, or Herrings, so named from the large pectoral fin being furnished with a lanceolet process.

CHIROCERA, ki-ros'e-ra, *s.* (*cheir*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, allied to the Wasps, one species of which, *C. minuta*, or *Vestra minuta*, is very common on the flowers of umbelliferous plants.

CHIROGRAPH, ki'-ro-graf, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A deed, or other public instrument in writing, which anciently was attested by the subscription and crosses of witnesses. It answered to what is now termed a charter party; also a fine, so called from the manner of engrossing.

CHIROGRAPHER, ki-rog'gra-fur, *s.* One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing; an officer in the Court of Common Pleas who engrosses fines.

CHIROGRAPHIC, ki-ro-graf'fik, } *a.* Relating
CHIROGRAPHICAL, kir-o-graf'fe-kal, } to chirography.

CHIROGRAPHY, ki-rog'graf-fe, *s.* The art of writing.

CHIROLOGICAL, kir-o-lod'je-kal, *a.* (*cheir*, and *logos*, a discourse Gr.) Relating to chirology.

CHIROLOGIST, ki-rol'o-jist, *s.* One who communicates ideas by signs made with the hands and fingers.

CHIROLOGY, ki-rol'o-je, *s.* The art of communicating or interchanging thoughts with the deaf and dumb, by means of certain signs made with the hands and fingers.

CHIROLOPHIS, ki-rol'o-fis, *s.* A genus of fishes with anguilliform bodies and crested heads: Family, Blennidæ.

CHIROMANCER, ki're-man-sur, *s.* (*cheir*, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) One who pretends to foretell future events, or the fortunes of persons, by inspecting the hand.

> The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
> To *chiromancers*' cheaper art repair,
> Who clasps the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair.
> —*Dryden.*

CHIROMANCY, ki're-man-se, *s.* (*cheir*, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) The pretended art of divining fortunes and future events by the lines of the hands: termed also *palmistry*.

CHIROMANIST, ki're-man-ist, } *s.* The same as
CHIROMANTIST, ki're-man-tist, } Chiromancer.—
CHIROSOPHIST, ki're-so-fist, } Which see.

CHIROMANTIC, ki-ro-man'tik, *a.* Relating to chiromancy.

CHIROMOMUS, ki-ro-mo'mus, *s.* (*cheir*, and *momus*, pastoral, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects allied to Tipula.

CHIROMYZA, ki-ro-mi'za, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.

CHIRON, ki'run, *s.* (*cheir*, the paw or hand, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Scarabæides.

CHIRONECTES, ki-ro-nek'tes, *s.* (*cheir*, and *nektes*, swimming, Gr.) Frog-fish, a genus of chelliform fishes, in which the body is naked, and sometimes tuberculated; the mouth ventral; the head generally furnished with detached rays or horn-like processes; the pectoral fins pedunculated, and capable of being used as feet. The genus constitutes the family Chironectidæ.

CHIRONIA, ki-ro'ne-a, *s.* (from the centaur, *Chiron*.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Gentianaceæ.

CHIRONOMY, ki-ron'o-me, *s.* (*cheir*, and *nomos*, law, Gr.) The science which treats of gesture, or oratorical action and pantomime.

DIST, ki-rop'e-dist, *s.* (*cheir*, and *pous*, a .) One who extracts corns.

OMA, ki-ros'to-ma, *s.* (*cheir*, and *stoma*, a Gr.) A genus of fishes with oblong bodies, the mouth horizontal and the head pointed: Zeidæ.

S, ki-ro'tes, *s.* (*cheir*, and *ota*, ears, Gr.) s of Saurian reptiles belonging to the family e, having two short fore feet divided into es; scales verticillated, and the head ob- he eyes small, and the tympanum of the sed.

sherp, *v. n.* (*zirpen*, Germ.) To make a ke certain small birds or insects;—*v. a.* to heerful.—In this sense, it is probably cor- from *cheer up*.

laam now, he lives like other folks;
es his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes.—
Pope.

e voice of birds or insects.

, tsher'pur, *s.* One that chirps; one who ful.

, tsher'ping, *s.* The gentle noise of birds. tshir.—See Churme.

EON, ki-rur'je-un, *s.* (*cheir*, and *ergon*, Gr.) A surgeon.—Obsolete.

ERY, ki-rur'je-re, *s.* (*cheir*, the hand, and work, Gr.) Surgery, or that department cal science in which the hand, either alone instruments, is employed for the preven- cure of diseases. *Surgery* is the term now

ITC, ki-rur'jik, } *a.* Surgical.—Ob-
ICAL, ki-rur'je-kal, } solete.

ki'rus, *s.*—See Chiridæ.

IIS, ki-ze'ris, *s.* A genus of birds, belong- he family Musophagidæ, or Plantain-eaters.

tshiz'zil, *s.* (*cisean*, Fr.) An instrument masonry, carpentry, and joinery; and also aries, carvers, and numerous other artizans, ing either by the impulse of pressure, or by ws of a mallet or hammer;—*v. a.* to cut chisel.

, tshis'lū, *s.* (*chisley*, Heb. *chaseleu*, Gr. . i. 54.) The third month of the civil, th month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, ncing with the new moon of our December.

RANCHIATA, kis-mo-brang-ke-a'ta, *s.* , a slit, from *shazo*, I cut, and *bragghia*, *ia*, gills of a fish, Gr.) A name given by lle to the second order of his class Para- phora, comprehending such species as have ranchiæ communicating from behind by a it or cavity.

NEÆ, kis-mop'ne-e, *s.* (*chisme*, a slit, and respire, Gr.) A name given by Dumeril rder of Cartilaginous fishes, comprehending hose branchiæ are without opercula, but ered by a membrane pierced by an opening side of the neck.

hit, *s.* (*cith*, Sax.) A sprout; a shoot of om the end of the grain; an instrument r cleaving laths; a familiar term for a child ; a freckle—seldom used in the last sense; to sprout; to shoot as a plant.

AT, tshit'tshat, *s.* Prattle; familiar or s talk.

ki'ton, *s.* (*chiton*, a coat of mail, Gr.) A f Mollusca, the shells of which are boat- , and consist of a series of symmetrical plates folding over each other, and implanted in the mantle or zone of the animal: Tribe, Cyclobranchia.

CHITONELLUS, ki-to-nel'lus, *s.* (dim. of Chiton.) A genus of Cyclobranchia, in which the body is larvæform; the plates small and detached; mantle naked; seeds with punctures resembling spiracles.

CHITONIA, ki-to'ne-a, *s.* (*chiton*, a coat, Gr. the seeds being covered with arillus.) A genus of Mexican trees: Order, Zygophyllaceæ.

CHITTER, tshit'tur, *v. n.* (*cittern*, Dut.) To shiver or tremble with cold.

CHITTERLING, tshit'tur-ling, *s.* The frill to the breast of a shirt.—Obsolete.

CHITTERLINGS, tshit'tur-lingz, *s. pl.* (*schyterlingh*, Dut.) The entrails of an animal.

CHITTY, tshit'te, *a.* Childish; like a babe.

CHIVALRIC, tshiv'al-rik, } *a.* Relating to chi-
CHIVALROUS, tshiv'al-rus, } valry; knightly; gallant; warlike; adventurous.

CHIVALRY, tshiv'al-re, *s.* (*chevalerie*, Fr.) The duties and privileges of a knight. Chivalry took its birth in the middle ages, in the interior of the feudal mansions, without any set purpose beyond that of declaring—first, the admission of the young man to the rank and occupation of a warrior; secondly, the tie which bound him to his feudal superior, his lord, who conferred upon him the arms of knighthood. The ceremonies attending the creation of a knight were religious and moral, and bound the chevalier to be brave, bold, and loyal; hence the high moral tone imputed to their sentiments, and their devotion to the fair sex. In Law, a tenure of land by knight's service, which required the tenant to take the field at the call of the sovereign.

CHIVES, tshives, *s.* A name given by former botanists to the filaments of flowers; the name also of a small species of Allium, the bulbs of which have the odour of garlic, and are used in soups and stews, but are little cultivated.

CHLÆNACEÆ, } kle-na'se-e, *s.* (*chlæne*, a cloak, Gr.
CHLENACEÆ, } from the flowers being furnished with an involucre.) A natural order of handsome trees or shrubs, with fine, showy, red, regular, unsymmetrical flowers, in a permanent crust-shaped involucre, with monodelphous stamens; leaves alternate, feather-shaped, and entire; styles and carpels combined round a long-beaked torus. They are curious plants, presenting the singular properties of three in the calyx, five in the corolla, and three in the ovary; and having the flowers enclosed in a five-toothed involucre. They are contained in Lindley's Gerenial alliance, and placed after Balsaminaceæ. They are all natives of Madagascar.

CHLÆNIUS, kle'ne-us, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of elegant forms, and generally adorned with hues of green. The legs and antennæ of many of the spines are of a pale-yellow colour, as also the outer margin of the elytra.

CHLAMYDOSAURUS, kla-me-do-saw'rus, *s.* (*chlamys*, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A genus of Saurians, in which the neck is furnished on each side by a large plaited frill, like a short cloak, rising from the hinder part of the ear. The colour is yellowish-brown, variegated with black; from the snout to the tip of the tail is nearly two feet.

CHLAMYPHORUS, kla-mif'o-rus, *s.* (*chlamys*, a coat-of-mail, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) An animal

somewhat allied in its habits and anatomical structure to the mole. Its total length is nearly six inches. It carries on its back a shell strong and inflexible, like sole-leather, composed of a series of plates of a square, rhomboidal, or cubical form; the rows include from fifteen to twenty plates; the shell extends neary half round the body, and is broadest behind.

CHLAMYS, kla'mis, *s.* (*chlamys*, a coat, Gr. from the scabrous covering of the body.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cyclica.

CHLEDANTHUS, kle-dan'*thus*, *s.* (*chleios*, delicate, and *anthos*, a flower. Gr.) A genus of plants, with delicate and beautiful yellow flowers: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

CHLOEIA, klo-e'ya, *s.* A genus of Annelides, in which the head is furnished with five tentacula, and the branchiæ resemble a tripinnate leaf: Order, Dorsibranchiata.

CHLORAL, klo'ral, *s.* A mobile oily liquid of a peculiar penetrating agreeable smell, obtained by the action of chlorine or alcohol. It consists of 4 atoms of carbon, 3 of chlorine, 1 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

CHLORANILE, klo'ra-nile, *s.* A substance obtained in pale yellow pearly scales, by the action of chlorine on a warm alcoholic solution of chlorisatine or bichlorisatine. It consists of 6 equivalents of carbon, 2 of oxygen, and 2 of chlorine. *Chloranilic acid*, an acid obtained from the chloranilate of potash, by the action of hydrochloric acid. Chloranile dissolves in ammonia with a blood-red colour, and the solution yields chestnut-brown crystals, called Chloranilamon; when this is dissolved in hot water, and mixed with hydrochloric acid, it yields small black crystaline needles, termed Chloranilam.

CHLORANTHACEÆ, klo-ran-*tha*'se-e, *s.* (*chloranthus*, one of the genera.) A genus of herbaceous plants, with an aromatic taste; stems jointed and tumid at the articulations; leaves opposite, simple, with sheathing petioles, and minute intervening stipules; flowers disposed in loose terminal spikes; fruit drupaceous, indehiscent; seed pendulous. The plants are natives of South America, tropical India, the West Indies, and the Society Islands. The order is placed by Lindley in his Pepperal alliance, between Pepperaceæ and Saururaceæ.

CHLORANTHUS, klo-ran'*thus*, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the flowers being green.) The Chu-Lan of China and Japan, a genus of plants, with an aromatic and fragrant smell: Order, Chloranthaceæ.

CHLORATE, klo'rate, *s.* A salt resulting from a combination of chloric acid with a salifiable base.

CHLOREA, klo're-a, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) A genus of plants, one of the species of which, *C. discoides*, is fancied in Chili to promote the flow of the milk: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CHLORETIC, klo-ret'ik, *a.* Resembling chlorite; containing chlorite.

CHLORIDE, klo'ride, *s.* The name given to combinations of chlorine with simple bodies. *Chloride of lime*, or Bleaching-powder, a preparation used extensively in the process of bleaching, consisting, according to Dr. Thomson, of 3 atoms of chloride calcium, and 1 atom of chlorite of lime. That made at Messrs. Tennant's Works, Glasgow, according to the same authority, consists of hydrate of lime, 4.625; and chlorine, 4.5. Dr. Ure gives an analysis of a bleaching-powder: chlorine, 39.5; lime, 39.9; water, 20.6. *Chloride of potash*, a very valuable compound prepared in various ways; that of Professor Jack is perhaps the most simple and economical. Chlorine gas is passed into a mixture of 1 lb. of caustic lime, and 1 lb. of potash, with 8 lbs. of water. The chloride of potash is the result, and readily separates in the filtered liquid by crystallization from the chloride of calcium, which is very soluble in water.

CHLORIDIC, klo-rid'ik, *a.* Consisting of chlorine.

CHLORIFORME, klo're-for-me, *s.* A peculiar compound fluid, obtained by distilling a mixture of alcohol and a solution of chloride of lime, and mixing the product with five or six times its volume of concentrated acid. Its formula is Cl^3, C^2, H^1.

CHLORINDATMIT, klo-rin-dat'mit, *s.* An orange-coloured compound, obtained when indigo, mixed with water, is exposed to the action of chlorine at a low heat: when the whole is afterwards distilled, a white crystaline sublimate is obtained, which is a mixture of two compounds, called *chlorindatmit* and *chlorindoptic acid.*

CHLORINE, klo'rine, *s.* (*chloros*, Gr. from being of a yellowish-green colour.) An elementary substance, obtained in the gaseous state from sea salt acted upon by sulphuric acid. It has an astringent taste, disagreeable odour, and is the most suffocating of the gases. 100 cubic inches of dry chlorine, at 60° Fahr., weigh 77 grains; under a pressure of four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid of a bright yellow colour; when exposed to a cold of 30°, yellow crystals are formed, which consist of 1 atom of chlorine and 10 of water. Chlorine has no acid property, but it speedily destroys all animal and vegetable colours when water is present, which renders it extremely useful in the process of bleaching. The compounds of chlorine which are not acid, are termed chlorides or chlorurets. *Hypochlorous acid* consists of 2 atoms of chlorine and 1 of oxygen. *Chlorous acid*, of 2 atoms of chlorine and 4 of oxygen. *Chloric acid*, of 2 atoms of chlorine and 5 of oxygen. *Perchloric acid*, of 2 atoms of chlorine and 7 of oxygen. *Chloronitrous gas*, a gas of a pale reddish yellow colour, obtained when fused chloride of sodium, potassium, or calcium, in powder, is treated with strong nitric acid. It has an odour similar to that of chlorine, and possesses bleaching properties. It consists of equal volumes of chlorine and benoxide of nitrogen.

CHLORINISED, klo'rin-izde, *a.* Compounded with chlorine.

CHLORIODIC ACID, klo-re-od'ik as'sid, *s.* A compound of chlorine and iodine, consisting probably of 1 equivalent of each. It is termed more properly, therefore, the chloride of iodine.

CHLORION, klo're-on, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Section, Fossores.

CHLORIS, klo'ris, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr. from the green colour of its herbage.) A genus of little pretty grasses, type of the family Chloreæ. The flowers are one-sided; calyx two-valved, with two or six florets, the one sessile and hermaphrodite, the other stalked and male; paleæ with a terminal beard; stamens, 3; styles, 2; seed, 1; calyx, 0. In Ornithology, the Greenfinch or Greenlinnet, a subgenus of the Fringillidæ, or Finch family; the Fringilla chloris of some ornithologists. It is a

nown bird in Britain, from its resorting, in weather, to farm-yards and highways for Yellow and green are its predominating s.

SATIC ACID, klo-re-sa'tik as'sid, *s.* An btained by the action of caustic potash on atine. Its composition is the same as chlo- e + 1 atom of water.

SATINE, klo-ris'a-tine, *s.* A chemical com- obtained in transparent four-sided crystals orange colour and a bitter taste, when a n of isatine is saturated with chlorine.

SATYDE, klo-ris'a-tide, *s.* A white or yel- powder deposited on cooling when chlo- e is dissolved, with the aid of heat, in ulphuret of ammonia. It is sparingly e in water, and by heat is resolved into atine water, and a new compound appear- a violet-coloured powder, termed Chlorin-

SOMA, klo-re-so'ma, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and a body, Gr. from their green plumage.) A us of the Myotherinæ, or Ant-thrushes, ted by Swainson from the Pitta of Tem-

TE, klo'rite, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) Pris- Talc (Mica), a mineral of various shades of and greenish-grey; also, pure white and ish. It yields to the nail. It is compact, ystalized in flat six-sided prisms. There are varieties—the foliated, slaty, and green It consists of silica, 62.0; magnesia, 27.0; of iron, 3.5; alumina, 1.5; water, 6.0.

, klo'ro, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) A term ntly used as a prefix to scientific words, in- ng a lively green colour.

ACETATE, klo-ro-as'e-tate, *s.* A combina- f the chloroacetic and acetic acids with a The chloroacetates are those of ammonia, of ethule, potash, and silver.

ACETIC ACID, klo-ro-a-set'ik as'sid, *s.* An btained by hydrated acetic acid (vinegar) exposed to the combined action of chlorine d the rays of the sun, and other manipula- It is a compound of 4 atoms of carbon, 3 rine, 3 of oxygen + 1 of water.

BENZIDE, klo-ro-ben'zide, *s.* A colourless quid, obtained by the distillation of chloride nzoïa with an alkali.

CARBONIC ACID GAS, klo'ro-kăr-bon'ik gas, *s.* A gas made by exposing a mixture ual measures of dry chlorine and carbonic gases to sunshine, when a rapid combination s, and they contract to half their volume.

CINNOSE, klo-ro-sin'noze, *s.* A compound ced by the action of chlorine or the oil of mon. When pure, it exists in the state of nt, colourless, acicular crystals. It consists equivalents of carbon, 4 of chlorine, 4 of gen, and 2 of oxygen.

CYAN-ALDEHYDE, klo-ro-si'an-al'de-hide, chemical crystalized compound, composed atoms of aldehyde, (C^4 H^4 O^2,) 2 of chloride anogen, (2Cy + Cl_2) and two of water,).

OMETER, klo-rom'e-tur, *s.* (*chloros*, and *me-* measure, Gr.) An instrument used in g the discolouring or bleaching powers of the de of lime, and thus ascertaining the relative ties of samples of that important preparation.

CHLOROMYS, klo'ro-mis, *s.* (*chloros*, yellow, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Yellow Rat, or Agoutis, a genus of Rodents, having much the appearance of the rabbit and hare, which they very much resemble in their dispositions, and in the nature of their flesh. They are natives of the Antilles, and hot parts of America.

CHLORONAPHTHALASE, klo-ro-naf'*tha*-lase, *s.* When naphthaline is exposed to chlorine gas at the ordinary temperature, it absorbs the gas and yields a yellow oil, called hydrochlorate of chloronaphthalase = C^{20}, H^8, Cl^4. When treated with potash it loses one equivalent of hydrogen, and one of chlorine, and is then chloronaphthalese = C^{20}, H^6, Cl^2. Its other compounds, with their chemical formulæ, are—chloronaphthalise = C^{20}, H^5, Cl^3; chloronaphthalose = C^{20}, H^4, Cl^4.

CHLORONAPHTHALOSIC, klo-ro-naf-*tha*-lo'sik, *s.* Composed of a chlorinized compound, and naphthaline or naphthalosic acid.

CHLOROPAL, klo-ro'pal, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr. and *opal.*) A mineral found associated with opal in Hungary, which appears to be closely allied to the variety of chlorite called green earth. It is earthy and conchoidal. The latter consists of oxide of iron, 35.3; silica, 46.0; magnesia, 2.0; water, 18; and a trace of magnesia.

CHLOROPHÆITE, klo-ro-fe'ite, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *phaino*, I appear, Gr. from its appearing green when newly broken.) A mineral which, when newly broken, is of a green colour, varying from the fine transparent yellow-green of olivine, which it somewhat resembles, to the dull muddy-green of steatite, to which it then has an equal similitude. It is found in amydoloid and other trap rocks.

CHLOROPHANE, klo'ro-fane, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *phaino*, I appear, Gr.) A name given to certain varieties of fluor spar, which, when exposed to heat, exhibits the phenomena of phosphorescence in peculiarly bright green colours.

CHLOROPHYLE, klo'ro-fil, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A name given by Berzilius to the green colouring matter found in the leaves, stalks, unripe fruit, and juice of all except the very lowest of plants, such as algæ, mosses, &c. When extracted by ether, and purified by the successive action of alcohol and hydrochloric acid, from which last solvent it is precipitated by water, it forms a dark green mass, the powder of which is of a grass-green colour. Its composition is unknown, but it is considered as intermediate between fat or wax and the resins.

CHLOROPHYTUM, klo-rof'e-tum, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A genus of African plants with inconspicuous flowers: Order, Liliaceæ.

CHLOROPROTEIC ACID, klo-ro-prot'e-ik as'sid, *s.* A name given by Müller to the white flocks which are deposited when chlorine is passed through a solution containing proteine = C^{40}, H^{31}, N^5, O^{12}.

CHLOROPSIS, klo-rop'sis, *s.* (*chloros*, green, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of the Merulidæ, or Thrush family, in which the bill is long and hooked.

CHLOROPYGIA, klo-ro-pij'e-a, *s.* (*chloros*, and *pygchos*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the family Meropidæ, or Bee-eaters, natives of Madagascar.

CHLOROSA, klo-ro'sa, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CHLOROSALICINE, klo-ro-sal'e-sin, *s.* A crystaline

yellow powder, deposited when chlorine gas is made to pass through a solution of salicine in water. Its formula is C^{42}, H^{25}, Cl^4, O^{22}.

CHLOROSALICULIC ACID, klo-ro-sa-lik'u-lik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained in the form of yellow oblique rhombic crystals of a pearly lustre, and peculiar aromatic odour, by the action of chlorine gas on anhydrous saliculous acid.

CHLOROSALICYMIDE, klo-ro-sa-lis'e-mide, } *s.* A
CHLOROSAMIDE, klo-ros'a-mide, } compound obtained by causing chloride of salicicule to absorb dry ammoniacal gas. The result is a yellow mass, which, when dissolved in boiling ether, separates on cooling in iridescent crystals of a yellow colour. Its formula is C^{42}, H^{15}, N^2, O^6, Cl^3.

CHLOROSIS, klo-ro'sis, *s.* (*chloros*, green, Gr.) The disease green-sickness, incident to females, and indicated by a pale or greenish colour of the skin.

CHLOROSTOMA, klo-ros'to-ma, *s.* (*chloros*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca allied to Trochus; the shell is deeply umbellicated, almost to the top of the spire; the inner lip forming a semi-margin to the umbellicus, outer angulated at the base; the aperture remarkably oblique: Family, Trochidæ.

CHLOROTIC, klo-rot'ik, *a.* Affected with chlorosis.

CHLOROUS, klo'rus, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine.

CHOANITES, ko'a-ni-tes, *s.* (*choane*, a funnel, Gr. from their fossil skeleton being in general funnel-shaped.) A genus of fossil Zoophytes, considered as intermediate between Alcyonium and Ventriculites. It is distinguished from the former by a central cavity at the upper part, and from the latter by the outer surface not being reticulated.

CHOCK, tshok, *s.* (*choc*, old Fr.) An encounter; an attack.—Obsolete.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of a hog.—*Pp. Patrick.*

CHOCOLATE, tshok'o-let, *s.* A kind of paste, or cake, prepared chiefly from the cocoa-nut. In England, chocolate is made of the simple cocoa, excepting that sometimes sugar, and sometimes vanilla, is added.

CHOCOLATE-NUT, tshok'o-let-nut, *s.* The name of the plant and fruit of Theobroma cocoa, and other species of Theobroma. The tree is a native of South America, where it attains a height of six hundred feet. The Mexicans call the beverage obtained from the nuts *chocolalt*, from *chacot*, sound, and *alte* or *atte*, water. In South America, chocolate is made by drying the fruit and reducing it to powder, then adding a little arnotta, sometimes orange-water, aromatic spices, and perfumes, and making it into a paste, which is formed into cakes or rolls; they are much charged with oil, but mixed well with milk. The cocoa used in the West Indies and on board ship is the seed ground without any admixture.

CHOICE, tshoys, *s.* (*choix*, Fr.) The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election; the voluntary act of selecting or choosing; care in choosing; curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the thing taken or approved of, in preference to others; the best part of anything, or that which is the object of choice; the act of selecting, and electing to office; *to make choice of*, to choose; to take from several things proposed;—*a.* select; of great value; held dear; frugal; careful; chary.

CHOICE-DRAWN, tshoys'drawn, *a.* Selected
particular care.

CHOICELESS, tshoys'les, *a.* Without the pow
choosing; not free.

CHOICELY, tshoys'le, *ad.* With great care and
actness in choosing; valuably; excellently.

CHOICENESS, tshois'nes, *s.* Nicety; particular
lue; excellence of quality.

CHOIR, kwire, *s.* (*chorus*, Lat.) An assembl
band of singers, especially in divine service;
part of a church allotted for the choristers.
Nunneries, a large apartment, separated by a g
ing from the body of the church, where the
chant the service; *choir service*, the duty
formed by the choir of a church.

CHOISYA, shoy'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Cho
A genus of beautiful Mexican shrubs: Order,
taceæ.

CHOKE, tshoke, *v. a.* (*aceocan*, Sax.) To suffoc
to kill by stopping the passage of respiration
stop up; to obstruct; to hinder by obstructio
confinement; to suppress or check; to smot
to overpower;—*s.* the filamentous or capil
part of an artichoke. *Choke-damp*, a term
by miners and well-diggers for carbonic acid
generated in mines and wells.

CHOKEFUL, tshoke'fŭl, *a.* As full as possible.

CHOKER, tsho'kur, *s.* One who chokes anot
one that puts another to silence; an incontro
tible statement.

CHOKY, tsho'ke, *a.* Having a tendency to suffoc

CHOLEIC ACID, ko-le'ik as'sid, *s.* (*chole*, bile,
An acid obtained from bile, the chemical for
of which is C^{76}, H^{66}, N^2, O^{22}. *Choloidic ac*
obtained when choleic acid is boiled with hy
chloric acid: it is solid, fusible, and of a ye
colour and bitter taste. Its formula is C^{72},
O^{12}.

CHOLER, kol'lur, *s.* (*cholera*, Lat.) The bile; an
rage; irascibility.

CHOLERA, kol'ur-a, *s.* (*chole*, bile, and *reo*, I fl
Gr.) A disease accompanied by vomiting
purging, with great pain and debility. The
also a redundancy of bile, and, in some cases, a
the vomiting and purging have continued for s
time, severe spasms in different parts of the b
particularly in the legs, ensue. The tongue is
the thirst violent, and the urine scanty. Th
bilious cholera, but *cholera morbus*, (*Asiatic*,
pestilential cholera, is a totally different dise
under it, a person in apparent health feels
denly giddy, chilly, or sick, and, in a very s
time, sinks into a state of alarming debility;
countenance becomes deadly pale, and the
like that of a corpse; the pulse becomes al
imperceptible, the eyes are sunken and surrou
with a livid circle. This is succeeded by de
or, if life is prolonged, by vomiting and purg
and other symptoms of approaching decease. T
who survive seventy-two hours generally rec
This disease is said to be contagious.

CHOLERIC, kol'lur-ik, *a.* Abounding with cho
irascible; angry; offensive.

CHOLERICNESS, kol'lur-ik-nes, *s.* Anger; ir
bility; peevishness.

CHOLESTERIC, ko-les'te-rik, *a.* (*chole*, bile,
stereos, solid, Gr.) Relating to cholesterine
obtained from it.

CHOLESTERINE, ko-les'te-rin, *s.* The fat of
the chief ingredient of biliary concretions,

which it is obtained by solution in boiling alcohol. It forms on deposition large pearly or silvery scales. Its formula is C^{33}, H^{33} O, or C^{36}, H^{32} O. *Chloristic acid* is obtained by chloristerine being boiled with nitric acid. It forms pale yellow crystaline needles.

CHOLIAMBIC, ko-le-am'bik, *s.* (*choliambi*, Lat.) In Poetry, a verse having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

CHOMELIA, sho-me'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. J. B. Chomel, physician to Louis XV.) A genus of American shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

CHONA, ko'na, *s.* (*chone*, a funnel, Gr. from the shape of the flowers.) A small shrub with blood-red flowers, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is called *C. sanguinea*, or bloody-flowered chona: Order, Ericaceæ.

CHONDESTES, kon-des'tes, *s.* The Larkfinch, a genus of finches placed next to Emberiza by Swainson: Family, Fringillidæ.

CHONDRIA, kon'dre-a, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, Gr. from its cartilaginous structure.) A genus of marine Algæ: Tribe, Florideæ.

CHONDRILLA, kon-dril'la, *s.* (*chondron*, a lump, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Ligulifloræ.

CHONDRINE, kon'drine, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, Gr.) The substance which forms the tissue of cartilage as it occurs in the ribs, trachea, nose, &c. After being solely dissolved in boiling water, and dried, it resembles glue. Its chemical formula is C^{48}, H^{40}, N^{6}, O^{20}. When burned, it leaves from 4 to 6 per cent. of ashes, chiefly of bone earth.

CHONDROCANTHUS, kon-dro-kan'*thus*, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, or intestinal worms: Order, Nematoidea.

CHONDROGLOSSUS, kon-dro-glos'sus, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) In Anatomy, an epithet applied to a fasciculus of muscular fibre, extending from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone to the tongue, and forming a part of the *hyo-glossus*.

CHONDROPTERYGIANS, kon-drop-te-rij'e-ans, } *s.*
CHONDROPTERYGII, kon-drop-te-rij'e-i, }
(*chondros*, cartilage, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr. from the gristly nature of their fins.) The name given by Cuvier to one of the two great sections in which the class Pisces is divided. It embraces those fishes, the bones and fin spines of which are formed of gristle—namely, the sturgeons, sharks, rays, lampreys, &c.

CHONDROSPERMUM, kon-dro-sper'mum, *s.* (*chondron*, a lump, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Oleaceæ.

CHONEMORPHA, kon-e-mawr'fa, *s.* (*chone*, a funnel, and *morpha*, form, Gr. in reference to the form of the corolla.) A genus of erect or twining shrubs with showy yellow or white flowers, natives of Eastern Asia: Order, Apocynaceæ.

CHONIKRITE, kon'e-krite, *s.* A mineral found in round masses in Elba. It is white, with shades of yellow and grey. It consists of silica, 35.69; alumina, 17.12; magnesia, 22.50; lime, 12.00; protoxide of iron, 1.46; water, 9.00.

CHOOSE, tshooz, *v. a.* (*ceosan*, Sax.) *Past*, chose; *past part.* chosen, chose. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject; to take; not to refuse; to select; to pick out of a number; to prefer; to elect;—*v. n.* to have the power of choice between different things.

CHOOSER, tshoo'zur, *s.* One that has the power or office of choosing; an elector.

CHOOSING, tshoo'zing, *s.* Choice; election.

CHOP, tshop, *v. a.* (*ceapian*, Sax. *kappen*, Dut.) To cut with a quick blow; to mince; to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks; to devour eagerly; to purchase, or give one thing for another; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another;—*v. n.* to catch with the mouth; to light or happen upon a thing suddenly; *to chop in*, to become modish; *to chop out*, to give vent to.—Obsolete in the last two senses;—*s.* a piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack or fissure; *chop-house*, a house of public entertainment, where provisions may be had dressed.

CHOP CHURCH, tshop tshurtsh, *s.* A vulgar expression, used to denote the exchange of benefices.

CHOPIN, tshop'in, *s.* (*chopine*, Fr.) In Scotland, a measure containing about a quart. A French liquid half-pint measure.

CHOPPER, tshop'pur, *s.* A butcher's cleaver.

CHOPPING, tshop'ping, *s.* Act of merchandizing; altercation;—*a.* large; lusty; plump.

CHOPPING-BLOCK, tshop'ping-blok, *s.* A log of wood on which anything is laid to be cut to pieces.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshop'ping-nife, *s.* A knife for mincing meat.

CHOPPY, tshop'pe, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

CHOPSTICK, tshop'stik, *s.* A Chinese instrument for taking food with.

CHORAGUS, ko-ra'gus, *s.* (Latin.) The superintendent of the ancient chorus.

CHORAL, ko'ral, *a.* (from *chorus*, Lat.) Belonging to or composing a choir or concert; singing in a choir.

CHORALLY, ko'ral-le, *ad.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD, kawrd, *s.* (*chorda*, Lat.) The string of a musical instrument, by the vibration of which sound is excited, and by whose divisions the several degrees of time are determined; the union of two or more sounds forming an entire harmony. In Geometry, a right line drawn from one part of an arch of a circle to the other;—*v. a.* to furnish with strings or chords; to string.

CHORDA, kawr'da, *s.* (*chorde*, Gr.) In Anatomy, a cord; a tendon; as, *Chorda tympani*, a filament of the videan nerve which enters the tympanum. *C. tendineæ*, the tendinous strings which connect the *carneæ columnæ* of the heart to the auricular valves. *C. vocales*, the vocal ligaments, or thryo-artænoid articulation. *C. willisii*, the small fibres which cross the sinuses of the dura mater.

CHORDEE, kawr-dee', *s.* A contraction of the frænum.

CHORDEILES, kawr-de'les, *s.* A genus of American birds, allied to the Caprimulgus, or Goat-sucker: Family, Caprimulgidæ, or Night-jars.

CHOREA, ko're-a, *s.* (*chorea*, a dance with singing, Lat.) St. Vitus's Dance, a disease affecting with irregular movements the muscles of voluntary motion: these being no longer under the control of the will, the power of walking and using the hands are impaired.

CHOREGRAPHY, ko-reg'ra-fe, *s.* (*chorea*, a dance with singing, Lat. *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes.

CHOREPISCOPAL, kor-e-pis'ko-pal, *a.* (*choros*, a district, and *episkopos*, a bishop, Gr.) Relating to the power of a suffragan or local bishop.

CHOREPISCOPUS, kor-e-pis'ko-pus, *s.* A suffragan or local bishop, delegated to exercise episcopal jurisdiction within certain districts. The office is now abolished.

CHOREUS, ko-re'us, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Poetry, a foot of two syllables; the first long, and the second short: it is also termed the *trochee*.

CHORIAMBIC, ko-re-am'bik, *s.* (*choriambus*, Lat.) The foot of a verse, consisting of four syllables, having the first and last long, and the two middle short.

CHORINEMUS, ko-re-ne'mus, *s.* (*chorion*, skin, and *nema*, thread, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Zeidæ: Subfamily, Centronotinæ.

CHORION, ko're-on, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, the delicate and pellucid structure which constitutes the exterior membrane of the fœtus in the womb. In Botany, the external membrane of the seeds of plants.

CHORIPETALUM, ko-re-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*choris*, separately, and *petalon*, a flower, Gr. from the petals being separate, and not joined as in the other plants of the order.) A genus of plants, natives of Asia: Order, Myrsineaceæ.

CHORISIA, ko-ris'e-a, *s.* (in honour of J. L. Choris, an artist who accompanied Kotzebue round the world.) A genus of South American prickly trees, with digitate leaves, and large flowers with downy petals: Order, Bombaceæ.

CHORISPORA, ko-ris'po-ra, *s.* (*choris*, separately, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to each seed being enclosed separately in the pod.) A genus of Asiatic cruciferous plants: Tribe, Pleurorhizeæ.

CHORIST, ko'rist, *s.* (*choriste*, Fr.) A chorister; a person who sings in a choir.

CHORISTA, ko-ris'ta, *s.* (*chorios*, dancing, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects, natives of New Holland.

CHORISTER, kor'ris-tur, *s.* A singer in a choir.

CHORIUM, ko're-um, *s.* (*chorion*, skin, leather, Gr.) The dermis, or outer layer of the skin.

CHORIZEMA, ko-re-ze'ma, *s.* (*choros*, a dance, and *zema*, from *zeo*, I bubble up, Gr. so named by Labillardiere, on his party finding, at the time of its discovery, springs of fresh water on the south-west coast of New Holland, after they had suffered much from the want of it.) A genus of Australian under-shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

CHOROGRAPHER, ko-rog'gra-fur, *s.* A person who describes a particular region or country; one who forms a map of any country.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, kor-o-graf'fe-kal, *a.* Relating to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the boundaries of countries.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kor-o-graf'fe-kal-le, *ad.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY, ko-rog'raf-fe, *s.* The art of delineating or describing some particular country or province. It differs from geography, as a description of a particular country differs from that of the whole earth; and from topography, as a description of a country differs from that of a town or district.

CHOROID, ko'royd, *a.* (*chorion*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Resembling the chorion; applied to the plexus and web of the pia mater, and to the inner tunic of the eye.

CHORUS, ko'rus, *s.* (*choros*, Gr.) Among the Greeks, a band of singers and dancers, who perform odes by singing and dancing in honour of t gods. In Music, a composition, sometimes in t or three, but generally in four parts, sung by ma voices, and the joint performance of the wh band, when performed with an orchestra or the stage, but by the organ alone when sung in choir. The term *chorus* is also applied to t whole body of singers performing the chorus; a to that part of a song joined in by the chorus company of singers between each solo.

CHOSE, tshoze, *s.* (French.) In Law, prope which a person has not in possession, but wh may be demanded by action.

CHOSE, tshoze. *Past* and *past part.* of the v *To choose.*

CHOSEN, tsho'zn, *a.* Select; distinguished by p ference.

CHOUSE, tshows, *v. a.* (*chiaous*, Turk.) To che to trick; to impose upon;

> Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
> Pray give us leave to bubble you once more.—
> *Dryden*

—*s.* a tool; a person fit to be cheated.—A v garism.

CHOWTER, tshow'tur, *v. n.* To grumble or mut like a froward child.

CHREMATISTICS, kre-ma-tis'tiks, *s.* (*chrema* wealth, Gr.) The science of wealth, or the mea by which national wealth is obtained.

CHRISIS, kris'is, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, Gr.) The Gold Wasp, a genus of Hymenopterous insects.

CHRISM, krizm, *s.* (*chrisma*, from *chrio*, I anoi Gr.) The name given to the oil used in t Greek and Roman churches on the administrati of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extre unction.

CHRISMAL, kriz'mal, *a.* Relating to chrism.

CHRISMATORY, chriz'ma-to-re, *s.* A vessel containing the oil intended for chrism.

CHRISOCHLORIS, kris-sok'lo-ris, *s.* (*chrysos*, and *chloros*, green, Gr.) A genus of Ro consisting of *C. capensis*, a species of mol fur of which reflects the most brilliant hu green and gold; natives of the Cape of Hope.

CHRISOM, kriz'om, *s.* A child that dies w month after its birth: so called from the cloth which children anciently wore till th baptized; also, the cloth itself.

CHRISOPHYLUS, kris-of'e-lus, *s.* (*chrysos*, *phylon*, a race or tribe, Gr.) A genus of I insects: Family, Tanysoma.

CHRIST, krist, *s.* (*Christos*, the Anointed, name peculiar to the Messiah, as the tru priest, and king, these being the thr among men consecrated by anointing. *Thorn*, the Paliurus aculeatus, a plant from the singular appearance of the fr bling a head with a broad-brimmed its being supposed by many traveller plant from which the crown of thorn which was put on the head of the being one of the most common shrubs try of Judea, and, from its pliabilit being woven into any shape or figur

CHRIST-CROSS-ROW, krist'kros-roe, *s.* for the alphabet, probably from the set before it.

CHRISTEN, kris'sn, *v. a.* (*cristnian*, S

tize; to baptize and name; to initiate into Christianity by water; to name; to denominate.

Christendom, kris'sn-dum, *s.* That portion of the world which is under governments that acknowledge Christianity, and adopt its institutions and ceremonies.

Christening, kris'sn-ing, *s.* The act of baptizing and naming; a term particularly applied to infant baptism, denoting the ceremony of admitting a person into the communion of the Christian church by means of baptism, or sprinkling with water.

Christian, krist'yun, *s.* (*christianus*, Lat.) A believer in the religion of Christ; a follower or disciple of Christ: in a common sense, though improperly, the inhabitants of Christendom are so styled. Christians are divided into an immense variety of sects. The number of Christians now in the world, of all denominations, is variously calculated at from 175 to 225 millions;—*a.* relating to or professing the religion of Christ; relating to the doctrine, precepts, and example of Christ; ecclesiastical.

Christiania, kris-te-a'ne-a, *s.* An African shrub discovered during the unfortunate Congo expedition by Dr. Christian Smith: Order, Tiliaceæ.

Christianism, krist'yun-izm, *s.* The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.

Christianity, kris'te-an-e-te, *s.* The religion of Jesus Christ, the main principles of which are, the divine mission of Christ, as the teacher and Saviour of mankind, his resurrection from the dead, his coming to judge the world at the last day, and the moral obligation of 'do to others as you would they should do to you.'

Christianize, krist'yun-ize, *v. a.* To convert to Christianity.

Christianlike, krist'yun-like, *a.* Befitting a Christian.

Christianly, krist'yun-le, *a.* Becoming a Christian;—*ad.* in a Christian manner; as becomes one professing the doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion.

Christian-name, krist'yun-name, *s.* The name given in baptism as distinct from the surname.

Christianography, krist-yun-og'gra-fe, *s.* A general description of the nations professing Christianity.—Obsolete.

In my *christianography* you may see divers liturgies.—*Fuller.*

Christicolist, kris-tik'ko-list, *s.* (*christus*, and *colo*, I worship, Lat.) A worshipper of Christ.

Christmas, kris'mas, *s.* (*Christ* and *mass.*) The festival of Christ's nativity, annually celebrated on the 25th day of December.

Christmas-box, kris'mas-boks, *s.* A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

Christmas Rose, kris'mas roze, *s.* The Helliborus Niger, or Black Hellibore, an herb with large flowers, with a white or rose-coloured corolla-like calyx; the roots are poisonous; the fibres only are used in medicine as a drastic purgative.

Christomathy, kris-tom'a-*the*, *s.* (*chrestos*, useful, and *manthano*, I learn, Gr.) Useful learning; that which is useful to learn.

Chromate, krom'até, *s.* A salt formed by the union of chromic acid with a base. The only native chromate hitherto discovered is the red dichromate of protoxide of lead from Siberia, in which Vauquelin made the discovery of the chromium. *Chromate of potash*, a neutral salt, consisting, according to Dr. Thomson, of 52 parts, or 1 equivalent of chromic acid, and 47.15 parts, or 1 equivalent of potassa. The insoluble salts of chromic acid, such as the chromates of baryta, and oxides of zinc, lead, mercury, and silver, are prepared by mixing the soluble salts of these bases with a solution of chromate of potassa. The three former are yellow, the fourth orange-red, and the fifth deep-red or purple. The yellow chromate of lead is used as a pigment, under the name of chrome-yellow; the chromate of the oxide of lead may be used for the same purpose.

Chromatic, kro-mat'ik, *a.* (*chroma*, colour, Gr.) Relating to colour. In Music, applied to the scale of semitones, introduced between the tones of the diatonic scale; so named, it is supposed, because the notes of this scale were originally written in colours.

Chromatically, kro-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a chromatic manner.

Chromatics, kro-mat'iks, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, Gr.) That branch of the science of optics which treats of the colours of light and natural bodies.

Chromatography, kro-ma-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*chroma*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A treatise on colours.

Chrome.—See Chromium.

Chrome-ochre, krome-o'kur, *s.* Oxide of chrome, a pulverant mineral of a green colour, and consisting of chromium, 70.11; and oxygen, 29.89.

Chromic, kro'mik, *a.* Relating to chrome.

Chromis, kro'mis, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Chætons: Subfamily, Labrinæ.

Chromium, kro'me-um, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, Gr. from its remarkable tendency of forming coloured compounds.) A metal discovered by Vauquelin in the beautiful red mineral, the dichromate of lead, and since found in the mineral called the chromate of iron. Chromium is of a white colour, with a shade of yellow, and a metallic lustre. It is brittle and infusible. Its chemical equivalent is 28; its symbol Cr. It unites with oxygen in the proportion of one or two equivalents of chromium and three of oxygen, forming chromic acid, and sequioxide of chromium. Its other principal chemical compounds are—

Chromium, *Protosulphuret of*: formula, Cr + S, or CrS.

Chromium, *Sequichloride of*: the chemical formula of which is Cr + 3Cl, or $CrCl^3$.

Chromium, *Sequifluoride of*: formula, Cr + 3F, or Cr^2F^3.

Chromium, *Sequisulphuret of*: formula, 2Cr + 3S, or Cr^2S^3.

Chromoleptis, kro-mo-lep'tes, *s.* (*chroma*, colour, and *leptos*, small, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidæ, or Perches, in which the body is usually covered with coloured spots: Subfamily, Serraninæ.

Chrondrology, kron-drol'o-je, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A description of cartilages.

Chrondrosepia, kron-dro-se'pe-a, *s.* (*chondros*, cartilage, Gr. and *sepia*, a cognate genus.) A genus of Cephalopods, in which the whole margin of the sac is bordered with fins as in Sepia, but the shell is horny as in Loligo.

Chronic, kron'ik, *a.* (*chronos*, time, Gr.) In Pathology, applied to such diseases as are of long duration, in opposition to those of more rapid progress, and which are termed *acute*.

HRONICLE, kron'e-kl, *s.* (*chronique*, Fr.) A register or account of events in the order of time; a history;—*v. a.* to register; to record in a historical manner.

CHRONICLER, kron'e-klur, *s.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian.

CHRONIQUE, kron'ik, *s.* (French.) A chronicle.—Obsolete.

The best *chronique* that can now be compiled.—*L. Addison.*

CHRONOGRAM, kron'o-gram, } *s.* (*chronos*, time, and
CHRONOGRAPH, kron'o-graf, } *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An inscription in which a certain date is expressed by numerical letters, often fantastically written. The following example contains numerals for the year 1660:—

Gloria lausque *D*eo, sæ*C*L or*VM* in sæc*V*la sunto.

CHRONOGRAMMATIC, kron-o-gram-mat'ik, }
CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, kron-o-gram-mat'e-kal, } *a.* Belonging to, or containing a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, kron-o-gram'ma-tist, *s.* A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOGRAPHER, kro-nog'gra-fur, *s.* (*chronos*, time, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who registers past events; a chronologist.

CHRONOGRAPHY, kro-nog'gra-fe, *s.* The description of past time; the arrangement of historical events.

CHRONOLOGER, kro-nol'o-jur, } *s.* A person who
CHRONOLOGIST, kro-nol'o-jist, } studies or explains the science of computing past time; one who arranges past events according to the order of time; one versed in chronology.

CHRONOLOGIC, kron-o-lod'jik, } *a.* Relating
CHRONOLOGICAL, kron-o-lod'je-kal, } to chronology; according to the arrangement of events, and the order of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, kron-o-lod'je-kal-le, *ad.* In a chronological manner; according to the rules of chronology, and the order of time.

CHRONOLOGY, kro-nol'o-je, *s.* (*chronos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of computing and adjusting dates or periods of time, and of ascertaining the correct periods or years in which particular events occurred.

CHRONOMETER, kro-nom'e-tur, *s.* (*chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A timepiece so constructed as to note time perfectly. Watches of this kind are used at sea; they generally beat half-seconds, and are hung in gimbals in boxes about six or eight inches square. In Music, the name given to an instrument by which the movement or time of a composition is determined.

CHRONOMETRIC, kron-o-met'trik, } *a.* Relat-
CHRONOMETRICAL, kron-o-met're-kal, } ing to or measured by a chronometer.

CHRYSALIS, kris'a-lis, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, Gr. from the colour of some of the kinds.) The second stage of a metabolian or changeable insect, during which it is transformed from the caterpillar or grub state to the perfect winged insect. In this stage the animal is inactive, takes no food, and is enclosed in a transparent covering which has often a metallic lustre.

CHRYSAMMIC ACID, kris-sam'mik as'sid, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, Gr.) An acid forming a fine golden-yellow powder, obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes. With ammonia it forms chrysammate of ammonia, consisting of black adamantine crystals; and with potash, a beauti
powder, called the chrysammate o

CHRYSAOR, kris'ay-or, *s.* (*chrysos*,
sword or weapon, Gr.) A nam
Montfort to a genus of Belemnites

CHRYSAORA, kris-a'o-ra, *s.* A g
Family, Milliporidæ.

CHRYSIDES, kris'e-des, } *s.* (*chr*
CHRYSIDIDÆ, kris-e-did'e, } gene
of Hymenopterous insects, disting
others of that order by being fu
tubuliferous ovipositor. They a
and coloured with the richest met

CHRYSIPTERA, kre-sip'te-ra, *s.* (*ch*
pteron, a wing, Gr.) A genus
fishes with large pectoral fins: Fam

CHRYSIS, kris'is, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold,
brilliant colour, which may challen
with that of the humming-birds
Wasps, a genus of Hymenopterou
insects of this genus may often
about in a continued state of ag
and fences, exposed to the heat o
They deposit their eggs in the nes
Mason-bees, or in those of othe
Their larvæ devour those of the o

CHRYSOBALANACEÆ, kris-o-ba-la-
sobalanus, one of the genera.) A
plants, classed by Lindley in his
and placed between Calycanthace
It consists of trees or shrubs, the
are simple, alternate, stipulate,
and having veins that run parall
from the mid-rib to the margin;
talous or apetalous, in racemes,
rymbs, regular, or nearly so; car
a style proceeding from its bas
none; stamens definite or none
and one or two-celled; fruit a d

CHRYSOBALANUS, kris-o-bal'a
gold, and *balanos*, an acorn,
the yellow fruit of some of the
of trees, with simple leaves, ar
cles of insignificant flowers:
naceæ.

CHRYSOBERYL, kris'o-ber-il, *s.*
rich, and *beryllos*, beryl, Gr
dum, a precious green-coloure
talized, and in rolled fragm
deposits of rivers. It consi
zelius, of alumina, 71.5;
oxide of iron, 1.5. Dr. Th
analysis indicate 15 to 18
lime, and only an occasion

CHRYSOCHLORUS, kris-o-kl
and *chloros*, green, Gr.)
green coloured Dipteron
which live in cow dung:

CHRYSOCOL, kris'o-kol, *s.*
old designation of the su
being used as a solder fo

CHRYSOCOLLA, kris'o-kol
kolla, gluten, Gr. in all
seeing the natural join
A variety of Malachite
green of Jamieson. It
50.0; silica, 26.0; ca
17 to 20.

CHRYSODOMUS, kris-o
and *domo*, an edifice,

the shells of which are distinguished from those of the genus Fusus, in which it is included by Lamarck, by the comparative shortness of the basal channel, and the ventricose shape of the body-whorl. They are large and beautiful shells of an orange colour: Family, Turbinellidæ.

CHRYSOGASTER, kris-o-gas'tur, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Tribe, Syrphidæ.

CHRYSOLEPTIC ACID, kris-o-lep'tik as'sid, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) An acid obtained in beautiful golden-yellow scales from the mother liquid and washings of chrysammic acid. Its compounds are—*chrysolepate of potash*, in long shining needles, having a violet metallic lustre by reflected light; *chrysolepate of silver*, in brownish-red needles; *chrysolepate of soda*, in long green needles, with a metallic lustre.

CHRYSOLITE, kris'o-lite, *s.* (*chryseos*, valuable, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A precious mineral, the Peridot of Hauy. It occurs in angular or somewhat rounded crystaline masses, and in prismatic crystals variously terminated: it consists of magnesia, 43.5; silica, 39.0; oxide of iron, 12.0 to 20.0: sp. gr. 3.5.

CHRYSOLOPHUS, kre-sol'o-fus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) The Walking Tyrants, a genus of birds belonging to the Tyrant Shrikes, natives of Brazil: Family, Laniadæ.

CHRYSOLOPUS, kre-sol'o-pus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *lopos*, a thin skin or peel, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rynchophora.

CHRYSOMELA, kre-som'e-la, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *melos*, a limb, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Chrysomelinæ.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ, kris-o-mel'e-de, } *s.* (*chrysomela*,
CHRYSOMELINÆ, kris-o-mel'e-ne, } one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, having ovate convex bodies; four-jointed tarsi; antennæ not clavate; and their larvæ, at least those of the type, naked. They live on the leaves of plants, of which they leave nothing but the fibrous skeleton.

CHRYSONOTUS, kris-o-no'tus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *notus*, the back, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Picidæ, or Woodpeckers, natives of India.

CHRYSOPHORA, kre-sof'o-ra, *s.* (*chrysophoros*, wearing gold, Gr.) A genus of exceedingly beautiful golden and green-coloured Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

CHRYSOPHRYS, kre-sof'ris, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *ophrys*, the brow, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with ovate broad bodies attenuated at each end: Family, Chætodonidæ.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM, kris-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. the leaves of most of the species having yellow silky down on the under surface.) The Star Apple, a genus of tropical South American or West Indian lactescent trees, often cultivated in hothouses for their beautiful golden-coloured downy foliage: Order, Sapotaceæ.

CHRYSOPIA, kre-so'pe-a, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *opys*, juice, from the trees yielding yellow juice when cut, Gr.) A genus of beautiful trees, natives of Madagascar.

CHRYSOPRASE, kris'o-prase, *s.* (*chryseos*, Gr. and *prase*, a green variety of quartz.) An apple-green variety of Calcedony. It consists, according to Klaproth, of silica 96.16, oxide of nickel 1.0, and minute portions of lime, magnesia, alumina, and oxide of iron. It is much prized by jewellers, and is usually cut in a convex form.

CHRYSOPS, kris'ops, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tabanides.

CHRYSOPTERYX, kre-sop'te-riks, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Ampelidæ, Fruit-eaters, or Chatterers: Subfamily, Ampelinæ, or Typical Chatterers.

CHRYSOPTILUS, kre-sop'te-lus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *ptilon*, a wing or plume, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Picidæ, or Woodpeckers, natives of tropical America: Subfamily, Picinæ.

CHRYSOSPLENIUM, kris-o-sple'ne-um, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *splene*, the spleen, Gr. in reference to the golden colour of the flowers, and its supposed virtues in curing diseases of the spleen.) Golden Saxifrage, a genus of perennial herbs. *C. alternifolium* and *C. oppositifolium* are British species: Order, Saxifragaceæ.

CHRYSOSTACHYS, kris-os'ta-kis, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr. in reference to its dense heads of golden-coloured flowers.) A climbing Brazilian shrub: Order, Combretaceæ.

CHRYSOSTOMA, kre-sos'to-ma, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are turbinate; the whorls few and convex; aperture round; inner lip thickened and almost concealing the umbellicus: Family, Trochidæ.

CHRYSOTIS, kre-so'tis, *s.* (*chrysos*, and *os*, *otos*, the ear, Gr. in reference to the yellow colour on the ears and face.) A genus of Parrots, natives of America.

CHRYSOTOXUM, kris-o-toks'um, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *toxon*, an arrow or shaft, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

CHRYSOTUS, kre-so'tus, *s.* (*chrysos*, gold, and *os*, *otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

CHUB.—See Leuciscus.

CHUBBED, tshubd, } *a.* Like a chub; plump, short,
CHUBBY, tshub'be, } and thick.

CHUBFACED, tshub'faste, *a.* Having a plump, fat face.

CHUCK, tshuk, *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen when she calls her chickens;—*v. a.* to call as a hen calls her chickens; to jeer; to laugh; to give a gentle blow under the chin;

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations.—*Congreve.*

to throw by a quick and dexterous motion;—*s.* the voice or call of a hen; a word of endearment; a sudden small noise. An appendage to a lathe, which, being screwed on to the nose of the mandril, enables the workman to fix firmly any material that he may be desirous of turning.

CHUCK-FARTHING, tshuk'fâr'thing, *s.* An old game, in which the money is pitched into a hole.

CHUCKLE, tshuk'kl, *v. a.* To call as a hen; to fondle;—*v. n.* to laugh convulsively or vehemently.

CHUCKLEHEAD, tshuk'kl-hed, *s.* A vulgar term for a noisy, stupid person.

CHUD, tshud, *v. a.* To champ or bite.—Obsolete.

CHUFF, tshuf, *s.* A coarse, blunt clown; a heavy, dull, surly fellow.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? no, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here.—*Shakz.*

CHUFFILY, tshuf'fe-le, *ad.* In a clownish or surly manner.

CHUFFINESS, tshuf'fe-nes, *s.* Clownishness; surliness.

CHUFFY, tshuf'fe, *a.* Blunt; clownish; surly.

CHUM, tshum, *s.* (*chom*, Armoric.) A familiar term for a chamber-fellow, or one who lodges in the same apartment.

CHUMP, tshump, *s.* A thick heavy piece of wood less than a block.

CHUNCOA, tshun-ko'a, *s.* (from *arbol de chunchu*, the name of one of the species in Peru.) A genus of Peruvian trees: Order, Combretaceæ.

CHURCH, tshurtsh, *s.* (*chyriakon*, from *chyrios*, lord, Gr.) A building dedicated to God. In the New Testament it has different significations, the original of which is a convened assembly of believers; in a wider sense it signifies the whole collective body of Christians, and, in addition to these, 'the spirits of the just made perfect,' called the *invisible* church. The word is also used to designate any particular body of Christian professors, as the Episcopalian, Greek, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches; or when applied to national endowed religious establishments, as the Church of England, the Church of Scotland. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power of the state. The term is frequently used in conjunction with other words; as, *church ale*, a wake or feast in celebration of the dedication of certain churches; *church member*, a member of a church; *church power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority; *church land*, land belonging to churches, religious houses, and benefices; *churchlike*, becoming the church; *church burial*, burial according to the rites of the church; *church preferment*, benefice in the church; *church music*, music suitable for church service; *churchwarden*, an officer appointed to superintend the pecuniary affairs of the church, and the interests of the parishioners; *churchyard*, the ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery; *church scot*, oblations paid to priests in the middle ages.

CHURCHDOM, tshurtsh'dum, *s.* The government or authority of the church.

CHURCHING, tshurtsh'ing, *s.* The act of returning thanks in the church for any deliverance from danger.

CHURCHMAN, tshurtsh'man, *s.* An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things; an adherent of the Church of England; an upholder of civil establishments of religion.

CHURCHWORK, tshurtsh'wurk, *s.* An expression applied to work which is carried on slowly.

CHURL, tshurl, *s.* (*ceorl*, Sax.) A rude, surly, ill-bred person; a miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy person; a rustic.

CHURLISH, tshur'lish, *a.* Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; merciless; selfish; avaricious; unpliant; unmanageable; unyielding.

CHURLISHLY, tshur'lish-le, *ad.* Rudely; brutally.

CHURLISHNESS, tshur'lish-nes, *s.* Brutality; ruggedness of manner; absence of courtesy or kindness; difficulty of management.

CHURLY, tshur'le, *a.* Rude; boisterous; violent.

CHURME, tshurm, *s.* (*cyrme*, Sax.) The coo of a pigeon; a confused sound;

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.—*Bacon.*

—*v. a.* to utter a sound like that of the pi
In Scotland, to sing in a low plaintive ma
also, to grumble, or emit a low humming so

CHURN, tshurn, *s.* (*ciern*, Sax. *kern*, Dut.) A
sel in which cream or milk is agitated, fo
purpose of detaching the unctuous or oily
from the caseous, for the production of butt
v. a. to shake or agitate cream for the prod
of butter.

CHURNING, tshur'ning, *s.* The act of making
ter by the agitation of cream or milk.

CHURN-STAFF, tshurn'staf, *s.* The staff or i
ment employed in the operation of churning.

CHUSITE, ku'zite, *s.* (*chyo*, I pour, Gr.) A
fusible variety of olivine found in basalt,
Limbourg.

CHYLACEOUS, ki-la'shus, *a.* Belonging to
consisting of chyle.

CHYLE, kile, *s.* (*chylos*, Gr.) The whitish
extracted from the aliment by the absorben
sels of the intestinal canal, after its subjecti
the process of digestion, and being convey
those vessels through the mesentric gland
thoracic duct.

CHYLIFACTIVE, kil-le-fak'tiv, *a.* (*chylus*, and
I make, Lat.) Having the power of making

CHYLIFEROUS, kil-lif'fe-rus, *a.* (*chyle*, and *f*
bear, Lat.) Bearing or conveying chyle.

CHYLIFICATION, kil-le-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*chylos*,
Gr. and *fio*, I become, Lat.) The process by
chyle is converted into chyme.

CHYLIFICATORY, kil-le-fe-ka'tur-re, *a.* Prod
chyle.

CHYLIZA, ke-li'za, *s.* (*chylizo*, I extract or co
into juice, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous ins
Tribe, Muscidæ.

CHYLOPOYETIC, kil-o-poy-et'ik, *s.* (*chylos*,
and *poieo*, I make, Gr.) In Animal Physi
applied to the organs engaged in the formati
the chyle; hence the stomach, duodenum,
liver are termed chyloietic viscera.

CHYLOUS, ki'lus, *a.* Consisting of chyle; pa
ing of chyle.

CHYME, kime, *s.* (*chymos*, juice, Gr.) The
substance into which food is converted after
subjected for a while to the action of the sto
and from which, on the addition of the biliar
pancreatic fluids, chyme is subsequently sepa

CHYMIFICATION, kim-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*ch*
chyme, Gr. and *fio*, I become, Lat.) The p
by which food is converted into chyme,
according to Liebig, is due to the solvent po
the gastric juice, a power ascribed to the g
decomposition of a matter dissolved from the
brane of the stomach, aided by the oxygen
duced in the saliva.

CHYMIFY, kim'e-fi, *v. a.* (*chyme*, and *fi*
make, Lat.) To form or become chyme.

CHYMOUS, ki'mus, *a.* Relating to chyme.

CIANITUS, se-a-ni'tus, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, G
colour of the berries.) A Javanese sub-
with panicled terminal cymes of flowers:
Saxifragaceæ.

CIBARIOUS, se-ba're-us, *a.* (*cibarius*, Lat.)
lating to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOL, sib'bol, *s.* (*cibule*, Fr.) A sort of
onion.

CIBORIUM, se-bo're-um, *s.* (Latin.) An ins
erection open on each side with arches, and
a dome of an ogee form carried or supported

s. It is also the coffer or case in which
st is deposited.

se-ka'da, *s.* (*cicada*, a grasshopper, Lat.)
rasshoppers, a genus of Hemipterous in-
celebrated for their shrill chirp or song.
cadas are divided into two leading sections,
cadidæ, or singing cicadas, and the Cerco-
r leaping cicadas.

LÆ, sik-a-da're-e, } *s.* (*cicada*, one of the
Æ, sik-a'de-de, } genera.) The Sing-
asshoppers, a family of leaping Hemipterous
, remarkable for their musical chirp. There
one species in Britain, *C. Anglica*, but, in
th of Europe, in India and Africa, they are
bundant, are much larger, and louder in
ng.

LA, sik-a-del'la, *s.* A genus of Hemip-
insects: Family, Cicadidæ.

CE, sik'a-tris, } *s.* (*cicatrix*, Lat. and Fr.
X, sik'a-triks, } *cicatrice*, Ital.) The scar
ing after a wound. In Conchology, the
impression on the inside of valves to which
scles of the animal have been attached.

CLE, sik'a-trik-kl, *s.* (*cicatricula*, Lat.) The
ating or fœtal point in the embryo of a seed,
yolk of an egg.

COSE, sik'a-tre-koze, } *a.* Full of scars.
SE, sik'a-troze, }

SANT, sik-a-tris'ant, *s.* An application
induces a cicatrice.

SIVE, sik-a-triz'iv, *a.* Proper to induce a
ce.

ZE, sik'a-trize, *v. a.* To heal a wound by
g a skin; to apply healing medicines to a
or ulcer.

sik'kus, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous in-
Family, Cicadidæ.

sis'le, *s.* The common name of the Um-
ous plants of the genus Chærophyllum.

si'sur, *s.* (*kiber*, force or strength, Gr. from
ritive qualities.) The Chick-pea, a genus
uminous plants: Tribe, Vicieæ.

E, tshe-tshe-ro'ne, *s.* (Italian.) A guide;
o explains curiosities.

IAN, sis-se-ro'ne-an, *a.* Having a flowing,
nd elegant style.

IANISM, sis-se-ro'ne-an-izm, *s.* Imitation
style of Cicero.

OMA, sik-la-so'ma, *s.* (*cylea*, a genus of
of the same family, and *soma*, a body, Gr.)
s of fishes with oval bodies, the caudal and
e pectoral fins rounded; ventrals long and
; dorsal and anal long and attenuated be-
Family, Chætodonidæ.

CEÆ, si-ko-ra'se-e, *s.* A tribe of Compo-
ants, distinguished by their corollas being
ligulate, constituting Lindley's suborder
loræ.

CEOUS, si-ko-ra'shus, *a.* Having the pro-
of succory.—See Cichorium.

UM, si-ko're-um, *s.* (*cichorie*, Fr.) Succory,
s of Composite plants, of which *C. intybus*,
d succory, is the only British species. *C.*
, the Endive is an extremely wholesome
possessing bitter and anodyne qualities.

, sis'e-na, *s.* A genus of the Lacertidæ,
-tongued lizards: Order, Saures.

LA, se-sin'de-la, *s.* (*cicindela*, a glow-worm,
A genus of Coleopterous insects of preda-
bits, and remarkable for the beauty of their
colours. This Linnæan genus is now divided into twenty subgenera, of which only one is British, and to this the term *cicindela* is restricted.

CICINDELETÆ, se-sin'de-le-te, *s.* (*cicindela*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Carnivora.

CICINURUS, sis-e-nu'rus, *s.* (*kikinos*, a curled lock of hair, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. in reference to the form of the tail.) A genus of the Paradisadæ, or Birds of Paradise, in which the hypochondrical feathers are broad and compact, with truncated ends.

CICISBEISM, tshe-tshiz'be-izm, *s.* (from *cicisbeo.*) The conduct of a cicisbeo; the practice of dangling about married ladies.

CICISBEO, tshe-tshiz'be-o, *s.* (Italian.) A term applied to a person in Italy who attends on a married lady with all the respect and devotion of a lover. The word is synonymous with *cavalier servente.*

CICONIA, si-ko'ne-a, *s.* (Latin.) The Storks, a genus of wading-birds, the largest of the Heron family, measuring, when standing erect, nearly six feet; they are social and useful birds, and, from their destroying vast numbers of reptiles and other vermin, are encouraged in many countries to build near the habitations of men.

CICURATE, sik'u-rate, *v. a.* (*cicuro*, Lat.) To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tractable.

CICURATION, sik-u-ra'shun, *s.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

CICUTA, se-ku'ta, *s.* (A word used by Pliny, but of doubtful meaning.) The Cowbane, or Water-hemlock, a genus of umbelliferous plants with white flowers and reddish anthers, one of the rankest of our deadly poisons.

CID, sid, *s.* (French.) An Arabian chief; a commander.

CIDARIS, sid'a-ris, *s.* (Latin, a turban or mitre.) The name given to the mitre of the Jewish high-priest; a genus of Echini, made up of polygonal plates, and having the surface divided vertically by bands, with rows of double perforations studded over with papillæ, to which moveable spines are attached; the mouth beneath, central, and supplied with teeth; the vent above, and vertical; also, a genus of the Senectinæ, or Snake-shells; pearlaceous; turbinate; generally smooth; the base not produced; aperture round, but oblique.

CIDER, si'dur, *s.* (Saxon, *cidre*, Fr.) A fermented liquor made from the expressed juice of apples; the term formerly denoted all kinds of strong liquors, except wine.

He schal not drinke wyn ne *sydyr.*—*Wickliffe.*

CIDERIST, si'dur-ist, *s.* A maker of cider.

CIDERKIN, si'dur-kin, *s.* An inferior kind of cider, made from the gross matter of apples after the cider is pressed out.

CIELING.—See Ceiling.

CIERGE, seerj, *s.* (French.) A candle carried in processions.

CIGAR, se-gar', *s.* (*cigarro*, Span.) Tobacco leaves rolled into a tubular form, used for smoking.

CILIA, sil'e-a, *s.* (*cilium*, an eyelash, Lat.) The hairs which grow on the margin of the eyelids: the term is likewise applied to the hairlike filaments which project from animal membranes, and are endowed with quick vibratile motion, as in the infusoria, polypi, and sponges. It is also used in Botany for the long hairs situated on the margin of leaves, &c.

CILIARY, sil'e-a-re, *a.* Belonging to the eyelashes. In Anatomy, applied to the several parts connected with the eyelashes, as the *ciliary ligament*, which is the circular portion dividing the choroid membrane from the iris, and adhering to the sclerotic coat; and the *ciliary processes*, white folds at the margin of the uvea in the eye, and proceeding from it to the crystaline lens.

CILIATED, sil'e-ay-ted, *a.* Furnished with cilia, or fine hairs, like those of the eyelash.

CILICÆA, sil-e-se'a, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.

CILICIOUS, sil-ish'us, *a.* Made of hair.

CILIOGRADA, sil-e-o-gra'da, *s.* (*cilium*, an eyelash, and *gradior*, I proceed by steps, Lat.) A tribe of the Acalephans, or Sea-nettles, comprehending such species as swim by means of cilia.

CILLOSIS, sil-lo'sis, *s.* (*cilium*, the eyelid, Lat.) A spasmodic trembling of the eyelid.

CIMELIARCH, sim-e'le-ărk, *s.* (from *keimeliarches*, Gr.) The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value belonging to a church; also, the name given to the apartment in a church where articles of value are deposited.

CIMEX, si'miks, *s.* (*cimex*, a bug, Lat.) A Linnæan genus of Hemipterous insects, now subdivided into eight families, each including several genera and many species, all of which have the mouth consisting of one lengthened proboscis, with bristle-like processes employed in wounding the vegetable and animal substances, on the juices of which they feed. The common Bed-bug, *Cimex lectuarius*, is the type of the extensive tribe Cimicides.

CIMICIDES, se-mis'e-des, *s.* (*cimex*, one of the genera, Lat.) A tribe of Hemipterous insects, of which Cimex is the type.—Which see.

CIMICIFUGA, se-me-sif'u-ga, *s.* (*cimex*, a bug, and *fugo*, I drive away, Lat. in reference to certain virtues the plants possess, particularly *C. fœtida.*) A genus of perennial herbs, with racemes of whitish flowers, and drastic poisonous roots: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

CIMITER.—See Scimitar.

CIMMERIAN, sim-me're-an, *a.* Relating to the Cimmerii, a people on the western coast of Italy; extremely dark.

> Hence, loathed melancholy,
> In dark *cimmerian* desert ever dwell.—*Milton.*

CIMOLITE, sim'o-lite, *s.* (island of Cimolo, now Argenteria, situated near Milo.) A light grey silicate of alumina, occurring sometimes massive, or of a slaty texture. It is dull, opaque, and has an earthy fracture. It consists of silica, 63.00; alumina, 23; oxide of iron, 1.25; water, 12.

CINARA.—See Cynara.

CINARIA, sin-a're-a, *s.* (*cineres*, ashes, Lat. in reference to the fine soft white down which clothes the lower and often the upper surface of the leaves.) A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Senecioneæ.

CINCHONA, sin-ko'na, *s.* (said to be in honour of the Countess de Chinchon, *vice* queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever in 1638 by this remedy.) The celebrated genus of plants which yields the valuable medicine Peruvian bark, and its extract quinine: classed under the order Rubiaceæ, but by Lindley made to form the type of his order Cinchonaceæ, in which Rubiaceæ is included.

CINCHONACEÆ, sin-ko-na'se-e, *s.* (*cinchona*, one of the genera.) The Rubiaceæ of Jussieu and other botanists, a natural order of plants, consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbs, with epipetalous stamens, straight anthers, bursting longitudinally; and leaves with interpetiolar stipules; calyx adherent; corolla superior and tubular; stamens arising from the corolla, all on the same line and alternate with its segments. The order is nearly allied to the Composites, but is distinguished by its distinct anthers, bilocular or plurilocular ovary, abundant albumen, small embryo, and stipules.

CINCHONINE, sin'ko-nine, *s.* A substance constituting the salifiable base or alkali of the plant Cinchona conclaminæa.

CINCLIDOTUS, sin-kle-do'tus, *s.* (*kigklidotos*, grated, Gr. from the netted manner in which the ciliæ of the peristome are united in parcels.) A genus of moss plants found floating in streams: Tribe, Evaginulati.

CINCLUS, sin'klus, *s.* A genus of the Myotherinæ, or Ant-thrushes: Family, Merulidæ.

CINCTURE, singk'ture, *s.* (*cinctura*, Lat.) A belt; a girdle; a band; something worn round the body; an enclosure. In Architecture, the ring, list, or fillet at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft from its capital or base.

CINDER, sin'dur, *s.* (*sinder*, Sax. *cendre*, Fr.) The residue of coal after combustion; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WENCH, sin'dur-wensh, } *s.* A woman
CINDER-WOMAN, sin'dur-wŭm-un, } who gains a livelihood by raking ashpits.

> 'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,
> To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade.—
> *Essay on Satire.*

CINEFACTION, sin-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*cinis*, ashes, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Reduction to the state of ashes.

CINERARY, sin'e-ra-re, *a.* (*cinis*, Lat.) Relating to ashes.

CINERAS, sin'e-ras, *s.* A genus of Barnacles, allied to Lepas, or forming part of that genus: Order, Chirropoda.

CINERATION, sin-e-ra'shun, *s.* The reduction of things to ashes by combustion.

CINEREOUS, sin-e're-us, } *a.* Of the colour of
CINERITIOUS, sin-e-rish'us, } ashes.

CINERULENT, se-ner'u-lent, *a.* Full of ashes.

CINETICA, se-net'e-ka, *s.* (*kineo*, I move, Gr.) In Pathology, a name given by Mason Good to the third order of the class Neurotica, including such diseases as affect the muscles as the organs of motion.

CINGALESE, sin-ga-lese', *s.* An inhabitant of Ceylon;—*a.* of or belonging to Ceylon.

CINGLE, sing'gl, *s.* (*cingulum*, Lat.) A girth for a horse.

CINGULUM, sin'gu-lum, *s.* (*cingulum*, a girdle, Lat.) In Zoology, a term applied to the neck of a tooth or that constriction which separates the crown from the fang. The term is also used for the transverse series of bony bands in the armour of the armadillo, &c.

CINNA, sin'na, *s.* (*kein*, to heat, Gr. from its heating qualities.) A genus of American grasses, allied to Agrostis: Order, Graminaceæ.

CINNABAR, sin'na-bar, *s.* The sulphuret of mercury, a mineral varying in colour from carmine through cochineal-red to lead-grey. Cinnabar is the most abundant and important ore of mercury.

obtained from it in a metallic state by
on. Vermilion is pure cinnabar, being a
d of mercury and sulphur, in nearly the
portion, viz.: mercury, 84.50; sulphur,
p. gr. 6.7 to 8.2.

E, sin'na-mate, *s.* A compound formed
ion of cinnamic acid and a metallic oxide.

, sin'a-mun, *s.* The bark of the Cinna-
Zeylandica.—See Cinnamonum.

-STONE, sin'na-mun-stone, *s.* (from its
sembling that of cinnamon.) A mineral
olour, with an occasional orange-yellow
nd in Ceylon, Sweden, and Brazil. It
mmonly in masses, full of fissures, and is
of silica, 40; alumina, 22.99; lime,
xide of iron, 3.66, with minute portions
and magnesia.

UM, sin-na-mo'num, *s.* (*china*, and *amo-*
enus of plants.) A genus of plants, two
f which yield the highly aromatic bark
n, brought from the hollow parts of Asia:
uraceæ.

E, sin'na-mule, *s.* The hypothetical
innamon and of cinnamic acid, = C^{18},
Cinnamic acid, an acid formed in hard
nt prisms, when oil of cinnamon is long
o the action of the atmosphere, = C^{18},
Symb. CiO.

E, sin-nir'e-de, *s.* (*cinnyris*, one of the
The Sun-birds, a family of birds, some
have remarkably brilliant plumage. The
placed by Swainson between the Meliphа-
Honeysuckers, and the Trochilidæ, or
g-birds.

sin'ne-ris, *s.* The Sun-bird, a genus of
ype of the family Cinnyridæ.

ngk, *s.* (French.) The number five; a
d in certain games.

IL, singk'foyl, *s.* In Botany, the common
plants of the genus Potentilla. In Ar-
e, a five-leaved ornament, in circular and
isious of the windows of ancient churches,
on panels. It is a rosette of five equal
when in circles, the leaves not formed by
parts, but by the open spaces; there is
pen space in the middle.

E, singk'pase, *s.* (*cinque*, and *pas*, a step,
kind of slow dance.

RTS, singk'portse, *s.* Five havens that lie
st part of England, towards France, which
articular policy, and are governed by a
ith the title of the Lord-warden of the
orts, which office belongs to the constable
; and their representatives are called
f the Cinque Ports. These five ports are,
astings, Romney, Hythe, and Sandwich;
Winchelsea and Rye have been added.

OTTED, singk'spot-ted, *a.* Having five

On her left breast
e, *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
ottom of a cowslip.—*Shakz.*

-o'nus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous in-
amily, Rhyncophora.

ip'o-lin, *s.* A green Italian marble, with
es. That from Rome contains carbonate
7.8; quartz, 25.00; shistus, 8; and a
. The cipolin of Autun consists of car-
f lime, 83; green mica, 12; iron, 1.

'fur, *s.* (*chiffre*, Fr.) In Arithmetic, one of the numerals marked thus (0), signifying nothing by itself, but when placed on the right of a common number it increases it tenfold, or on the left of a decimal it lessens it in like proportion. It is also a kind of conjunctive character, consisting of letters interwoven: these are generally the initials of a person's name. *Cipher* also denotes certain secret characters disguised and varied, used in writing letters for the purpose of secresy. The properties necessary in this kind of writing are, that the cipher be easy to read by the person for whom it is intended, and clear of suspicion by any stranger into whose hands the same may fall;—*v. n.* to practise arithmetic;—*v. a.* to write in occult characters; to designate; to characterize.

CIPHERING, si'fur-ing, *s.* The act of casting accounts.

CIPPUS, sip'pus, *s.* In Antiquity, a low column, with an inscription, erected on highways to show the way to travellers, or to serve as a boundary, or mark the grave of some one interred at the spot.

CIRCÆA, ser-se'a, *s.* (*Circe*, in Mythology, the famous enchantress, in reference to the fruit which lays hold of the clothes of passengers, from being covered with hooked prickles, as Circe is said to have done by her enchantments.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Onagraceæ.

CIRCAETUS, ser-ka'e-tus, *s.* (*kirkos*, Greek name for a falcon that moves round in a circle.) A genus of the Aquilinæ, or Eagles: Family, Falconidæ.

CIRCASSIAN, ser-kas'she-an, *s.* A native of Circassia;—*a.* pertaining to Circassia, a country situated on the northern declivity of Mount Caucasus.

CIRCENSIAN, ser-sen'she-an, *a.* (*circenses*, Lat.) Relating to the exhibitions in the Roman amphitheatres.

CIRCIAN, ser'she-an, *a.* Pertaining to Circe, the daughter of Sol and Perseus, who was supposed to have great knowledge of magic and venomous herbs, by means of which she was able to fascinate and work her incantations.

CIRCILLIUM, ser-sil'le-um, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

CIRCINAL, ser'se-nal, *a.* (*kirkos*, a circle, Gr.) In Botany, applied when the leaves of plants are rolled up in a spiral manner downwards, the tip being in the centre.

CIRCINATE, ser'se-nate, *v. a.* To make a circle; to compass.

CIRCINATION, ser-se-na'shun, *s.* An orbicular motion; a turn round.

CIRCINUS, ser'sin-us, *s.* (Latin.) In Astronomy, the Compasses, a constellation near the south pole.

CIRCLE, ser'kl, *s.* (*circol*, Sax. *circulus*, Lat. *cercle*, Fr.) In Geometry, a plane figure comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, having all its parts equally distant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body; an orb; compass; enclosure; an assembly; a surrounding company; a series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated; circumlocution; indirect form of words; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition is inferred from the foregoing;—*v. a.* to move round anything; to enclose; to surround; *to circle in*, to confine; to keep together;—*v. n.* to move circularly.

CIRCLE, *Horary*, on the globe, a brazen circle fixed to the north pole, and furnished with an index,

showing the difference of meridians, and serving for the solution of many problems. On globes of late structure, this circle is often placed on the equator, and the index is made to slide on a brass wire running parallel to the equator, and above it. In Dialing, *horary circles* are the lines which show the hours on dials, though these be not drawn circular, but nearly straight.

CIRCLE *of Illumination*, a circle passing through the centre of the earth or moon, perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the respective body. This is supposed to separate the illuminated part of the globe from the darkened part, which it does very nearly.

CIRCLE *of Perpetual Apparition*, one of the less circles parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried about with the diurnal motion. All the stars included within this circle never set, but are ever visible above the horizon.

CIRCLE *of Perpetual Occultation* is another circle at a like distance from the equator, and contains all those stars which never appear in our hemisphere. The stars situated between these circles alternately rise and set at certain times.

CIRCLES *of Declination* are great circles intersecting each other in the poles of the world.

CIRCLES, *Diurnal*, are parallels to the equinoctial, supposed to be described by the stars, and other points of the heavens, in their apparent diurnal rotation about the earth.

CIRCLES, *Druidical*, a name given to certain ancient enclosures, formed by rude stones circularly arranged. These, it is supposed, were temples, or places for solemn assemblies, for councils, or seats of judgment.

CIRCLES *of Excursion* are circles parallel to the ecliptic, and at such a distance from it, as that the excursions of the planets towards the poles of the ecliptic may be included within them; usually fixed at ten degrees.

CIRCLES *of Latitude*, or *Secondaries of the Ecliptic*, are great circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through the poles thereof, and through every star and planet. They are so called, because they serve to measure the latitude of the stars, which is nothing but an arch of one of these circles intercepted between the star and the ecliptic.

CIRCLES *of Longitude* are several less circles parallel to the ecliptic, still diminishing in proportion as they recede from it. On the arches of these circles the longitude of the stars is reckoned.

CIRCLES, *Polar*, are immoveable circles, parallel to the equator, and at a distance from the poles equal to the greatest declination of the ecliptic.

CIRCLES *of the Sphere*, such as cut the mundane sphere, and have their circumference in its surface. They are either moveable or fixed.

CIRCLED, ser'kld, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round.

CIRCLER, ser'kler, *s.* A mean commonplace poet. —Obsolete.

> Nor so begin as did that *circler* late,
> I sing a noble war, and Priam's fate.—
> *Ben Jonson.*

CIRCLET, ser'klit, *s.* A little circle or orb.

> Certain ladies or countesses, with plain *circlets* of gold without flowers.—*Shaks.*

CIRCLING, ser'kling, *a. part.* Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

CIRCUIT, ser'kit, *s.* (French.) The act of moving round anything; the space enclosed in a circle; space or extent measured by travelling round; a ring; a diadem; that by which anything is encircled; the visitations of the judges for holding assizes; the tract of country visited by the judges; circumlocution. *Circuit of action*, in Law, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover anything sued for;—*v. n.* to move in a circle;—*v. a.* to move round; to travel round.

CIRCUITION, ser-ku-ish'un, *s.* (*circuitio*, Lat.) The act of going round; compass; maze of argument.

CIRCUITOUS, ser-ku'e-tus, *a.* Going round about; not direct.

CIRCUITOUSLY, ser-ku'e-tus-le, *ad.* In a circuitous manner.

CIRCUITY, ser-ku'e-te, *s.* An indirect or orbicular course.

CIRCULABLE, ser'ku-la-bl, *a.* That may be circulated.

CIRCULAR, ser'ku-lar, *a.* Round like a circle; circumscribed by a circle; successive in order; always returning; circumforaneous; ending in itself. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle. *Circular letter*, a letter addressed to a number of persons having a common interest. *Circular parts*, five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the legs, the complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. *Circular polarization*, in the undulatory theory of light, a supposed circular rotation of the particles of ether in certain media, when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pass through these media.

CIRCULARITY, ser-ku-lar'e-te, *s.* A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, ser'ku-lăr-le, *a.* Ending in itself; in form of a circle.

CIRCULATE, ser'ku-late, *v. n.* To move in a circle; to move round and return to the same point; to be dispersed; to move from place to place, or from person to person;—*v. a.* to cause to move from place to place; to travel round; to put about; to disseminate.

CIRCULATING, ser'ku-lay-ting, *a. part.* Moving in a circle; passing from hand to hand. *Circulating decimals*, decimals in which two or more figures are constantly repeated in the same order. *Circulating medium*, in Commerce, the medium of exchanges, or of sale and purchase, whether it be gold, silver, paper, or any other article considered as representing the value of the article bought or sold.

CIRCULATION, ser-ku-la'shun, *s.* Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange of meaning; currency; circulating coin. In Physiology, applied to the function whereby the blood is conveyed from the left ventricle of the heart, through the systematic arteries, and veins, and right auricle, to the right ventricle; and from thence through the pulmonary organs, or lungs, to the left auricle.

CIRCULATORIOUS, ser-ku-la-to're-us, *a.* Travelling in a circuit. Applied anciently to persons who went about from place to place performing tricks. —Obsolete.

CIRCULATORY, ser'ku-lay-tur-e, *a.* Circular;—*s.* a chemical vessel.

CIRCULUS, ser'ku-lus, *a.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, any round or annular part of the body; as, *circulus oculi*, the orb of the eye.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, ser-kum-am'be-en-se, *s.* (*circum*, round about, and *ambio*, I encompass, Lat.) The act of encompassing or surrounding.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, ser-kum-am'be-ent, *a.* Encompassing; surrounding; enclosing.

CIRCUMAMBULATE, ser-kum-am'bu-late, *v. n.* (*circum*, and *ambulo*, I walk, Lat.) To pass round about.

CIRCUMCELLIANS, ser-kum-sel'le-ans, *s.* A sect of the Donatists, in Africa, in the fourth century, who rambled from one place to another, pretending to reform the public manners and redress grievances. They manumitted slaves without the consent of their masters, and forgave debts that were not their own. Through zeal for martyrdom, they frequently destroyed themselves in various ways.

CIRCUMCISE, ser'kum-size, *v. a.* (*circumcido*, Lat.) To cut off the prepuce or foreskin.

CIRCUMCISER, ser'kum-si-zur, *s.* One who circumcises.

CIRCUMCISION, ser-kum-sizh'un, *s.* The act or rite of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin in males, and the labia minora in females; a rite practised not only by the Jews in ancient times, but by the Egyptians, Idumæans, Ammonites, Moabites, and Ishmaelites of the desert. The Jews practise circumcision only on males; the Arabs, Egyptians, and Persians, on both sexes.

CIRCUMCLUSION, ser-kum-klu'zhun, *s.* The act of enclosing all round.

CIRCUMCURSATION, ser-kum-kur-za'shun, *s.* (*circum*, and *curso*, I run, Lat.) The act of running up and down.

CIRCUMDUCT, ser-kum'dukt, *v. a.* (*circum*, and *duco*, I lead, Lat.) To contravene; to nullify; a term of civil law.

CIRCUMDUCTION, ser-kum-duk'shun, *s.* Cancelation; a leading about.—Obsolete.

By long *circumduction*, perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth.—*Hooker.*

CIRCUMFERENCE, ser-kum'fe-rens, *s.* (*circumferentia*, Lat.) The line or lines bounding any figure; the periphery of a circle; the space enclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb; a circle; anything circular or orbicular.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL, ser-kum-fe-ren'shal, *a.* Relating to the circumference; circular.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, ser-kum-fe-ren'tur, *s.* An instrument used by surveyors in measuring angles by the magnetic needle.

CIRCUMFLECT, ser'kum-flekt, *v. a.* (*circumflecto*, Lat.) To place the circumflex accent on words.

CIRCUMFLEX, ser'kum-fleks, *s.* (*circumflexus*, Lat.) An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating of the acute and grave—marked thus (^).

CIRCUMFLEXUS, ser-kum-flek'sus, *s.* A muscle of the palate. The term is also applied to such arteries as wind round bones or joints.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, ser-kum'flu-ens, *s.* (*circum*, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) An enclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, ser-kum'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing round anything; surrounding as a fluid.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, ser-kum'flu-us, *a.* Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Crystaline ocean.—*Milton.*

CIRCUMFORANEAN, ser-kum-fo-ra'ne-an, } *a.* (*cir-*
CIRCUMFORANEOUS, ser-kum-fo-ra'ne-us, } *cum-foraneus*, Lat.) Travelling about; wandering from house to house.

CIRCUMFUSE, ser-kum-fuze', *v. a.* (*circumfusus*, Lat.) To pour round; to spread every way as a fluid.

This nymph the god Cephisus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd.*—*Addison.*

CIRCUMFUSILE, ser-kum-fu'sil, *a.* That may be poured or spread round anything.

CIRCUMFUSION, ser-kum-fu'zhun, *s.* The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

CIRCUMGESTATION, ser-kum-jes-ta'shun, *s.* (*circumgesto*, Lat.) The act of carrying about.

CIRCUMGYRATE, ser-kum'je-rate, } *v. a.* (*circum*,
CIRCUMGYRE, ser-kum-jire', } and *gyro*, I turn about, Lat.) To roll or turn round.

CIRCUMGYRATION, ser-kum-je-ra'shun, *s.* The act of turning or rolling round.

CIRCUMITION, ser-kum-ish'un, *s.* (*circumeo*, Lat.) The act of going round.

CIRCUMJACENT, ser-kum-ja'sent, *a.* (*circumjaceo*, Lat.) Lying round anything: bordering on every side.

CIRCUMLIGATION, ser-kum-le-ga'shun, *s.* (*circumligo*, Lat.) The act of binding round; the band with which anything is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, ser-kum-lo-ku'shun, *s.* (*circumlocutio*, Lat.) A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; indirect expression.

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, ser-kum-lok'u-tur-e, *a.* Relating to circumlocution; wordy; using many words.

CIRCUMMURED, ser-kum-murde', *a.* (*circummunio*, Lat.) Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with brick.—*Shaks.*

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, ser-kum-nav'e-ga-bl, *a.* (*circumnavigo*, Lat.) That may be sailed round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ser-kum-nav'e-gate, *v. a.* To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, ser-kum-nav-e-ga'shun, *s.* The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, ser-kum-nav'e-gay-tur, *s.* One who sails round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, ser-kum-ple-ka'shun, *s.* (*circumplico*, Lat.) The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, ser-kum-po'lar, *a.* Applied to those stars which appear to revolve round the north pole, and never set in the northern latitudes.

CIRCUMPOSITION, ser-kum-po-zish'un, *s.* The act of placing in a circular form.

CIRCUMRASION, ser-kum-ra'zhun, *s.* (*circumrasio*, Lat.) The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, ser-kum-ro-ta'shun, *s.* (*circum*, and *rota*, a wheel, Lat.) The act of revolving round as a wheel.

CIRCUMROTATORY, ser-kum-ro'ta-tur-re, *a.* Turning or whirling round.

CIRCUMSCISSILE, ser-kum-sis'sile, *s.* (*circumscindo*, I cut round, Lat.) In Botany, a kind of dehiscence which occurs in some fruits, being a transverse circular separation of the sides of the ovary.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, ser'kum-skribe, *v. a.* (*circum*, and *scribo*, I write, Lat.) To enclose; to limit; to confine; to set bounds to.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, ser-kum-skrip'te-bl, *a.* That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, ser-kum-skrip'shun, *s.* Limitation; boundary; confinement; a circular inscription. In Botany, the line representing the two edges of a leaf; the figure represented by the margin of any other body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, ser-kum-skrip'tiv, *a.* Enclosing the superficies; marking the limit or external form.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, ser-kum-skrip'tiv-le, *ad.* In a limited or confined manner.

CIRCUMSPECT, ser'kum-spekt, *a.* (*circum*, and *specto*, I look, Lat.) Cautious; attentive; prudent; watchful;—*v. a.* to examine carefully; to watch. —Obsolete as a verb.

To *circumspect* and note daily all defaults.—*Newcourt.*

CIRCUMSPECTION, ser-kum-spek'shun, *s.* (*circumspecto*, Lat.) Watchfulness; caution; general attention.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, ser-kum-spek'tiv, *a.* Looking attentively around; vigilant; cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, ser-kum-spek'tiv-le, } *ad.*
CIRCUMSPECTLY, ser'kum-spekt-le, }
Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, ser'kum-spekt-nes, *s.* Caution; vigilance; watchfulness.

CIRCUMSTANCE, ser'kum-stans, *s.* (*circumstantia*, Lat.) Something appendant or relative to a fact; the adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered; incident; event. It is frequently used in the plural, as good or ill *circumstances*.

CIRCUMSTANT, ser'kum-stant, *a.* Surrounding; environing.—Obsolete.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, ser-kum-stan'shal, *a.* Accidental; not essential; incidental; casual; full of minute details; particular. *Circumstantial evidence*, in Law, the doctrine of presumptions, or a combination of circumstances so agreeing as to warrant a rational belief in certain conclusions.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, ser-kum-stan-she-al'e-te, *s.* Appendage of circumstances; the state of anything as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, ser-kum-stan'shal-le, *ad.* According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally; minutely.

CIRCUMSTANTIATE, ser-kum-stan'she-ate, *v. a.* To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts; to describe exactly.

CIRCUMTERRANEOUS, ser-kum-ter-ra'ne-us, *a.* (*circum*, and *terra*, the earth, Lat.) About the earth; around the earth.

CIRCUMUNDULATE, ser-kum-un'du-late, *v. n.* (*circum*, and *undulatus*, made like waves, Lat.) To flow round like waves.

CIRCUMVALLATE, ser-kum-val'late, *v. a.* (*circumvallo*, Lat.) To enclose with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, ser-kum-val-la'shun, *s.* The act of casting up fortifications around a place; the fortification or trench thrown around a place besieged.

CIRCUMVECTION, ser-kum-vek'shun, *s.* (*circumvectio*, Lat.) The act of carrying round.

CIRCUMVENT, ser-kum-vent', *v. a.* (*circumventio*, Lat.) To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

CIRCUMVENTION, ser-kum-ven'shun, *s.* Fr imposture; cheat; delusion; preoccupation.— solete in the last sense.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to boldly act, ere Rome Had *circumvention*.—*Shaks.*

CIRCUMVENTIVE, ser-kum-ven'tiv, *a.* Delu cheating; imposing upon.

CIRCUMVEST, ser-kum-vest', *v. a.* (*circumv* Lat.) To cover round as with a garment.

CIRCUMVOLATION, ser-kum-vo-la'shun, *s.* (*cir volo*, Lat.) The act of flying round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, ser-kum-vo-lu'shun, *s.* (*cir volutus*, Lat.) The act of rolling round; the of being rolled; the thing rolled round an In Architecture, the turns in the spiral o Ionic capital, which are usually three.

CIRCUMVOLVE, ser-kum-volv', *v. a.* (*circum* Lat.) To roll round; to put into a circular tion.

CIRCUS, ser'kus, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Arch ture, a large circular building for the exhib of popular games; a circular enclosure for th hibition of equestrian feats.

CIRCUS, ser'kus, *s.* (*kirkos*, a hawk, Gr.) Harrier, a genus of birds belonging to the Bu ninæ, or Buzzards: Family, Falconidæ.

CIRRHAPODA, ser-ra-pod'a, } *s.* (*cirrus*, a curl,
CIRRIPEDA, ser-re-pe'da, } *pes*, a foot, La *pous*, Gr.) A class of the Mollusca, the mals of which are furnished with an envelo mantle and testaceous pieces; the mouth is nished with lateral jaws, and the abdomen filaments, named cirri, arranged in pairs, comp of a multitude of little ciliated articulations. were compressed by Linnæus into one genus, L but are classed by Cuvier under the subge pollicipes, cineras, otion, tetralasmis, balanus, diadema.

CIRRHATULUS, ser-rat'u-lus, *s.* (*cirrus*, a Lat. and *tulos*, a callosity, Gr.) A genus of nelides, in which the branchiæ consist of very filaments, and in which a series of long filam are situated round the nape.

CIRRHIFEROUS, } ser-rif'er-us, *a.* (*cirrus*, and
CIRRIFEROUS, } I bear, Lat.) In Botany, plied to a leaf or peduncle producing tendril the vine or pea.

CIRRHISOMUS, ser-re-so'mus, *s.* (*cirrus*, a and *soma*, a body, Lat.) A genus of fishe which the sides of the body are furnished cirriform processes.

CIRRHITES, ser-ri'tes, *s.* (*cirrus*, Lat.) A gen fishes, with broad, oval, compressed bodies; ing large round pectoral fins; the ventrals be the pectoral, and the anal and dorsal spines strong: Family, Percidæ.

CIRRHOSIS, ser-ro'sis, *s.* (*cirrhos*, yellowish, In Pathology, a disease consisting of a diminu and deformity of the liver.

CIRRHOUS, } ser'us, *a.* (*cirrus*, a tendril, Lat.)
CIRROUS, } nished with tendril appendages, s vine.

CIRRI, ser'ri, *s.* (*cirrus*, a tendril, Lat.) In Bot the fine threadlike tendrils or filaments by w certain climbing plants attach themselves to st walls, trees, &c. In Zoology, the soft filam attached to the jaws of certain fishes.

CIRRIBARBUS, ser-re-bär'bus, *s.* (*cirrus*, and *b* a beard, Lat.) A genus of fishes, having the

and mouth furnished with numerous cirri. It constitutes the subfamily of the Blennies, *Cirribarbinæ*, distinguished by the lower jaw being larger than the upper: Family, Blennidæ.

CIRRIGEROUS, ser-rid'je-rus, *a.* (*cirrus*, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) Having curled locks of hair.

CIRRIPECTUS, ser-re-pek'tus, *s.* (*cirrus*, and *pectus*, the breast, Lat.) A genus of fishes, furnished with a semicircle of filaments round the nape: Family, Blennidæ.

CIRRIPEDE, ser're-pede, *s.* (*cirrus*, a curl, and *pes*, *pedes*, a foot, Lat.) An annulose articulated animal, without jointed feet.

CIRRUS, ser'rus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of fossil spiral shells found in the Chalk formation. It resembles the trochus, but has a deep funnel-shaped umbilicus.

CIRSOCELE, ser'so-sele, *s.* (*kirsos*, a dilated vein, Gr.) In Pathology, a morbid enlargement of the spermatic veins in the groin; hernia varicosa.

CIRSOMPHALUS, ser-som'fa-lus, *s.* (*cirsomphale*, Fr. from *kirsos*, a varix, or swelled vein, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) A tumor formed by a varicose dilatation of the veins round the navel.

CIRSOPHTHALAMIA, ser-sof-*tha*-la'me-a, *s.* (*kirsos*, a varix, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A varicose or swelled state of the vessels of the eye.

CIS, sis, *s.* (*kis*, the Greek name of the corn-weevil.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, inhabitants of the fungi growing on trees: Family, Xylophagi.

CISALPINE, sis-al'pin, *a.* (*cis*, on the side, Lat. and *alps*.) South of the Alps as regards Rome; on this side of the Alps.

CISPADANE, sis'pa-dane, *a.* (*cis*, and *padus*, the Po.) South side of the Po as regards Rome; on this side of the Po.

CISSAMPELOS, sis-sam'pe-los, *s.* (*kissos*, ivy, and *ampelos*, a vine, Gr. from the plants being like ivy in the green rambling branches, and like the vine in having the fruit in racemes.) A genus of climbing shrubs: Order, Memispermaceæ.

CISSITES, sis-si'tes, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the tribe Horiales, of the family Trachelides.

CISSOID, sis'soyd, *s.* (*kissos*, ivy, Gr. because the curve appears to mount along its asymtote, as ivy climbs on the trunk of a tree.) A curve line of the second order, invented by Diocles for the solution of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines.

CISSOPUS, sis'so-pus, *s.* Cuvier's name for a genus of Shrikes, considered by Swainson as identical with Pitylus picatus, a small species of magpie.

CISSUS, sis'us, *s.* (*kissos*, ivy, Gr.) A genus of the Vinifera, or vine-bearing plants: Order, Ampelideæ.

CIST, } sist, *s.* (Welsh, *cista*, Lat.) A term used to
CYST, } denominate the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. It was originally formed of wicker-work; and when afterwards made of metal, the form and texture were preserved, in imitation of the original material; an excavation; a case; a tegument.

CISTACEÆ, sis-ta'se-e, *s.* (*cistus*, one of the genera.) Rock-roses, a natural order of plants, consisting of herbs and shrubs, with very fugacious white, yellow, or red flowers, the petals of which are usually five in number; stamens hypogenous; anthers two-celled; fruit capsular. The synonymes of the order are Cisti, Cistoideæ, Cistineæ.

CISTED, sis'ted, *a.* Enclosed in a cist or bag.

CISTELA, sis-tel'a, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

CISTELIDES, sis-tel'e-des, *s.* A tribe of Coleopterous insects, of which Cistela is the type: Family, Stenelytra.

CISTERCIAN, sis-ter'shan, *s.* A religious order of the eleventh century, founded at Citeaux, by Robert, Abbot of Molerne.

CISTERN, sis'turn, *s.* (*cisterna*, Lat.) A reservoir for water, sunk below or formed above ground; a hollow place for containing water.

CISTOGASTER, sis-to-gas'tur, *s.* (*kis*, the corn-weevil, and *gaster*, Gr. the belly, from its inflated abdomen.) A genus of Dipterous insects of the tribe Muscides: Family, Athericera.

CISTUDA, sis-tu'da, *s.* The Box Terrapins, a genus of the Emydæ, or River Turtles, in which the two divisions of the carapace, or dorsal shell, are moveable on the same axis, and can be so closed as entirely to conceal the enclosed animal.

CISTUS, sis'tus, *s.* (*kistos*, the Greek name, derived from *kiste*, a box or capsule, on account of the shape of the capsules.) Rock-rose, a genus of elegant shrubs, with beautiful large red or white flowers, resembling a wild rose: Order, Cistaceæ.

CISTVAENS, sist'vaynz, *s.* A name given by antiquaries to certain stone receptacles found in ancient barrows, containing the bones of persons interred there.

CIT, sit, *s.* (contracted from *citizen*.) A citizen, in a disparaging sense; a pert, low townsman; a pragmatical trader.

CITADEL, sit'a-del, *s.* (*citadelle*, Fr.) A place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, built on a convenient ground near a city; a fortress; a castle.

CITAL, si'tal, *s.* Reproof; impeachment; summons; citation; quotation.

CITATION, si-ta'shun, *s.* (*citatio*, Lat.) A summons to appear in court; an official call; quotation; the adduction of any passage from another; enumeration; mention.

CITATORY, si'ta-to-re, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

CITE, site, *v. a.* (*cito*, Lat.) To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin; to direct; to quote.

CITER, si'tur, *s.* One who cites or summons into a court; one who quotes a passage from another.

CITESS, sit'es, *s.* The feminine of *cit*.—Obsolete.

> Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain;
> 'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.—*Dryden.*

CITHAREXYLUM, *sith*-a-reks'e-lum, *s.* (*kithara*, a lyre, and *zylon*, wood, Gr. from a mistaken notion that its wood is good for making musical instruments.) Fiddle-wood, a genus of West Indian trees and shrubs: Order, Verbenaceæ.

CITHARISTIC, *sith*-a-ris'tik, *a.* Relating or appropriated to a harp.

CITHERN, *sith*'urn, *s.* An ancient musical instrument, supposed to resemble the guitar.

CITICISM, sit'e-sizm, *s.* The manners of a citizen. —Seldom used.

CITIED, sit'ed, *a.* Belonging to a city.

> From villages replete with ragg'd and sweating clowns,
> And from the loathsome airs of smoky *citied* towns.—
> *Drayton.*

CITIGRADÆ, sit-e-gra'de, *s.* (*citus*, swift, and *gradior*, I go, Lat.) A tribe of the Arachnidans, or Spiders, so named for the nimbleness of their motions.

CITIZEN, sit'e-zn, *s.* (*citoyen*, Fr.) An inhabitant of a city; a freeman; in a general sense a native of a place;—*a.* having the privileges of a citizen.

CITIZENSHIP, sit'e-zn-ship, *s.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

CITRACONIC ACID, sit-ra-kon'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid formed by the action of itaconic acid, with which it is isomeric, = $C^5 H^3 O^3$.

CITRATE, sit'rate, *s.* A salt formed by the union of citric acid with a salifiable base, as the citrate of potash, citrate of soda, &c.

CITRENE, sit'rene, *s.* The volatile oil of lemons, consisting chiefly of a peculiar carburetted hydrogen.

CITRIC, sit'rik, *a.* Of or belonging to the lemon; *Citric acid*, an acid obtained in crystals from the juice of lemons, consisting, according to Dumas, of carbon, 36.28; hydrogen, 4.45; oxygen, 59.27.

CITRINE, sit'rin, *a.* Orange-coloured.

CITRON, sit'run, } *s.* (supposed to be derived from
CITRUS, sit'rus, } *Citron*, a town in Judea, but this is very doubtful.) A genus of plants, of which the lemons, citrons, and oranges are species: Order, Aurantaceæ.

CITY, sit'e, *s.* (*cite*, Fr. *civitas*, Lat.) A corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants incorporated. According to Blount, 'a town incorporated, which is or hath been the see of a bishop; and though the bishopric be dissolved, as at Westminster, yet still it remaineth a *city*;'—*a.* relating to a city.

CIVET, siv'et, *s.* (*zebeth*, Germ.) A resinous substance of an odour like musk, obtained from several species of carnivorous animals of the genus Viverra, especially the civet, or civet-cat, *V. civetta*. The substance is secreted in a pouch near the anus of the animal.

CIVIC, siv'ik, *a.* (*civicus*, Lat.) Relating to a city; relating to civil affairs or honours. *Civic crown*, a wreath of oak, given as a mark of public approbation, considered more honourable among the ancient Romans than any other crown.

CIVIL, siv'il, *a.* (*civilis*, Lat.) Relating to the community; political; relating to a city or government; relating also to any person as a member of the community; in peace and order; not without rule or government; intestine; not foreign; civilized; complaisant; gentle; elegance of manners; kind; polite; grave; sober. *Civil law*, the peculiar laws of each state, country, or city. *Civil state*, the entire body of the laity or citizens, as distinct from the military, ecclesiastical, and maritime. *Civil year*, the legal year, or annual account of time which every government appoints to be used within its own dominions, as distinct from the natural year, which is measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies. *Civil war*, a war between the people of the same community. *Civil engineering*, the science and art of constructing machinery for manufacturing purposes; constructions and excavations for general transit, &c. *Civil architecture*, the science of constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life. *Civil list*, those officers of the government paid from the public treasury.

CIVILIAN, se-vil'yan, *s.* A professor of civil law; a student in civil law at the university.

CIVILITY, se-vil'e-te, *s.* (*civilitas*, Lat.) Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized; politeness; complaisance; decorum and courtesy of behaviour; good breeding.

CIVILIST, siv'il-ist, *s.* A civilian.—Obsolete.

CIVILIZATION, siv-e-le-za'shun, *s.* The act of civilizing; the state of being reclaimed from barbarism. In ancient Law, an act of justice, or judgment, which rendered a criminal process civil.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

CIVILIZE, siv'e-lize, *v. a.* (*civiliser*, Fr.) To reclaim from a savage state; to instruct in the arts and refinements of life.

CIVILIZER, siv'e-li-zur, *s.* One who civilizes or reclaims others from a wild and savage life; one who teaches the arts and refinements of civilized life.

CIVILLY, siv'il-le, *ad.* In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally; politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness or brutality; without gay or gaudy colours.

CIVISM, siv'izm, *s.* The privileges of a citizen.

CIXIUS, sik'se-us, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects; Family, Cicadidæ.

CLABBER, klab'bur, *s.* Milk become thick or inspissated.

CLACK, klak, *v. n.* To make a sharp clinking noise, as by striking or cracking; to speak hurriedly, with sharp abrupt sounds;—*s.* a shrill abrupt noise, continued without intermission; incessant talk; the instrument which strikes the hopper of a grain mill, causing it to discharge the corn; a bell so contrived that it rings when more corn is required. *Clack-valve*, a common valve, used generally in hydraulic, steam, and other machinery.

CLACK-DISH, klak'dish, *s.* A dish, formerly used by mendicants, with a moveable cover, which they clacked to excite the notice and sympathy of passengers, and also to signify the dish was empty.

> His use was to put a ducat in her *clack-dish*.—*Shak.*

CLACKER, klak'ur, *s.* One who clacks; that which clacks.

CLACKING, klak'ing, *s.* Continuous talk; prating.

CLAD. *Past part.* of the verb *To clothe*.

CLADIUM, kla'de-um, *s.* (*klados*, a twig, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ. *C. germanicum*, or *Schœnus mariscus*, of English botany, is the only European species.

CLADIUS, kla'de-us, *s.* (*clades*, a destroyer, Lat.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Tenthredinidæ.

CLADOBATES, kla-dob'a-tes, *s.* (*klados*, an offspring, and *bates*, a thicket, Gr.) A genus of small squirrel-looking marsupial animals, allied to the opossum.

CLADONIA, kla-do'ne-a, *s.* (*klados*, fragile, Gr.) A genus of Lichens, united by Delile with Scyphophorus, Pycnothelia, and Acharius, and forming the genus Cenomyce.—Which see.

CLADOSTYLES, kla-dos'te-les, *s.* (*klados*, a branch, and *stylos*, a column, Gr. in reference to its branched style.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

CLADOXERUS, kla-dok'se-rus, *s.* (*clades*, a destroyer, Lat. and *oxerus*, containing acid, Gr.) A genus of Orthopterous insects: Family, Cursoria.

CLADYODON, kla-di'o-don, *s.* (*klados*, fragile, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil reptiles found in the New Red Sandstone formation.

CLAIM, klame, *v. a.* (*clamo*, Lat.) To demand of right; to require authoritatively; to maintain or assert as a right; not to beg or accept as a favour.

xact as due;—*s.* a demand of anything as title to any privilege or possession in the f another; the thing claimed.

LE, kla'ma-bl, *a.* That may be demanded

T, kla'mant, } *s.* One who demands any-
, kla'mur, } thing as unjustly detained her; one who claims.

YANCE, klare-voy'ans, *s.* (French.) Pene- ; discernment; an advanced state in mes- , &c.

am, *v. a.* (*clæmian*, Sax.) To clog with tinous matter;—*v. n.* to be moist.

ling sweat, a damp of jealousy,
on my brows, and *clams* upon my limbs.—
Dryden.

, kla'mant, *s.* Crying; beseeching ear-

Comes winter unprovided,
a train of *clamant* children dear.—*Thomson.*

, klam'bur, *v. n.* (probably corrupted from To climb with difficulty.

ESS, klam'me-nes, *s.* The state of being ; tenacity; stickiness.

klam'me, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; tena- adhesive.

OUS, klam'ur-us, *a.* Vociferous; noisy; nt; loud.

OUSLY, klam'ur-us-le, *ad.* In a violent or anner.

OUSNESS, klam'ur-us-nes, *s.* The state of oud or noisy.

R, klam'mur, *s.* (*clamor*, Lat.) Outcry; exclamation; immoderate vociferation;— make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to stun or overpower with noise.

RER, klam'ur-ur, *s.* One who makes an ; one who clamours.

klamp, *s.* (*klamp*, Dut.) An instrument f wood or metal, with a screw at one end, ly used by joiners for holding pieces of closely together until the glue hardens; piece of wood fixed to another with a mor- tenon, or a groove and tongue. In Brick- , a large pile of bricks generally quadran- arranged in the brickfield for burning. In ilding, thick planks on the inner part of a ide, used to sustain the ends of the beams. oth crooked plate of iron fore-locked upon nnions of a cannon, to keep it fast upon riage;—*v. a.* to fasten with a clamp. In , to fix a piece of wood to another, so that es of the one piece cross those of the other, ereby prevent it from casting or warping.

an, *s.* (*clann*, Irish.) A family; a race or f persons acknowledging one as head or in; used as a contemptuous designation for or body.

LAR, klan'ku-lar, *a.* (*clancularius*, Latin.) stine; secret; private; concealed.—Seldom

LARLY, klan'ku-lar-le, *ad.* Privately; y; closely.

STINE, klan-des'tin, *a.* (*clandestinus*, Lat.) ; hidden; private.

STINELY, klan-des'tin-le, *ad.* Secretly; ly; in secret.

STINENESS, klan-des'tin-nes, *s.* An act of or secrecy.

klang, *v. a.* (*clango*, Lat.) To make a sharp, shrill noise;—*s.* a sharp, shrill noise, like the sound emitted by the concussion of metallic substances.

CLANGOROUS, klang'gur-us, *a.* Sounding harsh and shrill.

CLANGOUR, klang'gur, *s.* (*clangor*, Lat.) A sharp, shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, klang'gus, *a.* Making a shrill or harsh sound.

CLANGULA, klang'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a goose.) A name given by Fleming to a genus of the Fuligulinæ, or River-ducks: Family, Anatidæ.

CLANK, klangk, *s.* A shrill, sharp noise made by the collision of sonorous bodies.

CLANNISH, klan'ish, *a.* Closely united; like a clan.

CLANNISHLY, klan'ish-le, *ad.* In a clannish manner.

CLANNISHNESS, klan'ish-nes, *s.* Close adherence; a disposition to unite as a clan.

CLANSHIP, klan'ship, *s.* An association of families or persons under a chieftain.

CLAP, klap, *v. a.* (*clappan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* clapped. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden; to thrust or drive together; to do anything with a hasty motion; to applaud or manifest approbation by clapping the hands; *to clap up*, to complete suddenly, without much precaution; to imprison with little formality or delay;—*v. n.* to drive together suddenly with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness upon anything; to strike the hands together in applause;—*s.* a loud noise made by a sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or motion; a sudden explosion; an act of applause. With Falconers, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *Clap-dish.*—See Clack-dish. In Pathology.—See Gonorrhœa.

CLAPPER, klap'pur, *s.* A person who applauds by clapping his hands; the tongue of a bell; the piece of wood which strikes a mill-hopper; (*clapier*, old Fr.) a place for rabbits to burrow in.—Obsolete in this sense.

Connis there were also playing,
That comin out of their *clapers.*—*Chaucer.*

CLAPPERCLAW, klap'pur-claw, *v. a.* To scold; to revile; to vilify with the tongue.—Obsolete.

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing.*—*Butler.*

CLAP-TRAP, klap'trap, *a.* A term applied to quackish or exaggerated representations of anything;—*s.* a kind of clapper for making a noise in theatres.

CLARE, klare, *s.* A nun of the order of St. Clare; called also a Minoresse, from the name of the house in which they first settled in England being styled the Minories.

CLARENCEUX, klar'en-su, } *s.* (French.) The
CLARENCIEUX, klar'en-shu, } second king at arms, so called from the Duchy of Clarence.

CLARE OBSCURE.—See Chiaro Scuro.

CLARET, klar'et, *s.* (*clairet*, a red or rose-coloured wine, Fr.) A name given in England to the red wine of Medoc, or to a mixture of that wine and some other full-bodied wine grown in the south of France, or Benecarlo in Spain.

CLARIAS, kla're-as, *s.* (*clarus*, splendid, Lat.) A genus of fishes, in which the dorsal fin is single; the caudal rounded, and distinct from the dorsal and anal; the vent almost central; and the eyes small: Family, Siluridæ.

CLARICHORD, klar'e-kord, *s.* (*clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, Lat.) An ancient stringed musical instrument in the form of a spinette.

CLARIFICATION, klar-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of freeing any liquid from its impurities by boiling, or by chemical applications.

CLARIFIER, klar'e-fi-ur, *s.* One who clarifies by certain applications; the vessel in which liquor is clarified.

CLARIFY, klar'e-fi, *v. a.* (*clarifier*, Fr.) To purify or clear any liquid; to separate from feculent matter or other impurities; to brighten or illuminate—obsolete in the last two senses, though often used by some of our old theological writers. Formerly the term also signified to glorify or make famous.

> Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarifie* thy Sonne.—
> *Wickliffe, St. John* xvii. 1.

—*v. n.* to clear up; to grow bright.

CLARINET, klar'in-et, *s.* (*chlarino*, Ital.) A modern musical keyed-instrument resembling the hautboy, but of larger dimensions, having a mouthpiece containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument. The compass of the clarinet is from E, the third space in the base, to G in altissimo. The *base clarinet* is made of wood, has a compass of four octaves, and descends to B flat below the base staff: it is 2 feet 8 inches long.

CLARION, klar'yun, *s.* (*clairon*, Fr.) A kind of trumpet, with a narrower tube than the common trumpet, anciently much used in war on account of the shrillness of its tone; a sound resembling that of a trumpet.

> The cock's shrill *clarion*, or the echoing horn,
> No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.—*Gray.*

CLARISONOUS, kla-ris'so-nus, *a.* (*clarus*, clear, and *sonus*, a sound, Lat.) Having a clear and distinct sound.

CLARITUDE, klar'e-tude, *s.* Splendour; anything clear or bright.—Obsolete.

> Amongst those *claritudes* which gild the skies.—
> *Beaumont.*

CLARITY, klar'e-te, *s.* (*clarte*, old Fr.) Brightness; splendour.—Obsolete.

> Man was not only deceivable in his integrity,
> But the angels of light in all their *clarity*.—*Brown.*

CLARKIA, klär'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Capt. Clark, the traveller.) A genus of American annual herbs, with axillary showy flowers of a rose-purple colour: Order, Onagraceæ.

CLART, klärt, *v. a.* To smear with mud.

CLARTY, klär'te, *a.* Dirty; slippery; wet.

CLARY, kla're, *v. n.* (*clarus*, Lat.) To make a loud or shrill noise.—Obsolete. Also, the common name of many species of the genus Salvia, or sage plants.

CLARY-WATER, kla're-waw'tur, *s.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is supposed to assist digestion.

CLASH, klash, *v. n.* (*kletsen*, Dut.) To make a noise by mutual collision; to meet in opposition; to act with opposite power, or in a contrary direction; to contradict; to oppose;—*v. a.* to strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise;—*s.* a noisy collision of two bodies; opposition; contradiction.

CLASHING, klash'ing, *s.* Opposition; enmity; contradiction.

CLASHINGLY, klash'ing-le, *ad.* In a clashing manner.

CLASP, klasp, *s.* (*chespe*, Dut.) A hook for holding anything close; a catch; an embrace;—*v. a.* to shut with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining; to hold or enclose between the hands; to embrace; to enclose.

CLASPER, klas'pur, *s.* The person or thing that clasps; the tendrils or threads of creeping plants, by which they twine round objects for support.

CLASP-KNIFE, klasp'nife, *s.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klas, *s.* (*classis*, Lat. *classe*, old Fr.) A rank or order of persons; an assembly of persons within a certain division; a number of students in a university or school receiving the same tuition; a scientific division; a set of beings or things. *Class*, in Natural History, a group of individuals, having one or more characters in common, and comprehending the minor divisions of order, family, tribe, genus, species, and variety;—*v. a.* to arrange according to some stated method or principle of distribution; to arrange according to different ranks or natural distinctions.

CLASSIC, klas'sik, } *a.* (*classicus*, Lat.) Re-
CLASSICAL, klas'se-kal, } lating to the pure and elegant literature of ancient Greece and Rome; pertaining to authors of the first order, whose writings are models of elegance and purity.

CLASSICALLY, klas'se-kal-le, *ad.* In a classical manner, or according to the style of classical writers; in accordance with order, or the arrangement of classes.

CLASSIFIC, klas-sif'ik, *a.* Noting classification, or the order of distribution into classes.

CLASSIFICATION, klas-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of arranging into classes or divisions; the act of placing in regular order.

CLASSIFY, klas'se-fi, *v. a.* (*classis*, Lat.) To arrange into regular classes or divisions; to class.

CLATHARIA, kla-*tha*'re-a, *s.* (*clathrus*, a lattice, Lat. from the reticulated character of the leaves.) A genus of fossil plants from the Wealden strata of Sussex, supposed to be a species of the Cycadeæ.

CLATHRATE, kla*th*'rate, *a.* (*clathrus*, a lattice, Lat.) Latticed; divided like lattice-work.

CLATHROPTERIS, kla*th*-rop'te-ris, *s.* (*clathrus*, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil ferns with a quadrangular network of vessels in the leaves, a character very uncommon in living ferns.

CLATTER, klat'tur, *v. n.* (*klatern*, Dut.) To make a confused rattling noise; to produce sharp sounds by the collision of sonorous bodies; to talk fast and idly;—*v. a.* to strike anything so as to make it sound and rattle; to dispute, jar, or clamour;—*s.* a rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies; tumultuous and confused noise; a continuation of abrupt sounds.

CLATTERER, klat'tur-ur, *s.* One who clatters; an idle babbler.

CLATTERING, klat'tur-ing, *s.* A rattling noise; clamour.

CLAUDENT, klaw'dent, *a.* (*claudens*, Lat.) Shutting; enclosing; confining.—Seldom used.

CLAUDICANT, klaw'de-kant, *a.* Limping; halting.—Seldom used.

, klaw'de-kate, *v. n.* (*claudico*, Lat.) limp.

ON, klaw-de-ka'shun, *s.* (old French.) halting; lameness.

SE, *s.* (French, *clausula*, Lat.) A sen- ngle part of a discourse; a subdivision sentence; an article in a contract or tipulation.

klaw-se'na, *s.* (derivation unknown.) trees with small white flowers disposed natives of the East Indies and Japan: antaceæ.

klaw-sil'e-a, *s.* (*clausus*, shut up, Lat. perture of the shell being closed inter- spiral lid.) A genus of land-snails, the hich has a long spire, and an oblong erture: Family, Helicidæ.

E, klaws'*tha*-le, *s.* (*Clausthal*, in the re it is found in veins of hæmatite.) uret of lead, a mineral of a lead-grey metallic lustre, bearing considerable e to fine granular galena. It consists, to Turner, of lead, 70.98; selenium, balt, 0.83. An analysis by Rose gives balt: sp. gr. 8.2—8.8.

klaws'tral, *a.* (*claustrum*, Lat.) Re- cloister or religious house.

dlaw'sure, *s.* (*clausura*, Lat.) Confine- act of shutting; the state of being olete.

masteries the severity of the *clausure* is ne.—*Geddes.*

A, klav-a-jel'la, *s.* (*clavus*, a spike, Lat.) Mollusca, the shell of which consists gular valves placed within a short shelly d at its open extremity, and to which is fixed or soldered at the other end. pholas, it perforates stones, &c. It is oth the fossil and recent state.

av'ate, *a.* (*clavus*, a club, Lat.) Club- haped like a club with the thick end

klav'a-ted, *a.* (*clava*, Lat.) Club- nobbed; set with knobs.

, klav-at'u-la, *s.* (*clavus*, a club, Lat.) Mollusca, the shell of which has a very e turreted spire; the channel short, and ip awanting: Subfamily, Pleurotominæ.

st of the verb *To cleave.*

klav'ya-re, *s.* (*clavis*, a key, Lat.) A es and spaces in music.

IA, klav-e-kan'*tha*, *s.* (*clavus*, and *akan-* e, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell thick sub-fusiform, the surface rugose, horls sub-coronated, having the channel the slit in the form of a broad sinus: rithidæ.

D, klav'e-kawrd, *s.* (*clavis*, a key, and e string of a harp, Lat.) A musical rument not now in use. Its shape re- at of a small square piano-forte: the re struck, or rather pressed, by brass ting from the further end of the keys.

klav'e-kl, *s.* (*clavicula*, Lat.) The ; the long, slightly-contorted bone, each side between, and articulated by remities with the sternum and shoulder-

ES, klav-e-kawr'nes, *s.* (*clavus*, a knob, , a horn, Lat. from the antennæ being thickened at the apex, and forming a club.) A name given by Latreille to a subsection of Coleopterous insects of the section Pentamera.

CLAVIFORM, klav'e-fawrm, *a.* (*clavus*, a club, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Club-shaped; applied in Botany to the organs and appendages of plants having this shape.

CLAVIGER, klav'e-jur, *s.* (*clavus*, a club, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pselaphus.

CLAVILITHES, kla-vil'e-*thi*s, *s.* (*clavus*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of fossil univalve shells, with a conical spire, the terminal whorls of which are papillary: Family, Turbinellidæ.

CLAVIPALPI, klav-e-pal'pi, *s.* (*clavus*, and *palpi*, the feelers of insects, Lat. from the antennæ being terminated by a perfoliate club.) A family of Coleopterous insects, often of a convex and rounded shape, living on fungi and boleti: Section, Tetrametra.

CLAVULARIA, klav-u-la're-a, *s.* A genus of corals, the polypi of which are oviform, and the cells tubular: Family, Tubiporidæ.

CLAVULUM, klav'u-lum, *s.* (dim. of *clavus*, Lat.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs with trifoliate leaves and racemes of flowers: Tribe, Loteæ.

CLAVUS, kla'vus, *s.* (Latin.) The Ergot, a disease in corn.

CLAW, klaw, *s.* (Saxon.) A crooked horny appendage forming the nails of birds, crustaceans, and other animals. In Botany, the narrow hooked end of petals;—*v. a.* (*clawian*, Sax.) to pull, scratch, or tear with the nails; to tickle.—Obsolete in the last sense.

I laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour.—*Shaks.*

To claw off, or *away*, to scold; to rail at. *To claw off*, a sea phrase, to beat or turn to windward from a lee shore.

CLAWBACK, klaw'bak, *s.* A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler;—*a.* flattering.

Like a *clawback* parasite.—*Bp. Hall.*

CLAWED, klawd, *a.* Furnished with claws.

CLAY, klay, *s.* (*claæg*, Sax.) A name given to any mixture of earthy matter which breaks down or disintegrates in water, and affords a substance having plastic and ductile properties. The varieties are pipe clay, potter's clay, Stourbridge clay, brick clay, and porcelain clay. In Geology, the London clay is an extensive deposit of blue clay, except near the surface: some of the lower beds are yellowish. It includes beds of sandstone and a coarse limestone, of which Barker's Roman cement is made. It belongs to the Eocene, or earliest of the tertiary deposits, and contains the remains of tortoises, crocodiles, fishes, and marine shells, nearly the whole of which are of extinct species. It rests on the deposit, formed of alternating beds of sand, clay and gravel, called the *plastic clay*, which lies immediately on the chalk;—*v. a.* to cover or manure with clay.

CLAY-COLD, klay'kold, *a.* Lifeless; cold as clay.

CLAYES, klaze, (*claie*, Fr.) In Fortification, wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers to cover lodgments.

CLAYEY, klay'e, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay.

CLAYISH, klay'ish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

CLAYMORE, klay'more, *s.* (*claidheamhmor*, Gael.) A broad sword.

CLAY-SLATE, *s.* An endurated laminar clay or shale, found most abundantly in the metamorphic rocks, but frequently in the fossiliferous. It is opaque, and of various shades of colour and degrees of hardness. It is usually composed of about 60 per cent. of silica, 25 of alumina, and 10 or 12 of iron.

CLAY-STONE, klay-stone, *s.* An earthy stone, resembling endurated clay, and usually of a purplish colour. It is a variety of prismatic felspar.

CLEAN, kleen, *a.* (*clæne*, Sax.) Free from dirt, impurity, or noxious amalgamation; free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless; elegant; dexterous; neat; not bungling or awkward; free from any loathsome disease; not leprous; entire; —*ad.* quite; perfectly; fully; complete; without miscarriage; dexterously;—*v. a.* (*clænan*, Sax.) to free from filth or impurity.

CLEANLILY, kleen'le-le, *ad.* In a cleanly manner. —Seldom used.

CLEANLINESS, kleen'le-nes, *s.* Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress or person; purity.

CLEANLY, kleen'le, *a.* Free from dirt, filth, or any foul or extraneous matter; pure; innocent; cleansing; making clean; nice; artful; dexterous;—*ad.* elegantly; neatly; without impurity.

CLEANNESS, kleen'nes, *s.* Freedom from filth or noxious matter; neatness; freedom from loathsome disease; exactness; justness; correctness; purity; innocence.

CLEANSABLE, klen'za-bl, *a.* That may be cleansed or purified.

CLEANSE, klenz, *v. a.* (*clænsian*, Sax.) To free from dirt or foul matter; to purify; to make clean; to free from noxious humours; to free from loathsome disease; to free from moral infamy.

CLEANSER, klen'zur, *s.* (*clænsere*, Sax.) The person or thing that cleanses from impurity; a detergent.

CLEANSING, klen'zing, *s.* The act of purging; purification.

CLEAR, kleer, *a.* (*claer*, Welsh.) Bright; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; perspicacious; cheerful; serene; without mixture; pure; unmingled; perspicuous; not obscure or ambiguous; indisputable; evident; undeniable; apparent; manifest; quick in understanding; acute; unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable; unprepossessed; impartial; free from distress or imputed guilt; free from deductions or incumbrances; unincumbered; unobstructed; out of debt; unentangled; at a safe distance from danger; sounding distinctly, plainly, and articulately; free;—*ad.* plainly; not obscurely; clean; quite; completely;—*v. a.* to make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten; to free from perplexity, obscurity, or ambiguity; to purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend; to cleanse; to remove any incumbrance or embarrassment; to free from anything offensive or noxious; to clarify; to gain without deduction; to confer judgment or knowledge;—*v. n.* to grow bright; to recover transparency; to be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements. *To clear a ship*, is to register her name and cargo, on leaving a port, in the books of the custom-house.

CLEARAGE, kle'ridj, *s.* The act of removing anything.

CLEARANCE, kle'rans, *s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house; permission to sail.

CLEARER, kleer'ur, *s.* That which clears, brightens, or purifies; an enlightener.

CLEARING, kleer'ing, *s.* Justification; a defence; vindication.

CLEARING NUT, kleer'ing nut, *s.* The fruit of the tree Strychnos potatorum, sold in almost every market in the East Indies, and eaten by the natives. The dried seeds are used for clearing water before it is drunk: one of the seeds is rubbed round the edge of the vessel containing the water for a minute or two, which has the property of causing any sediment to sink to the bottom. The Hindoo and Bengalese name of the tree is Nixmulee.

CLEARLY, kleer'le, *ad.* Brightly; luminously; plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity; with discernment; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind; without entanglement; without sinister views; honestly; without deduction or cost; without reserve, evasion, or subterfuge.

CLEARNESS, kleer'nes, *s.* Transparency; brightness; splendour; lustre; distinctness; perspicuity; sincerity; honesty; plain dealing; without ambiguity or perplexity; freedom from imputation of ill; freedom from incumbrances.

CLEAT, kleet, *s.* A piece of wood with two projecting ends, used in a ship for fastening ropes upon.

CLEAVABLE, kle'va-bl, *a.* That may be cloven or divided.

CLEAVAGE, kle'vij, *s.* The act of splitting or clearing. In Geology, the word is used to denote a phenomenon in slate and other rocks, by which they split up into thin plates, or slates, at a considerable angle to the plane of deposition or stratification. In Mineralogy, minerals which possess a regular structure are said to be cleavable, or to admit of *cleavage*; the surfaces exposed by splitting are termed the *faces* of the cleavage. When a mineral is cleavable only in one direction, it is said to have a single cleavage; when divisible in two or more directions, they are then said to have a double, treble, or four-fold cleavage, and so on, according to their number.

CLEAVE, kleve, *v. n.* (*clifian*, Sax.) *past*, clave or cleaved. To adhere; to stick; to hold to; to unite; to fit; to unite in concord or interest; to part asunder: to suffer division;—*v. a.* (*cleofan*, Sax.) *past*, cleft or cleaved; to divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces; to divide; to part naturally.

CLEAVER, kle'vur, *s.* One who cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal matter into pieces.

CLEAVERS, kle'vurs, *s.* Galium aparine, or Goosegrass, a plant with leaves eight in a whorl, lanceolate, keeled, and fringed with reflected prickles; a weak stem and bristly fruit; very common in hedges: Order, Galiaceæ.

CLECHE, klesh, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross, charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the colour of the field.

CLEDGE, kledj, *s.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLEF, klef, *s.* (French.) In Music, a mark representing a letter placed at the beginning of the staff or stave, to determine the names of the de-

lways situated on a line: it is se, the tenor, or the treble clef. lefs are five degrees distant from e C, mean or tenor clef, being the note e ends and the treble begins; the F is five degrees above, and the F five degrees below, both inclusive. gives the name of C to any line placed. It is called the soprano ced on the first line; the mezzo- on the second; the alto, or contra- tertenor, when on the third; and on the fourth.

Past part. of the verb *To cleave.* by the separation of parts; a crack; Farriery, a disease which attacks the s, from hard labour, surfeits, or un- d. *Cleft-grafting*, a method of en- ich the scion or bud is inserted in a he stock.

s, the clavicle, Gr.) A prefix to n Anatomy connected with the cla- *lo-costalis*, a ligament which passes lage of the first rib to the inferior clavicle; *cleido-scapular*, applied ations of the clavicle with the sca-

s, kli-do-*the'*rus, *s.* (*kleides*, and re, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the is like the chama, but somewhat urnished with an internal shelly dage, inserted in a depressed form the bosses.

a. (*klemmen*, Germ.) To pinch; to a. to starve.—Obsolete.

oice, when the valiant must eat their *en Jonson.*

le-mat'e-de, *s.* (*clematis*, one of the A tribe of plants of the natural ulaceæ, in which the calyx when in s, or induplicate; petals wanting or indehiscent, one-seeded, and ending h is usually feathery; leaves oppo- shrubs; rarely herbs.

a'a-tis, *s.* (*klema*, a vine branch, Gr. of the species climb like the vine.) er, or Travellers' Joy, a genus of ing of climbing shrubs with variously eaves: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

m'en-se, *s.* (*clementia*, Lat.) Mercy; verity; willingness to spare; disposi- th kindness; tenderness in punishing.

a'ent, *a.* Mild; gentle; merciful; compassionate.

lem'en-tin, *a.* Relating to the com- e by St. Clement; relating to the made by Pope Clement V., and form- e canon law.

lem'ent-le, *ad.* In a mild or merci-

Clinch.

me, *s.* (*kleio*, I shut, Gr. in allusion of the flower.) A genus of plants, ibe Cleomeæ: Order, Capparidaceæ.

o'me-e, *s.* (*cleome*, one of the gene- of plants of the natural order Cap- nsisting of herbs or sub-shrubs with ves, usually clothed with glandular apsular, with membranous dehiscent

CLEOMELLA, kle-o-mel'la, *s.* (dim. of Cleome, which see.) A genus of Mexican plants of the order Capparidaceæ: Tribe, Cleomeæ.

CLEONIA, kle-o'ne-a, *s.* (Greek name.) An annual Labiate sweet-scented plant, a native of Portugal, forming a genus of the order Lamiaceæ.

CLEONYMUS, kle-o'ne-mus, *s.* (*kleo*, I spread, and *nygma*, a prickle, Gr. from the inner side of the tibiæ being furnished with a stout spine.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the tribe Calcidiæ: Family, Pupivora.

CLEPE, klep, *v. a.* (*clepan*, Sax.) To call.—Obsolete.

To the gods I *clepe*
For true record of this my faithful speech.—*Sackville.*

CLEPSAMMIA, klep-sam'me-a, *s.* (*klepto*, I hide, and *ammos*, sand, Gr.) An instrument for measuring time by sand.

CLEPSYDRA, klep'se-dra, *s.* (Latin.) An instrument used by the Romans to note the lapse of time and indicate the hour, by the flowing of water into or out of a vessel properly graduated.

CLEPTES, klep'tes, *s.* (*klepto*, I cancel, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the Chrysides, or Golden-wasp tribe: Family, Pupivora.

CLEPTICUS, klep'te-kus, *s.* (*kleptikos*, thievish, Gr.) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, the generic characters of which are—head obtuse; body elongated, having an uninterrupted lateral line; the dorsal and anal fins with scales nearly to their outer margins: Family, Labridæ.

CLERESTORY, kler-es'to-re, *s.* The upper storey or row of windows in a Gothic church; the windows in the lantern of the Tower are also so called.

CLERGIABLE, kler'je-a-bl, *a.* A term applied to such felonies as came within benefit of clergy.—Obsolete.

CLERGICAL, kler'je-kal, *a.* Relating to the clergy.—Obsolete.

CLERGY, kler'je, *s.* (*clerge*, Fr.) Those set apart by due ordination for the service of religion in the Christian church; the ecclesiastical body, as distinguished from the laity. *Benefit of clergy*, in Law, an ancient privilege, by which the bishop of a diocese could claim from a criminal tribunal any person guilty of felony who could read: in such cases the criminal escaped unpunished, on the condition that his services were transferred to the church.

CLERGYMAN, kler'je-man, *s.* A man in holy orders; a person ordained to preach the gospel.

CLERIC, kler'ik, *s.* (Saxon.) A clergyman;—*a.* pertaining to the character of a clergyman.

CLERICAL, kler'e-kal, *a.* (*clericus*, Lat.) Relating to the clergy.

CLERIDÆ, kler'e-de, *s.* (*clerus*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects of the section Malacodermi, the Tillidæ of Leach. It embraces nine genera, all of which have the palpi clavate; mandibles dentated internally; the antennæ more or less serrated, or terminated by a club; body generally cylindrical and pubescent; and the eyes emarginated.

CLERK, klärk, *s.* (*cleric*, *clerc*, Sax.) A clergyman; orginally a scholar or learned man; in modern usage, a writer; one who is employed by another in keeping accounts, or engrossing minutes; a layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the Episcopal church.

CLERKLIKE, klärk'like, *a.* Accomplished; like a clerk, or learned person.

CLERKLY, klärk'le, *a.* Scholarlike; clever;—*ad.* in a learned or accomplished manner.

CLERKSHIP, klärk'ship, *s.* Scholarship; state of being in holy orders; the office or situation of a clerk.

CLERODENDRON, kler-o-den'drun, *s.* (*kleros*, accident, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. in allusion to the various useful and dangerous effects of the species in medicine.) A genus of shrubs, natives of the East Indies, China, &c.: Order, Verbenaceæ.

CLEROMANCY, kler'o-man-se, *s.* (*kleros*, a lot, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient mode of divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up.

CLERUS, kler'us, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Cleridæ.

CLEVE, CLIF, or CLIVE. In Composition, a syllable at the beginning or end of the name of a place, denoting it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as, Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.

CLEVER, klev'ur, *a.* (*gleaw*, Sax.) Dexterous; skilful; fit; suitable; proper.

CLEVERLY, klev'ur-le, *ad.* Dexterously; fitly; handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, klev'ur-nes, *s.* Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEVIS, kle'vis, } *s.* An iron bent to the form of
CLEVY, kle've, } an ox-bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cart neap, to hold the chain of the forward horse, or oxen; or a draft iron on a plough.

CLEW, klu, *s.* (*cleow*, *cliwe*, Sax.) A ball of thread; a guide; a direction. *Clew of a sail*, the lower corner which reaches down to where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Clew-garnets*, in a ship, a tackle, or rope and pulley, made fast to the clews of the main and fore sails;—*v. a. to clew the sails*, to raise them, in order to be furled.

CLEYERA, klay-e'ra, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Cleyer.) A genus of Asiatic plants: Order, Ternstromiaceæ.

CLICK, klik, *v. n.* (*klikken*, Dut.) To make a small sharp successive noise;—*s.* a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel attached to the winchers in cutters, &c., and thereby serving the office of a paul.

CLICKER, klik'ur, *s.* A person who stands at the door of a shop inviting persons to enter.—A vulgar word.

CLICKET, klik'et, *s.* The knocker of a door.

CLIDEMIA, kli-de'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Clidemi, an ancient Greek botanist.) A genus of South American hisped or hairy shrubs: Order, Melostomaceæ.

CLIENT, kli'ent, *s.* (French, *client*, Lat.) One who applies to a lawyer or counsel for advice in a question of law, or intrusts his case to his management. Among the ancient Romans, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a person of distinction and influence, who was thence termed his patron; a dependant.

CLIENTAL, kli-en'tal, *a.* Dependant.—Obsolete.

CLIENTED, kli'ent-ed, *a.* Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, kli'en-tele, *s.* The condition or office of a client.—Obsolete.

> There's Varus holds good qualities with him;
> And under the pretext of *clientele*
> Will be admitted.—*Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTSHIP, kli'ent-ship, *s.* The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klif, *s.* (*clif*, Sax.) A steep rock; a
pice.

CLIFFORTIA, klif-fawr'te-a, *s.* (in honour of
Cliffort, the first patron of Linnæus.) A
of shrubs, with axillary insignificant flowers
der, Sanguisorbaceæ.

CLIFFY, klif'fe, }
CLIFTED, klift'ed, } *a.* Broken; craggy.
CLIFTY, klif'te, }

> Beneath the shade of Vecta's *cliffy* isle.—*Dye*

CLIMABLE, kli'ma-bl, *a.* That may be clim
ascended.

CLIMACTER, kli-mak'tur, } *s.* (*klimakte*
CLIMACTERIC, kli-mak-ter'ik, } A critical
period in a person's life. Some conjectu
this is every seventh year; but others
only those years produced by multiplying 7
odd numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, to be climacterical,
years it is supposed bring with them so
portant change with regard to health, life,
tune. The grand climacteric is said to
sixty-third year.

CLIMACTERIC, kli-mak-ter'ik, } *a.* (
CLIMACTERICAL, kli-mak-ter'e-kal, } *teri*
Marking a certain number of years.

CLIMACTERIS, kli-mak'te-ris, *s.* An An
genus of birds, belonging to the Sittinæ,
hatches.

CLIMATARCHIC, kli-ma-tärk'ik, *a.* Presidi
climates.

CLIMATE, kli'mate, *s.* (*klima*, Gr.) An in
space comprehended between two circles
to the equator; an extent of country in w
the circumstances which influence living be
nearly the same; a union of all the con
independent of the organic texture, on wh
depends, or which exercises a sensible in
upon it;—*v. n.* to inhabit, or reside in a pa
region.—Obsolete as a verb.

> The blessed gods
> Purge all infections from our air, whilst
> Do *climate* here.—*Shaks.*

CLIMATIC, kli-mat'ik, } *a.* Relating
CLIMATICAL, kli-mat'e-kal, } mate, or clim
CLIMATURE, kli'ma-ture, *s.* The same as
—Obsolete.

CLIMAX, kli'maks, *s.* (*klimax*, Gr.) A fi
rhetoric by which the sentences or particu
gradually, forming a whole in such a mann
the last idea in the former member beco
first in the latter, till the climax or grad
completed.

CLIMB, klime, *v. n.* (*climan*, Sax.) *Past a*
part. climbed or clomb. To ascend up a
by repeated efforts; to mount with diffic
means of some hold or footing;—*v. a.* to
by great exertion and continuous effort; t
with difficulty, implying slow progress.

CLIMBER, kli'mur, *s.* One who mounts or
any place; one who rises with great eff
toil; a plant that creeps and rises upon so
port.

CLIMBERS, kli'murz, *s.* In Ornithology, t
mon name given to parrots and other birds
ing to the tribe Scansores.—Which see.

CLIMBING, kli'ming, *s.* The act of ascend
place.

CLIME, klime, *s.* (*clima*, Lat.) A climate
or tract of the earth: this term is freque
in poetry.

CLINANDRIUM, klin-an'dre-um, *s.* (*kline*, a bed, and and *aner*, a male, Gr.) In Botany, that part of orchideous plants in which the anthers lie.

CLINANTHIUM, klin-an'*the*-um, *s.* The receptacle of a Composite plant, or that part in which the small flowers are situated, and enclosed within an involucre.

CLINCH, klinsh, *v. a.* (*klinken*, Dut.) To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it; to contract; to make fast by bending over, or embracing closely; to confirm; to fix, as to clinch an argument;—*v. n.* to hold fast upon;—*s.* a word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning with identity of expression; a method of fastening large ropes aboard ships by a kind of knot and seizings, such as the cable to the ring of the anchor, &c.

CLINCHER, klin'shur, *s.* That which clinches; a cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten anything; one who makes a pointed retort. *Clincher work*, in Shipbuilding, the disposition of the planks in the side of any boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays that next below it, like slates on the roof of a house;—*a. clincher-built*, made of clincher work.

CLING, kling, *v. n.* (*clingan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* clung. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon; to adhere closely in affection;—*v. a.* to dry up; to consume; to waste or pine away.

CLINGY, kling'e, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINIC, klin'ik, *s.* One confined to the bed by sickness; one who receives baptism on his deathbed.

CLINIC, klin'ik. } *a.* (*klinikos*, Gr.) In Pa-
CLINICAL, klin'e-kal, } thology, a term applied to transactions which take place at the sick bed, such as visits made and instructions delivered there. *Clinical physician*, one who practices medicine. *Clinical lecture*, a lecture or instruction given at the bed-side of a patient.

CLINICALLY, klin'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

CLINIUM, klin'e-um, *s.* (*kline*, a bed, Gr.) The summit of a floral branch of which the carpels are the termination. It is now usually called the Torus, and is equivalent to the Receptacle of Linnæus.

CLINK, klingk, *v. a.* (*klinken*, Dut.) To make a small sharp sound by striking a sonorous body; to jingle or ring;—*v. n.* to utter a small sharp noise;—*s.* a sharp successive noise; a knocking.

CLINKSTONE, klink'stone, *s.* A variety of trap-rock, composed chiefly of felspar: when crystals of felspar are disseminated through it, it is termed a trap porphyry. In basalt or wacke, when the felspar greatly prevails, and the texture becomes nearly compact, they pass into clinkstone; again, when clinkstone has a more earthy structure, it passes into claystone. It owes the name of clinkstone, as well as that of phonolite, to the sharp sound it gives when struck with a hammer.

CLINOCERA, kle-nos'e-ra, *s.* (*klino*, I bend, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanysoma.

CLINOMETER, klin-om'e-tur, *s.* (*klino*, I bend, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument upon the principle of the level, for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLINOMETRICAL, klin-o-met're-kal, *a.* Relating to the clinometer; as shown by the clinometer.

CLINQUANT, klingk'ant, *a.* (French.) Dressed in embroidery;—*s.* false glitter; tinsel finery.

> A *clinquant* petticoat of some rich stuff,
> To catch the eye.—*Beau. & Fl.*

CLINUS, kli'nus, *s.* (*klino*, I bend, Gr.) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, having the mouth furnished with several rows of sharp-pointed teeth, the external range being the largest. Like the Blennies, they have small fimbriated appendages over the eyes.

CLIO, kli'o, *s.* (*klion*, sloping, Gr. from the subconical shape of the body.) A genus of naked Mollusca, type of the family Clionidæ. In Mythology, one of the Muses, who was usually supposed to preside over history.

CLIONIDÆ, kli-on'e-de, *s.* (*clio*, one of the genera.) A family of naked Mollusca, having the body elongated, sub-conical, and naked, with two bundles of tentacular suckers at the mouth; no tooth on the upper lip, but the tongue formed of a small plate bristled with spines: Order, Pteropoda.

CLIP, klip, *v. a.* (*clyppan*, Sax.) To cut off with shears or scissors; to curtail; to cut short; to embrace; to confine or hold—(seldom used in the three last senses;)—*s.* a stroke with the hand; an embrace.

CLIPPER, klip'pur, *s.* One that clips or curtails; one that debases coin by cutting.

> No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*.—*Addison.*

CLIPPING, klip'ping, *v. a.* The act of cutting off or curtailing;—*s.* the part cut or clipped off.

CLITELLIO, kli-tel'le-o, *s.* (*clitellæ*, a pack-saddle, Lat.) A name given by Savigny to a genus of the Lumbrici or Earth-worms, furnished with two setæ to each ring: Family, Abranchiata Setigeræ.

CLITHON, kli'*thon*, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which resembles the Nerita, but the outer lip is thin and smooth, and the inner one convex and crenated; the surface is smooth.

CLITORIA, kli-to're-a, *s.* (*clitoris*, an Anatomical term.) A genus of Leguminous plants with unequal-pinnate leaves, and large blue, white, or purple flowers: Tribe, Loteæ.

CLITORIS, kli'to-ris, *s.* (*kleitoris*, Gr.) In Anatomy, the small, prominent, elongated organ which occupies the central and superior part of the vulva in female mammifera.

CLITUS, kli'tus, *s.* (*klitos*, making a loud noise, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

CLIVINA, kle-vi'na, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects with sub-cylindrical elongated bodies. They are very small, and live under stones in damp places: Family, Scaritidæ.

CLOACÆ, klo-a'se, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, the openings in cases of necrosis or mortification of the bones, leading to the inclosed dead bone.

CLOAK, kloke, *s.* (*lach*, Sax.) A loose outer garment worn over other clothes; a cover; that which conceals; an excuse or pretence;—*v. a.* to cover with a cloak; to hide; to conceal.

CLOAKEDLY, klo'kid-le, *ad.* In a disguised or concealed manner.

CLOCHARD, klosh'ard, *s.* An old term for a belfry.—Obsolete.

> King Edward the Third built, in the little sanctuary, a *clochard* of stone and timber, and therein placed three bells.—*Weever.*

CLOCK, klok, *s.* (*clucga*, Sax. *cloche*, Fr. *klok*, Dut. *klocke*, Germ.) A machine for measuring time, consisting of wheels moved by weights, so constructed, that by the uniform motion of a pendulum, the hours, minutes, and seconds, are indicated with great exactness; figured work on the ankle of a stocking;—*v. a.* to call—(see Cluck;)—*v. n.* to make a noise like the hen.

CLOD, klod, *s.* (*clud*, Sax.) A lump of earth or clay; a mass of earth cohering; turf; the ground; anything vile, base, and earthy, as the body of man compared to the soul; a dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt;—*v. n.* to gather into concretions; to coagulate;—*v. a.* to pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klod'de, *a.* Consisting of clods; earthy; mean; base; abounding in clods.

CLODHOPPER, klod'hop-pur, } *s.* A clown; a dolt;
CLODPOLE, klod'pole, } a blockhead.

CLODPATE, klod'pate. *s.* A stupid fellow; a thick skull.

CLODPATED, klod'pay-ted, *a.* Stupid; dull; thoughtless.

CLOE, klo'e, *s.* A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Ephemerinæ.

CLOFF, klof, *s.* In Commerce, the name given to a small commercial allowance or deduction, (commonly 2lbs. per bale,) made from the original weight of some kinds of commodities on their sale. —Now nearly obsolete.

CLOG, klog, *v. a.* (Welsh.) To load with something that retards motion; to encumber; to shackle; to embarrass; to hinder; to obstruct; to burthen; —*v. n.* to coalesce; to adhere in a cluster or mass; to be encumbered or impeded by extraneous matter;—*s.* a load; a weight; any incumbrance attached to an animal that retards motion; a hindrance or obstruction; an impediment; a wooden shoe; a sort of patten worn by ladies to keep their feet dry in wet weather.

CLOGGINESS, klog'ge-nes, *s.* The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klog'ge, *a.* That has the power of clogging up; thick; gross.

CLOISTER, kloys'tur, *s.* (*claustr*, Sax. *cloitre*, Fr.) A retirement; a monastery; a nunnery; the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square peristyle or piazza, between the church, the chapter house, and the refectory, in which the monks met for conversation;—*v. a.* to confine in a cloister or monastery; to immure; to shut up from the world.

CLOISTERAL, kloys'te-ral, *a.* Solitary; retired; recluse.

CLOISTERED, kloys'turd, *a. part.* Solitary; inhabiting a cloister; built with peristyles or piazzas.

CLOISTERER, kloys'tur-ur, *s.* A friar; one belonging to the cloister.

CLOISTRESS, kloys'tres, *s.* A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

CLOKE.—See Cloak.

CLOMB. *Past* of the verb *To climb.*

CLONIC, klon'ik, *a.* (*klonos*, Gr.) Shaking; convulsive; irregular.

CLOOM, kloom, *v. a.* (*clæman*, Sax.) To close or shut with glutinous matter.

CLOSE, kloze, *v. a.* (*clos*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.) To shut; to make fast; to lay together; to conclude; to end; to finish; to enclose; to confine; to join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures; —*v. n.* to coalesce; to end or come to a period; to accede to; to grapple, as in a contest;—*s.* thing shut; without outlet; an enclosed place; clusion; termination; a grapple in wrestlin pause; cessation.

CLOSE, klose, *a.* Shut fast; tight; secret; pri confined; stagnant; without ventilation or tion; solid; dense; viscous; glutinous; not latile; concise; brief, without exuberance o gression; joined without any intervening dist of time or place; narrow; very near; hid having the quality of secrecy; having an ap ance of concealment; sly; attentive; ear retired. In Heraldry, when a bird is drawn coat-of-arms with its wings close, and in a st ing posture;—*ad.* closely; nearly; densely; cretly. *Close-fisted*, penurious; covetous. *C hauled*, in Navigation, the arrangement or tri a ship's sails, when she endeavours to make a gress in the nearest direction possible towards point of the compass from which the wind bl *Close quarters*, strong barriers of wood stretc across a ship, used as a place of retreat and fence when boarded by an enemy. *Close-tong* cautious in speaking.

CLOSELY, klose'le, *ad.* In a close manner; w out inlet or outlet; nearly; without much s intervening; attentively; secretly; slily; w out deviation; with near affection or attachm strictly; tightly.

CLOSENESS, klose'nes, *s.* The state of being s compressed, or united; narrowness; straitn want of air or ventilation; compactness; solid confinement or retirement; solitude; secrecy; vacy; caution; covetousness; penuriousness; nection; dependance.

CLOSE-PRESSED, klose'prest, *a.* In Botany, ap when anything lies quite close upon the surfac another.

CLOSER, klo'zur, *s.* A finisher; one who bring a termination. In Architecture, the last ston the horizontal length of a wall, which is of les mensions than the rest, to fill up the row.

CLOSET, kloz'it, *s.* A small apartment freque made to communicate with a bedchamber, used as a dressing-room; a small room for re ment; a depository for stores and articles of va —*v. a.* to shut up or conceal in a closet; to into a private apartment for consultation.

CLOSET-SIN, kloz'it-sin, *s.* Wickedness commi secretly.

> There are stage sins, and there are *closet-sins* — *Bp. H*

CLOSH, klosh, *s.* A distemper in the feet of cat called also *the founder.*

CLOSING, klo'zing, *s.* End; period; conclusio

CLOSURE, klo'zure, *s.* The act of shutting that by which anything is closed or shut, or s rate parts fastened.

CLOT, klot, *s.* (*klotte*, a mass, Dut.) A concret coagulation;—*v. n.* to concrete; to coagulate form into clots or clods.

CLOTH, kloth, *s.* (*clath*, Sax.) *Plural*, cloths; when garments are meant, it is written clot Any kind of stuff woven or manufactured in loom, whether made of wool, hemp, flax, silk cotton; the covering spread upon a table; canvas on which pictures are delineated; dr raiment.

CLOTHE, klothe, *v. a.* *Past* and *past part.* clot or clad. To cover with garments; to dres

raiment; to adorn with dress; to furide with clothes;—*v. n.* to wear clothes.
ze, *s.* *Plural* of cloth. Garments an body; the dress or covering which rotects the body; bedclothes.
lothe'yur, *s.* A maker or seller of

cthe'ing, *s.* Dress; vesture; garments.
tho, *s.* (*klotho*, I spin, Gr.) A genus of ll spiders, which construct a shell like natella, under the large stones in the rocks. It consists of one species, *C.* native of the Pyrenees. In Conchous of fossil bivalve shells, which are d longitudinally, equivalve, and sub- the hinge formed by a bifid tooth, and a hook; ligament external.
See Clodpole.
t'tur, *v. n.* (*klottern*, Dut.) To conher into lumps.
ty, *a.* Full of clots or concretions.
l, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A mass vapour floating at a considerable height sphere. The height of clouds varies to a mile, but is more frequently less Clouds are classed by Mr. Luke follows: 1. The *Cirrus*, or Curl-cloud, a lock of hair, or a feather. It consists hair-like stripes, parallel to each other, ent or curled. It is the thinnest of all hich the clouds assume, and, according ises to a height of from three to five the level of the sea. Its varieties are and the *Reticulated* cirrus. The *Co-* called by the country people of Engdare's tail,' is, however, the true form s. 2. The *Cumulus*, or Stacken-cloud, ases from above in dense, convex, or ps. 3. The *Stratus*, or Fall-cloud, is iven to an extended continuous level oud, increasing from beneath. It is f the fogs and mists, which, chiefly t, cover the surface of the earth, in exts, and usually disappear with the adperature of the day. 4. The *Cirro-* Sonder-cloud, consists of well-defined ish masses of cloud, placed in close ornitact, forming often extensive horizonhen the component nubeculæ are very ound in their form, and closer in their than usual, it is regarded as the foreorms. 5. The *Cirro-stratus*, or Wane- seen on fine summer evenings, conightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its ncave downward, or undulated. The s seldom continues long in the same called the 'Wane-cloud,' from the ane.' The *Cymoid cirro-stratus* is a e cirro-stratus, which consists of small clouds, curved in a particular manner: indication of stormy weather. 6. The *atus*, or Twin-cloud, is a compound of s and the cirro-stratus, the cirro-stratus r intermingled with the cumulus, or nding its base, so that, while the base nited like the cirro-stratus, the supersembles large cumuli rising from the form of detached mountains and rocks: garded as a stage towards the produc- 7. *Cumula-cirro-stratus*, *Nimbus*, or Rain-cloud, is a dense cloud, spreading out into a crown, and passing beneath into a shower of rain. The word *cloud* also signifies a state of obscurity or darkness; a collection of rising dust or smoke; the dark coloured veins or stains in stones or other bodies. *Cloud-born*, born of a cloud—a poetical allusion;

Like *cloud-born* centaurs from the mountain's height,
With rapid course descending to the fight.—*Dryden.*

Cloud-capt, elevated; capped with clouds;

The *cloud-capt* towers.—*Shaks.*

v. a. to darken or cover with clouds; to obscure; to make of a gloomy or sullen aspect; to obscure or make less evident; to cover with dark stains; to sully; to defame;—*v. n.* to grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLOUD-BERRY, klowd-ber're, *s.* (from its growing in mountainous places.) Dwarf-mulberry, or Mountain-bramble, (*Rubus chæmorus*,) a species of the bramble, the berries of which are large, and of a dull orange colour, acid, muscilaginous, and pleasant to the taste. The plants are plentiful on the highest mountains of Scotland, north of England, and Wales.

CLOUDED TIGER, klowd'ed ti'gur, *s.* Felis nebula, a remarkable species of the tiger, a native of Sumatra, where it is called Rimau-Dahan.

CLOUDILY, klowd'e-le, *ad.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

CLOUDINESS, klowd'e-nes, *s.* The state of being covered with clouds; darkness; variegation of colour in a stone or other body; gloom; sullenness.

CLOUDLESS, klowd'les, *a.* Without clouds; clear; luminous.

CLOUDY, klowd'e, *a.* Covered or obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds; dark; unintelligible; gloomy or sullen; marked with spots or veins of different hues; wanting lustre.

CLOUGH, klof or kluf, *s.* (Saxon.) A ravine or narrow glen.

CLOUT, klowt, *s.* (*clut*, Sax.) A piece of cloth or leather for mending or covering a breach; a patch; a piece of cloth for ordinary domestic purposes; anciently, a piece of white cloth set up as a mark for archers to shoot at; an iron plate on an axletree to keep it from wearing; a blow;—(a vulgar expression.)—*v. a.* to patch; to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together; to beat; to srike.

CLOUTERLY, klowt'ur-le, *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

CLOVATE, klo'vate, *a.* In Conchology, a term used when a shell is thicker towards the top, and elongated towards the base.

CLOVE, klove, *s.* *Past* of cleave. (*clou*, Fr. *clava*, a nail, Span.) The common name of the plants, and aromatic produce of the genus Caryophyllus. The cloves of commerce are the unexpanded flowers, the corolla forming a ball or sphere on the top, between the teeth and the calyx, which, with the narrow base of the calyx tapering downwards, gives it the appearance of a nail. Cloves are used in seasoning various dishes, and as a tonic and stimulating medicine.

CLOVEN, klo'vn, *a.* *Past part.* of the verb *To cleave.* In Botany, leaves are said to be cloven or cleft when the margins of the segments and fissures are straight.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klo'vn-fût'ed, } *a.* Having the
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klo'vn-hooft, } foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisculous.

CLOVE-PINK, klove'pink, *s.* The Dianthus, so named from a supposed resemblance between the odour of the flower, and that of the clove of commerce.

CLOVER, klo'vur, *s.* The common name for the plants *Trifolium pratense*, or Red clover; *T. repens*, or White clover; *T. procumbens*, procumbent trifoil, Yellow clover, or Hop-trifoil, plants of great value in pasturage, the best soil for which is sandy loam.

CLOVERED, klo'vurd, *a.* Covered with clover; in comfortable circumstances.

CLOWN, klown, *s.* (*colonus*, Lat.) A rustic; a churl; a coarse, ill-bred person; a jester or buffon;—*v. n.* to affect the behaviour of a clown.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed.—*Ben Jonson.*

CLOWNAGE, klown'idj, *s.* The manners of a clown. —Obsolete.

CLOWNERY, klown'ur-e, *s.* Ill-breeding; rudeness; churlishness.

CLOWNISH, klown'ish, *a.* Relating to rustics or clowns; coarse; ill-bred; clumsy; awkward.

CLOWNISHLY, klown'ish-le, *ad.* Coarsely; rudely; awkwardly.

CLOWNISHNESS, klown'ish-nes, *s.* Rusticity; coarseness; incivility; awkwardness.

CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL, klownz awl'heel, *s.* The Labiate herbaceous plant Stachys palustris, or Marsh-hedge Nettle: Order, Lamiaceæ vel Labiatæ

CLOY, kloy, *v. a.* (*enclover*, Fr. from *claudar*, I shut or fill up, Lat.) To satiate; to surfeit; to fill to loathing; to prick a horse in shoeing; to spike a gun.

CLOYLESS, kloy'les, *a.* That which cannot satiate or cloy.

CLOYMENT, kloy'ment, *s.* Satiety; repletion; beyond the craving of the appetite.

CLUB, klub, *s.* (*clob*, or *clwpa*, Welsh.) A heavy stick, thicker at one end than the other, and wielded by the hand; the name of one of the suits of gaming cards; select association of persons governed by rules, usually of a literary or convivial character; a joint payment of the expenses of a company. *Club-house*, in the modern signification of the term, an establishment used as a place of rendezvous to subscribers only. To the original character of coffee-room and news-room the modern clubs add that of library and reading-room, and are furnished with card, billiard, and smoking-rooms. The cooking department is also in the first style of luxury;—*v. n.* to unite or join for a common end; to contribute in equal proportion towards a charge;—*v. a.* to pay or unite different sums of expense in a common collection.

CLUBBED, klubd, *a.* Heavy or shaped like a club.

CLUBBER, klub'bur, } *s.* One who belongs to a club
CLUBBIST, klub'bist, } or association.

CLUB-FISTED, klub'fis-ted, *a.* Having a large heavy fist.

CLUB-FOOTED, klub'fŭt-ed, *a.* Having thick, short, or crooked feet.

CLUB-GRASS.—See Corynephorus.

CLUBIONA, klub-e-o'na, *s.* A name given by Latreille to a genus of the Spider family; Order, Pulmonariæ.

CLUB-LAW, klub'law, *s.* Government by brute force or violence.

CLUBMAN, klub'man, *s.* One who carries a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
The only *clubman* of his time.—
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.

CLUB-MOSS.—See Lycopodium.

CLUB-RUSH.—See Scirpus.

CLUCK, kluk, *v. n.* (*cloccan*, Sax.) To call chickens; —*v. a.* to call as a hen calls chickens.

CLUE.—See Clew.

CLUMP, klump, *s.* (*klump*, Germ.) A short, thick, irregular-shaped piece of wood, or other solid substance; a mass of trees or shrubs, or both generally, circular and compact in its outline, and always small when contrasted with extensive plantations; a name given by miners to the endurated clay shale of the coal formation.

CLUMPER, klump'ur, *v. a.* To form into clumps or masses.

CLUMPS, klumps, *s.* An old term for a stupid useless fellow; a numskull.

CLUMSILY, klum'ze-le, *ad.* Awkwardly; without readiness, nimbleness, or grace.

CLUMSINESS, klum'ze-nes, *s.* Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of nimbleness.

CLUMSY, klum'ze, *a.* (from *klump*, thick, short, irregular, Germ.) Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity or grace.

CLUNG, klung, *v. n.* *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To cling*. (*clingan*, Sax.) To shrink or dry as wood, after being cut;—*a.* wasted with leanness; shrunk with cold.

CLUNIAC, klu'ne-ak, *s.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from Cluni in Burgundy, where the order was first instituted.

CLUPEA, klu'pe-a, *s.* The generic name for fishes of the Clupeidæ, or Herring family, including the herring, sprat, white bait, and shad.—Which see.

CLUPEIDÆ, klu-pe'e-de, *s.* (*clupea*, one of the genera.) A family of abdominal Malacopterygious fishes, distinguished by their wanting the adipose fin, by having the upper jaw composed of the intermaxiliary bones in the middle, and the maxillaries at the sides, and by the body being always covered with cycloid scales.

CLUPODON, klu'po-don, *s.* (*clupea*, the herrings, and *anodous*, toothless, Gr.) The Pilchard, a genus of fishes, separated from Clupeæ from the absence of teeth: Family, Clupidæ.

CLUSIA, klu'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Charles de la Cluse of Artois.) Balsam-tree, a genus of trees and shurbs, which are usually parasitical; they abound in viscid juice, and have large coriaceous opposite leaves: Order, Clusiaceæ.

CLUSIACEÆ, klu-si-a'se-e, *s.* (*clusia*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous tropical plants, consisting of trees or shrubs with simple opposite leaves, without stipules; symmetrical flowers with equilateral petals; adnate beakless anthers; solitary seeds, and radiating stigmas. Most of the species secret an acrid purgative yellow gum-resin, one of which is the gamboge of commerce. They constitute the order Guttiferæ of Jussieu and other botanists.

CLUSTER, klus'tur, *s.* (Saxon.) A bunch; a number of things of the same kind, growing or joined together; a number of persons or things collected closely together;—*v. n.* to grow in clusters; to gather in clusters; to congregate;—*v. a.* to collect anything into close bodies.

CLUSTERY, klus'tur-e, *a.* Growing in clusters; full of clusters.

CLUTCH, klutsh, *v. a.* (*gelaccan*, Sax.) To gripe; to grasp; to hold in the hand; to double in the fingers and hold fast;—*s.* a grip; grasp; seizure.

plu. the paws or talons of a rapacious
the hands, in the sense of lawless rapa-
owerful tyranny.

, kli'me-na, *s.* (*klymenos*, celebrated, Gr.)
of Annelides, with thick bodies, furnished
æ. They construct tubes, which they in-
Family, Abranchiata Setigeræ.

, kli-me'ne-a, *s.* (*klymenos*, celebrated,
genus of fossil Cephalopods, the shells of
re found in palæozoic limestone.

klip'e-a, *s.* (*clypeus*, a buckler, in allusion
buckler-formed filament.) A genus of
or twining plants; Memispermaceæ.

TER, klip'e-as-tur, *s.* (*clypeus*, a buckler,
ster, a star, Lat.) The Echinanthus of
genus of the Echini, or Sea-urchins, hav-
attened shield-like form with a sub-mar-
it.

, kle'pe-ate, *a.* (*clypeus*, a shield, Lat.)
ay, shaped like a Roman buckler.

LLA, klip-e-del'la, *s.* (*clypeus*, a shield,
A genus of the Scutibranchia, or Limpets,
ne extremity of the shell, near the perfor-
lightly raised, truncated, and sub-emar-

, kle-pe'o-la, *s.* (*clypeus*, a shield, Lat. in
to the form of the silicles.) A genus of
ous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

SOBIESKI, klip'e-us so-be-es'ki, *s.* The
f Sobieski, a name given by Helvetius to a
ation formed by him out of some small
low Aquilla.

kliz'mik, *a.* Washing; cleansing.

klis'sus, *s.* An old alchemical name for
er obtained by deflagrating nitre with

klis'tur, *s.* A medicated liquid injected
s of a pipe into the larger intestine.

ZE, klis'tur-ize, *v. n.* To apply a clyster.

A, kli*th*'e-ra, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous
Type of the family Clythridæ.

kli*th*'ra, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous in-
ich reside on trees and shrubs: Family,
helidæ.

DÆ, kli*th*'re-de, *s.* (*clythera*, one of the ge-
A family of American monilicorn Coleop-
sects, of a heavy obtuse form, and some-
aving a rough and very unequal surface,
embling a cluster of irregular crystals than
t.

li'tus, *s.* (*klytos*, noisy, Gr. from its making
r noise when handled) An extensive and
ely diffused genus of Colcopterous insects,
y brown or black, with yellow markings:
Cerambycidæ.

, ne'de-um, *s.* (the Greek name of the
h.) A genus of pyrennial umbelliferous
ith white or rose-coloured flowers: Tribe,
æ.

UM, ne-me'de-um, *s.* (*knemis*, *knemidos*,
or war-boots, Gr.) A name given by
to a genus of sponges, ranked by others
ellia and Syphonia.

HIA, ne-me-da're-a, *s.* (Greek, the orach.)
s of ferns of the Tribe Cyatheæ: Order,
aceæ.

N, ko, or kon. A prefix, signifying with,
her.

ATE, ko-a-ser'vate, *v. a.* (*coacervo*, Lat.)
up together; to add.

COACERVATION, ko-as-ser-va'shun, *s.* The act of heaping; the state of being heaped together.

COACH, kotshe, *s.* (*coche*, Fr.) A commodious vehicle for travelling, suspended on springs and moved on four wheels, drawn by horses or other animals. *Hackney-coach*, a coach let out for hire, and subject to special regulations. *Stage-coach*, a coach established for the regular conveyance of passengers from one town to another. *Mail-coach*, a coach under the control of the Post-office, for the conveyance of the public mails. *Coach-box*, the seat on which the driver of a coach sits. *Coachman*, the person who drives a coach. *Coachmanship*, skill in driving a coach;—*v. a.* to carry in a coach.

COACT, ko-akt', *v. n.* (*con*, with, Lat. and *act.*) To act together; to act in concert.—Obsolete.

COACTED, ko-ak'ted, *a. part.* (*coactus*, Lat.) Forced; compelled.—Obsolete.

COACTION, ko-ak'shun, *s.* Compulsion; force, either in restraining or impelling.

COACTIVE, ko-ak'tiv, *a.* Having the power of restraining or impelling; compulsory; acting in concurrence.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

> Imagination,
> With what's unreal thou *coactive* art.—*Shaks.*

COACTIVELY, ko-ak'tiv-le, *ad.* In a compulsory or restrictive manner.

COADJUMENT, ko-ad'ju-ment, *s.* (*con*, and *adjumentum*, help, Lat.) Mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT, ko-ad'ju-tant, *a.* (*con*, and *adjutans*, helping, Lat.) Helping; co-operating.

COADJUTOR, ko-ad-ju'tur, *s.* (*con*, and *adjutor*, an assistant, Lat.) One engaged in assisting another; an assistant; a fellow-helper. In Canon Law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

COADJUTORSHIP, ko-ad-ju'tur-ship, *s.* Joint assistance.

COADJUTRIX, ko-ad-ju'triks, *s.* A female assistant.

COADJUVANCY, ko-ad'ju-van-se, *s.* (*con*, and *adjuvo*, I aid, Lat.) Help; joint aid or assistance; co-operation.

COADUNATE, ko-ad'u-nate, *a.* (*con*, *ad*, to, and *unus*, one, Lat.) In Botany, united at the base; soldered together.

COADUNITION, ko-ad-u-nish'un, *s.* The conjunction of different substances in one mass.

COADVENTURER, ko-ad-ven'tu-rur, *s.* A fellow-adventurer.

COAFFOREST, ko-af-for'est, *v. a.* To convert into a forest.

COAGENT, ko-a'jint, *s.* An associate; one co-operating with another.

COAGMENT, ko-ag-ment', *v. a.* (*coagmento*, Lat.) To congregate or heap together.

COAGMENTATION, ko-ag-men-ta'shun, *s.* Collection into a mass; union; conjunction.

COAGULABILITY, ko-ag-u-la-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of coagulating.

COAGULABLE, ko-ag'u-la-bl, *a.* That may be concreted. *Coagulable lymph*, the fluid slowly effused in wounds, which afterwards becomes the bond of union, or cicatrix.

COAGULATE, ko-ag'u-late, *v. a.* (*coagulo*, Lat.) To concrete; to force from a fluid to a fixed state; to curdle;—*v. n.* to congeal; to thicken.

COAGULATION, ko-ag-u-la'shun, *s.* Concretion; the act of coagulating; the body formed by coagulation.

COAGULATIVE, ko-ag'u-la-tiv, *a.* That has the power of causing coagulation.

COAGULATOR, ko-ag'u-la-tur, *s.* That which causes coagulation.

COAGULUM, ko-ag'u-lum, *s.* Rennet; curd; the clot of blood, separated in cooling.

COAK.—See Coke.

COAL, kole, *s.* (*kohle*, Germ.) A mineral of vegetable origin, found embedded generally in strata of various thicknesses, usually accompanied with layers of shale, sandstone, and sometimes ironstone. Mineral coal appears to have been produced by a long continued decomposition of wood or wood-coal, by which 9 atoms of carbonic acid, 3 of water, and 3 of carburetted hydrogen, have been separated; the formula of wood being C^{36}, H^{22}, O^{22}; and that of splint and cannel coal C^{24}, H^{13}, O. Coking coal, according to Liebig, is C^{20}, H^{9}, O, which is cannel coal minus C^{4}, H^{4}, the constituents of olefiant gas. This explains the occurrence of fire-damp or carburetted hydrogen in coal mines; whereas, in mines of wood coal, carbonic acid or choke-damp alone occurs. A chemical change is in continual operation in beds of coal; and to the removal in the form of carburetted hydrogen in the long lapse of ages we attribute the production of anthracite, which is nearly pure carbon. The coal of the tertiary strata is generally lignate, wood or brown coal; and anthracite occurs chiefly in the oldest carboniferous deposits, or in situations where subterranean heat has expelled its volatile portion by the generation of carburetted hydrogen gas. *Coal formation*, or *carboniferous formation*, a series of deposits consisting of coal, limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and shales of various kinds, estimated in Scotland at an entire thickness of twelve hundred yards or more, and containing in East Lothian and Fifeshire about one hundred and forty feet of workable coal, in from sixty to seventy seams.—*See Landell's and Craig's Surveys in Transactions of the Highland Society, and Milne's account of the Coal Fields of East Lothian.* The coal fields of England are numerous, and contain fewer beds than the Scottish, but they are not so disrupted; and the coal, particularly that of Newcastle and Durham, is of superior quality. *Coal-gas*, carburetted hydrogen-gas, produced by the distillation of coal, and now generally used in lighting streets, houses, &c. *Coal-tar*, tar produced in the distillation of coal. *Coal-plants*, plants, the remains of which are found in the strata of the coal formation, and from the wood of which coal itself has been produced. Bronguiart has figured upwards of three hundred species. They are often in a state of high preservation, exhibiting the most delicate nervures of the leaves, and cortical markings of the stems.

COALESCE, ko-a-les', *v. n.* (*coalesco*, Lat.) To grow together; to join; to unite in masses by spontaneous approximation; to unite in interest or affection.

COALESCENCE, ko-a-les'ens, *s.* The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALESCENT, ko-a-les'ent, *a.* Joined; united.

COALITION, ko-a-lish'un, *s.* (*coalesco*, Lat.) Union in a body or mass; conjunction of separate parts in close union.

COALITIONER, ko-a-lish'shun-ur, *s.* One who joins a coalition.

CO-ALLY, ko'al-li, *s.* A joint ally.

COALY, ko'le, *a.* Containing coal; like coal.

COAL-YARD, kole'yärd, *s.* An enclosure set for the deposit or sale of coal.

COAMINGS, koo'mingz, *s.* In a ship, the frame ing a border round the hatches, and raising above the rest of the deck.

COAPTATION, ko-ap-ta'shun, *s.* (*con*, and make fit, Lat.) The adjustment or adapta parts to each other.

COARCT, ko-arkt', } *v. a.* (*coarcto*, La
COARCTATE, ko-ark'tate, } straiten; to co to press or crowd together.

COARCTATE, ko-ark'tate, *a.* (*coarctatus*, Lat. Botany, pressed together.

COARCTATION, ko-ark-ta'shun, *s.* Confine restraint to a narrow place; pressure; re of liberty.

COARSE, korse, *a.* (*crassus*, Lat.) Not re rude; uncivil; gross; inelegant; unpolishe refined by art or education; mean; vile; rough; made of inferior material.

COARSELY, korse'le, *ad.* Without fineness finement; rudely; uncivily; inelegantly; g

COARSENESS, korse'nes, *s.* Impurity; roug rudeness; meanness; want of nicety; const of coarse material; unrefined; mixed wit purities.

COASSESSOR, ko-as-ses'sur, *s.* A joint asses

COASSUME, ko-as-sume', *v. a.* To assume an with another.

COAST, koste, *s.* (*costa*, Lat.) The exterior li border of a country; the edge or margin o next to the sea; the sea-shore. *The co clear*, the danger is over;—*v. n.* to sail coast, or within sight of land; to approa draw near;—*v. a.* to sail by, or near to; t sue.

COASTER, koste'ur, *s.* One who sails near the a vessel employed in sailing from port to p the same country.

COAT, kote, *s.* (*cotte*, Fr.) The upper garm petticoat; the habit of a child in infancy lower part of a woman's dress; vesture, d strative of office; the external covering animal, such as its hair or fur: a tunic of th any integument or membrane that serves cover; the division or layers of a bulbous any substance covering another. *Coat-of* that on which the ensigns armorial are pourt *Coat-of-mail*, a piece of armour made in fi a shirt, consisting of a network of iron ri *v. a.* to cover; to invest; to overspread.

COAT-CARD, kote'kärd, *s.* A card containi representation of the king, queen, or kna called from the dress or coat in which th drawn—now corrupted into *court-card.*

COATI.—See Racoon.

COATING, kote'ing, *s.* A covering; the act of ing; any substance spread over for cover fence.

COAX, kokse, *v. a.* (*kogge*, Germ.) To wheed flatter; to appease; to humour;—*s.* a dupe
Go, your a brainless coax, a toy, a fop.—*Beau. &*

COAXATION, kokse-a'shun, *s.* The act of c or flattering.

COAXER, kokse'ur, *s.* A wheedler; a flatter

COB, kob, *s.* (*cop*, Sax.) The head or top; tous wretch; a name given in some places 'hard dollar;' a strong pony; a horse no trated; clay mixed with straw; a spider.

variety *grandis* of Corylus avellana, or

-be'a, *s.* (in honour of B. Cobo, a Spanish) A genus of Mexican climbing plants, the only genus and species of D. Don's rder Cobiaceæ, but placed by Lindley in iaceæ.

o-bawlt, *s.* (*kobold*, a devil, Germ. from nan miners, then in ignorance of its real nsidering its presence unfavourable to the of more valuable ores in the places where .) A brittle, reddish-grey metal, having e gravity of 7.834, occurring chiefly in tion with arsenic. Its symbol is Co, and t, 29.5. Its compounds with the chemi- nlæ are as follows: the Protoxide, CoO; , Co^3O^4; Peroxide, Co^2O^3; Chloride, Protosulphuret, CoS; Sesquisulphuret, Bisulphuret, CoS^2; Subphosphuret, Co^3 e oxide of cobalt, when in the state of a or when largely diluted by fusion with borax, produces the rich blue colour so in the manufacture of porcelain and pot- e, and as a pigment.

ko-bawl'tik, *a.* Pertaining to, or resemb- lt; containing cobalt, as *cobaltic galena*, e containing cobalt.

, ko-bawl'tine, *s.* A mineral of a silver ish colour, with a tinge of red, occurring crystals and their varieties. It consists equal volumes of the sulphuret and the t of cobalt, with sometimes a little iron.

CYANIDE, ko-bawl'to-si'a-nide, *s.* A d, in which one atom of sesqui-cyanide of united with three atoms of another cyanide.

ob'bl, *v. a.* (*kobbler*, Dan.) To make or arsely; to patch; to make clumsily or y;—*s.* (*cuople*, Sax.) a fishing-boat; a stone; a pebble.

kob'lur, *s.* A mender of old shoes; a workman; a mean person.

ob'kal, *s.* A sandal or open slipper worn in eastern countries.

, kob'kolze, *s.* Large round coals.

kob'i-urn, *s.* An andiron with a knob at

, ko-bit'e-de, *s.* (*cobites*, one of the genera.) ches, a family of viviparous Malacoptery- hes, the bodies of which are lengthened, id covered with minute scales; the mouth d placed beneath the snout, with thickened ished with cirri.

, ko-bit'e-ne, *s.* Swainson's name for a y or section of the Cobitidæ, including genera of fishes, in which the body is ed; the head furnished with cirri; the nferior; the dorsal fins central, and above ral.

ob-i'tes, *s.* (*cobio*, a gudgeon Lat.) The genus of fishes, belonging to the Cypri- Carp Family. The only British species is barbatula, found in rivers.

kob'lofe, *s.* (*cop*, Sax. and *loaf*.) A loaf irregular, uneven, or crusty; applied also to appearance.

kob'nut, *s.* The conquering nut: a boy's

, kob-bre'sha, *s.* (in honour of a German n called De Kobres.) A genus of plants: yperaceæ.

COBSTONE.—See Cobble.

COBSWAN, kob'swan, *s.* The head or leading swan; the male swan.

COBWALL, kob'wawl, *s.* Walls of unburnt clay mixed with straw, not uncommon in many places.

COBWEB, kob'web, *s.* (*copweb*, Dut.) The fine network which a spider spins from its abdomen; any insiduous snare or trap; often used as an adjective for anything of a slight or flimsy texture.

COBWEBBED, kob'webd, *a.* Covered with cobwebs. In Botany, covered with a thin interwoven pubescence.

COBWEBBY, kob'web-be, *a.* Spread over with cobwebs.

COCA, ko'ka, *s.* The name given to the dried leaves of the plant Erythroxylon coca, a stimulant and very pernicious narcotic, chewed by the natives of Peru.

COCCIDES, kok'se-des, *s.* (*coccus*, one of the genera.) The Plant-bugs, a family of Hemipterous insects, which live on the bark and leaves of plants. In this family is the Coccus cacti, or the Cochineal insect, long celebrated for the beautiful scarlet colour it imparts when used as a dye-stuff.

COCCIFEROUS, kok-sif'fe-rus, *a.* (*kokkos*, a kernel or berry, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing or producing kernels or berries.

COCCINELLA, kok-se-nel'la, *s.* (dim. of *coccinus*, crimson.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, ornamented with scarlet-coloured spots, and familiarly known by the name of lady-birds, lady-cows, lady of Flanders, &c. They are very useful in the destruction of the Aphides, or Wood-lice, on which they feed.

COCCOBORUS, kok-kob'o-rus, *s.* (*kokkos*, a kernel, and *bora*, food, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Cocothraustinæ, or Hard-bills: Family, Fringillidæ.

COCCOCYPSELUM, kok-ko-sip'se-lum, *s.* (*kokkos*, and *kypsele*, a vase, Gr. in allusion to the form of the fruit.) A genus of creeping herbs, with blue or purple corollas and berries: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

COCCOLITE, kok'ko-lite, *s* (*kokkos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. from its occurring in small berry-like grains.) A variety of Augite or Pryoxine, of a green, or bluish-green colour. It consists of silica, 50.00; alumina, 1.50; lime, 24.00; magnesia, 10.00; oxide of iron, 7.00; oxide of manganese, 3.00.

COCCOLOBA, kok'ko-lo-ba, *s.* (*kokkos*, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr. The Sea-side grape, a genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceæ.

COCCOSTEUS, kok-kos'te-us, *s.* (*kokkos*, and *stegos*, a covering, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the old red sandstone of Scotland, so named from the tuberculated appearance of the integument.

COCCOTHRAUSTES.—See Coccothraustinæ.

COCCOTHRAUSTINÆ, kok-ko-thraws'te-ne, *s.* (*kokkos*, and *thraustos*, broken, Gr.) Hard-bills, a sub-family of the Fringillidæ, or Finch family, in which the bill is remarkably strong, large, and conic, and adapted for breaking the husks of the seeds on which they feed. The typical genus Coccothraustes are natives of Europe, North America, and temperate Asia.

COCCULIFEROUS, kok-ku-lif'e-rus, *a.* (*cocculum*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) In Botany, bearing coccula.

COCCULUM, kok-ku'lum, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, a cell which opens with elasticity; a kind of membranous spring.

COCCULUS, kok-ku'lus, *s.* (*coccus*, an insect, used in producing a scarlet dye, Lat. from its scarlet-coloured berries.) A genus of plants: Order, Memispermaceæ.

COCCULUS INDICUS, kok'u-lus in'de-kus, *s.* The fruit of the Memispermum cocculum, an East Indian plant. It contains a poisonous principle called picrotoxia.

COCCUS, kok'kus, *s.* (*coccus*, an insect, Lat.) The Cochineal insect, *coccus cacti*, which lives on the leaves of a species of Cactus in South America, and which constitutes the well-known and valuable red dye-stuff cochineal. The insects are scraped from the plants, killed by boiling water, and then dried in the sun.

COCCYGEUS, kok-se-je'us, *s.* A muscle of the *os Coccygis*.

COCCYX, kok'siks, *s.* (*kokkyx*, a cuckoo, Gr. from its resemblance to the beak of a cuckoo.) In Anatomy, a bone at the extremity of the *os Sacrum*.

COCCYZINÆ, kok-siz'e-ne, *s.* (*kokkyx*, a cuckoo, Gr.) The Hook-billed Cuckoos, a section of the Cuculidæ, or Cuckoo family, distinguished by the hooked character of the bill, a native of South America: Type of the genus Coccyzus.

COCCYZUS.—See Coccyzinæ.

COCHINEAL, kutsh'e-neel, *s.* The scarlet dye-stuff, formed of the insect Coccus cacti. The colouring principle is obtained by the insect from the scarlet juice of the plant, on which it feeds. It is termed by chemists *cochinilline*, an aqueous solution of which is turned into orange by acids, and violet by alkalies; with alum it yields the beautiful lake called Carmine.—See Coccus. *Cochineal-fig*, a species of Cactus very common in Jamaica, so named from a wild kind of cochineal insect feeding on it. The fruit is large, and of a deep red colour.

COCHLEA, kok'le-a, *s.* (Latin, a snail's shell.) A cavity in the internal ear, so named from its shape.

COCHLEAN, kok'le-an, *s.* (*cochliar*, a spoon, Lat.) In Botany, a term applied to express one part of a flower being larger than another, and hollowed out like a spoon, or helmet.

COCHLEARE, kok-le'a-re, *s.* (*cochliar*, Lat.) A spoonful, a term used in medical prescriptions, as *C. amplum*, a table spoonful, ℥ss; *C. mediocre*, a dessert spoonful—this contains more than ℥ij; *C. minimum*, a tea-spoonful, ℥j.

COCHLEARIA, kok-le-a're-a, *s.* (*cochliar*, Lat. from the leaves being concave, like the bowl of a spoon.) Scurvy-grass, a genus of Cruciferous plants: Tribe, Pleurorhizeæ.

COCHLEATE, kok'le-ate, } *a.* (*cochlea*, a snail's
COCHLEATED, kok'le-ay-ted, } shell, Lat.) Turbinated; spiral; having the form of a screw. In Botany, twisted so as to resemble the shell of a snail.

COCHLIODUS, kok-le-o'dus, *s.* (*cochliodes*, spiral, Gr.) A genus of Placoid fossil fishes from the carboniferous limestones of Armagh and Bristol.

COCHLO-SPERMUM, kok-lo-sper'mum, *s.* (*kochlo*, I twist, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being rather curved.) A genus of South American plants, consisting of trees or shrubs with large yellow-panicled flowers: Order, Ternstræmiaceæ.

COCHLYCOPA, kok-le-ko'pa, *s.* A genus of the Achatinæ, or Agate shells, in which the shell is oblong, the body-whorl slender; the surface striated, and the outer lip a prominent lobe near the base: Family, Helicidæ.

COCK, kok, *s.* (*coque*, Fr.) The male of gallinaceous birds; applied also to the males of other birds, as cock-sparrow, cock-robin, &c. *Cock of the Rock*, a large and noble species of grouse, now exterminated in Britain.

COCK, kok, *s.* An instrument for permitting or arresting the flow of a liquid at pleasure; a spout; the part of a musket to which the flint is attached; the projecting corner of a hat; a small conical pile of hay—properly termed *cop*; the style or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a balance in a clock or watch; (*cocca*, Ital.) the notch of an arrow; a leader; the chief person of a club; *cock-boat*, a small boat attached to a ship; *cock on the hoop*, a phrase denoting triumphant; exulting; *cock-pit*, a pit or area in which game cocks fight; an apartment in a ship-of-war situated near the after-hatchway, under the lower gun-deck; *fore cock-pit*, a place leading to the magazine-passage and the store-room of the boatswain, gunner, and carpenter; *cock-bill*, applied to the anchor when suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, and ready to be dropped; *cock-brained*, giddy; rash; *cock-loft*, the top loft; the upper room in a building; *cock-master*, a person who breeds game cocks; —*v. a.* to set erect; to hold upright; to set up the hat with an air of pertness; to set the cock of a gun ready for discharging; to make up hay in small conical shapes;—*v. n.* to strut; to hold up the head; to look big, pert, or menacing; to train, or use fighting cocks; to indulge too much. —Obsolete in the last sense.

> Where *cocking* dads make sawcie lads
> In youth to rage, to beg in age.—*Tusser.*

COCKADE, kok-kayde', *s.* (*cocarde*, Fr.) A ribband, or knot of ribbands on the hat.

COCKADED, kok-ka'ded, *a.* Wearing a cockade.

COCKAL, kok'al, *s.* An old game, also called *huckle-bone*.

COCKATOO, kok'ka-too, *s.* The common name of birds belonging to the genus Plyctolophus, distinguished from the parrots by their heads being furnished with a large folding or procumbent crest: Family, Psittacidæ.

COCKATRICE, kok'a-tris, *s.* A fabulous monster, described with legs, wings, a serpentine and winding tail, and a crest or comb like that of a cock. Its generation was ascribed to a cock's egg, hatched under a toad or serpent, and was thought so venomous as to be able to kill with its look.

> They hatch *cockatrice* eggs, and weave the spider's web; he that eateth of their eggs dieth, and that which is trod upon breaketh out into a serpent.—*Jer.* viii. 17.

COCKER, kok'ur, *v. a.* (*cocru*, Welsh.) To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness;—*s.* one who follows cockfighting; a kind of spatterdash.

COCKERING, kok'kur-ing, *s.* Indulgence.

COCKET, kok'it, *a.* Brisk; pert;—*s.* a custom-house warrant, given on the entry of goods for exportation, as evidence of their having paid duty, or being duty free.

COCKET-BREAD, kok'it-bred, *s.* The finest kind of wheat bread.

COCK-FIGHT, kok'fite, } *s.* A match or con-
COCK-FIGHTING, kok'fi-ting, } test with cocks.

COCK-HORSE, kok'hors, *a.* On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

COCKING, kok'ing, *s.* Cock-fighting.

kok'kl, *s.* The common name of the bi-ell Cardium edule;—*v. n.* to contract into ; to shrink.

, kok'kld, *a.* Shelled; turbinated; spiral.

STAIRS, kok'kl-stayrz, *s.* Winding or tairs.

', kok'ne, *s.* (derivation doubtful, perhaps *uigne*, a good living country, Fr.) An old a native of London, generally used in con- an effeminate, ignorant, mean citizen; a or effeminate boy.

heyre, or *cockney*, that is his mother's darling, playde the waste-good at the innes of the bout London, falles in a quarrelling humor rtune, because she made him not king of the *ush's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

aid this great lubber, the world, will prove a g.—*Shaks.*

OMB, koks'kome, *s.* The crest on the head k; a shallow, pretending, vain person; a n Botany, the common name of plants genus Celosia: Order, Amaranthaceæ. *mb pyrites*, a variety of white or prismatic ites, the colour of which is nearly tin-white, crystals aggregated so as to resemble the a cock.

OT-GRASS.—See Dactylis.

T, kok'shut, *s.* The close of the day when to roost.—Obsolete.

E, kok'sure, *a.* Confidentially certain; fear or diffidence. (Dr. Johnson says this only used in contempt; but it seems, how- have been used originally with its present ation of sure beyond doubt or danger.)

t myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readi- d me.—*Pope.*

R, kok'spur, *s.* The sharp appendage or the legs of gallinaceous birds. *Cockspur* he North American plant Cratagus crus-

AIN, kok'sn, *s.* An officer on board a ship s charge of the boat and the boat's crew.

o-ko'a.—See Chocolate.

UT TREE.—See Cocos.

LUM, ko-ko'a-plum, *s.* The African plant alanus Icaco, the eatable fruit of which is he size and quality of a damson plum.

kok-koon', *s.* The silken ball or case which insects spin as a residence for their larva the period of metamorphosis. It is from on of the silk-worm that silk is obtained.

RY, kok-koon'ur-e, *s.* An apartment in ilk-worms are kept while forming cocoons.

k'os, *s.* (contracted from *macoco*, or *ma-* Portuguese word for monkey, from the three the end of the nut causing it to have st the appearance of a monkey's face.) A f trees which produce the well known fruit a-nut: Order, Palmaceæ.

kok'til, *a.* (*coctilis*, Lat.) Made by baking sing to heat, as a brick.

kok'shun, *s.* (*coquo*, I digest, Lat.) The iling. In Medicine, the reducing aliments , or morbific matter to a healthy state.

ko-si'tus, *s.* (*kokytos*, lamentation, Gr.) hology, the River of Lamentation, which the shores of the infernal regions, and d the imprisoned souls from returning to h.

es named, of lamentation loud,
ard on the rueful stream.—*Milton.*

COD, kod, *s.* The common name of the fishes of the genus Gadus, one of the most prolific of the finny tribe: nine millions of eggs have been found in the row of a single female. It is calculated that thirty millions of this valuable fish are captured, salted, and dried, annually, on the coasts of Newfoundland and adjacent parts. Pennant mentions one caught at Scarborough which weighed 78 lbs.; and Yarrell, one weighing 60, taken in the British Channel. *Eel cod.*—See Brosma.

COD, kod, *s.* (*codde*, Sax.) Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged; a pillow.

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,
Where in full *cods* last year rich pease dig grow.—*May.*

CODDED, kod'ded, *a.* Enclosed in a cod.

CODDY, kod'de, *a.* Husky.

CODE, kode, *s.* (*codex*, a roll or volume, Lat.) A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors, made by order of Justinian, accounted the second volume of the civil law, and containing twelve books; any collection or digest of laws.

CODECELE, ko-de-se'le, *s.* (*kodia*, a bulb, and *kele*, a tumour, Gr.) A bubo.

CODEINE, ko'de-in, *s.* (*codia*, the poppy head, Gr.) A chemical compound of nearly the same nature as Morphia. Formula C^{35}, H^{20}, NO^5: symbol Cd.

CODETTA, ko-det'ta, *s.* In Music, a short passage which connects one section with another, but does not compose a part of a regular section.

CODGER, kod'jur, *s.* An avaricious or miserly person.

CODIA, ko'de-a, *s.* (*kodeia*, a little ball, Gr. in reference to the flowers which grow in little round heads.) A genus of plants, natives of New Caledonia: Order, Canoniaceæ.

CODICIL, kod'e-sil, *s.* (*codicillus*, dim. of *codex*, a manuscript, Lat.) In Law, a supplementary addition to a will for the purpose of the alteration or explanation of its contents.

CODICILLARY, kod-e-sil'la-re, *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of a codicil.

CODIFICATION, ko-de-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act or method of reducing laws to a code or system.

CODIFY, kode'e-fi, *v. a.* To reduce laws to a code.

CODILLE, ko-deel', *s.* (French.) A term at ombre, when the game is won.

CODIUM, ko'de-um, *s.* (*kodion*, a skin, in reference to the skin-like appearance of one of the species, *C. myriophyllum.*) A genus of Algæ: Order, Fucaceæ.

CODLE, kod'dl, *v. a.* (derivation doubtful.) To parboil; to soften by the heat of water; (perhaps corrupted from *cadeler*, to bring up tenderly, old Fr.) to make much of.

CODON, ko'don, *s.* (*kodon*, a bell, Gr. from the shape of the corolla.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Hydroleaceæ.

CODONANTHUS, ko-do-nan'thus, *s.* (*kodon*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the flowers being bell-shaped.) A genus of plants, natives of Sierra Leone: Order, Loganiaceæ.

CODONOPSIS, ko-do-nop'sis, *s.* (*kodon*, and *opsis*, resemblance, in reference to the shape of the flowers.) A genus of East Indian herbs: Order, Campanulaceæ.

COEFFICACY, ko-ef'fe-ka-se, *s.* (*con*, together, and *efficacia*, efficacy, Lat.) Joint efficacy.

COEFFICIENCY, ko-ef-fish'en-se, *s.* (*con*, and *efficio*,

I effect, Lat.) Co-operation; the state of two or more things acting to the same end.

COEFFICIENT, ko-ef-fish'ent, *s.* That which unites its action with something else for the production of the same effect. In Algebra, such numbers or given quantities as are put before letters or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied. In Fluxions, the coefficient of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term from the generated quantity;—*a.* co-operating.

COEFFICIENTLY, ko-ef-fish'ent-le, *ad.* In a united manner; by co-operation.

CŒLACANTHIDÆ, se-la-kan'*the*-de, *s.* (*koilos*, hollow, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A name given by Agassiz to a family of his Ganoid fishes, so called from their having been armed with hollow spines. The fossil genera Holoptychius and Cœlacanthus belong to this family.

CŒLATURE, CELATURE, se'la-ture, *s.* (*cælo*, I engrave, Lat.) The art of engraving; the thing engraved.

CŒLESTINE.—See Celestine.

CŒLIAC, se'le-ak, *a.* (*koilia*, the belly, Gr.) Pertaining to the belly. *Cœliac artery*, the first branch given off from the aorta, in the cavity of the belly.

CŒLIOXYS, se-le-ok'sis, *s.* (*koilia*, and *oxyx*, sharp, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, in which the triangular abdomen is prolonged into a point at the extremity.

CŒLOGENUS, se-loj'e-nus, *s.* (*koileo*, I excavate, and *gennao*, I beget, Gr.) A genus of burrowing Rodents, allied to the Cavy: the Mus paca of Linnæus.

CŒLOGLOSSUM, se-lo-glos'sum, *s.* (*koilos*, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of Orchideous plants: Family, Ophreæ.

CŒLOMA, se-lo'ma, *s.* (*koiloma*, a hollow or cavity, Gr.) In Pathology, a circular and superficial ulceration of the cornea.

CŒLOPTYCHIUM, se-lop-tik'e-um, *s.* (*koilos*, and *tyche*, a fold, Gr.) A genus of fossil sponges found in the chalk formation.

CŒLOSPERMUM, se-lo-sper'mum, *s.* (*koilos*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. from the seeds being hollow internally.) A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

COEMPTION, ko-em'shun, *s.* (*coemptio*, Lat.) The act of buying up the whole quantity of any commodity.

CŒNACULUM, se-nak'u-lum, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Roman Architecture, an eating or supper-room. The term also signified lodgings let out for hire; and the upper storeys of the circi which were divided into small shops or rooms.

COENJOY, ko-in-joy', *v. a.* To enjoy together.

CŒNOBIA, se-no'be-a, *s.* (*kainos*, common, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A name given by French botanists to such fruits as have two or more carpels, separated at the apex and united at the base.

CŒNOBITES.—See Cenobites.

CŒNOLOGIA, se-no-loj'e-a, *s.* (*kainos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Medicine, a word used for a consultation of physicians or surgeons.

CŒNOMYIA, se-no-me-i'a, *s.* (*kainomyia*, from *kainos*, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tabanides.

CŒNOSIA, se-no'zhe-a, *s.* (*kainos*, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, the larvæ of which usually live on mushrooms, and are in the habit of devouring each other: Tribe, Muscides.

CŒNURE, se'nure, *s.* (*kainos*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A name given to the Hyatides which infest the brain of sheep, producing the disease called 'the staggers:' the animal is so termed because the cyst, or bladder, to which it is attached, is the common termination of many heads and bodies.

COEQUAL, ko-e'kwal, *a.* (*con*, and *æquus*, equal, Lat.) Equal; being of the same rank or dignity.

COEQUALITY, ko-e-kwawl'te, *s.* The state of being equal; equality of position or rank.

COEQUALLY, ko-e'kwal-le, *ad.* With joint equality.

COERCE, ko-ers', *v. a.* (*coerceo*, Lat.) To restrain by force; to repress; to compel.

COERCIBLE, ko-er'se-bl, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

COERCION, ko-er'shun, *s.* Penal restraint; check; compulsion; force.

COERCIVE, ko-er'siv, *a.* That has power of restraining by penal enactment; compulsory; forcing.

COERCIVELY, ko-er'siv-le, *ad.* By constraint.

COESSENTIAL, ko-es-sen'shal, *a.* (*con*, and *essentia*, essence, Lat.) Partaking of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, ko-es-sen-she-al'e-te, *s.* Participation of the same essence.

COESSENTIALLY, ko-es-sen'shal-le, *ad.* In a coessential manner.

COESTABLISHMENT, ko-e-stab'lish-ment, *s.* Joint establishment.

COETANEOUS, ko-e-ta'ne-us, *a.* (*con*, and *ætas*, age, Lat.) Of the same age with another.—Seldom used.

Eve was as old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous* unto both.—*Brown.*

COETERNAL, ko-e-ter'nal, *a.* Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, ko-e-ter'nal-le, *ad.* In a state of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, ko-e-ter'ne-te, *s.* Existence from eternity with another.

COEVAL, COEVOUS, ko-e'val, ko-e'vus, *a.* (*coævus*, Lat.) Of the same age with another;—*s.* one of the same age.

COEXECUTOR, ko-egs-ek'u-tur, *s.* A joint executor.

COEXECUTRIX, ko-egz-ek'u-triks, *s.* A joint executrix.

COEXIST, ko-egz-ist', *v. n.* (*con*, and *existo*, Lat.) To exist at the same time with another.

COEXISTENCE, ko-egz-is'tens, *s.* Having existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTENT, ko-egz-is'tent, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

COEXTEND, ko-eks-tend', *v. n.* (*con*, and *extendo*, Lat.) To extend through the same space or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, ko-eks-ten'shun, *s.* The act or state of extending through the same space or duration with another.

COEXTENSIVE, ko-eks-ten'siv, *a.* Having equal extent.

COEXTENSIVELY, ko-eks-ten'siv-le, *ad.* In a coextensive manner.

COEXTENSIVENESS, ko-eks-ten'siv-nes, *s.* Equal extension.

COFFEA, kof-fe'a, *s.* (from Caffee, a province in Narea in Africa, where the common coffee plant grows in abundance.) Coffee, a genus of trees or shrubs, of which G. Don enumerates thirty-nine species. The Arabian, or common coffee tree is a plant which rises from five to fifteen feet in height, with oval-oblong glabrous leaves, and axillary aggregate flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

æ, kof-fe-a'se-e, *s.* A tribe of plants
der Cinchonaceæ, consisting of trees and
nd agreeing with the genus Coffea, in
being baccate, and in containing two
seeded nuts.
of'fe, *s.* The ground roasted beans of
Coffea Arabica.
OUSE, kof'fe-hows, *s.* A house of public
nent, where coffee and other refreshments
an inn.
ILL, kof'fe-mil, *s.* A mill for reducing
-bean, by grinding, to little particles, after
ss of toasting.
:of'fur, *s.* (*cofre*, Sax. *caffre*, Fr.) A
trunk, generally for keeping money; a
In Architecture, a square depression
in each interval between the modillions
rinthian cornice. In Mineralogy, a trough
tin ore is broken to pieces. In Fortifica-
llow lodgment across a dry moat. *Cof-*
in Engineering, an enclosure formed of
exclude the surrounding fluid, and afford
ion to the works, and to the workmen,
ing the foundations of piers and other
in water. *Coffer-works*, in Masonry,
lls faced with freestone.
, kof'fur-ur, *s.* A principal officer of the
usehold; the cofferer was anciently next
o the controller.
f'fin, *s.* (*coffre*, Fr.) A case or chest for
tion of the dead; a mould of paste for
paper case in form of a cone, used by
In the Veterinary art, the whole hoof of
foot above the coronet, including the
e;—*v. a.* to enclose in a coffin.
ss, kof'fin-les, *a.* Without a coffin.
N, ko-fown'dur, *s.* A joint founder.
v. a. (derivation uncertain.) To flatter;
le; to seduce by adulation or artifice; to
y falsehood; to falsify; to fix cogs in a
o cog a die, to secure it so as to direct its
n. to lie; to wheedle;—*s.* prevarication;
e tooth of a wheel;—(*kogghe*, a light boat,
obably *cock-boat* is derived from this.) a
L. *Cogwheel*, a wheel, distinguished from
l wheel, by the cogs or teeth being made
rent material.
ko'jen-se, *s.* (*cogens*, Lat.) Force;
; power of compelling; conviction.
.—See Congenial.
o'jent, *a.* Forcible; resistless; con-
, ko'jent-le, *ad.* With resistless force;
so as to force conviction.
og'gur, *s.* A flatterer; a wheedler.
kog'gur-re, *s.* Trick; falsehood; deceit.
kog'ging, *s.* Cheat; fallacy; imposture.
E, kod'je-ta-bl, *a.* That may be thought
the subject of thought.
kod'je-tate, *v. n.* (*cogito*, Lat.) To
o revolve in the mind.
ON, kod-je-ta'shun, *s.* (*cogitatio*, Lat.)
; the act of thinking; reflection; medi-
contemplation.
VE, kod'je-tay-tiv, *a.* Thinking; having
er of thought and reflection; given to
or meditation.
kog'nate, *a.* (*cognatus*, Lat.) Kindred;
blood; partaking of the same nature.
NESS, kog'nate-nes, *s.* State of being kindred, or allied by like qualities to something else.

COGNATION, kog-na'shun, *s.* (*cognatio*, Lat.) In Civil Law, kindred or natural relationship between males and females, both descended from the same father, as *agnation* is for the line of parentage between males only, descended from the same stock; kindred relation; participation of the same nature.

COGNITION, kog-nish'un, *s.* (*cognitio*, Lat.) Knowledge; complete conviction.

COGNITIVE, kog'ne-tiv, *a.* Having the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE, kog'ne-za-bl, *a.* (*connoissable*, Fr.) That falls under judicial notice; liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

COGNIZABLY, kog'ne-za-ble, *ad.* In a cognizable manner.

COGNIZANCE, kog'ne-zans, *s.* (*connoissance*, Fr.) Judicial notice; a trial, or the hearing of a case judicially; judicial authority; a badge to distinguish certain occupations, and to make known by whom the parties are engaged. In Law, the acknowledgment of a fine; knowledge; perception; observation. *Cognizance of pleas*, a privilege granted by the king to a city or town, to hold pleas of all contracts, &c., within the liberty of the franchise.

COGNIZANT, kog'ne-zant, *a.* Having a knowledge of.

COGNIZEE, kog-ne-ze', *s.* In Law, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine.

COGNIZOR, kog-ne-zor', *s.* One who acknowledges the right of the cognizee in a fine.

COGNOMEN, kog'no-men, *s.* (Latin.) The surname, or family name.

COGNOMINAL, kog-nom'e-nal, *a.* Relating to a surname; having the same name.

COGNOMINATE, kog-nom'e-nate, *v. a.* To give a name.—Obsolete.

COGNOMINATION, kog-nom-e-na'shun, *s.* A surname; the family name; a name appended from any accident, or as characteristic of certain qualities.—Seldom used.

Pompey deserved the name of Great: Alexander of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece.—*Brown.*

COGNOSCENCE, kog-no'sens, *s.* (*cognoissance*, old Fr.) Knowledge; the act or state of knowing.—Obsolete.

COGNOSCENTE, kog-no-sen'te, *s.* (*cognoscenti*, *pl.* Ital.) A person having a thorough knowledge of anything; a connoisseur.

COGNOSCIBILITY, kog-nos-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being cognoscible.

COGNOSCIBLE, kog-nos'se-bl, *a.* That may be known.—Seldom used.

God is naturally *cognoscible* by inartificial means.—*Bp. Barlow.*

COGNOSCITIVE, kog-nos'se-tiv, *a.* (old French.) Having the power of knowing.

COHABIT, ko-hab'it, *v. n.* (*cohabito*, Lat.) To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.

COHABITANT, ko-hab'e-tant, *s.* One who dwells with another in the same place.

COHABITATION, ko-hab-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as man and wife.

COHEIR, ko-ayre', *s.* (*cohæres*, Lat.) A joint heir; one who is entitled to a portion of an inheritance to be divided among two or more.

COLLIQUATIVE, kol-lik'kway-tiv, *a.* Melting; dissolving. In Pathology, a term applied to such diseases as are attended by a morbid discharge of the animal fluids.

COLLIQUEFACTION, kol-lik-we-fak'shun, *s.* (*colliquefacio*, Lat.) The act of melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

COLLISION, kol-lizh'un, *s.* (*collisio*, a breaking, Lat.) The coming together of two bodies; the striking of one body upon another; a clash; opposition; hostility.

COLLITIGANT, kol-lit'e-gant, *s.* One who litigates in conjunction with another.

COLLOBOMA, kol-lo-bo'ma, *s.* A fissure in the upper eyelids, iris, choroid coat, or retina.

COLLOCATE, kol'lo-kate, *v. a.* (*colloco*, I place, Lat.) To set or place; to station;—*a.* set; placed.

COLLOCATION, kol-lo-ka'shun, *s.* (*collocaito*, a placing in order, Lat.) The act of placing; disposition; the state of being placed.

COLLOCUTION, kol-lo-ku'shun, *s.* (*collocutio*, Lat.) A speaking together; conference; conversation.

COLLOCUTOR, kol-lo-ku'tur, *s.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.

COLLOGUE, kol-log', *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. —Obsolete.

They will crack, counterfeit, and *collogue*, as well as the best.—*Burton.*

COLLOGUING, kol-log'ing, *s.* Flattery; deceit.—Obsolete.

COLLOMIA, kol-lo'me-a, *s.* (*kollo*, glue, Gr. in reference to the seeds being enveloped in a gluey substance.) A genus of annual herbs with alternate leaves and salver-shaped flowers, disposed in dense heads, propped by broad, ovate, entire bracteas: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

COLLOP, kol'lup, *s.* (*kollops*, Gr.) A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh: used by Shakspere, in a burlesque manner, for a child—

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.

COLLOQUIAL, kol-lo'kwe-al, *a.* (*colloquium*, a discourse, Lat.) Relating to common conversation.

COLLOQUIALLY, kol-lo'kwe-al-le, *ad.* In the way of mutual conversation.

COLLOQUIST, kol'lo-kwist, *s.* A speaker in a dialogue.

COLLOQUY, kol'lo-kwe, *s.* Conference; conversation; mutual discourse.

COLLUCTANCY, kol-luk'tan-se, *s.* (*colluctor*, I wrestle, Lat.) A struggling to resist; a striving against; opposition of nature; resistance of nature.

COLLUCTATION, kol-luk-ta'shun, *s.* Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition.

COLLUDE, kol-lude', *v. n.* (*colludo*, to sport together, Lat.) To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hands of each other.

COLLUDER, kol-lu'dur, *s.* One who conspires in a fraud.

COLLUDING, kol-lu'ding, *s.* A trick; fraud; collusion.

COLLURICINCULA, kol-lu-re-sin'ku-la, *s.* (*kollouros*, short-tailed, *kinglizo*, I wag, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Thamnophilinæ, or Bush-shrikes: Family, Laniadæ.

COLLUSION, kol-lu'zhun, *s.* (*collusio*, Lat.) In Law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two persons, to bring an action one against the other for some fraudulent purpose; a deceitful agreement.

COLLUSIVE, kol-lu'siv, *a.* Fraudulently con

COLLUSIVELY, kol-lu'siv-le, *ad.* By collusi a fraudulent manner.

COLLUSIVENESS, kol-lu'siv-nes, *s.* The qua being collusive; fraudulent concert.

COLLUTHIANS, kol-lu'*the*-anz, *s.* (so called fro founder, Colluthus.) A sect of religionist rose in the fourth century, on account of the tenance shewn to Arius by the patriarch of andria.

COLLUTORIUM, kol-lu-to're-um, *s.* (*colluo*, I Lat.) In Medicine, a lotion for rincin mouth.

COLLUSORY, kol-lu'sur-e, *a.* Carrying on a by a secret concert.

COLLY, kol'le, *s.* The grime or soot of coal burnt wood;—*v. a.* to grime with the smut o to make foul.

COLYRIS, ko-li'ris, *s.* (*kollyra*, a round cake A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, nivora.

COLLYRIUM, kol-le're-um, *s.* (*kolyo*, I check *rhous*, a defluxion, Gr.) In Medicine, loti check inordinate discharges; applied now sively to such as are used for the eyes; salve.

COLOBANTHUS, kol-o-ban'*thus*, *s.* (*kolobos*, m and *anthos*, a flower, in reference to the w petals, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Order, Portulaceæ.

COLOBICUS, ko-lob'e-kus, *s.* (*kolon*, food, and vetches, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous in Tribe, Nitidulariæ.

COLOBOTHEA, kol-o-*both*'e-a, *s.* (*koleos*, and I run to assist, Gr.) A genus of Coleoptero sects: Family, Longicornes.

COLOBUS, kol-o'bus, *s.* A genus of long Quadrumana, with cheek pouches, and call on the buttocks, natives of the coast of Gui

COLOCYNTH, kol'o-sin*th*, *s.* (*kolokyntha*, a Gr.) Cucumis colocynthis, or Bitter cucum native of Turkey. The fruit is about the siz orange; its medulary part, freed from the rhi seeds, is the portion used as a purgative me the seeds have none of the bitter qualities spongy part of the fruit, and according to C Lyon, constitute an important article of South Africa: Order, Cucurbitaceæ. *False cynth*, a name given to a variety of Cucumi antia, or Orange gourd.

COLOCYNTHINE, kol-o-sin'*thine*, *s.* The bitt purgative principle extracted from the pulp fruit of the bitter gourd Cucumis colocynth

COLOGANIA, kol-o-ga'ne-a, *s.* (named by Ku honour of a family of the name of Colog Teneriffe, remarkable for its hospitality to science visiting that island.) A genus gumminous plants, with axillary violet-co flowers: Tribe, Loteæ.

COLOLITE, ko'lo-lite, *s.* (*kolon*, the colon, and a stone, Gr.) The fossil intestines of fish termed Cololitæ by Professor Agassiz.

COLOMBA ROOT, ko-lum'ba root, *s.* The root Cocculus palmatus, a bitter stomachic, and in dysentery, diarrhœa, or dyspepsia. It fo important article of commerce with the Port at Mozambique.

COLON, ko'lon, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, th of the large intestinal canal which interve tween the cœcum and the rectum. In Gra

nt marked thus (:), and used to divide a
nce into two or more parts, less connected
those which are separated by a semicolon, but
independant as to admit of separation into
ct sentences.

EL, kur'nel, *s.* (French.) The chief com-
er of a regiment, whether infantry or cavalry.
enant-colonel, the second officer in a regiment,
ommands in the absence of the colonel.

ELCY, kur'nel-se, } *s.* The office, com-
ELSHIP, kur'nel-ship, } mission, or rank of
nel.

AL, ko-lo'ne-al, *a.* (*colonia*, a colony, Lat.)
ing to a colony.

CAL, ko-lon'e-kal, *a.* (*colonus*, a husband-
Lat.) Relating to husbandmen.—Obsolete.

ST, kol'o-nist, *s.* An inhabitant or settler
olony.

TES, ko-lo-ni'tes, *s.* In Pathology, inflam-
n of the colon.

ZATION, ko-lon-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of
izing, or planting with inhabitants.

ZE, kol'o-nize, *v. a.* To plant with inhabi-
; to settle a number of the subjects of a
om or state in a distant country to which it
litically united; to establish a colony or co-

NADE, kol-lo-nade', *s.* (*columna*, Lat.) In
tecture, a range of columns. If the columns
ur in number, it is termed *tetrastyle*; if six
mber, *hexastyle*; when there are eight, *octa-*
when ten, *decastyle*, and so on according to
Greek numerals. When a colonnade is in
of a building it is called a *portico*; when
anding a building, a *peristyle*; and when
e or more, *polystyle*. The colonnade is also
nated, according to the intercolumniation—
style, when the space between the columns
e diameter and a half; *systyles*, when two
ters; *diastyle*, when three; and *arœostyle*,
four.

US, kol-lo'nus, *s.* (Latin.) In feudal times,
bandman who was bound to plough a certain
of his lord's land yearly, or pay a tribute.

Y, kol'o-ne, *s.* (*colonia*, Lat.) A territory
ssed and cultivated by a number of persons
n from a distant country to which it is poli-
y united. The term, however, is sometimes
to express an outlying part of the population
e mother country, or an outlying territory be-
ng to it; the country planted.

UINTIDA.—See Colocynth.

ION, kol'o-fon, *s.* (named after a city of
.) An end; an achievement; the conclusion
book, formerly containing the place, or year,
th, of its publication.

ION, kol'o-fon, *s.* (*kollo*, resin, and *phonos*,
Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Fa-
Lucanidæ.

NITE, ko-lof'o-nite, *s.* (*kollo*, resin, and
os, bloody, or red, Gr.) A brown or red va-
of the dodecahedral garnet, having a resinous
e, found chiefly in Norway. It consists of
a, 37.00; alumina, 13.60; lime, 29.00; oxide
ron, 7.40; magnesia, 6.50; oxide of manga-
e, 4.00; water, 1.00.

PHONY, kol-of'o-ne, *s.* (*Colophonia*, the city
m which it was first brought.) The dark-
oured resin which remains after the oil of tur-
tine has been distilled.

COLORATE, kol'o-rate, *a.* (*coloratus*, Lat.) Coloured; dyed, or stained with some colour.—Seldom used.

COLORATION, kol-o-ra'shun, *s.* (*colore*, Lat.) The art or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured.

COLORATURE, kol'o-ra-ture, *s.* In Music, all kinds of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable.

COLORIFIC, kol-o-rif'ik, *a.* (*colorificus*, Lat.) That has the property of producing tints, colours, or hues.

COLOSSAL, ko-los'sal, } *a.* Gigantic; huge;
COLOSSEAN, ko-los'se-an, } like a colossus.

COLLOSSIANS, ko-loshe'yans, *s. pl.* Christians of Colosse, a considerable city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle: the Rhodians were also styled Collossians by the ancient poets, from the Collossus.

COLLOSSUS, ko-los'us, *s.* (Latin.) A brass statue of Apollo, erected by Chares, a disciple of Lysippus, across the harbour of Rhodes, in honour of the sun. It was about 126 feet high, and esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world. It was overthrown by an earthquake; and so great was its bulk, that when the Saracens took Rhodes in 667, they loaded 900 camels with the brass it was made of, the value of which has been estimated at £36,000.

COLOSTRUM, ko-los'trum, *s.* (Latin.) The first milk secreted by the female of mammiferous animals after parturition: that of the cow is called *beastings*: also, a mixture formed of turpentine with the yolk of an egg.

COLOUR, } kul-lur, *s.* (*color*, Lat.) The appearance
COLOR, } of bodies to the eye; tint; hue; die; freshness; representation of anything superficially examined; concealment; palliation; excuse; pretence; false show; kind; species; character;—*plural*, a standard; an ensign of war. In Natural Philosophy, it is that property in bodies, which, when acted upon by the rays of light, impresses us through the medium of vision, with those sensations which we denominate colour. Light, although apparently white or colourless, is capable of being separated into seven tints or hues, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, such as we naturally witness in the rainbow. These seven colours were designated by Newton *primitive colours*. It is now, however, determined that the primitive colours consist only of three—red, yellow, and blue, by the various combinations of which the other tints are produced; as may be easily proved by mixing red with yellow, thus producing orange; or yellow with blue, thus producing green. If a substance be so constituted that it absorbs none of the rays of light, it will appear white; but if it absorbs all the rays of light, it will appear black; and if it absorbs all the rays but one, it will appear of the colour of the ray which it rejects. *Accidental colours*, if we look with one eye intently upon any coloured spot, such as a piece of wax upon a sheet of white paper, and then turn the same eye to another part of the paper, a similar spot, but of a different colour, will be seen. *Adjective colours*, in Dyeing, such colours as will not unite with the material to be dyed without a mordant. *Prismatic colours*, the colours into which the rays of light are decomposed or refracted through a prism, known as

Newton's seven primitive colours. *Substantive colours*, in Dyeing, such colours as unite immediately with the material to be dyed without a mordant. In Heraldry, the colours are thus distinguished—red, *gules:* blue, *azure;* black, *sable;* green, *vert*; purple, *purpule;* yellow, *or*, (gold); white, *argent*, (silver);—*v. a.* to mark or cover with some hue or dye; to dye or tinge; to paint; to palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances; to make plausible; to exaggerate;—*v. n.* to blush.

COLOURABLE, kul'lur-a-bl, *a.* Specious; plausible.

COLOURABLENESS, kul'lur-a-bl-nes, *s.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

COLOURABLY, kul'lur-a-ble, *ad.* Speciously; plausibly.

COLOURED, kul'lurd, *a.* Streaked; diversified with a variety of hues; having a specious appearance; exaggerated.

COLOURING, kul'lur-ing, *s.* The act or art of laying on colours; the state of being coloured; colour.

COLOURIST, kul'lur-ist, *s.* A painter who excells in giving the proper colours to his design.

COLOURLESS, kul'lur-les, *a.* Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

COLPOON TREE, kol-poon'tre, *s.* The Cassine Colpoon, a shrub, a native of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Celestrinaceæ.

COLSMANIA, kolz'man-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. John Colsman, Copenhagen.) A genus of plants: Order, Ehretiaceæ.

COLSTAFF, kol'staf, *s.* A large staff on which a burthen is carried between two persons on the shoulders.

COLT, kolte, *s.* In Zoology, a general name for the young of the horse kind, or equine genus of animals; the male is commonly termed a *horse-colt*, and the female, a filly; a young foolish fellow;—*v. n.* to frisk; to be licentious;—*v. a.* to befool.—Obsolete as a verb.

> What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus?—*Shaks.*

COLTER, kole'tur, *s.* (*culter*, Lat.) The sharp fore-iron of a plough that cuts the earth.

COLTISH, kole'tish, *a.* Having the tricks or gambols of a colt; wanton; frisky.

COLTISHLY, kole'tish-le, *ad.* In the manner of a colt; wanton.

COLT'S-FOOT, koltes-fût, *s.* The common name of the Composite plants of the genus Tussilago, so named from the shape of the leaves.

COLT'S-TOOTH, koltes-tooth', *s.* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> Well said, lord Sands;
> Your *colt's-tooth* is not cast yet?
> No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump.—*Shaks.*

COLUBERIDÆ, kol-u-ber'e-de, *s.* The True Snakes, a family of poisonous serpents, in which all the characteristic properties of Ophidian reptiles are highly developed, one of which is the remarkable power of dilating the throat to such an extraordinary degree, as to admit of swallowing animals entire, much thicker than the body of the serpent itself. Swainson classes twenty-seven genera under this family.

COLUBRINA, kol-u-bri'na, *s.* (*coluber*, a snake, Gr. in allusion to its twisted snake-like stems.) Snake-wood, a genus of shrubs with alternate leaves, and axillary flowers in crowded cymes or fasci
Order, Rhamnaceæ.

COLUBRINE, kol'u-brin, *a.* (*colubrinus*, Lat.) lating to a serpent; cunning; crafty.

COLUMBA, ko-lum'ba, *s.* (*columba*, a pigeon, The Pigeon, a genus of birds, type of the exte family Columbidæ. The Ring-dove or Cush *palumbus;* the Wood-pigeon or Stock-dov *Œnas;* and the wild Rock-pigeon, *C. livia*, stock from which the domestic pigeon is der are the best known species in this country. species are very numerous, and spread over quarter of the globe: they are gregarious gentle in their habits. They never hatch than two eggs at a time, but breed nine o times a year.

COLUMBA-NOACHI, ko-lum'ba-no'a-ki, *s.* N Dove, a small constellation in the southern h sphere, directly below Lepus, and on the we Argo Navis and Canis Major. There are tw six stars in this asterism.

COLUMBARIUM, ko-lum-ba're-um, *s.* (Latin.) pigeon-house. The plural of this word (col baria) was applied to the apertures formed in walls of the ancient Roman cemeteries for th ception of their cinerary urns.

COLUMBATE, kol-um'bate, *s.* A salt formed by union of columbic acid with a base.

COLUMBELLA, ko-lum-bel'la, *s.* (*columna*, a colu and *bella*, pretty, Lat.) A genus of Mollu type of Swainson's subfamily Columbellinæ. shell is subfusiform; spire shorter than the a ture; outer lip gibbous, inflected, sinuated, b and thickest in the middle, and crenated or too its whole length; aperture with granular teet

COLUMBELLINÆ, ko-lum-bel'le-ne, *s.* A subfa of the Strombidæ or Wing-shells. The shel the genera are small, and agree in the impo characters of Columbella.

COLUMBIA, kol-um'be-a, *s.* (in honour of Colum the discoverer of America, in 1493.) A gen trees resembling the elm, with axillary racem red flowers, natives of Java, Celebes, and Philippine islands: Order, Tiliaceæ.

COLUMBIAN, ko-lum'be-an, *a.* Relating to Am as named after Columbus.

COLUMBIC, ko-lum'bik, *a.* Relating to, or con ing columbium.

COLUMBIDÆ, ko-lum'be-de, *s.* (*columba*, a Lat.) A family of birds, comprising the pig doves, and turtles. The Columbidæ have th moderate, compressed, and covered at the ba the upper mandible with a soft skin, in which nostrils are pierced, and more or less curved a point; the feet have three toes divided in f and one behind.

COLUMBIFEROUS, ko-lum-bif'er-us, *a.* Produ columbium.

COLUMBINE, kol'um-bine, *a.* Of a dove col relating to a pigeon;—*s.* the name of the prin female performer in a pantomime; the En name of plants belonging to the genus Aquil Order, Ranunculaceæ.

COLUMBITE, kol-um'bite, *s.* (from its being covered in America.) Tantalite, a mineral greyish or a brownish-black colour, occurri small crystals, having the form of quadrangular ated prisms, shining externally, and variously dified. It is a combination of the oxide of t lum with the oxides of iron and manganese.

BIUM, kol-um'be-um, *s.* A metal discovered 01, by Mr. Hatchet, in a mineral belonging e British Museum, supposed to have come America, whence named Columbia. When red dense by pressure, it becomes a conduc- f electricity, has a metallic lustre, and is of on-grey colour. Its equivalent is 185; its ol, Ta.; from its also being named *Tantalite.*

ELLA, kol-um-mel'la, *s.* (Latin, a little pil- In Botany, the axis of the fruit in mosses. nchology, the pillar in the internal support iral univalves, round which the shells convo-

ELLIA, kol-u-mel'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Colu- , who lived 42 years before Christ.) A genus rgreen trees or shrubs, natives of Peru: Type natural order Columelliaceæ.

ELLIACEÆ, kol-u-mel-li-a'se-e, *s.* (*columel-* ne of the genera.) A natural order of Exo- consisting of trees or shrubs, with opposite, ate, entire leaves, and terminal yellow or flowers, resembling those of Jasminum; superior and five-parted; corolla inserted in pper part of the tube of the calyx, which is , with an imbricated æstivation; limb spread- nd five-lobed; stamens two, inserted in the med part of the throat, opposite the angles e calyx. It is distinguished from the Jas- by having an adherent ovary, by its undi- stigma, and lastly, by having an inferior le with polyspermous cells. It is placed by ey in his Cinchonal alliance, between Vac- eæ and Cinchonaceæ.

N, kol'lum, *s.* (*columna*, Lat.) In Architec- a round pillar, the parts of which are the on which it rests, its body called the shaft, the head called the capital. The capital es with a horizontal table termed the abacus, he base commonly stands on another called linth. Columns are distinguished into the n, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. Tuscan is of a massy, rude, and simple cha- ; the Doric is next in strength and massive- o the Tuscan; the Ionic is more slender than Tuscan and Doric; the Corinthian is more te in its form and proportions, and enriched ornaments; and the Composite is a species Corinthian;—any body pressing on its base, f the same diameter as its base. In Ana- applied to designate such parts as resemble mn, as the 'vertebral column.' In Physics, rm is applied to a quantity of any fluid show- a altitude greater than the diameter of its as a 'column of air.' In Botany, the central of the union of the portions of seed-vessels. Military art, a long and deep file of troops ggage. In Letterpress Printing, a division age, which may contain two or more columns.

FA, ko-lum'na, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, a n, as the *velum palati*, and the *columnæ* æ, or the muscular fasciculi of the heart.

AR, ko-lum'nar, *a.* Formed in columns; g the form of columns. In Botany, applied the stamens of a plant, as in Malva, rise ally like a little column in the centre of the , on which account the Malvaceæ were termed *natæ*, in the system of Linnæus.

NARIA, kol-um-na're-a, *s.* A genus of Zoo- s belonging to the Polypi, or coral family, so d from the columnar form of the axis.

COLUMNEA, kol-um'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Fabius Columna.) A genus of creeping or climbing shrubs, natives of Mexico and the West Indies: Order, Gesneraceæ.

COLURES, ko-lurze', *s.* (*kolouros*, Gr.) A name given originally to any two great circles of the sphere, passing through the poles, but now restricted to the circles which pass through the equinoxes and the solstices: one passing through the equinoctial points of Aries and Libra, and the other the solstitial points of Cancer and Capricorn. The first is termed the *equinoctial*, and the second the *solstitial* colure. They divide the ecliptic into four equal parts, and mark the four seasons of the year.

COLURIA, ko-lu're-a, *s.* (*kolouros*, deprived of a tail, Gr. from the tail not being so conspicuous as in the allied genera.) A genus of plants with yellow flowers, resembling potentilla: Order, Rosaceæ.

COLUTEA, kol-u-te'a, *s.* (*kolouo*, I amputate, Gr. from the plant being said to die when its branches are cut off.) Bladder Senna, a genus of Leguminous shrubs: the leaves of *C. arborescens*, which is found in the ascent to the crater of Vesuvius, where scarcely any other plant is to be met with, answer all the purposes of senna: Tribe, Loteæ.

COLYDIUM, ko-lid'e-um, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family; Rhyncophora.

COLYMBETES, ko-lim-be'tes, *s.* (*kolymbetes*, a diver or swimmer, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects of the tribe Hydrocanthari: Family, Carnivora.

COLYMBUS, ko-lim'bus, *s.* (*kolymbos*, diving bird, Gr.) The Divers, a genus of the Anatidæ, or Duck family, forming the type of Swainson's subfamily *Colymbidæ*, in which the bill is more or less conic; the feet with the toes partly webbed, partly pinnated, and the tarsus compressed. As the name implies, they dive for the fish on which they feed.

COLYRIUM, ko-le're-um, *s.* (*kolyc*, I stop, and *rhous*, a running, Gr.) An eye-wash.

COM, kom, *a.* Used in composition as a prefix, to denote with, to, or against.

COMA, ko'ma, *s.* (*komo*, hair, Gr.) In Astronomy, the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet, when the earth is between the comet and the sun. In Botany, the collection of branches of a forest tree, also a bract which is empty and terminates in an inflorescence. *Coma Berenices*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. It contains forty-three stars, ten being represented as of the fourth magnitude, and the rest of lesser magnitudes.—(*koma*, profound sleep, Gr.) In Pathology, a morbid condition of the brain, attended with the loss of sensation and voluntary motion, the patient lying as if in a profound sleep.

COMAROPSIS, ko-ma-rop'sis, *s.* (*komarōn*, the plant Comarum, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of herbs, natives of Canada and Siberia: Order, Rosaceæ.

COMART, ko'mart, *s.* A treaty; article; agreement.

> By the same *comart*,
> And carriage of the articles design'd,
> His fell to Hamlet.—*Shaks.*

COMARUM, kom-a'rum, *s.* (*komaros*, the arbutus, Gr. from its being similar in its fruit.) A genus of creeping herbaceous plants, with broad pinnate and ternate leaves, and terminal panicles of purple flowers: Order, Rosaceæ.

COMATE, kom'ate, *a.* (*comatus*, hairy, Lat.) Hairy;

in appearance, encompassed with a coma. Used in Entymology, when the upper part of the head only is covered with long hairs.

COMATE, ko-mate', *s.* (*co*, and *mate*.) A companion.

COMATOSE, kom'a-tose, } *a.* (*coma*, drowsiness, Lat.)
COMATOUS, kom'a-tus, } Lethargic; disposed to sleep; drowsy; affected with coma.

COMATULA, ko-mat'u-la, *s.* (*komæo*, I have long hair, *tule*, hardness of skin, Gr.) A genus of the Crinoidea, furnished with five large articulated rays, each of which is divided into two or three, bearing two rays of articulated threads. The Comatula is interesting, as presenting a conformity of structure with that of the Pentacrinate, and its being thus allied to animals which appear to have existed in vast numbers in the earlier ages of our earth. The Comatula, however, wants the stem, on which Crinoidea have their bodies and tentacula placed, or has it only represented by a single plate.

COMB, kome, *s.* (*camb*, Sax.) An instrument with teeth, used in separating, cleansing, and dressing flax, wool, or hair; the red fleshy tuft or crest growing on a cock's head; the cavities or lodgments in which bees deposit their honey; a dry measure of four bushels. In a ship, a little piece of timber set under the lower part of the beak-head, near the middle. *Comb-brush*, a brush constructed for cleansing combs;—*v. a.* to divide, clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

COMB, } kome or koom, *s.* (*cwm*, Welsh.) A pro-
COMBE, } vincial term, defined by Dr. Buckland
COOMBE, } to be that unwatered portion of a valley which forms its continuation beyond, and above the most elevated spring that issues into it; at this point, or spring-head, the valley ends, and the ravine begins; a narrow undulating ravine.

COMBAT, kum'bat, *v. n.* (*combattre*, Fr.) To fight; to oppose or struggle with a hostile force; to act in opposition;—*v. a.* to oppose; to fight with; to contend against;—*s.* (French.) a contest or battle; strife; opposition; a duel. In ancient Law, a formal trial of some doubtful cause or quarrel, by the swords or battons of two disputants.

COMBATABLE, kum'bat-a-bl, *a.* That may be combated or opposed.

COMBATANT, kum'ba-tant, *s.* One who fights or combats with another; a duellist or antagonist; a champion; one who opposes another in argument or controversy;—*a.* disposed to quarrel or contend with others.

COMBATER, kum'ba-tur, *s.* One who combats or contends with others.

COMBATIVE, kum'ba-tiv, *a.* Of a disposition to combat others.

COMBATIVENESS, kum'ba-tiv-nes, *s.* Disposition to combat. This term is also used by Phrenologists to denote courage; quarrelsomeness, &c.

COMBER, kum'bur, *s.* (*komber*, Dut.) Trouble; vexation.—Obsolete.

COMBER, ko'mur, *s.* One whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.

COMBINABLE, kom-bi'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being united with.

COMBINABLENESS, kom-bi'na-bl-nes, *s.* State of being combined; possibility of being combined.

COMBINATE, kom'be-nate, *s.* Betrothed; promised; settled by compact: a term used by Shakspere.—Obsolete.

COMBINATION, kom-be-na'shun, *s.* (*combinaison*, Fr.) A union or association of persons to some particular object; union of parti
In Law, an assemblage of persons illegally and with an intent to do unlawful acts. I
thematics, the variation or alteration of any ber of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like the different manners possible. In Chemist union of two or more particles of different either simple or compound, by chemical a bodies combine with each other only in proportions, termed equivalents; thus, wat compound of 1 atom of oxygen and 1 of hy forming what is termed a binary compound. composition of bodies is fixed and inv Sulphuric acid, for example, is always co of 16 parts of sulphur, and 24 of oxyge water of one 1 of hydrogen, and 8 of oxy atom of sulphuric acid is therefore represe $16+24=40$; and water $1+8=9$.
one body A unites with another body B or more proportions, the quantities of the united with the quantities of the former, each other a very simple ratio, A uniting 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.; or with 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, &c.

COMBINE, kom-bine', *v. a.* (*combiner*, Fr.) together; to link in union; to agree; to to settle by compact; to join words or id gether; opposed to analyze;—*v. n.* to co to unite or agree; to unite in friendship or to unite by affinity.

COMBINER, kom-bi'nur, *s.* The person or thi combines.

COMBLESS, kome'les, *a.* Without a comb or

COMBRETACEÆ, kom-bre-ta'se-e, *s.* (*combret* of the genera.) A natural order of Ex plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, chiefl cal, with alternate or opposite leaves, and or terminal spikes or racemes of flowers; one-celled; ovules pendulous; seeds witho men; cotyledons convolute; petals rising f orifice of the calyx, and alternate with th stamens rising from the same part. Pl Lindley in his Myrtal alliance.

COMBRETUM, kom-bre'tum, *s.* (a name gi Pliny to a climbing plant, but to which known.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Combretaceæ.

COMBUST, kom-bust', *a.* (*combustus*, Lat.) tronomy, a planet is said to be *combust*, or bustion, when it is in conjunction with the not distant from it above half its disk.

COMBUSTIBLE, kom-bus'te-bl, *a.* (Frenc *comburo*, I burn, Lat.) Having the qu igniting; susceptible of fire;—*s.* a substa will take fire and burn.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kom-bus'te-bl-nes, } s
COMBUSTIBILITY, kom-bus-te-bil'e-te, } of taking fire and burning; aptness to ig

COMBUSTION, kom-bust'yun, *s.* (*combusti* A process by which both light and heat ted by chemical agency: thus, the carbon or coal unites with the oxygen of the atm in ordinary combustion, forming carbonic All union of carbon, hydrogen, sulphur, pho &c., with oyygen, is combustion; this is co going on in the lungs of all animals, and ing heat, but the heat is not sufficient to light; but if the temperature were raise few degrees, it would be possible for lig emitted; accordingly, well authenticated

given of persons addicted to ardent spirits having ignited and been burned up by what is termed spontaneous animal combustion; tumult; hurry.

COMBUSTIVE, kom-bus'tiv, *a.* Liable or disposed to take fire.

COME, kum, *v. n.* (*cuman*, Sax.) *Past* came, *past part.* come. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive; to draw near; to move in any manner towards another; to proceed; to issue; to advance from one stage or condition to another; to attain any condition or character; to happen; *to come about*, to come to pass; to fall out; to change; to come round; *to come again*, to return; *to come at*, to reach; to obtain; to gain; *to come by*, to obtain; to gain; to require; *to come in*, to enter; to comply; to yield; to become modish; *to come in for*, to be early enough to obtain; *to come in to*, to join with; to bring help; *to come of*, to proceed, as a descendant from ancestors; to proceed, as effects from their causes; *to come off*, to deviate; to depart from a rule; to escape; *to come off from*, to leave; to forbear; *to come on*, to make progress; to advance to combat; to thrive; to grow big; *to come over*, to repeat an act; to revolt; *to come out*, to be made public; to appear upon trial; to be discovered; *to come with*, to give vent to; *to come to*, to consent or yield; to amount to; *to come to himself*, to recover his senses; *to come to pass*, to be effected; to fall out; *to come up*, to make appearance; to grow out of the ground; to come into use; *to come up with*, to overtake; *to come upon*, to invade; to attack; *to come*, in futurity.

NOTE.—*Come* is a word of various and extended application, but it uniformly preserves its radical signification of tendency in some direction.

COMEDIAN, ko-me'de-an, *s.* (*comedien*, Fr.) An actor or player in comedy; a player in general, male or female; a writer of comedy.

COMEDY, kom'me-de, *s.* (*comœdia*, Lat.) A dramatic composition of a light and humorous kind, and intended to represent the follies and eccentricities of individuals or society.

COMELILY, kum'le-le, *ad.* In a graceful or decent manner.—Seldom used.

COMELINESS, kum'le-nes, *s.* Grace; beauty; dignity; that which is suitable in form or manner.

COMELY, kum'le, *a.* (*cweman*, Sax.) Graceful; decent; handsome; suitable; in keeping with order, dignity, and propriety;—*ad.* handsomely; gracefully; decently.

COMEPHORUS, ko-mef'o-rus, *s.* (*kome*, hair of the head, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with two dorsal fins; ventrals wanting; muzzle oblong, broad, and depressed; pectorals very long; gill opening large, with seven rays: Family, Gobidæ.

COMER, kum'ur, *s.* One who approaches or has arrived.

COMESPERMA, ko-me-sper'ma, *s.* (*kome*, the hair of the head, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the tuft of hairs at the end of the seeds.) A genus of shrubs, with small flowers disposed in compound panicles, or simple racemes.

COMESSATION, kom-es-sa'shun, *s.* (*comessatio*, Lat.) Feasting or revelling.—Seldom used.

Where I see no drunken *comessations*, no rebellious routs, no violent oppressions.—*Bp. Hall.*

COMESTIBLE, ko-mes'te-bl, *a.* (French.) Fit to be eaten; eatable.—Obsolete.

COMET, kom'it, *s.* (*cometa*, Lat. *kometes*, Gr.) A name given to those celestial bodies which are connected with the solar system, and revolve round the sun in vastly elongated orbits. They are only visible to the inhabitants of the earth in their perihelion, when they are usually accompanied with a long luminous train, called the tail or beard;—a game at cards.

COMETARIUM, kom-me-ta're-um, } *s.* A machine
COMETARY, kom'me-ta-re, } so constructed as to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

COMETARY, kom'me-ta-re, } *a.* Relating to a
COMETIC, ko-met'ik, } comet.

COMETES, ko-me'tes, *s.* (*kometes*, having long hair, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, so named from their antennæ being furnished with hairy appendages: Family, Longicornes.

COMET-LIKE, kom'it-like, *a.* Resembling a comet; exciting wonder and amazement.

COMETOGRAPHY, kom-it-og'gra-fe, *s.* (*cometa*, and *grapho*, I write, Lat.) A description of, or treatise on comets.

COMFIT, kum'fit, *s.* (*comfiture*, Fr.) A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried;—*v. n.* to preserve dry with sugar.

COMFITURE.—See Comfit.

COMFORT, kum'furt, *v. a.* (*con*, with, and *fortuno*, I make happy, Lat.) To console; to invigorate; to enliven; to strengthen; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity; to cheer or relieve from depression;—*s.* support; assistance; countenance; consolation; support under calamity or danger; relief from mental or physical suffering; that which gives consolation or support in calamity; that which gives security from want.

COMFORTABLE, kum'fur-ta-bl, *a.* Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful; admitting comfort; being in a state of ease, competence, or enjoyment; dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, kum'fur-ta-bl-nes, *s.* A state of comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kum'fur-ta-ble, *ad.* In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

COMFORTER, kum'fur-tur, *s.* One who administers comfort or consolation to the distressed; one who strengthens or supports the mind; one of the titles of the Holy Spirit.

COMFORTFUL, kum'furt-fŭl, *a.* Full of comfort.—Obsolete.

COMFORTLESS, kum'furt-les, *a.* Without comfort.

COMFORTLESSNESS, kum'furt-les-nes, *s.* The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTRESS, kum'furt-res, *s.* A female who administers consolation or support.

COMFREY, kom'fray, *s.* The English name of the plants of the genus Symphytum. The herb Comfrey, *S. officinale*, is a British species; as also, *S. tuberosa*. The root of the former is used in cases where emollients or demulcents are in use, as in irritation of the throat, intestines, and bladder.

COMIC, kom'ik, } *a.* Relating to comedy, as
COMICAL, kom'e-kal, } distinguished from tragedy; exciting mirth; droll; sportive; diverting.

COMICALLY, kom'e-kal-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to excite mirth; befitting comedy; in a comical manner.

COMICALNESS, kom'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being comical; the power of exciting mirth.

COMING, kum'ming, *s.* The act of coming; approach; state of being come; arrival.

COMING-IN, kum'ming-in, *s.* Introduction; submission; revenue; income.

> What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in?*
> O ceremony! show me but thy worth.—*Shaks.*

COMITIA, ko-me'she-a, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In ancient Rome, assemblies of the people publicly convened by a magistrate to give their votes on any general question; originally the people gave their votes *viva voce*, but the system was superseded by the use of tablets.

COMITIAL, ko-mish'al, *a.* Relating to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans; relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

COMITY, kom'e-te, *s.* (*comitas*, Lat.) Courtesy; civility; suavity of manners; good-breeding.

COMIZOPHYTE, ko-miz'o-fite, *s.* (*komizo*, I carry, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A name given by Necker to plants, the corollas of which are furnished with stamens.

COMMA, kom'ma, *s.* (*komma*, Gr.) In Composition, a point or character marked thus (,) serving to denote a short pause, and to divide the members of a period. In Music, a comma is the difference between two sounds whose ratio is 81 : 80, or the difference between the major tone C D ($\frac{9}{8}$) and the minor tone D E ($\frac{10}{9}$). Practically, it is the ninth part of a major tone;—distinction in a general sense.

COMMAND, kom-mand', *v. a.* (*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Lat.) To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection to; to order; to direct to be done; to have in power; to overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed; to lead as a general;—*v. n.* to have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern;—*s.* the right of commanding; power; supreme authority; cogent authority; despotism; the act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given; the power of overlooking or surveying any place; that which is commanded; order; message.

COMMANDABLE, kom-man'da-bl, *a.* That may be commanded.

COMMANDANT, kom-man'dant, *s.* (French.) A commanding officer of a place, or of a body of forces.

COMMANDATORY, kom-man'da-to-re, *a.* Having the force of a command.

COMMANDER, kom-man'dur, *s.* One who has supreme authority; a leader; a chief; a heavy beetle, or wooden mallet, used in paving; the name of a surgical instrument. *Commander-in-chief*, an officer to whom is intrusted the supreme command over all the land forces in Great Britain.

COMMANDERY, kom-man'dur-e, } *s.* (*commanderie*,
COMMANDRY, kom-man'dre, } Fr.) A kind of benefice or fixed revenue belonging to certain foreign orders, and conferred on knights who had done considerable services to the order.

COMMANDING, kom-man'ding, *a.* Controlling by influence; having an air or mein of dignity and authority.

COMMANDINGLY, kom-man'ding-le, *ad* In a commanding or powerful manner.

COMMANDMENT, kom-mand'ment, *s.* Mandate; command; order; precept; authority; by way of eminence, a precept of the decalogue or moral law, given to Moses on Mount Sinai.

COMMANDRESS, kom-man'dres, *s.* A female invested with supreme authority.

COMMARK, kom'mark, *s.* (*comarque*, old Fr.) The frontier of a country.

COMMATERIAL, kom-ma-te're-al, *a.* Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

COMMATERIALITY, kom-ma-te-re-al'e-te, *s.* Participation of the same matter.

COMMATIC, kom-mat'ik, *a.* (*komma*, a little piece, Gr.) Brief; concise.

COMMATISM, kom'ma-tizm, *s.* Conciseness; briefness.

COMMEASURABLE.—See Commensurable.

COMMELYNACEÆ, kom-mel-e-na'se-e, } *s.* (*comme-*
COMMELYNEÆ, kom-me-lin'e-e, } *lyna*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting chiefly of herbaceous plants, with flat narrow leaves sheathing at the base; three sepals opposite the carpels; three petals; three or six stamens; ovary three-celled; style one; stigma one; capsules two or three-celled; natives of the East and West Indies, New Holland, and Africa.

COMMEMORABLE, kom-mem'mo-ra-bl, *a.* (*commemorabilis*, Lat.) Memorable; worthy of being kept in remembrance.

COMMEMORATE, kom-mem'mo-rate, *v. a.* (*commemoro*, Lat.) To keep in remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.

COMMEMORATION, kom-mem-mo-ra'shun, *s.* The act of honouring the memory of some person by solemn observances, or public celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kom mem'mo-ra-tiv, }
COMMEMORATORY, kom-mem'mo-ra-to-re, } *a.* Tending to preserve the memory of anything.

COMMENCE, kom-mens', *v. n.* (*commencer*, Fr.) To begin; to take rise or origin; to take a new character; to have first existence; to take an academical degree;—*v. a.* to begin; to make a beginning of.

COMMENCEMENT, kom-mens'ment, *s.* Beginning; origin; first existence; the time when students in college commence bachelors; an annual public assembly of the university of Cambridge, or the day on which degrees are publicly conferred on students.

COMMEND, kom-mend', *v. a.* (*commendo*, Lat.) To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend; to give in charge, or deliver up with confidence; to praise; to mention with approbation; to recommend to favour or notice; to intrust; to send;—*s.* commendation.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> Tell her I send to her my kind *commends;*
> Take special care my greetings be delivered.—*Shaks.*

COMMENDABLE, kom-men'da-bl, *a.* Laudable; worthy of praise or approbation; that may be commended.

COMMENDABLENESS, kom-men'da-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being commendable.

COMMENDABLY, kom-men'da-ble, *ad.* Laudably; in a praiseworthy manner.

COMMENDAM, kom-men'dam, *s.* In Ecclesiastical Law, the trust or administration of the revenues of a benefice given to a layman in order to make repairs—or to a clerk, to perform the pastoral duties of the benefice till a proper incumbent is provided.

COMMENDATARY, kom-men-da'tar-e, *s.* (*commendataire*, Fr.) One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kom-men-da'shun, *s.* (*commendatio*, Lat.) Recommendation; favourable repre-

sentation; praise; declaration of esteem; ground of praise; respects; message of love.

COMMENDATOR, kom-men'da-tur, *s.* One who holds a benefice or ecclesiastical dignity in commendam, usually with a bishopric.

COMMENDATORY, kom-men'da-tur-e, *a.* Favourably representative; containing praise; holding a benefice;—*s.* a commendation; eulogy; declaration of esteem.

COMMENDER, kom-men'dur, *s.* One who praises or commends another.

COMMENSAL, kom-men'sal, *s.* (*commensalis*, Lat.) One who eats at the same table.—Obsolete.

COMMENSALITY, kom-men-sal'e-te, *s.* Fellowship at table; the custom of eating together.—Obsolete.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiscuous *commensality*.—*Brown.*

COMMENSATION, kom-men-sa'shun, *s.* (*con*, together, and *mensa*, a table, Lat.) Eating at the same table.—Obsolete.

COMMENSURABILITY, kom-men-su-ra-bil'e-te, } *s.*
COMMENSURABLENESS, kom-men'su-ra-bl-nes, }
The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of being measured by another; proportion.

COMMENSURABLE, kom-men'su-ra-bl, *a.* (French.) Reducible to a common measure. In Geometry, quantities are said to be commensurable when they are divisible by a common measure, and leave no remainder.

COMMENSURABLY, kom-men'su-ra-ble, *ad.* In a commensurable manner.

COMMENSURATE, kom-men'su-rate, *v. a.* (*con*, and *mensura*, a measure, Lat.) To reduce to a common measure;—*a.* equal; proportional.

COMMENSURATELY, kom-men'su-rate-le, *ad.* With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing.

COMMENSURATENESS, kom-men'su-rate-nes, *s.* The quality of being commensurate.

COMMENSURATION, kom-men-su-ra'shun, *s.* Proportion; reduction of things to some common measure.

COMMENT, kom-ment', *v. n.* (*commentor*, Lat.) To annotate; to write notes upon a book; to expound; to explain; to make remarks or observations;—*v. a.* to explain; to devise; to feign.—Obsolete as an active verb.

Where were ye born? some say in Crete by name,
Others in Thebes, and others otherwhere:
But wheresoever, they *comment* the same.—*Spenser.*

COMMENT, kom'ment, *s.* Annotation on an author's works; notes; exposition; remarks.

COMMENTARY, kom'men-tar-e, *s.* An exposition; an illustration or explanation of difficult or obscure passages in an author's writings; a book of annotations or remarks; a memoir, or historical narrative.

COMMENTATE, kom'men-tate, *v. n.* To annotate; to write notes upon.—Seldom used.

Must I for Shakspeare no compassion feel,
Almost eat up by *commentating* zeal?—
Pursuits of Literature.

COMMENTATOR, kom'men-tay-tur, *s.* One who comments on the productions of others; an expositor or annotator.

COMMENTER, kom-men'tur, *s.* One who writes comments; an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kom-men-tish'us, *a.* (*commentitius*, Lat.) Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

COMMERCE, kom'mers, *s.* (French.) Intercourse; the interchange of commodities, whether manufactures, agricultural products, or property of any kind, for money or for other commodities; trade or traffic between individuals or nations; familiar intercourse between the sexes; reciprocal interchange;—*v. n.* to traffic; to hold intercourse with.—Seldom used as a verb.

COMMERCIAL, kom-mer'shal, *a.* Relating to commerce or traffic; engaged in commerce; resulting from commerce.

COMMERCIALLY, kom-mer'shal-le, *ad.* In a commercial view.

COMMERE, kom-mere', *s.* (*mere*, a mother, Fr.) A common mother.—Obsolete.

COMMERSONIA, kom-mer-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. P. Commerson.) A genus of plants, chiefly natives of Japan and the East Indies: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

COMMETIC.—See Cosmetic.

COMMIA, kom'me-a, *s.* A genus of plants, natives of Cochin China: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

COMMIGRATE, kom'me-grate, *v. n.* (*commigro*, Lat.) To remove in a body from one country or place to another; to migrate in company.

COMMIGRATION, kom-me-gra'shun, *s.* The removal of a large body of people from one place or country to another, with a view to a fixed residence.

COMMINATION, kom-me-na'shun, *s.* (*comminatio*, Lat.) A threat or denunciation of punishment or of vengeance; the recital of God's threatenings, as contained in the liturgy of the Church of England, and appointed to be read on the first day of Lent.

COMMINATORY, kom-min'a-tur-e, *a.* Denunciatory; threatening.

COMMINGLE, kom-ming'gl, *v. a.* (*commisceo*, I mingle, Lat.) To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to blend;—*v. n.* to unite one with another.

COMMINUATE, kom-min'u-ate, *v. a.* (*comminuo*, I break in pieces, Lat.) To grind.—Obsolete.

COMMINUIBLE, kom-min'u-e-bl, *a.* Reducible to powder.

COMMINUTE, kom'me-nute, *v. a.* (*comminuo*, Lat.) To break into small parts; to grind or reduce to a powder; to pulverize.

COMMINUTED, kom-min'u-ted, *a.* In Anatomy, applied to a fracture, when a bone is broken into several pieces.

COMMINUTION, kom-me-nu'shun, *s.* The act of reducing or breaking into small parts; pulverization; attenuation.

COMMISERABLE, kom-miz'er-a-bl, *a.* (*con*, and *miser*, pitiful, Lat.) Worthy of compassion; pitiable; that may excite commiseration or sympathy.—Seldom used.

COMMISERATE, kom-miz'er-ate, *v. a.* (*commisereor*, Lat.) To pity; to look on with compassion; to feel sorrow or regret for the sufferings of another.

COMMISERATION, kom-miz-er-a'shun, *s.* Pity; compassion; tenderness or concern for the wants and sufferings of others.

COMMISERATIVE, kom-miz'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Compassionate.—Obsolete.

COMMISERATIVELY, kom-miz'er-ay-tiv-le, *ad.* Out of tenderness or compassion.

COMMISERATOR, kom-miz'er-ay-tur, *s.* One who has compassion.

COMMISSARIAL, kom-mis-sa're-al, *a.* Relating to a commissary.

COMMISSARIAT, kom-mis-sa're-at, *s.* (old French.) A body of persons attending an army, who are commissioned to regulate the procuring and conveyance of ammunition, provisions, &c.

COMMISSARY, kom'mis-sa-re, *s.* (*commissaire*, Fr.) One who is delegated to execute some office or duty; a commissioner; a deputy; a delegate. In Ecclesiastical Law, an officer appointed by the bishop to exercise jurisdiction in distant parts of the diocese. In Military affairs, there are commissaries appointed for a variety of duties—as *commissary-general of musters*, whose duties are to muster the army, inspect the muster-rolls, and keep an exact state of the strength of the forces; *commissary of horse*, having charge of the inspection of the artillery-horse; *commissary of provisions*, having charge of furnishing provisions for the army; *commissary of stores*, having charge of the stores, and accountable to the office of ordnance.

COMMISSION, kom-mish'un, *s.* (French.) The act of committing, doing, or performing anything; perpetration; a charge, mandate, office, or employment; a trust; a warrant; a number of persons joined in an office or trust; the state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers. In Law, the warrant or letters patent by which a person is authorized to exercise jurisdiction. In Military affairs, the warrant or authority by which posts in the army are held. In Commerce, the mandate or authority given to one person to buy or sell goods for another; brokerage or per centage given to agents and factors for transacting business for others;—*v. a.* to empower; to appoint; to send with mandate or authority.

COMMISSIONAL, kom-mish'un-al, } *a.* Ap-
COMMISSIONARY, kom-mish'un-a-re, } pointed by warrant.—Seldom used.

COMMISSIONATE, kom-mish'un-ate, *v. a.* To commission; to empower.

COMMISSIONER, kom-mish'un-er, *s.* One who is authorized or appointed, by commission, letters patent, or lawful warrant, to perform some duty, or execute any public office.

COMMISSURE, kom-mish'ure, *s.* (*commissura*, Lat.) A joint, seam, or closure; the place where the two parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts.

COMMIT, kom-mit', *v. a.* (*committo*, Lat.) To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another; to put into any place for safe keeping; to send to prison; to perpetrate; to be guilty of a crime; to put together for a contest; to engage; to pledge; to place in a dangerous position; to place in a state of hostility or incongruity.

COMMITMENT, kom-mit'ment, *s.* The act of sending a person to prison by warrant, either for a crime or contumacy; a parliamentary expression when a bill is referred to a committee for consideration; the act of intrusting, or delivering in charge; the doing or perpetrating a crime; the act of pledging.

COMMITTAL, kom-mit'al, *s.* The act of committing; the state of being committed into custody; a pledge.

COMMITTEE, kom-mit'te, *s.* Those to whom the consideration of any business or question is referred, either by a legislative body, a society, or any number of individuals. *Committee of the House*, when any legislative court or society goes into committee, the standing rules of debate are dispensed with, and members are not res making their observations. *Standing Com* such as are appointed for a definite period charge of any particular matters. *Special mittees*, such as are appointed over a speci ject, and whose office ceases as soon as the reported to their constituents, or brought th ter under their charge to an issue.

COMMITTEESHIP, kom-mit'te-ship, *s.* The and profit of committees.

COMMITTER, kom-mit'tur, *s.* One who con a perpetrator.

COMMITTIBLE, kom-mit'te-bl, *a.* Liable committed.

COMMIX, kom-miks', *v. a.* (*commisceo*, Lat. mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with in a mass;—*v. n.* to mix; to unite.

COMMIXION, kom-mik'shun, } *s.* Mixture
COMMIXTION, kom-miks'tyun, } corporation

COMMIXTURE, kom-miks'ture, *s.* The mingling; the state of being mingled; in ration; the mass formed by mingling di things; compound.

COMMODE, kom-mode', *s.* (French.) A head formerly worn by ladies.

COMMODIOUS, kom-mo'de-us, *a.* (*commode* Convenient; suitable; fit to accommodate from hindrance or uneasiness.

COMMODIOUSLY, kom-mo'de-us-le, *ad.* niently; in a suitable or commodious m without distress.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kom-mo'de-us-nes, *s.* venience; advantage; suitableness.

COMMODITY, kom-mod'e-te, *s.* (*commoditas*, In Commerce, all kinds of moveable produ which persons deal; interest; advantage; convenience.—Seldom used in the last sens

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn ei the *commodity* of a footpath, or the delicacy or fre of the fields.—*Ben Jonson.*

Staple commodities, such wares, merchandiz productions as are manufactured in a count form the principal articles of exportation.

COMMODORE, kom-mo-dore', *s.* (probably fr *mendador*, a commander, Span.) An off the British navy, commissioned by the lords admiralty, or by an admiral, to command a ron of ships of war; also the name gi a select ship in a fleet of merchantmen, leads the van in time of war, and carries in her top to conduct the rest.

COMMODULATION, ko-mod-u-la'shun, *s.* (co *modus*, a measure, Lat.) Measure; agreem

COMMOIGNE, kom'moyn, *s.* (French.) A m the same order or convent.

COMMON, kom'mun, *a.* (*communis*, Lat.) B ing equally to more than one; belonging to public body, and having no separate posses owner; public; general; serving for the all; usual; ordinary; of no rank or distin mean; without high birth or exalted de prostitute. In Grammar, such verbs as both action and passion are called *common* such nouns as are both masculine and femin 'parent.' In Anatomy, used to designate th trunk of any vessel or canal which divide or connects two or more branches, as the c carotid and iliac arteries; it is applied also structure extensively and universally env others, as the *common* integuments of the

In Botany, the petiole is said to be *common* when it sustains several leaflets, or secondary petioles, or when it affords insertion to numerous sessile flowers; the involucrum is *common* when several flowers are aggregated above it, and the spatha when there are several enclosed in it. In Natural History, *common* is used for any plant or animal of ordinary and familiar occurrence. *Right of Common*, in Law, is an incorporeal hereditament, or right, which certain persons have to take or use, in common, a part of the natural produce of land, water, wood, &c. belonging to other persons, who have a permanent or limited interest in the soil, &c. *Common Law*, law which receives its binding force from immemorial usage, in distinction from the written or statute law. *Common Council*, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. *Common Pleas*, a court held in Westminster Hall, wherein pleas or causes are heard between subject and subject: it has a concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Queen's Bench, but has no cognizance of pleas of the crown. *Common measure*, in Arithmetic, a number which divides two or more numbers without leaving a remainder. *Common time*, in Music, is that in which every measure, or bar, contains one semibreve, two minims, four crochets, eight quavers, &c. *Common Prayer Book*, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England, and to which the clergy are bound to adhere under a penalty. *Common-place Book*, a register or methodical collection of thoughts or observations worthy of being collected. *Common crier*, applied to a person whose occupation is to give notice of lost articles and public intimations; —*s.* an open ground for public use;—*v. n.* to have a joint right with others in some common ground; —*ad.* commonly; ordinarily.

COMMONABLE, kom'mun-a-bl, *a.* That is held in common; that is allowable, or may be pastured, on common land.

COMMONAGE, kom'mun-aje, *s.* The right of pasturage on a common; the joint right of using anything in common with others.

They have wronged poor people of their *commonage*, which of right belonged to them.—*Fuller.*

COMMONALTY, kom'mun-al-te, *s.* The common people; those classes below the rank of nobility; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kom'mun-ur, *s.* One of the common people; a person of mean condition; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank in the universities of England; one who eats at a common table; a prostitute; a partaker or sharer in common.

COMMONITION, kom-mo-nish'un, *s.* (*commonitio*, Lat.) Advice; warning; instruction.

COMMONITIVE, kom-mon'e-tiv, } *a.* Advising;
COMMONITORY, kom-mon'e-to-re, } warning.

COMMONLY, kom'mun-le, *ad.* Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the most part.

COMMONNESS, kom'mun-nes, *s.* Frequently occurring; a state of being common or ordinary; equal participation among many.

COMMONS, kom'munz, *s. pl.* The lower House of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties; the vulgar; the common people, or those who are without honours or titles; food provided at a common table, as practised in boarding-schools, colleges, &c. *Doctors' Commons*, a college founded in London by Dr. Harvey, for the professors of civil law.

COMMONSTRATE, kom-mon'strate, *v. a.* To teach; to impart information.—Obsolete.

COMMONTY, kom'mun-te, *s.* In the law of Scotland, a term for land held by two or more proprietors, and which is mutually used for pasturage.

COMMONWEAL, kom'mun-weel, } *s.* (from *com-*
COMMONWEALTH, kom'mun-welth, } *mon* and *weal*, or *wealth*.) The entire bulk of the people of any state in their social and political relations; an established form of civil polity or government; a republic, or that form of government emanating from the franchises of a free people.

COMMORANCE, kom'mo-rans, } *s.* (*commorans*,
COMMORANCY, kom'mo-ran-se, } Lat.) Dwelling; habitation; residence; stay.—Seldom used.

Six and twenty days we consumed in Sheraz, forced to so long *commorance* by the merry duke.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

COMMORANT, kom'mo-rant, *a.* Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

COMMORATION, kom-mo-ra'shun, *s.* A staying or tarrying.

COMMORIENT, kom-mo're-ent, *a.* (*con*, and *moriens*, dying, Lat.) Dying at the same time.—Seldom used.

COMMOTHER, kom-muth'ur, *s.* An old term for godmother.

COMMOTION, kom-mo'shun, *s.* (*commotio*, Lat.) Tumult; disturbance; public disorder; insurrection; perturbation or disorder of the mind; agitation; violence; restlessness.

COMMOTIONER, kom-mo'shun-ur, *s.* One who excites tumults, or disturbs public tranquillity.

COMMOVE, kom-moov', *v. a.* (*commoveo*, Lat.) To disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion. —Obsolete.

Straight the sands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play.—
Thomson.

COMMUNAL, kom-mu'nal, *a.* Relating to a commune.

COMMUNE, kom-mune', *v. n.* (*communico*, Lat.) To converse or talk together; to impart sentiments mutually; to indulge in meditation; to partake of the sacrament, or Lord's Supper;—*s.* in France, a small territorial division or district of country.

COMMUNICABILITY, kom-mu-ne-ka-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted among others.

COMMUNICABLE, kom-mu'ne-ka-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be communicated to others; that may be recounted or made known; communicative.

COMMUNICABLENESS, kom-mu'ne-ka-bl-nes, *s.* Being communicable.

COMMUNICABLY, kom-mu'ne-ka-ble, *ad.* In a communicable manner.

COMMUNICANT, kom-mu'ne-kant, *s.* One who partakes of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNICATE, kom-mu'ne-kate, *v. a.* (*communico*, Lat.) To impart to others; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint possession; to bestow; to reveal; to impart knowledge; to give as information by words or signals; to give;—*v. n.* to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; to have something in common with another; to have intercourse, or a communication from one to another; to have reciprocally. *Communicating artery* of Willis, a branch of the internal carotid artery.

COMMUNICATION, kom-mu-ne-ka'shun, *s.* The act of imparting to another; interchange of thoughts, intelligence, or knowledge, by conference or other means; interchange of good understanding, correspondence, or reciprocal advantages with others; conference; that which is communicated or imparted; an inlet; a passage or entrance connecting one place with another; means of passing from place to place.

COMMUNICATIVE, kom-mu'ne-kay-tiv, *a.* Having a disposition to communicate or impart to others; disposed to share with others, as opinions or information; not close or selfish.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kom-mu'ne-kay-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being communicative, or ready to impart to others; not reserved.

COMMUNICATOR, kom-mu'ne-kay-tur, *s.* One who communicates with others.

COMMUNICATORY, kom-mu'ne-kay-to-re, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

COMMUNING, kom-mu'ning, *s.* Familiar converse; meditation.

COMMUNION, kom-mune'yun, *s.* (*communio*, Lat.) Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions; union in faith and discipline; agreement; concord; the act of communicating in the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Communion service*, in the Liturgy of the Church of England, the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.

COMMUNIONIST, kom-mune'yun-ist, *s.* One who is of the same communion.

COMMUNISM, kom'mu-nizm, *s.* Community of property among all the citizens of a state.

COMMUNITY, kom-mu'ne-te, *s.* (*communitas*, Lat.) The body politic; a society or body of persons living in the same place, having the same rights, privileges, and interests, and acknowledging the same laws; common possession, as opposed to exclusive privileges; the commonwealth or state; frequency; commonness.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

COMMUTABILITY, kom-mu-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kom-mu'ta-bl, *a.* (*commutabilis*, Lat.) That may be exchanged for something else; that may be given for another, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION, kom-mu-ta'shun, *s.* (*commutatio*, Lat.) Change; alteration; exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; ransom. In Law, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as when death is commuted to transportation. In Astronomy, the angle of commutation of a planet is the angle formed at the earth by a straight line drawn from the earth to the sun, and the orthographical projection on the plane of the ecliptic of the straight line which joins the earth with the celestial body. The angle is measured by the difference between the sun's longitude and the geocentric longitude of the planet.

COMMUTATIVE, kom-mu'tay-tiv, *a.* (*commutatif*, Fr.) Relating to exchange; interchangeable.

COMMUTATIVELY, kom-mu'tay-tiv-le, *ad.* In the way of exchange.

COMMUTE, kom-mute', *v. a.* (*commuto*, Lat.) To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of a more lenient kind;—*v. n.* to atone; to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kom-mu'tu-al, *a.* Mutual; reciprocal.—Chiefly used in poetry.

> Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands
> Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands.—*Shaks.*

COMOCLADIA, kom-mo-kla'de-a, *s.* (*kome*, a tuft, and *klados*, a branch, Gr. the leaves being crowded at the tops of the branches.) A genus of American trees, abounding in clammy juice, and having small purple flowers, disposed in loose panicles: Order, Anacardaceæ.

COMOLIA, kom-o'le-a, *s.* (in honour of M. J. Comoli.) A genus of plants, with white axillary flowers, natives of Brazil: Order, Melastomaceæ.

COMOSE, ko-mose', *a.* (*comosus*, hairy, Lat.) In Botany, hairy; downy; growing in a head resembling a tuft of hair.

COMPACT, kom'pakt, *s.* (*compactum*, Lat.) A contract; an agreement or stipulation for the performance of certain conditions, whether between individuals or nations.

COMPACT, kom-pakt', *a.* Firm; solid; closely united; dense; of firm texture; composed; brief and well connected; not straggling or verbose. In Mineralogy, applied when the constituent particles of a mineral are so closely combined as not to present a granulated, reticulated, or crystalized texture to the naked eye. In Entomology, the body of an insect is said to be *compact*, when the head, trunk, and abdomen are not separated by deep grooves. In Physics, a body is said to be *compact*, when its molecules are so closely arranged that there exists only very minute intervals betwixt them;—*v. a.* to join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate; to make close; to league with; to bring into a system.

COMPACTEDLY.—See Compactly.

COMPACTEDNESS, kom-pak'ted-nes, *s.* Firmness; closeness of parts; density.

COMPACTER, kom-pak'tur, *s.* One who makes a compact.

COMPACTIBLE, kom-pak'te-bl, *a.* That may be joined.—Obsolete.

COMPACTION, kom-pak'shun, *s.* The act of making compact; the state of being compact.

COMPACTLY, kom-pakt'le, *ad.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

COMPACTNESS, kom-pakt'nes, *s.* Firmness; closeness; density.

COMPACTURE, kom-pak'ture, *s.* Close union or adhesion of parts; structure; being closely joined or well connected.

COMPAGES, kom-pa'jes, *s.* (Latin.) A system of many parts united.

COMPAGINATE, kom-pad'je-nate, *v. a.* (*compago*, Lat.) To set together that which is broken.

COMPAGINATION, kom-pad-je-na'shun, *s.* Union; structure; junction; connection.

COMPANABLE, kum'pa-na-bl, *a.* Companionable.—Obsolete.

> A wife he had of excellent beautee,
> And *compaignable* and revelous was she.—
> *Chaucer.*

COMPANABLENESS, kum'pa-na-bl-nes, } *s.* So-
COMPANIABLENESS, kum-pan'e-a-bl-nes, } ciableness.—Obsolete.

COMPANIABLE.—See Companionable.

COMPANION, kom-pan'yun, *s.* (*compagnon*, Fr.) One who is on terms of intimacy and friendship;

o is frequently in company with another; an e or partner; one who accompanies another, ons travelling together; a kind of wooden onstructed over the entrance or staircase abin in merchant ships; hence the ladder h officers ascend to and descend from the -deck, is called the *companion ladder*.

ONABLE, kom-pan'yun-a-bl, *a.* Fit for llowship; sociable; agreeable.

ONABLY, kom-pan'yun-a-ble, *ad.* In a ionable manner.

ONLESS, kom-pan'yun-les, *a.* Without a ion.

ONSHIP, kom-pan'yun-ship, *s.* Fellow- ssociation; company; train.

, kum'pa-ne, *s.* (*compagnie*, Fr.) Persons ed together; an assemblage of persons met vity, conversation, or entertainment; a party invitation or otherwise; the act of accom- another; fellowship; society; the state a companion; a number of persons united execution or performance of anything. In rce, two or more persons connected together mmon interest. In the Army, a body of in- consisting usually of from sixty to one hun- n, commanded by a captain, who has under ieutenant and ensign; also, the whole crew ip, including the officers;—*v. a.* to accom- to attend; to be companion to, or associated —*v. n.* to associate with; to be a gay com- —Obsolete in the last sense.

ere thou needs must learn to laugh, to lie, e, to forge, to scoff, to *company*.—*Spenser*.

ABLE, kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of being ed; of equal regard; that may be com-

ABLY, kom'pa-ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner or worthy to be compared.

ATES, kom'pa-raytz, *s.* In Logic, two compared to one another.

ATION, kom-pa-ra'shun, *s.* Provision.— e.

ATIVE, kom-par'a-tiv, *a.* (*comparativus*, Estimated by comparison; not positive; solute; having the power of comparing t things. In Grammar, a greater or less of a quantity or quality than the positive. *rative Anatomy*, the anatomy of all or- l bodies, whether animal or vegetable, com- with a view to illustrate the general pheno- of organic structure, the only true basis of nce of physiology;—*s.* one who is fond of himself another's equal.—Obsolete as a itive.

ugh at gibing boys, and stand the push ery beardless vain *comparative*.—*Shaks.*

ATIVELY, kom-par'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a state parison; according to estimate made by ison; not positively.

E, kom-pare', *v. a.* (*comparo*, Lat.) To e the relative qualities of one thing by ison with something else; to bring two together with a view to examine their mu- ations or proportions. In Grammar, to n adjective its degrees of comparison;— o be like or equal; to vie.—Obsolete in sense.

her beautie, bountie did *compare*,
of them in her should have the greater share.
—*Spenser*.

—*s.* the state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison; simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

COMPARER, kom-pa'rur, *s.* One who makes a comparison or estimate.

COMPARING, kom-pa'ring, *s.* The act of framing comparisons.

COMPARISON, kom-par'e-sun, *s.* (*comparaison*, Fr.) The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; proportion; a simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude. In Rhetoric, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, which is common to them both. *Degrees of comparison*, in Grammar, the inflections of adjectives, by which a greater or less degree of quality, circumstance, or manner is expressed; they are termed the *comparative* and the *superlative*, the *positive* merely expressing the quality; as, *positive* tall, *comparative* taller, *superlative* tallest; or the degrees are indicated by *more* and *most*, as beautiful, *more* beautiful, *most* beautiful. The comparative is the comparison of two; as, John is *taller* than James; the superlative indicates the comparison of one with two or more; as, William is the *tallest* of the three. Adverbs also admit of comparison; as, wisely, *more* wisely, *most* wisely. Some adjectives are irregular, as good, better, best; bad, worse, worst.

COMPART, kom-pärt', *v. a.* (*compartir*, Fr.) To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

COMPART, kom'pärt, *s.* A member.

COMPARTITION, kom-pär-tish'un, *s.* The act of dividing; the parts marked out or separated; a separate part. In Architecture, the distribution of the ground plot of an edifice into various passages and apartments.

COMPARTMENT, kom-pärt'ment, *s.* (*compartiment*, Fr.) Division; a separate part of a design; a design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, to adorn a parterre, a ceiling, &c. In Heraldry, partitions and quarterings of the escutcheon, when the arms of several families are borne in the same coat.

COMPARTNER.—See Copartner.

COMPASS, kum'pas, *v. a.* (*compas*, Fr.) To encircle; to environ; to surround; to enclose; to walk round; to beleaguer; to besiege; to block; to grasp; to enclose in the arms; to seize; to obtain; to procure; to attain; to be within the reach of one's power; to purpose; to imagine, contrive, or plot;—*s.* circle; extent; reach; grasp; space; room; limits; enclosure; circumference; moderate space; due limits; moderation; the extent or limits of the voice or sound. *Mariner's compass*, an instrument, bearing on a central pin or pivot a magnetic needle, used in ascertaining a ship's course at sea. It consists of a circular box, containing a paper card representing the horizon, which is divided into thirty-two equal parts by lines drawn from the centre to the circumference, termed points or rhumbs; the intervals between the points are also subdivided into halves and quarters, and also the whole circumference into equal parts called degrees, 360 of which complete the circle, making the distance or angle comprehended between any two rhumbs, as equal to 11 degrees 15 minutes. *Compass-saw*, a saw for

dividing boards into curved pieces; it is very narrow, and without a back.

COMPASSABLE, kum'pas-sa-bl, *a.* That may be compassed.

COMPASSES, kum'pas-sis, *s. pl.* (*compas*, Fr.) A mathematical instrument for drawing circles and measuring distances between two points. *Common compasses* have two legs, moveable on a joint. *Triangular compasses* have two legs similar to common compasses, and a third leg fixed to the bulb by a projection, with a joint so as to be moveable in every direction. *Beam compasses*—(which see)—are used for describing large circles. *Proportional compasses* have two pair of points, moveable on a shifting centre which slides in a groove, and thereby regulates the proportion that the opening at one end bears to that of the other. They are useful in enlarging or diminishing drawings. *German compasses*, which have their legs a little bent outwards near the top, so that when shut the points only meet. *Hair compasses* are constructed by a small adjusting screw to one of the legs, so as to take an extent even to a hair's-breadth. *Spring compasses*, such as are expanded by a spring, and closed by a screw. *Bow compasses* are of a small size, and shut up in a bow or hoop.

COMPASSION, kom-pash'un, *s.* (French.) Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy;—*v. a.* to pity or commiserate. —Obsolete as a verb.

> O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
> And not relent, or not *compassion* him?—*Shaks.*

COMPASSIONABLE, kom-pash'un-a-bl, *a.* Deserving of compassion.

COMPASSIONARY, kom-pash'un-ar-e, *a.* Compassionate.—Obsolete.

COMPASSIONATE, kom-pash'un-ate, *a.* Inclined to compassion; disposed to look with tenderness and commiseration on the sufferings of others; easily affected with sorrow, and disposed to mercy;—*v. a.* to pity; to have mercy or compassion for.

COMPASSIONATELY, kom-pash'un-ate-le, *ad.* Mercifully; tenderly.

COMPASSIONATENESS, kom-pash'un-ate-nes, *s.* The quality of being compassionate.

COMPATERNITY, kom-pa-ter'ne-te, *s.* (*con*, and *paternitas*, fatherhood, Lat.) The relation of a godfather to his godchild.

COMPATIBILITY, kom-pat-e-bil'e-te, *s.* Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; agreement with anything.

COMPATIBLE, kom-pat'e-bl, *s.* (French.) Suitable to; consistent with; not incongruous; fit for; agreeable.

COMPATIBLENESS, kom-pat'e-bl-nes, *s.* Consistency; agreement; fitness.

COMPATIBLY, kom-pat'e-ble, *ad.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

COMPATIENT, kom-pa'shent, *a.* (*con*, and *patior*, I suffer, Lat.) Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kom-pa'tre-ot, *s.* (*compatriote*, Fr.) One of the same country; a fellow-patriot;—*a.* of the same country.

COMPATRIOTISM, kom-pa'tre-o-tizm, *s.* Joint love of country; fellow-patriotism.

COMPEER, kom-peer', *s.* (*compere*, Fr.) An equal; a companion or associate; a colleague;—*v. a.* to be equal with; to match.

COMPEL, kom-pel', *v. a.* (*compello*, Lat.) To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to urge irresistibly; to take by force or violence; to necessitate; to seize; to overpower.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

> Our men secure, nor guards nor sentries held,
> But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd*.—*Dryden.*

COMPELLABLE, kom-pel'la-bl, *a.* That may be driven, forced, or constrained.

COMPELLABLY, kom-pel'la-ble, *ad.* In a forcible manner.

COMPELLATION, kom-pel-la'shun, *s.* Style or manner of address; the word of salutation.

COMPELLATORY, kom-pel'la-to-re, *a.* Having power to compel.—Obsolete.

COMPELLER, kom-pel'lur, *s.* One who forces another.

COMPEND, kom'pend, } *s.* (*compendium*,
COMPENDIUM, kom-pen'de-um, } Lat.) An abridgment; a summary; an epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kom-pen-de-a're-us, *a.* Short; contracted.

COMPENDIATE, kom-pen'de-ate, *v. a.* To sum together; to comprehend.

COMPENDIOSITY, kom-pen-de-os'e-te, *s.* Shortness. —Obsolete.

COMPENDIOUS, kom-pen'de-us, *a.* Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; embracing much within narrow limits; direct; near; not circuitous.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kom-pen'de-us-le, *ad.* Shortly; in a brief manner; summarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kom-pen'de-us-nes, *s.* Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

COMPENSABLE, kom-pen'sa-bl, *a.* That may be compensated.—Seldom used.

COMPENSATE, kom-pen'sate, *v. a.* (*compenso*, Lat.) To recompense; to counterbalance; to be equivalent to; to make amends for;—*v. n.* to give an equivalent or make amends.

COMPENSATION, kom-pen-sa'shun, *s.* An equivalent or recompense given for loss, services, or sacrifices made; amends; remuneration. *Compensation balance in a watch*, a contrivance for correcting the errors occasioned by the variation of temperature, by varying the diameter of the balances. *Compensation bars*, bars formed of two or more metals, so that the expansion of one counteracts the expansion of another. They are used in producing perfect equality of motion in the balances of chronometers, pendulums, &c.

COMPENSATIVE, kom-pen'sa-tiv, } *a.* Making
COMPENSATORY, kom-pen'sa-to-re, } amends, or offering an equivalent, serving for compensation.

COMPENSE.—See Compensate.

COMPERENDINATE, kom-pe-ren'de-nate, *v. a.* (*comperendino*, Lat.) To delay.—Obsolete.

COMPERENDINATION, kom-pe-ren-de-na'shun, *s.* Delay; dilatoriness.—Obsolete.

COMPETE, kom-pete', *v. n.* (*con*, and *peto*, I seek, Lat.) To strive for the same thing as another; to seek by competition to rival or excel.

COMPETENCE, kom'pe-tens, } *s.* (*competence*, Fr.)
COMPETENCY, kom'pe-ten-se, } Sufficiency, without superfluity; means sufficient, without exuberance, for all the necessaries and conveniencies of life; such a quantity of anything as is sufficient; capacity, fitness, or qualification to settle any legal question, or matter of business; right or authority; suitableness.

COMPETENT, kom'pe-tent, *a.* Suitable; fit; ade-

; adapted or sufficient for the purpose; suf-
t; qualified; having the requisite right, power,
pacity; incident to.

TENTLY, kom'pe-tent-le, *ad.* Adequately;
bly; sufficiently; moderately.

TIBLE.—See Compatible.

TIBLENESS.—See Compatibleness.

TITION, kom-pe-tish'un, *s.* The act of
vouring to gain what another is striving to
n at the same time; rivalry; contest; sim-
eous effort for the same object, or for supe-
y; rivalship.

TITOR, kom-pet'e-tur, *s.* One that has a
opposed to another's; a rival; one who strives
tdo or excel another.

TITORY, kom-pet'e-to-re, *a.* Pursuing the
object; acting in competition.

TITRESS, kom-pet'e-tres, } *s.* A female com-
TITRIX, kom-pet'e-triks, } petitor.

LATION, kom-pe-la'shun, *s.* (from *compilo*, I
ile, Lat.) A collection of extracts or parts
a book or books in a separate form; an as-
lage of substances or particulars gathered
her.

LATOR.—See Compiler.

LE, kom-pile', *v. a.* (*compilo*, Lat.) To col-
extracts or parts from various authors into a
ste form; to collect isolated fragments, and
them in order; to draw up a code or sys-
from the laws and customs of others; to
; to compose; to put together; to build;
ntain; to comprise.—Obsolete in the last
senses.

r so long a race as I have run
ough fairy land, which those six books *compile*,
e leave to rest me.—*Spenser.*

LEMENT, kom-pile'ment, *s.* The act of piling
aping together; coacervation.—Obsolete.

LER, kom-pi'lur, *s.* A collector; one who
es a book or composition from the writings
hers.

ACENCE, kom-pla'sens, } *s.* (*complaceo*, I
ACENCY, kom-pla'sen-se, } please, Lat.)
nre; satisfaction; gratification; the cause
y or pleasure; civility; mildness of manners.

ACENT, kom-pla'sent, *a.* Civil; affable;
complaisant.

ACENTIAL, kom-pla-sen'shal, *a.* Marked by
lacence; accommodating.

ACENTIALLY, kom-pla-sen'shal-le, *ad.* In
commodating manner.

ACENTLY, kom-pla'sent-le, *ad.* In a soft
sy manner.

AIN, kom-plane', *v. n.* (*complaindre*, Fr.)
nention with sorrow or resentment; to mur-
; to give utterance to expressions of grief or
siness; to find fault; to inform against; to
ge or accuse;—*v. a.* to lament; to bewail.

AINABLE, kom-pla'na-bl, *a.* That may be
plained of.

AINANT, kom-pla'nant, *s.* (*complaignant*, Fr.)
who urges a suit, or commences a legal pro-
against another; a prosecutor.

AINER, kom-pla'nur, *s.* A person who com-
s; one who murmurs or laments; one who
fault.

AINFUL, kom-plane'fŭl, *a.* Full of com-
nts.—Obsolete.

AINING, kom-pla'ning, *s.* The expression of
w, regret, or injury.

COMPLAINT, kom-playnt', *s.* (*complainte*, Fr.) Representation of sorrow, pain, or injury; lamentation; murmuring; the cause or subject of complaint; physical or mental disorder; remonstrance or information against another; grief.

COMPLAISANCE, kom-ple-zans', *s.* (French.) Civility; suavity or mildness of deportment; disposition to please by urbanity and condescension; obliging to others; act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kom-ple-zant', *a.* Civil; courteous; obliging; desirous to please.

COMPLAISANTLY, kom-ple-zant'le, *ad.* In a pleasing or urbane manner; with desire to please; with an obliging or affable disposition; ceremoniously.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kom-ple-zant'nes, *s.* Civility; desire to oblige or please.

COMPLANATE, kom'pla-nate, } *v. a.* (*complano*,
COMPLANE, kom-plane', } Lat.) To level; to reduce to a flat and even surface.

COMPLANULARIA, kom-plan-u-la're-a, *s.* (*complana*, I make smooth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the family Alasmodontinæ, in which the shell is winged; the bases small, and much compressed; the valves connate; cardinal teeth two or three; and the lateral teeth represented by irregular grooves.

COMPLEAT.—See Complete.

COMPLEMENT, kom'ple-ment, *s.* (*complementum*, Lat.) Perfection; fullness; completion; complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number; something appended, not as necessary, but as ornamental or adventitious to the principal thing. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith, or the arch comprehended between the place of the star above the horizon and the zenith. In Fortification, *the complement of the curtain* is that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge. In Trigonometry, *the complement of an angle* is what is wanted to make a right angle, namely, one of 90 degrees. *The complement of a number* is what is wanted to make it 1, 10, or 100, or any number consisting of 1 with the annexation of ciphers. *The complement of a parallelogram* is two lesser parallelograms, made by drawing two right lines parallel to the sides of the quarter through a given point in the diagonal.

COMPLEMENTAL, kom-ple-men'tal, *a.* Filling up; completing.

COMPLEMENTARY, kom-ple-men'tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to a complement; of the nature of a complement, as a complementary number.

COMPLETE, kom-plete', *a.* (*completus*, Lat.) Perfect; full; having no deficiency; finished; concluded. In Botany, a complete flower is one in which the two sexes, stamens and pistils, are contained in a double perianth. In Entomology, the head of an annelide is said to be complete when it is composed of five rings—the labial, oral, frontal, sincipital, and occipital;—*v. a.* to perfect; to finish; to accomplish; to perform.

COMPLETELY, kom-plete'le, *ad.* Fully; perfectly.

COMPLETEMENT, kom-plete'ment, *s.* The act of completing.

COMPLETENESS, kom-plete'nes, *s.* The state of being complete; perfection.

COMPLETION, kom-ple'shun, *s.* Accomplishment; act of fulfilling or completing; utmost height; perfect state.

COMPLETIVE, kom-ple'tiv, *a.* Making complete.

COMPLETORY, kom'ple-tur-e, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing;—*s.* the evening service; the compline of the Roman Catholic Church.

COMPLEX, kom'pleks, } *a.* (*complexus*, Lat.)
COMPLEXED, kom'plekst, } Combining two or more parts or things; not simple; involved; composite; difficult.

COMPLEX, kom'pleks, *s.* Complication; collection; assemblage.—Seldom used.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kom-pleks'ed-nes, *s.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state.

COMPLEXION, kom-plek'shun, *s.* (*complexio*, Lat.) Involution; an involved or complex state; the colour of the skin, particularly of the face; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body. In Physiognomy, an expression employed to denote the assemblage of physical characters which an individual exhibits when contemplated in relation to the exterior disposition of the body. In common language, the colour of the face.

COMPLEXIONAL, kom-plek'shun-al, *a.* Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, kom-plek'shun-al-le, *ad.* By complexion.

COMPLEXIONARY, kom-plek'shun-ar-e, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion.

COMPLEXIONED, kom-plek'shund, *a.* Having a certain complexion; tempered.

COMPLEXITY, kom-pleks'e-te, *s.* The state of being complex.

COMPLEXLY, kom-pleks'le, *ad.* In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, kom-pleks'nes, *s.* The state of being complex or involved.

COMPLEXURE, kom-pleks'ure, *s.* The involution of one thing with others; complication.

COMPLEXUS, kom-plek'sus, *s.* (*complector*, I comprise, Lat.) In Anatomy, the name given to a muscle situated on the back of the neck, and extending from the interval between the two transverse ridges on the posterior surface of the occipital bone, to the transverse and auricular processes of the six lower cervical, and the transverse of the first five dorsal vertebræ. When one muscle only acts, it draws the head backward and to one side; but when both act, the head is drawn directly forward. *Complexus minor*, the trachelomastoideus, a muscle extending from the posterior part of the mastoid process of the temporal bone by their tendons, to the transverse processes of the five lower vertical and three superior dorsal vertebræ.

COMPLIABLE, kom-pli'a-bl, *a.* That can yield or bend, or be accommodating.

COMPLIANCE, kom-pli'ans, *s.* The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission; a disposition to yield to others; obedience; concession.

COMPLIANT, kom-pli'ant, *a.* Yielding; bending; civil; complaisant.

COMPLIANTLY, kom-pli'ant-le, *ad.* In a yielding or civil manner.

COMPLICACY, kom'ple-ka-se, *s.* (*con*, and *plico*, to be knit together, Lat.) The state of being intricate or complex.

COMPLICATE, kom'ple-kate, *v. a.* To entangle or interweave one with another; to involve mutually; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral;—*a.* compounded of a multiplicity of parts. In Botany, applied to leaves and petals of plants when folded together. In Entomology, applied by Kirby to the elytra of Coleopterous insects when they advance the one upon the other.

COMPLICATELY, kom'ple-kate-le, *ad.* In a complicated manner.

COMPLICATENESS, kom'ple-kate-nes, *s.* The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

COMPLICATION, kom-ple-ka'shun, *s.* The act of involving one thing in another; the state of being involved or interwoven; the integral, consisting of many things intermixed, involved, and united. In Pathology, *complicated diseases*, the simultaneous existence of several diseases, not entirely dependant on each other: the coexistence of morbid affections, which do not in any way exercise a reciprocal modification, is not a complication.

COMPLICATIVE, kom'ple-kay-tiv, *a.* Tending to involve.

COMPLICE.—See Accomplice.

COMPLICITY, kom-plis'e-te, *s.* Complexity; state of being involved.

COMPLIED. *Past* of the verb *To comply*.

COMPLIER, kom-pli'ur, *s.* A person of an easy temper; one ready to comply or yield.

COMPLIMENT, kom'ple-ment, *s.* (French.) An act or expression of civility, esteem, or regard; a favour bestowed;—*v. a.* to soothe or evince esteem by acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise; to congratulate;—*v. n.* to use ceremonious or adulatory language.

COMPLIMENTAL, kom-ple-men'tal, } *a.* Expres-
COMPLIMENTARY, kom-ple-men'ta-re, } sive of civility or respect; congratulatory; implying compliments.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kom-ple-men'tal-le, *ad.* In the nature of a compliment; civilly.

COMPLIMENTER, kom-ple-men'tur, *s.* One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE, kom'plene, *s.* (*complies*, Fr.) The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the last act of worship, by which the service of the day is completed.

COMPLINE, kom-plin', *v. a.* To offer up an evening prayer.—Not used.

COMPLORE, kom-plore', *v. n.* (*comploro*, Lat.) To make lamentation together.—Obsolete.

COMPLOT, kom'plot, *s.* (*con*, together, Lat. and *plot*.) A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.—Seldom used.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.—*Shak.*

COMPLOT, kom-plot', *v. a.* To plot together; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

COMPLOTMENT, kom-plot'ment, *s.* Conspiracy; confederacy in secret crime.

COMPLOTTER, kom-plot'tur, *s.* A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

COMPLOTTINGLY, kom-plot'ting-le, *ad.* By conspiracy, or plotting together.

COMPLY, kom-pli', *v. n.* (probably from *complaire*, to comply with, Fr.) *Past*, complied. To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord or suit with.

COMPONDERATE, kom-pon'dur-ate, *v. a.* (*compondero*, Lat.) To weigh.—Obsolete.

COMPONE, kom-pone', } *s.* (*con*, and *pono*, I place,
COMPONED, kom-ponde', } Lat.) In Heraldry, a

pone is that formed or composed of a
lar parts or chequers of two colours.
kom-po'nent, *a.* (*con*, and *pono*, Lat.)
; or forming a compound;—*s.* an ele-
t of a compound body.
m-porte', *v. n.* (*comporter*, Fr.) To
uit; to bear;—*v. a.* to bear; to en-
have; to conduct.
m'porte, *s.* Behaviour; conduct;
cting.—Seldom used.
well, and mark'd their rude *comport*.—
Dryden.
E, kom-pore'ta-bl, *a.* Consistent, not
y; suitable.
E, kom-pore'tans, *s.* Behaviour;
servance.—Obsolete.
N, kom-pore-ta'shun, *s.* An assem-
nging together.—Obsolete.
llection and *comportation* of Agur's wise
Richardson.
T, kom-porte'ment, *s.* Behaviour.
m-poze', *v. a.* (*compono*, Lat. *com-*
To form a compound mass by join-
more substances together; to dispose
proper state for any purpose; to put
entences together, so as to form a dis-
, or other literary production; to con-
eing parts of a whole; to calm; to
djust the mind to any business; to
ttle. In Letterpress Printing, to ar-
into words and sentences. In Music,
usical notes, so as to form new pieces

om-pozde', *a.* Calm; serious; even;

, kom-po'zed-le, *ad.* Calmly; seri-
tely.
SS, kom-po'zed-nes, *s.* Sedateness;
tranquillity.
kom-po'zur, *s.* One who composes;
r one who composes an original work,
rom a copyist or compiler; one who
usic.
STICK, kom-po'zing-stik, *s.* Among
Printers, an instrument in which types
d into words and lines.
kom-poz'e-te, *s.* A natural order
e flowers of which, like those of the
f a starlike form, the flowerets be-
l in dense radiated heads upon a com-
cle, surrounded by an involucre. It is
tensive family of the vegetable king-
at all times recognizable by its inferior
vary, with an erect ovule; syngenesious
l capitate flowers. It is now termed,
propriety, Asteraceæ, by Lindley. Its
e terms Tubulifloræ, Labiatifloræ, and

kom-poz'it, *a.* In Architecture, the
five orders of columns, so termed be-
apital is composed out of those of
olumns: it ranks generally after the
from its being the next in richness, or
rented. *Composite arch*, the pointed
ch. *Composite numbers* are such as
sured exactly by a number exceeding
6 by 2 or 3; or 10 by 5, &c., so that
rest composite number. *Composite*, in
onging to the natural order Compositæ.
t. kom-po-zish'un, *s.* (*compositio*, Lat.)
The act of forming a whole of various dissimilar parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis, or the separation of complex notions; a mass formed by mingling different ingredients; the state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination; adjustment; regulation; compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled; consistency; congruity:

> There is no *composition* in these news
> That gives them credit.
> —— Indeed they are disproportioned.—*Shaks.*

In Grammar, the joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification. In Painting, *composition* is that combination of the different parts by which an agreeable impression is made on the mind of the spectator, each part being subordinate to the whole. In Music, the arranging and disposing of musical sounds into one or more parts, so as to produce harmony in the performance. In Law, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson of the parish in which they are situated, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, that such lands shall be freed from the payment of tithes, in lieu of money, land, or other equivalent given. In Logic, a method of reasoning by which we proceed from a general truth to particular ones. In Commerce, *a composition contract* is an agreement between a bankrupt and his creditors, by which, on its being ratified according to the terms of the statutes, the debtor is relieved from the farther operation of the bankrupt laws. In Mechanics, *composition of motion* or *forces* is an assemblage of several directions of motion, resulting from various forces acting in different but not opposite directions. In Arithmetic, *composition of proportion* is the comparing of the sum of the antecedent and the consequent in two equal ratios; as, suppose 4 : 8 :: 3 : 6, we say, by composition of proportion, 12 : 8 :: 9 : 6. The same holds of the sum of the antecedent and consequent compared with the antecedent; thus we say, 12 : 4 :: 9 : 6. In Literature, the act of combining and arranging ideas, and committing them to writing or memory.

COMPOSITIVE, kom-poz'e-tiv, *a.* Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kom-poz'e-tur, *s.* In Letterpress Printing, one who sets or arranges types, and makes them up into pages and forms for the press.

COMPOSSESSOR, kom-poz-zes'sur, *s.* (*compossesseur*, old Fr.) A joint possessor.

COMPOSSIBLE, kom-pos'se-bl, *a.* Consistent; that which may exist with another thing.—Obsolete.

COMPOST, kom'post, *s.* (*composta*, Ital.) In Agriculture, a mixture or combination of earthy substances, suitable for manure, and giving increased fertility to the soil;—*v. a.* to manure.

COMPOSTO, kom-pos'to, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, compounded or doubled.

COMPOSTURE, kom-pos'ture, *s.* (old Fr.) Soil; manure.—Obsolete.

COMPOSURE, kom-po'zure, *s.* The form arising from the disposition of the various parts; frame; make; temperament; adjustment; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. Seldom used in the following senses: the act of composing or inditing;

arrangement; combination; mixture; agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of an happy *composure*.—*King Charles.*

COMPOTATION, kom-po-ta'shun, *s.* (*compotatio*, Lat.) The act of drinking or tippling together. —Seldom used.

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reason quits
Her empire to confusion and misrule.—*Philips.*

COMPOTATOR, kom-po-ta'tur, *s.* One who drinks with another.

COMPOUND, kom-pownd', *v. a.* (*compono*, Lat.) To mingle or unite two or more ingredients in one mass; to form by uniting various parts; to combine; to settle amicably; to adjust or pay by agreement; to adjust a difference by receiving an equivalent, or less; to discharge a debt by paying a part. In Grammar, to form one word from two or more;—*v. n.* to come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand; to bargain in the lump; to come to terms by granting something on each side; to agree; to settle with a creditor by agreement;—*a.* formed of two or more ingredients; not simple;—*s.* a body made of two or more elementary substances. *Compound arch*, or *Recessed arch*, one arch receding within another. *Compound addition, substraction, multiplication*, and *division:* the addition, &c., of compound quantities. *Compounding with creditors*, an agreement by which creditors take a proportion in lieu of the whole of their claims, and for which they give their debtor an acquittance from his obligations. *Compound flowers* are the flower-heads of composite plants, collected on a depressed axis or receptacle, surrounded by an involucre of floral leaves, or bracts. *Compound interest* is interest upon interest, or when the interest is periodically added to the principal sum, and the gross amount bears interest. *Compound leaf* is one which connects several leaflets in one petiole. *Compound microscopes* are such as have two sets of glasses: single microscopes consist of a single lens, or of two lenses acting as a single one. *Compound motion* is that which arises from the effect of several conspiring forces. *Compounding offences*, entering into an undertaking, on the part of an informer or other person, without the consent or order of the court in which such offender should be tried, to forego the prosecuting of an offender, for any consideration received or to be received. *Compound quantities*, in Arithmetic, are such as consist of more than one denomination, as five pounds, six shillings, and ninepence, or two yards, three-quarters, and six inches. *Compound quantities*, in Algebra, are such as are linked by the signs + and −; as, $a+b$, $c-d$, $xy+ab$. *Compound radicle*, a term used in modern Chemistry to denote a certain class of compound bodies, possessing the property of uniting with the elements, and of forming combinations with them, analogous in their properties to the combinations of two simple bodies. *Compound ratio* is that which the products of the antecedents of two or more ratios have to the product of their consequents. *Compound time*, in Music, when two or more measures are joined in one. *Compound umbel*, in Botany, an umbel formed by two or more umbels.

COMPOUNDABLE, kom-pown'da-bl, *a.* being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kom-pown'dur, *s.* One pounds or mixes different substances one who endeavours to bring parties agreement.

COMPRECATION, kom-pre-ka'shun, *s.* *precatio*, praying, Lat.) Praying tog plication.

COMPREHEND, kom-pre-hend', *v. a.* (*co* Lat.) To comprise; to include; to imply; to understand; to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kom-pre-hen'se-bl, *hensibilis*, Lat.) That may be com intelligible; conceivable by the und possible to be comprised.

COMPREHENSIBLENESS, kom-pre-hen's Capability of being understood.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kom-pre-hen'se-ble, great power of signification or com significantly.

COMPREHENSION, kom-pre-hen'shun, *hensio*, Lat.) The act or quality of co containing; summary; epitome; a or abridgment in which much is knowledge; capacity; power of the derstand and contain ideas. In Rhet or figure, by which the name of a whol a part, or that of a part for the whole, number for an indefinite.

COMPREHENSIVE, kom-pre-hen'siv, *a.* power to comprehend or understand at once; having the quality of compri compendious; extensive.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kom-pre-hen'siv-l comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kom-pre-hen The quality of being comprehensive, or much in a narrow compass.

COMPREHENSOR, kom-pre-hen'sur, *s.* obtained knowledge.—Obsolete.

COMPRESBYTERIAL, kom-prez-be-te're lating to the Presbyterian form of ministration.

COMPRESS, kom'pres, *s.* (*comprimo*, I In Surgery, a pad of folded linen, &c pressure on any particular part.

COMPRESS, kom-pres', *v. a.* (*comprimo* force into a narrower compass; to pr by external force; to crowd together;

COMPRESSIBILITY, kom-pres-se-bil'e-t *pressibilitas*, Lat.) The property p bodies of being reduced to a small volume by external pressure, by which cules are brought into closer contact, rendered more dense and solid.

COMPRESSIBLE, kom-pres'se-bl, *a.* Cap forced into a narrower compass; yield sure, so that parts are brought closer

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kom-pres'se-bl-ne pressibility; the quality of being com

COMPRESSION, kom-presh'un, *s.* The pressing. In Physics, the action ex a body by external force, which pres stituent molecules into closer contact. is used in Surgery for the repressio rhage from diseased or wounded bl as also in the treatment of aneurisms sores, by means of bandages. In Pa plied to a compressed state of the br

in Botany, to leaves when flattened later-
Conchology, to shells, when one valve is
an another.

IVE, kom-pres'siv, *a.* Having the power
ress.

OR, kom-pres'sur, *s.* In Anatomy, a
which compresses a part, as that of the
d of the uthera.

URE, kom-pres'sure, *s.* The act or force
ody pressing against another.

T, kom'preest, *s.* A fellow-priest.—Ob-

, kom-print', *v. n.* To print together;
law for the deceitful printing of another's
book to the prejudice of the proprietor.—
used.

L, kom-pri'zal, *s.* The act of comprising
rehending.

, kom-prize', *v. a.* (*comprendre*, Fr.) To
to comprehend; to include.

ATE, kom'pro-bate, *v. n.* (*comprobo*, Lat.)
with; to concur in testimony.

ATION, kom-pro-ba'shun, *s.* Proof; at-
.—Seldom used.

ISE, kom'pro-mize, *s.* (*compromissum*,
mutual promise of two or more parties,
not agree, to refer the settlement of their
the decision of arbitrators; a compact or
in which some concessions are to be made.

ISE, kom-pro-mize', *v. a.* To compound;
st a compact by mutual concessions; to
to accord.

ISER, kom-pro-mi'zur, *s.* One who makes
ons.

ISSORIAL, kom-pro-mis-so're-al, *a.* Re-
a compromise.

IT, kom'pro-mit, *v. a.* (*compromitto*, Lat.)
ge; to promise by some act or declaration.

INCIAL, kom-pro-vin'shal, *s.* Belonging
ame province.

ownt, *s.* (*compte*, Fr.) Account; compu-
reckoning;—*v. a.* (*compter*, Fr.) to com-
count is now used;—*a.* (*comptus*, Lat.)
pruce.—Obsolete—pronounced *komt*.
neat, spruce, *compt* fellow.—*Colgrave.*

E.—Obsolete.—See Accountable.

, komt'le, *ad.* Neatly; sprucely.—Ob-

SS, komt'nes, *s.* Neatness.—Obsolete.

IA, kom-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Henry
n, Bishop of London.) A genus of aroma-
ts, natives of the United States of America:
Myriaceæ.

ITE, komp'tun-ite, *s.* (in honour of Lord
n, Earl of Northampton.) A mineral which
among the vesicular lavas of Vesuvius, as-
with mesotype and other minerals. It
in translucent white crystals, the primary
which is a rectangular prism.

L.—See Control.

LLER, kon-tro'lur, *s.* Director; super-
See Controller.

LLERSHIP, kon-tro'lur-ship, *s.* The office
nptroller; superintendence.

ATIVE, kom-pul'sa-tiv, } *a.* (*compulsus*,
ATORY, kom-pul'sa-to-re, } Lat.) Com-
; forcing; constraining.

ATIVELY, kom-pul'sa-tiv-le, *ad.* With
int or compulsion.

ION, kom-pul'shun, *s.* (*compulsio*, Lat.)
The act of compelling to something; force; violence; the state of being compelled; violence suffered.

COMPULSIVE, kom-pul'siv, *a.* Having power to compel; applying force.

COMPULSIVELY, kom-pul'siv-le, *ad.* By force or violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kom-pul'siv-nes, *s.* Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, kom-pul'so-re-le, *ad.* In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force or violence.

COMPULSORY, kom-pul'so-re, *a.* Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

COMPUNCTION, kom-punk'shun, *s.* (*compunctio*, Lat.) A pricking; stimulation; irritation; remorse arising from the commission of crime; poignant grief; repentance; contrition.

COMPUNCTIONLESS, kom-punk'shun-less, *a.* Callous; not feeling compunction.

COMPUNCTIOUS, kom-punk'shus, *a.* Repentant; sorrowful; full of contrition.

COMPUNCTIVE, kom-punk'tiv, *a.* Causing remorse.

COMPUPIL, kom-pu'pil, *s.* A fellow-pupil.—Seldom used.

COMPURGATION, kom-pur-ga'shun, *s.* (*compurgo*, Lat.) In Law, the practice of justifying a person's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kom-pur-ga'tur, *s.* (*con*, with, and *purgo*, I clear, Lat.) By the Canon Law of the middle ages, if a person charged with a crime gave oath as to his innocence, and got twelve permitted persons also to sware to it, he was discharged as guiltless, and the persons swearing as to his innocence were called *compurgators*. The law permitting this practice was abolished by the stat. 8th Eliz. c. 7.

COMPUTABLE, kom-pu'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being numbered or computed.

COMPUTATE.—See Compute.

COMPUTATION, kom-pu-ta'shun, *s.* (*computatio*, Lat.) The act of reckoning; calculation; the process by which sums or numbers are estimated; the sum collected or settled by calculation.

COMPUTE, kom-pute', *v. a.* (*computo*, Lat.) To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count; to cast up or estimate in the mind;—*s.* calculation; computation.—Obsolete as a substantive.

COMPUTER, kom-pu'tur, *s.* A reckoner; a calculator.

COMPUTIST, kom-pu'tist, *s.* (*computiste*, Fr.) A calculator; a computer.—Obsolete.

COMRADE, kum'rade, *s.* (*camarade*, Fr.) A companion; an associate; a partner in occupation or danger.

COMROGUE, kum'roge, *s.* A fellow-rogue.—Obsolete.

You may seek them in bridewell, or the hole; here are none of your *comrogues*.—*Massinger.*

CON, kon, *s.* (abbreviated from *contra*, against.) A cant word for the negative side of a question, as the *pros* and *cons*;

Of many knotty points they spoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.—*Prior.*

—*v. a.* (*cunnan*, to know, Sax.) to know; to study; to commit to memory; to *con thanks*, an old expression for 'to thank.'

I *con* him no thanks for it, in the nature he delivers it.—*Shaks.*

CON, kon. An inseparable Latin preposition, which at the beginning of words implies union or asso-

ciation. It is sometimes represented by *co*, *col*, *com*, or *cor*, in all of which it has the same meaning as *cum*, with or together; as in *convene*, to come together; *co-operate*, to work together; *collect*, to bring together; *compound*, to mix together; *correspond*, to agree together. Sometimes *con* is written *co* in such words as *co*genial for *con*genial, *co*temporary for *con*temporary.

CONARIUM, ko-na're-um, *s.* (*konos*, a little cone or top, from its conical shape.) In Anatomy, the pineal gland.

CONATUS, ko-na'tus, *s.* (Latin.) Tendency of a body towards a point.

CONCAMERATE, kon-kam'e-rate, *v. a.* (*concamero*, Lat.) To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over.

CONCAMERATION, kon-kam-e-ra'shun, *s.* An arching over; an arch or vault.

CONCATENATE, kon-kat'e-nate, *v. n.* (*con*, and *catena*, a chain, Lat.) To link together; to unite in a successive series or order.

CONCATENATION, kon-kat-e-na'shun, *s.* A series of links united; an uninterrupted or unvariable succession or order of things connected.

CONCAUSE, kon'kawz, *s.* Joint cause.—Obsolete.

CONCAVATION, kong-ka-va'shun, *s.* The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, kong'kave, *a.* (*concavus*, Lat.) Hollow without angles; rounded as the inner surface of a cup;—*s.* a hollow; a cavity; an arch or vault;—*v. n.* to make hollow. *Concave-cucullate*, hollowed out in the form of a hood.

CONCAVENESS, kong'kave-nes, *s.* Hollowness.

CONCAVITY, kon-kav'e-te, *s.* (*concavite*, Fr.) The internal surface of a hollow spherical body; hollowness.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kon-ka'vo-kon'kave, *a.* Concave, or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kon-ka'vo-kon'veks, *a.* Concave on one side and hollow on the other.

CONCAVOUS.—See Concave.

CONCAVOUSLY, kon-ka'vus-le, *ad.* With hollowness; in such a manner as to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

CONCEAL, kon-sele', *v. a.* (*concelo*, Lat.) To hide; to keep secret; to cover; not to divulge or make known.

CONCEALABLE, kon-se'la-bl, *a.* Capable of being concealed; that may be hid or kept close.

CONCEALEDLY, kon-se'led-le, *ad.* In a hidden or secret manner.

CONCEALEDNESS, kon-se'led-nes, *s.* The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity.

CONCEALER, kon-se'lur, *s.* One who conceals anything.

CONCEALING, kon-se'ling, *s.* A hiding or keeping close.

CONCEALMENT, kon-sele'ment, *s.* The act of hiding; secresy; withdrawal from scrutiny or observation; the state of being hid; privacy; hiding-place; retreat; cover; shelter.

CONCEDE, kon-sede', *v. a.* (*concedo*, Lat.) To yield; to grant; to let pass; undisputed; to admit; to allow;—*v. n.* to admit; to grant.

CONCEIRGE, kon'seerj, *s.* (French.) The keeper of a palace or castle; a housekeeper.

CONCEIT, kon-sete', *s.* (*concetto*, Ital.) Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind; opinion; fancy; imagination; fantastic notion; pleasant fancy; gaiety of imagination; acuteness; sentiment; striking thought; opinion; active pride; fondness; favourable opinion; an affected or far-fetched notion; understanding; power of apprehension;—(obsolete in the last two senses.) *Out of conceit with*, no longer fond of;—*v. a.* to conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe;—*v. n.* to form a notion.

CONCEITED, kon-se'ted, *a. part.* Endowed with fancy; proud; fond of one's self; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

CONCEITEDLY, kon-se'ted-le, *ad.* In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.

CONCEITEDNESS, kon-se'ted-nes, *s.* Vanity; an overweening self-conceit; opinionativeness.

CONCEITLESS, *a.* Stupid; dull of apprehension—Obsolete.

> Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
> To be seduc'd by thy flattery!—*Shaks.*

CONCEIVABLE, kon-se'va-bl, *a.* (*concevable*, Fr.) That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.

CONCEIVABLY, kon-se'va-ble, *ad.* The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVE, kon-seve', *v. a.* (*concevoir*, Fr. *concepere*, Lat.) To form an embryo in the womb; to form in the mind; to imagine; to comprehend; to understand; to think; to be of opinion;—*v. n.* to think; to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, kon-se'vur, *s.* One that conceives or apprehends.

CONCEIVING kon-se'ving, *s.* Apprehension; understanding; conception.

CONCELEBRATE, kon-sel'e-brate, *v. a.* To celebrate; to praise together.—Obsolete.

CONCENT, kon-sent', *s.* (*consentus*, Lat. *concento*, Ital.) Concert of voices; harmony; consistency.

> That undisturbed song of pure *concent*,
> Aye sung before the sapphire-colour'd throne
> To Him who sits thereon.—*Milton.*

CONCENTED, kon-sen'ted, *a.* Made to agree or accord with.

CONCENTFUL, kon-sent'fûl, *a.* Completely; harmonious.

CONCENTRATE, kon-sen'trate, *v. a.* (*concentrer*, Fr. from *con*, and *centrum*, a centre, Lat.) To impel nearer to the centre; to cause to occupy less space; to render more dense. To *concentrate* the thoughts, is to bring the entire reasoning and reflecting faculties to bear on a given subject.

CONCENTRATED, kon-sen'tray-ted, *a.* In Chemistry, a fluid is said to be concentrated, when, by evaporation or other means, it is deprived of the excess of the solvent body which it previously contained. In Pathology, the term is applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.

CONCENTRATION, kon-sen-tra'shun, *s.* The act by which the particles constituting a body are brought into closer contact, and made to occupy less space; metaphysically, collectedness of ideas.

CONCENTRATIVENESS, kon-sen'tra-tiv-nes, *s.* A phrenological term, applied to that faculty of the mind which gives the power and disposition to concentrate the ideas on any favourite study or pursuit. The organ is situated on the back part of the head, below self-esteem, and above philoprogenitiveness.

CONCENTRE, kon-sen'tur, *v. a.* To direct towards one common centre;—*v. n.* to tend to one common

; to have a common centre, as concentric

TRIC, kon-sen'trik, } *a.* (*concentricus*,
TRICAL, kon-sen'tre-kal, } Lat.) Having
mmon centre.

rystaline humour had been *concentrical* to the
, the eye would not have admitted a whole
re at one view.—*Ray on Creation.*

nchology, the stripes, grooves, or other ex-
markings, which indicate the progressive
ement or growth of the shell, running pa-
to the margin, are termed *concentric.*

TRICALLY, kon-sen'tre-kal-le, *ad.* In a
er directing to, or exhibiting one common
.

TRICITY, kon-sen-tris'e-te, *s.* State of being
ntric; quality of having a common centre.

TUAL, kon-sen'tu-al, *a.* Harmonious.

PTACLE, kon-sep'takl, } *s.* (Latin.)
PTACULUM, kon-sep-tak'u-lum, } In Botany,
ame given to a one-valved fruit or pericarp
ng longitudinally on one side, and distinct
the seeds, being a folliculus in which there is
tachment between the ventral suture and the
nta, as in Asclepias; a follicle. In a gene-
nse, that in which anything is contained; a
l.

PTIBLE, kon-sep'te-bl, *a.* That may be con-
d; intelligible.

PTION, kon-sep'shun, *s.* (*concipio*, Lat.) The
action by which a new being is produced in the
e animal. In Mental Philosophy, that faculty
e mind by which we combine a number of
iduals together by means of some mark or
cter common to them all; that action of the
by which we perceive certain relations be-
n ideas and the objects they refer to; notion;
image in the mind.

PTIOUS, kon-sep'shus, *a.* (*conceptum*, Lat.)
o conceive; fruitful; pregnant.—Obsolete.

Common mother,
ear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
it no more bring out to ungrateful man.—
Shaks.

PTIVE, kon-sep'tiv, *a.* Capable of conceiving.

RN, kon-sern', *v. a.* (*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*,
To relate to; to belong to; to affect the
st of; to touch nearly; to be of importance
o interest; to engage by interest; to disturb;
ake uneasy. *To concern one's self*, to inter-
lle; to be busy in a matter;—*s.* business;
, considered as relating to some important
interest; engagement; importance; mo-
; passion; affection; regard; solicitude.

RNED, kon-sernd', *a. part.* Interested; so-
us; anxious.

RNEDLY, kon-ser'ned-le, *ad.* With affec-
with interest.

RNING, kon-ser'ning, *s.* Business; an affair
oment.—Obsolete.

or who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
ould from a paddock, from a bat, a gib,
ch dear *concernings* hide?—*Shaks.*

RNMENT, kon-sern'ment, *s.* The matter in
h a person is concerned or interested; affair;
ess; interest; relation; influence; inter-
e; importance; moment; solicitude; care;
position; regard; meddling.

RT, kon'sert, *s.* Communication of designs;
blishment of measures among those engaged
he same affair; accordance of two or more
persons in any scheme or undertaking, who are then said 'to act in *concert*;' harmony. In Music, a performance of several pieces of either vocal or instrumental music, but commonly by different voices or instruments. *Concert pitch*, the pitch, or degree of acuteness or gravity, generally adopted for one given note, and by which, consequently, every other note is governed.

CONCERT, kon-sert', *v. a.* (*concerter*, Fr.) To settle anything in private by mutual communication; to settle; to contrive; to adjust;—*v. n.* to consult with; as, 'he *concerted* with others on what measures he should adopt.'

CONCERTANTE, kon-ser-tan'te, *s.* (*concertare*, to contrive, Ital.) In Music, a word used to express those parts of a musical composition which sing or play without intermission from the beginning to the end of the piece.

CONCERTATION, kon-ser-ta'shun, *s.* (*concertatio*, Lat.) Strife; contention.—Obsolete.

CONCERTATIVE, kon-ser-ta'tiv, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminating.—Obsolete.

CONCERTED, kon-ser'ted, *a.* Mutually contrived or planned.

CONCERTINA, kon-ser-ti'na, *s.* A musical instrument, invented by Professor Wheatstone, composed of a bellows with two hexagonal faces or ends, on which are placed stops or studs, by the action of which air is admitted to the laminæ (tongues, or steel bars,) producing the sounds. The finger-stops are in four rows; the two middle ones confined to the notes of the natural scale, and the two outer to the sharps and flats.

CONCERTO, kon-ser'to, *s.* (Italian.) A piece of music composed for a concert.

CONCESSION, kon-sesh'un, *s.* (*concessio*, Lat.) The act of granting or yielding a matter; a grant; the thing yielded or granted; acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault. In Rhetoric, conceding a point to the opponent, with a view to obtain a position which cannot be denied, to show that even though the point should be conceded, the cause can be maintained on different grounds.

CONCESSIONARY, kon-sesh'un-ar-e, *a.* Yielding by way of concession or indulgence.

CONCESSIVE, kon-ses'siv, *a.* Implying concession.

CONCESSIVELY, kon-ses'siv-le, *a.* By way of concession or yielding.

CONCETTO, kon-tshet'o, or kon-set'to, *pl.* CONCETTI, *s.* (an Italian word.) False conceit; affected wit.

The shepherds have their *concetti* and their antitheses.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

NOTE.—We admit this word with hesitation, and question the propriety of our lexicographers adopting such words into our language, because in a fit of pedantic conceit they have been used by an author or two, however high in literary reputation such may be.

CONCH, kongk, *s.* (*concha*, Lat. *kogche*, pr. *konche*, Gr.) A marine bivalve shell. In Anatomy, *concha auris*, that portion of the external ear representing a large oval cavity, bounded above and behind by the anthelix, and below by the tragus and anti-tragus. *Concha naris*, the turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone.

CONCHACEA, kon-ka'se-a, *s.* (*concha*, a shell, Lat.) The name given by Blainville to a family of Lamellibranchiate Mollusca, furnished generally with regular, equivalve, rarely gaping, bivalve shells; the umbones of which are more or less curved forward; the hinge almost always with teeth; ligament short and swollen, internal or external; two

distinct muscular impressions; generally marine, and living in sand or mud. It contains the genera Cardium, Iridina, Donax, Tellina, Mactra, Amphidesma, Crassatella.

CONCHIFER, kong'ke-fur, } CONCHIFERS, kong'ke-furz, } *s.* (*concha*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) A class of Mollusca, the inhabitants of bivalve shells, divided by Lamarck into two orders, Dimyaria and Monomyaria—the first having one muscular impression, and the other two.

CONCHIFEROUS, kong-kif'er-us, *a.* (*concha*, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Producing shells.

CONCHITE, kong'kite, *s.* A petrified conch.

CONCHOID, kong'koyd, *s.* (*kogche*, a shell, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) The name given to a curve, invented by Nichomedes, for solving the duplication of the cube, and the trisection of an angle.

CONCHOIDAL, kong-koy'dal, *a.* Shelly; shell-like. In Mineralogy, the fracture of a shell is said to be *conchoidal* when hollow like a shell, that is, having convex elevations and concave depressions.

CONCHOLEPAS, kong-kol'e-pas, *s.* A genus of oval, vaulted, univalvular Mollusca.

CONCHOLOGICAL, kong-ko-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to conchology; relating to shells.

CONCHOLOGIST, kong-kol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in the natural history of shells.

CONCHOLOGY, kong-kol'o-je, *s.* (*kogche*, a shell, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of shells, being that department of Malacology which treats of the form, relation, and classification of the shells of the testaceous Mollusca.

CONCHOMETER, kong-kom'e-tur, *s.* (*concha*, and *metor*, I measure, Lat.) An instrument for measuring shells,

CONCHOPHYLLUM, kong-ko-fil'lum, *s.* (*kogche*, a shell, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. from the leaves being convex above.) A genus of herbs which root on trees: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

CONCHYLACEOUS kong-ke-la'shus, *a* Pertaining to shells; of the nature of shells.

CONCILIABLE, kon-sil'e-a-bl, *s.* (*conciliabulum*, Lat.) A small assembly.—Obsolete.

CONCILIAR, kon-sil'yar, or kon-sil'e-ar, *a.* (from *concilium*, a council, Lat.) Relating to a council.

CONCILIATE, kon-sil'e-ate, *v. a.* (*concilio*, Lat.) To gain; to win; to reconcile.

CONCILIATION, kon-sil-e-a'shun, *s.* The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, kon-sil-e-a'tur, *s.* One who makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY, kon-sil'e-a-tur-e, *a.* Tending to reconciliation; tending to appease animosities and cement differences.

CONCINNATE, kon-sin'nate, *v. a.* To make fit.—Obsolete.

CONCINNITY, kon-sin'ne-te, *s.* (*concinitas*, Lat.) Neatness; decency; fitness.—Obsolete.

> There a man would commend in Correggio delicateness, in Parmesano *concinnity*.—*Wotton.*

CONCINNOUS, kon-sin'nus, *a.* (Latin.) Becoming; pleasant; agreeable. In Music, *concinnous intervals* are the various concords.

CONCIONATOR, kon-shun-a'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A preacher; one who addresses an assembly.

CONCIONATORY, kon-shun-a'to-re, *a.* (*concionatorius*, Lat.) Relating to, or characteristic of, preaching or discourses in public assemblies.

CONCISE, kon'sise, *a.* (*concissus*, Lat.) Brief; short; comprehensive; without redundancy.

CONCISELY, kon-sise'le, *ad.* Briefly; shortly; comprehensively.

CONCISENESS, kon-sise'nes, *s.* Brevity; shortness.

CONCISION, kon-sizh'shun, *s.* (*concisura*, Lat.) Cutting off; excision; destruction.

CONCITATION, kon-se-ta'shun, *s.* (*concitatio*, Lat.) The act of stirring up or putting in motion.

CONCITE, kon-site', *v. a.* (*concito*, Lat.) To excite; to provoke; to urge.—Obsolete.

CONCITIZEN, kon-sit'e-zn, *s.* A fellow-citizen.

CONCLAMATION, kon-kla-ma'shun, *s.* (*conclamatio*, Lat.) An outcry or shout of many together.

CONCLAVE, kon'klave, *s.* (*con*, Lat. and *kleio*, I shut, Gr.) The name given to the assembly of cardinals when the election of a pope takes place. It is so termed in consequence of the cardinals being locked up in separate apartments during the days of election. They meet, however, once a day in the chapel of the Vatican, where their votes, written on slips of paper, are examined: this continues till two-thirds have voted in favour of one of the candidates.

CONCLUDE, kon-klude', *v. a.* (*concludo*, Lat.) To shut; to include; to comprehend; to collect by reasoning; to decide; to determine; to finish;—*v. n.* to infer as a consequence; to determine; to settle opinion; to make a final determination; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kon-klu'den-se, *s.* Consequence = logical deduction from premises.

CONCLUDENT, kon-klu'dent, *a.* Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences.

CONCLUDER, kon-klu'dur, *s.* One who determines or decides.

CONCLUDINGLY, kon-klu'ding-le, *ad.* With incontrovertible evidence; conclusively.

CONCLUSIBLE, kon-klu'ze-bl, *a.* Determinable; that may be inferred or concluded.

CONCLUSION, kon-klu'zhun, *s.* (*conclusio*, Lat.) Determination; final decision; the close; the last result of argumentative deduction; the consequence; the result of experiments; the end; the last part; confinement of the thoughts; silence. —Obsolete in the last two meanings.

> Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
> And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour
> Demuring upon me.—*Shakx.*

In Logic, that proposition which is inferred from certain previous propositions, termed the premises of the argument.

CONCLUSIONAL, kon-klu'zhun-al, *a.* Concluding. —Obsolete.

CONCLUSIVE, kon-klu'siv, *a.* (*conclusivo*, Ital.) Decisive; giving a final determination; putting an end to debate; regularly consequential.

CONCLUSIVELY, kon-klu'siv-le, *ad.* Decisively; with final determination.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kon-klu'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being conclusive; power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

CONCLUSORY.—See Conclusible.

CONCOAGULATE, kon-ko-ag'u-late, *v. a.* To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULATION, kon-ko-ag-u-la'shun, *s.* A coagulation by which different bodies or substances are joined in one mass.

CONCOCT, kon-kokt', *v. a.* (*concoquo*, *concoctum*, Lat.) To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment; to purify or refine; to mature or bring to perfection.

ION, kon-kok'shun, *s.* (*concoctio*, Lat.) on in the stomach; the process by which changed into chyle; maturation; the ac- ion of anything towards purity and perfec- the act of maturing.

TIVE, kon-kok'tiv, *a.* Digesting; turning chyle or nutriment; maturing.

OUR, kon-kul'ur, *a.* (*concolor*, Lat.) Of lour; without variety.

ITANCE, kon-kom'e-tans, } *s.* (*concomi-*
ITANCY, kon-kom'e-tan-se, } *tance*, Fr. *on*, together, and *comitor*, I accompany, Mutual existence or subsistence with r thing.

ITANT, kon-kom'e-tant, *a.* Conjoined with; rent with; accompanying; collateral;—*s.* a nion; a person or thing collaterally con-

ITANTLY, kon-kom'e-tant-le, *ad.* In com- with others.

ITATE, kon-kom'e-tate, *v. a.* To be col- ly connected with anything; to attend.— te.

D, kong'kawrd, *s.* (*concorde*, Fr. *concordia*, Agreement between persons or things; eness of one to another; peace; union; l kindness. In Music, the relation of sounds ble to the ear, either in succession or con- e; a compact; an agreement by stipula- treaty. In Grammar, that part of syntax relates to the agreement of words forming nce;—*v. n.* to agree.—Obsolete.

DABLE, kon-kawr'da-bl, *a.* Agreeing; act- unison; that may accord.

DABLY, kon-kawr'da-ble, *ad.* With agree-

DANCE, kon-kawr'dans, *s.* (French.) A l index, in which all the leading words used pture are alphabetically arranged, with re- to book, chapter, and verse; agreement. mmar, concord.—Obsolete in the last sense.

DANCY, kon-kawr'dan-se, *s.* Agreement.

DANT, kon-kawr'dant, *s.* That which is pondent or agreeing with;—*a.* agreeable; g; correspondent.

DANTLY, kon-kawr'dant-le, *ad.* In con- n.

DAT, kon-kawr'dat, *s.* An ecclesiastical tion made between the pope and some tem- sovereign, as that between Pius VII. and on Bonaparte in 1802, by which the Roman ic Church was re-established in France. A dat, however, originally signified only an ent regulating the mutual rights between ferent orders of the priesthood.

DIST, kon-kawr'dist, *s.* The compiler of a dance.

PORAL, kon-kawr'po-ral, *a.* Of the same

PORATE, kon-kawr'po-rate, *v. a.* (*concor-* Lat.) To unite in one mass or substance; to unite into one body.—Seldom used.

PORATION, kon-kawr-po-ra'shun, *s.* Union gs in one mass.

RSE, kong'korse, *s.* (*concours*, Fr.) A ng or assemblage of persons or things in lace; confluence; the persons assembled; int of junction or intersection of two bodies.

ATE, kon-kre-ate', *v. a.* (*con*, and *creo*, Lat.) ate at the same time.

CONCREDIT, kon-kred'it, *v. a.* To intrust.—Obsolete.

CONCREMATION, kon-kre-ma'shun, *s.* (*concremo*, Lat.) The act of burning several things together. —Seldom used.

CONCREMENT, kong'kre-ment, *s.* (*concresco*, Lat.) The mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

CONCRESCENCE, kon-kres'sens, *s.* The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

CONCRESCIBLE, kon-kres'se-bl, *a.* Capable of concreting.

CONCRETE, kon'krete, *s.* (*concrescere*, to coalesce in one mass, Lat.) In Architecture and Engineering, a term applied to a mass of stone-chippings or ballast cemented together with lime and sand. It is used in making foundations in soft spongy soils. In Logic, *concrete term*, a term used when the notion, derived from the view taken of any object, is expressed with a reference to, or as in conjunction with, the object that suggested the notion, as 'justly,' or 'just:' when the notion is expressed without any such reference, it is called an *abstract* term, as 'justice;'—*a.* formed by concretion; formed by the coalition of separate particles. In Chemistry, applied to designate a substance which differs from a fluid; thus, camphor is termed a *concrete oil*, and benzoic acid a *concrete acid*.

CONCRETE, kon-krete', *v. n.* To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts; —*v. a.* to form by concretion; to form by the coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETELY, kon-krete'le, *ad.* In a concrete manner; in a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

CONCRETENESS, kon-krete'nes, *s.* Coagulation; a state of being concrete.

CONCRETION, kon-kre'shun, *s.* The mass formed by aggregation of separate parts; the act of congealing or solidifying; the growing together of parts naturally separate. In Surgery, hard substances that sometimes grow in different parts of the body: those forming in the solids are termed concretions or ossifications, and those in cavities containing fluids, calculi.

CONCRETIONAL, kon-kre'shun-al, *a.* Relating to a concretion.

CONCRETIONARY, kon-kre'shun-ar-e, *a.* Formed by a concretion.

CONCRETIVE, kon-kre'tiv, *a.* Having the power of producing concretions; coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kon-kre'ture, *s.* A mass formed by concretion.—Obsolete.

CONCREW, kon'krū, *v. n.* To grow together.—Obsolete.

CONCRIMINATION, kon-krim-e-na'shun, *s.* (*concriminor*, I accuse, Lat.) Mutual crimination; joint accusation.

CONCUBINAGE, kon-ku'be-naje, *s.* (French.) The act or state of living as man and wife without being married.

CONCUBINAL, kon-ku'be-nal, *a.* Relating to concubinage.

CONCUBINARY, kon-ku'be-na-re, *a.* Pertaining to concubinage;—*s.* one guilty of concubinage.

CONCUBINATE, kon-ku'be-nate, *s.* Fornication; lewdness.

CONCUBINE, kong'ku-bine, *s.* (French, *concubina*, Lat.) A woman who cohabits with a man without being married.

CONCULCATE, kon-kul'kate, *v. a.* (*conculco*, Lat.) To tread or trample under foot.—Seldom used.

CONCULCATION, kon-kul-ka'shun, *s.* A trampling under foot.—Obsolete.

CONCUPISCENCE, kon-ku'pis-ens, *s.* (French, from *concupiscentia*, Lat.) Irregular desire; lust; libidinous wish; lechery.

CONCUPISCENT, kon-ku'pis-ent, *a.* Libidinous; lustful.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kon-ku-pis-en'shal, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kon-ku'pis-e-bl, *a.* Impelling or inclining to carnal indulgence.

CONCUR, kon-kur', *v. n.* (*concurro*, Lat.) To meet in one point; to agree; to join in one action or opinion; to be united with; to be conjoined; to contribute, by joint endeavour or power, to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kon-kur'rens, } *s.* (*concurro*, Lat.)
CONCURRENCY, kon-kur'ren-se, } Union; association; conjunction; agreement; act of joining in any design or measure; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance; help; joint right; equal claim.

CONCURRENT, kon-kur'rent, *a.* Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency; conjoined; associate;—*s.* that which concurs; a contributory cause; joint right.

CONCURRENTLY, kon-kur'rent-le, *ad.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CONCUSSED, kon-kust', *a.* Shaken.

CONCUSSION, kon-kush'un, *s.* (*concussio*, Lat.) The act of shaking; agitation; the state of being shaken; a shock by the impulse of another body. In Pathology, generally applied to injuries of the brain, independent of fracture of the skull from blows or falls.

CONCUSSIVE, kon-kus'siv, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking.

COND, kond, *v. a.* (*conduire*, Fr.) To conduct a ship; to direct the man at the helm how to steer.

CONDALIA, kon-da'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Antony Condal.) A genus of South American shrubs, with greenish-yellow flowers on short pedicels: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

CONDAMINIA, kon-da-min'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. La Condamine, the astronomer and traveller in South America.) A genus of South American shrubs, with large opposite leaves, and many-flowered corymbs or racemes: Order, Rubiaceæ.

CONDEMN, kon-dem', *v. a.* (*condemno*, Lat.) To find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame; to disapprove of; to show wrong by a contrary practice; to pronounce unfit for use; to fine.

CONDEMNABLE, kon-dem'na-bl, *a.* Blameable; culpable; worthy of condemnation.

CONDEMNATION, kon-dem-na'shun, *s.* (*condemnatio*, Lat.) The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning or declaring worthy of punishment; the state of being condemned.

CONDEMNATORY, kon-dem'na-to-re, *a.* Passing sentence of condemnation or censure; condemning.

CONDEMNER, kon-dem'nur, *s.* One who blames, condemns, or censures.

CONDENSABLE, kon-den'sa-bl, *a.* (*con*, together, and *densus*, dense, Lat.) Capable of being condensed or rendered more compact.

CONDENSATE, kon-den'sate, *v. a.* (*condenso*, Lat.) To condense; to cause a body to occupy less space; to render more dense;—*v. n.* to become more dense; to thicken;—*a.* rendered dense; compressed into smaller space; thickened.

CONDENSATION, kon-den-sa'shun, *s.* (*condenso*, I condense, Lat.) In Physics, the rendering more dense by external pressure, or by chemical affinity. In Pathology, an increase of the density of blood, or other animal fluid. The term is also used to express a condition of the lungs, in which, from the obliteration of the air-cells, that organ has acquired an unnatural hardness and solidity of structure.

CONDENSATIVE, kon-den'sa-tiv, *a.* Having a power or tendency to become more dense and compact.

CONDENSE, kon-dens', *v. a.* (*condenso*, Lat.) To operate on any body so as to cause its constituent particles to unite more closely, and render the body itself of less bulk; to inspissate; to render more dense; to thicken;—*v. n.* to become more close or compact by a nearer approach of the constituent parts;—*a.* close in texture; dense; massy; thick; weighty.

> They colour, shape, and size
> Assume, as likes them best, *condense* or rare.—*Milton.*

CONDENSER, kon-den'sur, *s.* That which condenses. In Pneumatics, an instrument by which a given volume of common air or gas may be condensed into much less space; that part of a steam-engine attached to the cylinder in which the steam is compressed. In Electricity, an apparatus by which the electric fluid is accumulated. *Condenser pump*, an air-pump which is attached to the condenser of the steam-engine. *Condenser gauge*, a tube of glass, 32 inches long, open at both ends, the upper end being fixed to the condenser, and the lower end dipping into the mercury. Its use is to indicate the degree of exhaustion within the condenser. *Volta's electrical condenser*, an instrument used for rendering apparent such portions of electricity as are too weak to be indicated by the electrometer only.

CONDENSITY, kon-den'se-te, *s.* The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

CONDER, kon'der, *s.* A name given to a person who, during the fishing season, is employed on a high station on shore, to point out to the fishermen the direction in which the shoal of herrings moves.

CONDESCENCE, kon-des'sens, *s.* (from *condescend.*) Descent from superiority.

CONDESCEND, kon-de-send', *v. n.* (*condescendre*, Fr.) To descend voluntarily from the privileges of superiority, rank, or dignity; to submit to be treated as an equal by an inferior; to soothe inferiors by familiarity and kindness; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject to agree to.

CONDESCENDENCE, kon-de-sen'dens, *s.* (*condescendance*, Fr.) Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiors.

CONDESCENDING, kon-de-sen'ding, *s.* The act of voluntary humiliation.

> This queen, of most familiar *condescendings*, is come to be our every week's prospect.—*Hammond.*

CONDESCENDINGLY, kon-de-sen'ding-le, *ad.* In a way of voluntary humiliation; by way of concession.

CONDESCENSION, kon-de-sen'shun, *s.* Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiors; performing deeds of kindness to inferiors which strict justice does not require.

CONDESCENSIVE, kon-de-sen'siv, *a.* Courteous; willing to treat with inferiors on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDESCENT, kon-de-sent', *s.* (the old substantive for *condescension.*) Accordance; agreement; submission; condescension.—Obsolete.

CONDIGN, kon-dine', *a.* (*condignus*, Lat.) Worthy; deserved; suitable; merited.

CONDIGNITY, kon-dig'ne-te, *s.* Merit; desert.

CONDIGNLY, kon-dine'le, *ad.* Deservedly; according to merit.

CONDIGNNESS, kon-dine'nes, *s.* Suitableness; agreeableness.

CONDIMENT, kon'de-ment, *s.* (*condementum*, Lat.) Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite, or gratifies the taste.

CONDISCIPLE, kon-de-si'pl, *s.* (French, from *condiscipulus*, Lat.) A school-fellow, or fellow-disciple.

CONDITE, kon-dite', *v. a.* (*condio*, Lat.) To pickle; to preserve by spices, salt, or sugar;—*a.* preserved; conserved; candied.—Obsolete.

Crata describes the *condite* fruit of wild flowers.—*Burton's Anat. of Mel.*

CONDITEMENT, kon-dite'ment, *s.* A composition of conserves, spices, and powders, in the form of an electary.—Not used.

CONDITION, kon-dish'un, *s.* (French, from *conditio*, Lat.) Quality; that by which anything is denominated good or bad; attribute; accident; property; natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion; moral quality; virtue or vice; state; external circumstances; rank; terms of compact. In Law, a clause in a bond, or other legal document, containing the condition on which certain things are to be enjoyed, and the penalty to be incurred in case of failure. *Conditions precedent* are conditions annexed to any gift of an estate or interest, which, at law, must be strictly performed before such estate or interest can vest in the person designated by the gift. *Conditions consequent* are when the estate or interest is already vested, but the continuance of the person in whom it is vested depends on the breach or performance of the conditions. In Mathematics, *an equation of condition* is an equation which will not always be true, but requires certain conditions to be satisfied, and is distinguished from an *identical equation*, or one which is true independently of all conditions;—*v. n.* to make terms; to stipulate;

Pay me back my credit,
And I'll *condition* with you.—*Beau. & Fl.*

—*v. a.* to contract; to stipulate; to agree.—Seldom used as a verb.

CONDITIONAL, kon-dish'un-al, *a.* By way of stipulation; not absolute; made with limitations granted on particular terms, conditions, or stipulations. In Grammar and Logic, expressing some condition or supposition;—*s.* a limitation.—Obsolete as a substantive. *Conditional proposition*, in Logic, a proposition which asserts the dependence of one categorical proposition on another; as, 'If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments.' The proposition from which the other results is termed the *antecedent*, the resulting proposition the *consequent*. *A conditional syllogism* is one in which the reasoning depends on a conditional proposition. It is of two kinds—constructive and destructive. Constructive: as, 'If A = B, then C = D; but A = B, therefore C = D.' Destructive: as, 'If A = B, then C = D; but C is not equal to D, therefore A is not equal to B.' The connection between the antecedent and the consequent of a conditional proposition is called the *consequence*.

CONDITIONALITY, kon-dish-un-al'e-te, *s.* The quality of terms being conditional; limitation by certain terms or stipulations.

CONDITIONALLY, kon-dish'un-al-le, *ad.* With certain limitations; on particular conditions or stipulations.

CONDITIONARY, kon-dish'o-na-re, *a.* Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kon-dish'un-ate, *v. a.* To qualify; to regulate;—*a.* established on certain terms or conditions; conditional.

CONDITIONED, kon-dish'und, *a.* Having certain qualities, good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *conditioned.*—*Shaks.*

CONDITIONLY, kon-dish'un-le, *ad.* On particular terms; conditionally.—Obsolete.

And though she gave but thus *conditionly*
This realm of bliss.—*Sidney.*

CONDITORY, kon'de-to-re, *s.* (*conditorium*, Lat.) A repository or receptacle for holding articles of any kind.

CONDOLATORY, kon-do'la-to-re, *a.* Expressive of condolence.

CONDOLE, kon-dole', *v. n.* (*condoleo*, Lat.) To lament at the misfortunes or miseries of others; to express sorrow or concern for the distress of others;—*v. a.* to bewail with another.

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance.—*Milton.*

CONDOLEMENT, kon-dole'ment, *s.* Grief; sorrow; lamentation with others.

CONDOLENCE, kon-do'lens, *s.* (*condoleance*, Fr.) Expression of sorrow for the misfortunes or miseries of others; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

CONDOLER, kon-do'lur, *s.* One who sympathises and condoles with another in his misfortunes.

CONDOLING, kon-do'ling, *s.* Expression of grief for the sufferings of others.

CONDONATION, kon-do-na'shun, *s.* (*condonatio*, Lat.) The act of pardoning.—Obsolete.

Sin remaining in the soul of man, in like manner as it did before *condonation.*—*Montague's Appeal to Cæsar.*

CONDOR, kon'dur, *s.* (*cuntur*, Indian name.) The Sarcoramphus grypheus, one of the largest of the vultures, a native of the great mountain range of South America.

CONDOTTIERI, kon-dot-te-e're, *s.* (Italian.) In Italian history, a class of military mercenary adventurers, who, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, had followers amounting to armies at their command, which were hired out to sovereign princes and states. They were well armed and equipped, and many of their leaders evinced considerable bravery and military skill.

CONDRODITE, kon'dro-dite, *s.* (*chondros*, grain or groats, Gr. from its occurring in small grains.) Hemiprismatic Chrysolite, Brucite, or Maclureite, a mineral occurring in small pearly grains or massive, of a wax-yellow or brown colour. It consists

intrusted with the secrets and private affairs of another. This word is sometimes erroneously written and pronounced *Confident, kon'fe-dent*, 'than which,' says Walker, 'a greater mark of rusticity cannot be given.'

CONFIDE, kon-fide', *v. a.* (*confido*, Lat.) To repose implicit confidence in; to deliver in trust to, with confidence in the fidelity of the person intrusted.

CONFIDENCE, kon'fe-dens, *s.* (*confidentia*, Lat.) Firm reliance or trust in another; assurance; trust in one's own abilities or competency; vicious boldness, opposed to modesty; firm belief in the truth of any opinion or doctrine; courage; assurance of safety.

CONFIDENT, kon'fe-dent, *a.* Assured beyond doubt; positive; dogmatic; secure of success; without suspicion; trusting without limits; bold to viciousness; impudent.

CONFIDENTIAL, kon-fe-den'shal, *a.* Worthy of confidence; trustworthy; admitted to special confidence; spoken or written in confidence.

CONFIDENTIALLY, kon-fe-den'shal-le, *ad.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secresy.

CONFIDENTLY, kon'fe-dent-le, *ad.* In a confident manner; without doubt, fear, or hesitation; positively; dogmatically.

CONFIDENTNESS, kon'fe-dent-nes, *s.* Confidence; assurance.

CONFIDER, kon-fide'ur, *s.* One who confides; one who intrusts or puts confidence in another.

CONFIGURATE, kon-fig'u-rate, *v. n.* (*configero*, I fashion, Lat.) To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other.

CONFIGURATION, kon-fig-u-ra'shun, *s.* The form of the various parts of anything, as they are disposed to each other; external form, shape, or figure. In Astrology, aspect of the planets, or the face of the horoscope.

CONFIGURE, kon-fig'ure, *v. a.* To form; to dispose in a particular form or figure.

CONFINABLE, kon-fi'na-bl, *a.* That may be confined or limited.

CONFINE, kon'fine, *s.* (*confinia*, the confines, Lat.) Limit; boundary; border; edge;—*a.* bordering upon; contiguous.

CONFINE, kon-fine', *v. a.* To limit; to bound; to restrain; to tie up; to imprison;—*v. n.* to border upon; to touch on different territories.

CONFINED, kon-finde', *a. part.* Limited; narrow; imprisoned.

CONFINELESS, kon-fine'les, *a.* Unconfined; limitless; boundless; without end.

CONFINEMENT, kon-fine'ment, *s.* Imprisonment; restraint; the state of being prevented from leaving one's place of residence by sickness, applied more particularly to the period of childbirth; seclusion.

CONFINER, kon-fine'ur, *s.* (*confinis*, Lat.) A borderer; one who lives on the confines of any particular territory; that which restrains or confines. —Seldom used.

CONFINITY, kon-fin'e-te, *s.* (*confinitas*, Lat.) Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity.

CONFIRM, kon-ferm', *v. a.* (*confirmo*, Lat.) To put past doubt by new evidence; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to settle on a sure basis; to admit to the privileges of a church by the imposition of hands; to strengthen; to ratify; to fix.

CONFIRMABLE, kon-fer'ma-bl, *a.* That may be confirmed; capable of being put past doubt.

CONFIRMATION, kon-fer-ma'shun, *s.* (*co* Lat.) The act of establishing or confi convincing evidence; additional proof o tion. In the English Church, the rite on of hands upon those who have been and are come to years of discretion. ' come out of the water,' says Tertullian anointed with the holy chrism; then we imposition of hands, which calls down Ghost.' This was termed *bebaiosis*, or *tion*, and was practised in the baptism as well as of adults, which is still the c Greek Church. The Protestants, at the tion, caused the rite to be discontinued t and afterwards the Council of Trent a time of it to the seventh year. The ce regarded by Protestant dissenters as of p gin, and rejected as antichristian. In t Catholic Church, *confirmation* is one of sacraments: it consists in the bishop the forehead of the person, saying, 'I with the sign of the cross, and confirm the chrism of salvation, in the name of t and of the Son, and of the Holy Gho bishop then gives a slight blow on th cheek, and concludes with pronouncing lowing words: *Pax tecum*, 'Peace be w *Confirmation* also signifies, in Ecclesiast ters, the ratification of the election of bishop or bishop by the king. *Confirm* Law, is an assent to an estate or interes created, by which act the person assen firms and gives validity to the estate o so far as is in his power. A confirm only have this effect with respect to est able or defeasible; it can have no ope estates which are absolutely void.

CONFIRMATIVE, kon-fer'ma-tiv, *a.* H power to confirm; tending to establish.

CONFIRMATOR, kon-fer-ma'tur, *s.* An that which confirms.

CONFIRMATORY, kon-fer'ma-tur-e, *a.* G ditional testimony; tending to confirm; ing to the rite of confirmation.

CONFIRMED, kon-fermd', *a. part.* Fully p strengthened; established; admitted to leges of the church.

CONFIRMEDNESS, kon-fer'med-nes, *s.* of being confirmed.

CONFIRMER, kon-fer'mur, *s.* One that con attestor; one that establishes.

CONFIRMINGLY, kon-fer'ming-le, *ad.* I ner tending to confirm.

CONFISCABLE, kon-fis'ka-bl, *a.* (*confisco*, cate, Lat.) Liable to forfeiture.

CONFISCATE, kon-fis'kate, *v. a.* (*confisco*, adjudge and transfer private into public or into the public exchequer, as a p offences committed against the laws o ment of the realm.

CONFISCATED, kon-fis'kay-ted, *a. part.* as forfeited to the public exchequer.

CONFISCATION, kon-fis-ka'shun, *s.* The demning the estate or property of a pe adjudging it as forfeited to the public tr

CONFISCATOR, kon-fis'kay-tur, or kon'fis- One who confiscates.

CONFISCATORY, kon-fis'ka-tur-e, *a.* to forfeiture.

CONFIT.—See Confection.

NT, kon'fe-tent, *s.* (*confitens*, confessing, One who confesses.

RE, kon'fe-ture, *s.* (French.) A sweet- a confection.

kon-fiks', *v. a.* To fix down; to fasten.

RE, kon-fiks'ure, *s.* The act of fastening.

RANT, kon-fla'grant, *a.* (*conflagrans*, burn- t.) Involved in a general fire; literally, together.

RATION, kon-fla-gra'shun, *s.* (*conflagro*, Lat.) A great fire; the burning of many together, as the portion of a city or of a the final burning of the earth, as predicted ture.

ION, kon-fla'shun, *s.* The act of blowing musical instruments at the same time; a of metals.—Obsolete in the latter signifi-

URE, kon-fleks'ure, *s.* (*con*, and *flexura*, ng, Lat.) A bending or turning.

r, kon'flikt, *s.* A violent collision; vio- position, physical or mental; a combat; ion; strife; struggle; agony; great men- ress; struggle from opposing motives.

r, kon-flikt', *v. n.* To contest; to fight; gle; to strive; to contend violently.

TIVE, kon-flik'tiv, *a.* Opposing; strug-

TUATE, kon-fluk'tu-ate, *v. n.* (*confluctuor*, To flow together.

NCE, kon'flu-ens, *s.* (*confluentia*, Lat.) nction or union of two or more streams; urse, or meeting together of many people; of assembling together; the act of flowing r.

NT, kon'flu-ent, *a.* (*confluens*, Lat.) Run- nto one another; meeting. In Botany, into one another at the base. In Pa- applied to those pimples or pustules which detached, but are so numerous as to form , the matter of which runs together.

, kon'fluks, *s.* (*confluxum*, flowing together, The union of two or more currents; a

IBILITY, kon-fluks-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The y of fluids to run together.

, kon-fawrm', *v. a.* (*conformo*, Lat.) To have the same appearance; used generally oral sense—as, *conforming* the conduct, or opinions to that of others, to a reli- ed moral directory, or the revealed will of -*v. n.* to comply with; to yield to; to obey; ade to resemble; assuming the same form; Seldom used as an adjective, and when so, erly. *Conformable* is the word which should

ABLE, kon-fawr'ma-bl, *a.* Correspondent; the same form; similar; agreeable; suit- ompliant; obsequious. In Geology, one f strata is said to be *conformable* to another he planes of stratification are parallel.

ABLY, kon-fawr'ma-ble, *ad.* In a con- le manner; suitably; agreeably.

ATION, kon-fawr-ma'shun, *s.* (*conforma-*) The form of things as relating to each the particular structure or form of any the act of producing conformity.

ER, kon-fawrm'ur, *s.* One who complies e rites of the established church.

IST, kon-fawrm'ist, *s.* One who conforms; applied to one who conforms to the ritual and worship of the Church of England, in contradistinction to nonconformist or dissenter.

CONFORMITY, kon-fawr'me-te, *s.* Correspondence; similitude; resemblance; consistency; compliance with customs and manners.

CONFOUND, kon-fownd', *v. a.* (*confondre*, Fr.) To mix together so as not to be able to distinguish one thing from another; to perplex; to throw into confusion; to astonish; to abash; to stupify; to terrify; to amaze; to destroy; to overthrow.

CONFOUNDED, kon-fownd'ed, *a. part.* Stupid; hateful; detestable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kon-fown'ded-le, *ad.* Hatefully; shamefully.

CONFOUNDEDNESS, kon-fown'ded-nes, *s.* State of being confounded.

CONFOUNDER, kon-fown'dur, *s.* One who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys; one who frustrates or puts to shame.

CONFRATERNITY, kon-fra-ter'ne-te, *s.* (*con*, and *frater*, a brother, Lat.) A brotherhood; a society of men united for some religious or professional purpose.

CONFRICATION, kon-fre-ka'shun, *s.* (*confrecazione*, Ital.) Friction; a rubbing of one thing against another.

CONFRIER, kon-fri'ur, *s.* (*confrere*, Fr.) A monk belonging to the same order or convent.

CONFRONT, kon-frunt', *v. a.* (*confrontare*, Ital.) To stand face to face in full view; to stand face to face in opposition to another; to oppose one evidence to another in open court; to set together for the purpose of comparison; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTATION, kon-frun-ta'shun, *s.* The act of bringing two witnesses together for examination and the elucidation of truth.

CONFRONTMENT, kon-frunt'ment, *s.* Comparison.

CONFUSE, kon-fuze', *v. a.* (*confusus*, confusion, Lat.) To put into disorder; to disperse irregularly; to perplex; to obscure; to abash; to cause to blush; to throw the mind into disorder.

CONFUSED, kon-fuzde', *a. part.* Perplexed; disordered; abashed; agitated.

CONFUSEDLY, kon-fuze'ed-le, *ad.* In a mixed mass; without separation; indistinctly; one thing mingled with another; not clearly; not plainly; tumultuously; hastily; without system or regularity; with abashment or mental agitation.

CONFUSEDNESS, kon-fu'zed-nes, *s.* Confusion; want of distinction; want of clearness.

CONFUSELY, kon-fuze'le, *ad.* In a confused manner. —Obsolete.

CONFUSION, kon-fu'zhun, *s.* (*confusio*, Lat.) Promiscuous admixture; disorder; irregularity; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow; destruction; astonishment; distraction of mind; perplexity; abashment.

CONFUTABLE, kon-fu'ta-bl, *a.* Possible of being confuted or disproved.

CONFUTANT, kon-fu'tant, *s.* One who undertakes to confute another; one who confutes.

CONFUTATION, kon-fu-ta'shun, *s.* (*confutatio*, Lat.) The act of confuting, or of proving to be false or invalid; refutation.

CONFUTE, kon-fute', *v. a.* (*confuto*, Lat.) To convict of error; to prove to be false, defective, or invalid.

CONFUTER, kon-fu'tur, *s.* One who confutes or disproves.

CONFUTEMENT, kon-fute'ment, *s.* Confutation.—Obsolete.

CONGE, kon'je, or kong'zhay, *s.* (French.) The act of reverence; bow; courtesy; leave; farewell. In Architecture, a moulding of the same nature as the echinus or quarter round; the term is also used for the cavetto. The former is called the swelling conge; the latter the hollow conge.—Same as Apophyge, which see.

CONGEA, kon'je-a, *s.* A genus of East Indian plants. The leaves of *C. villoso*, one of the species, have a strong disagreeable smell, and are used by the natives of India in fomentations: Order, Verbenaceæ.

CONGEAL, kon-jeel', *v. a.* (*congelo*, Lat.) To change from a fluid into a viscous or solid state through the loss of heat;—*v. n.* to bind or fix as by cold; to freeze or harden into ice; to become viscous; to lose the property of fluidity; to concrete into a solid mass.

CONGEALABLE, kon-jeel'a-bl, *a.* Capable of passing from a fluid to a viscous or solid state.

CONGEALATION, kon-je-la'shun, *s.* The process of passing from a fluid into a viscous or solid state, by the abstraction of a portion of latent heat; the state of being congealed.

CONGEALED, kon-jeeld', *a. part.* Hardened; viscous.

CONGEALMENT, kon-jeel'ment, *s.* The clot formed in the process of congealation.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kon-je-de-leer', or rather kongzh'-deh-leer, *s.* (French.) The writ or license given by the sovereign to a dean and chapter, in the time of a vacancy, to choose a bishop.

CONGEMINATION, kon-jem-e-na'shun, *s.* (*congemino*, I redouble, Lat.) The act of redoubling.—Obsolete.

CONGENER, kon-je'nur, *s.* (Latin.) One of the same stock. In Natural History, one of the same genus, but differing in species.

CONGENERACY, kon-jen'er-a-se, *s.* Similarity of origin.

CONGENERIC, kon-je-ner'ik, *a.* Of the same kind or nature; belonging to the same genus.

CONGENEROUS, kon-jen'er-us, *a.* Belonging to the same stock; belonging to the same genus.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kon-jen'er-us-nes, *s.* The quality of springing from the same stock.

CONGENIAL, kon-je'ne-al, *a.* (*con*, and *genus*, a kindred, Lat.) Partaking of the same genus, disposition, or nature; cognate; natural; agreeable to the nature of; adapted.

CONGENIALITY, kon-je-ne-al'e-te, } *s.* Participa-
CONGENIALNESS, kon-je'ne-al-nes, } tion in the same qualities, genus, or nature; natural affinity; cognation; suitableness.

CONGENIALIZE, kon-je'ne-al-ize, *v. a.* To render congenial.

CONGENIOUS, kon-je'ne-us, *a.* Of the same kind or nature.—Obsolete.

CONGENITE, kon-jen'it, } *a.* (*congenitus*, Lat.)
CONGENITAL, kon-jen'e-tal, } Of the same birth; connate. In Pathology, applied to any defect of configuration; infirmity or disease which exists in an individual at the time of his birth.

CONGER, kong'gur, *s.* Muræna Conger, or Sea-eel, of Linnæus, a large species of eel found in all the European seas. It sometimes attains the length of six feet, and the thickness of a man's leg.

CONGERIES, kon-je're-ez, *s.* (Latin.) A h
collection of small portions of various sub
heaped into a mass.

CONGEST, kon-jest', *v. a.* (*congestus*, heaped
To heap up; to heap together.

CONGESTIBLE, kon-jes'te-bl, *a.* That may be
up or collected together.

CONGESTION, kon-jest'yun, *s.* A collection
ter, as in abscesses.

CONGIARY, kon'je-a-re, *s.* In Roman antiq
gratuity made to the people in corn and wi
named from its being measured out to the
congius.

CONGIUS, kon'je-us, *s.* An ancient Roman m
containing about a gallon. In Medical pr
tions, a gallon or eight pints, marked C.

CONGLACIATE, kon-gla'she-ate, *v. a.* (co
Lat.) To convert a fluid into ice.

CONGLACIATION, kon-glay-she-a'shun, *s.* Th
freezing or being converted into ice; congel
—Not used.

CONGLOBATE, kon-glo'bate, *a.* (*conglobatus*
Rolled up in the form of a ball;—*v. n.* to
in the form of a ball.

CONGLOBATED, kon-glo'bay-ted, *a.* (*congl*
Lat.) Collected in a ball; gathered into
rical form.

CONGLOBATELY, kon-glo'bate-le, *ad.* In a sp
shape.

CONGLOBATION, kon-glo-ba'shun, *s.* The
forming into a ball; a round body.

CONGLOBE, kon-globe', *v. a.* To gather into
mass;—*v. n.* to collect or coalesce into
mass.

CONGLOBULATE, kon-glo'bu-late, *v. a.* To
into a little round mass or globule.

CONGLOMERATE, kon-glom'ur-ate, *v. a.* (*cong*
Lat.) To collect together into a ball or
body;—*a.* gathered together into a round
ball. In Geology, a rock composed of wate
fragments of various kinds of rock cemen
gether.

CONGLOMERATION, kon-glom-ur-a'shun, *s.*
act of collecting into a ball; the state
conglomerated; collection of various fra
into one mass; intermixture.

CONGLUTINANT, kon-glu'te-nant, *a.* (*congl*
Lat.) Gluing; uniting; healing;—*s.* ap
such medicines as have a tendency to heal

CONGLUTINATE, kon-glu'te-nate, *v. a.* To
means of some glutinous matter, as in the
of wounds; to heal up; to coalesce; to un
heal;—*a.* glued together into one mass.

CONGLUTINATION, kon-glu-te-na'shun, *s.*
of healing; union by the adhesion of parts
the agency of a glutinous substance.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kon-glu'te-nay-tiv, *a.*
the power of healing wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kon-glu'te-nay-tur, *s.*
which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGOU, kong'goo, } *s.* (corrupted from *kie*
CONGO, kong'go, } Chinese word signify
bour and assiduity.) A species of tea i
from China.

CONGRATULANT, kon-grat'u-lant, *a.* Rejo
participation.

CONGRATULATE, kon-grat'u-late, *v. a.* (*con*
Lat.) To express pleasure to another on
ful or auspicious occurrence;—*v. n.* to re
participation.

TULATION, kon-grat-u-la'shun, *s.* (*congra-* Lat.) The act of expressing joy for the ess or success of another, or on account of spicious event in which the welfare of both or the public is concerned; the form in joy is expressed.

TULATOR, kon-grat'u-lay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) ho congratulates.

TULATORY, kon-grat'u-lay-tur-e, *ad.* The congratulating another on the occurrence of nt fortunate to him, to both parties, or to mmunity.

E, kon-gre', *v. n.* To agree; to unite; to -Obsolete.

For government,
into parts, doth keep in one consent,
greeing in a full and natural close.—*Shaks.*

ET, kon-greet', *v. a.* To salute mutually.

My office hath so far prevailed,
at face to face, and royal eye to eye,
u have *congreeted*.—*Shaks.*

GATE, kong'gre-gate, *v. a.* (*con*, and *grego*, ck together, Lat.) To collect persons or into an assemblage; to assemble;—*v. n.* e together; to meet;—*a.* collected; assem-

GATION, kong-gre-ga'shun, *s.* (*congregatio*, The act of collecting or assembling together; s of various matters brought into one place; rd; an assembly of persons met to worship n public. *Congregation* also denotes a num- ecclesiastics constituting a legislative and tive body, and, in this acceptation, is applied to certain boards of administration, consist- f cardinals and prelates, which serve as a upon the papal authority. There are twenty- f these congregations—fifteen for spiritual, ix for temporal purposes. *Congregation of ord*, a title assumed by the early Scottish yterians, the nobility attached to which were d 'Lords of the Congregation.'

GATIONAL, kong-gre-ga'shun-al, *a.* Per- g to a congregation; belonging to a church, embers of which have the separate and inde- nt control of all matters connected with the on of their spiritual instructors and office- s, &c.

GATIONALISM, kong-gre-ga'shun-al-izm, *s.* iastical authority in the possession of each h as a separate and independent body.

GATIONALISTS, kong-gre-ga'shun-al-ists, *s.* ne for those dissenters who maintain that a y of Christians, meeting in one place for re- s worship, under its own laws and ministers, d form a legitimate and independent congre- n. The name Independents is also given to ongregationalists. They are a numerous and rful body in England and America. They alvinistic in their doctrinal tenets, believing in rinity, predestination, original sin, particular nption, effectual grace, and final perseverance e saints.

ESS, kong'gres, *s.* (*congredior*, I go together,) A meeting; a shock; a conflict. In Po- , a meeting of the sovereigns of states, or of representatives, for the purpose of arranging rnational matters; also the name of the national slature of the United States of America, con- ng of a house of representatives and a senate, former being chosen by the people every second year. The senate is composed of two members from each state; the senators are chosen for six years by the legislature of the states they repre- sent.

CONGRESSION, kon-gresh'un, *s.* A company.—Ob- solete.

CONGRESSIONAL, kon-gresh'un-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congress; emanating from or relating to the congress of the United States of America.

CONGRESSIVE, kon-gres'siv, *a.* Meeting; encoun- tering.

CONGRUE, kon-grū', *v. n.* (*congruo*, Lat.) To agree. —Obsolete.

Our sovereign process imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet.—*Shaks.*

CONGRUENCE, kong'grū-ens, } *s.* (*congruentia*,
CONGRUENCY, kong-grū'en-se, } Lat.) Agree- ment; suitableness of one thing to another; con- sistency.

CONGRUENT, kong'grū-ent, *a.* Agreeing; corre- spondent.

CONGRUITY, kon-grū'e-te, *s.* (*congruitas*, Lat.) Suitableness; agreement; the relation of agree- ment between things; fitness; consistency. In Geometry, figures or lines which correspond when laid over one another, are said to be in *congruity*.

CONGRUMENT, kong'grū-ment, *a.* Fitness; adap- tation.

CONGRUOUS, kong'grū-us, *a.* (*congruus*, Lat.) Agree- able to; suitable to; consistent with.

CONGRUOUSLY, kong'grū-us-le, *ad.* Suitably; per- tinently.

CONIA, ko'ne-a, } *s.* An alkali obtained from
CONCINA, kon-sin'a, } hemlock, *Conium maculata*. It has the appearance of a colourless volatile oil, with a strong disagreeable odour like hemlock itself, and is one of the most violent poisons known. Its formula is C^{16}, H^{16}, N.

CONIA, ko'ne-a, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, Gr.) A subgenus of the Cirripoda, the tube of which is composed of four salient pieces.

CONIC, kon'ik, } *a.* (*konikos*, Gr.) Having
CONICAL, kon'e-kal, } the form of a cone. *Conical projection*, a method of describing a representation of a part of a sphere upon a plane. *Conic sections*, in Geometry, lines formed by the intersection of a plane with the surface of a cone. If a right cone with a circular base be cut at right angles to the base by a plane passing through the apex, the section will be a triangle; if the cone be cut through both sides by a plane parallel to the base, the section will be a circle; if the cone be cut slanting quite through both sides, the section will be a parabola; and if the plane cut only one side of the cone, and be not parallel to the other, the section will be a hyperbola.

CONICALLY, kon'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the form of a cone. *Conically-sublulate*, in Botany, between awl-shaped and conical; thickest at the base.

CONICALNESS, kon'e-kal-nes, *s.* The state or qua- lity of being conical.

CONICO-CYLINDRICAL, kon'e-ko-si-lin'dre-kal, *a.* In the form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point.

CONICO-HEMISPHERICAL, kon'e-ko-hem-is-fer'e- kal, *a.* Having a form between conical and round.

CONIC-OVATE, kon'ik-o'vate, *a.* Between egg- shaped and conical.

CONICO-SUBLULATE, kon'e-ko-sub'lu-late, *a.* Awl- shaped and conical; tapering to a point.

CONICS, kon'iks, *s.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its section.—See Conic Sections.

CONIDEA, ko-nid'e-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca with mitre-shaped fusiform shells, the spire of which is equal or larger than the aperture; the whorls tumid; margin not inflected; striated within: Subfamily, Columbellinæ.

CONIDIA, ko-nid'e-a, *s.* (*konis*, dust, Gr.) The powdery matter lying on the surface of the thalli of lichens: termed also *Sordia* and *Propagula*.

CONIFERÆ, ko-nif'er-e, } *s.* (*conifera*, a cone-bear-
CONIFERS, kon'e-fers, } ing plant, Lat.) A natural order of plants, the Pinaceæ of Lindley, including the pine, cedar, juniper, savin, cypress, and arbor-vitæ.—See Pinaceæ.

CONIFEROUS, ko-nif'er-us, *a.* Bearing fruit in the form of cones.

CONIFORM, kon'e-fawrm, *a.* (*conus*, a cone, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) In the form of a cone; conical.

CONILIRA, kon-e-li'ra, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.

CONILITE, kon'e-lite, *s.* A genus of fossil Cephalopods, allied to the Orthoceratites, the shell of which is conical, straight, or slightly curved. The conilite differs from the baculite in its external sheath being thick, and filled up with solid matter from the point of the alveole to the apex, as in the latter.

CONINÆ, ko-nin'e, *s.* The Cones, a subfamily of the Strombidæ, or Wing-shells, the shells of which are coniform, the spire very short, and pyramidal or truncate; the outer lip detached above, but without a basal sinus.

CONIOMYCETES, kon-e-o-mc-se'tes, *s.* (*konos*, and *mykes*, a mushroom or fungus, Gr.) A suborder of sporiferous Fungi, in which the spores are single, often septate, on more or less distinct sporophores; flocci of the fruit obsolete, or mere peduncles.

CONIOSELINUM, kon-e-o-se-lin'um, *s.* (a word composed of the names of the plants *conium* and *silinum*.) A genus of glabrous biennial umbelliferous herbs: Tribe, Seselineæ.

CONIPORA, ko-nip'o-ra, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of cone-shaped Corals.

CONIROSTERS, kon-e-ros'turs, } *s.* (*conus*, a cone,
CONIROSTRES, kon-e-ros'tres, } and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A tribe of birds belonging to the order Insissores, or Perching birds, including those genera which have stout conical bills. The crows, finches, plantain-eaters, and hornbills, are the families pertaining to this tribe.

CONISOR.—See Cognisor.

CONITE, kon'ite, *s.* A mineral which occurs massive, amorphous, and in crusts; and is of a flesh-red colour, without lustre, opaque, and brittle. It consists of carbonate of magnesia, 67.50; carbonate of lime, 20.00; oxide of iron, 3.5; water, 1.00. Found in Iceland, Hessia, and Saxony.

CONIUM, kon'e-um, *s.* (*konis* or *konia*, dust or powder, Gr.) Hemlock, a genus of biennial poisonous umbelliferous plants, common among rubbish and on dunghills throughout the whole of Europe, Asia, North America, and Chili, and plentiful in some parts of Britain: Tribe, Smyrneæ.

CONJECT, kon-jekt', *v. n.* (*conjecto*, Lat.) To guess; to conjecture.—Obsolete.

CONJECTOR, kon-jek'tor, *s.* (Latin.) A guesser; a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kon-jek'tu-ra-bl, *a.* Possibl be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, kon-jek'tu-ral, *a.* Dependin conjecture; suppositious.

CONJECTURALITY, kon-jek-tu-ral'e-te, *s.* which depends on conjecture.

CONJECTURALLY, kon-jek'tu-ral-le, *ad.* In a jectural manner.

CONJECTURE, kon-jek'ture, *s.* (*conjectura*, Lat guess; an imaginary opinion; an idea indulg without sufficient proof; surmise; notion;— to guess; to judge by guess; to form an op without proof, or such proof as not to warrant tainty.

CONJECTURER, kon-jek'tu-rur, *s.* One who jectures; a guesser.

CONJOBBLE, kon-job'bl, *v. a.* To concert.—A word.

CONJOIN, kon-joyn', *v. a.* (*con*, and *join*.) To u to consolidate into one; to unite in marri to associate; to connect;—*v. n.* to unite league.

CONJOINT, kon-joynt', *a.* United; connected. Music, *conjoint degrees*, two or more notes immediately follow each other in the order o scale; *conjoint tetrachords*, two tetrachords fourths, in which the same note is the highe the one and the lowest of the other.

CONJOINTLY, kon-joynt'le, *ad.* Jointly; unit in union; together.

CONJUGAL, kon'ju-gal, *a.* (*conjugalis*, Lat.) trimonial; connubial; belonging to marriage coming the marriage state.

CONJUGALLY, kon'ju-gal-le, *ad.* Matrimoni connubially.

CONJUGATE, kon'ju-gate, *v. a.* To join; to in marriage; to unite. In Grammar, to i or arrange a verb according to its several v modes, tenses, numbers, and persons;—*a.* sp ing from one original. In Botany, a *conjugat* is one which has only one pair of pinnæ or lea In Geometry, a *conjugate diameter* or *axis* right line bisecting the transverse diameter, the shortest of the two diameters of an ellips

CONJUGATION, kon-ju-ga'shun, *s.* (Latin.) act of uniting or compiling things together; u assemblage. In Grammar, the inflexion of a exhibiting the various forms it assumes to ex the circumstance of person, number, time, mode of existence or action. It is to a verb declension is to a noun.

CONJUNCT, kon-junkt', *a.* (*conjunctus*, Lat.) Jo conjoined; connected; concurrent; united.

CONJUNCTION, kon-junk'shun, *s.* (*conjunctio*, Union; association; league. In Astronomy presented thus (☌), two heavenly bodies are to be in conjunction with respect to a third, they have either the same longitude (measur the ecliptic of the third), or the same right a sion (measured on its equator): the first is c the *ecliptic conjunction*. *Apparent conjun* and *opposition* take place when the right a sions are the same, or opposite to the spectat the earth's surface. *True conjunction* refers spectator supposed to be situated at the cent the earth. In Grammar, a *conjunction* is a which unites words or sentences together, o presses the relation of propositions or judgm to each other.

CONJUNCTIVA, kon-junk'te-va, *s.* In Anat

a Tunica, the membrane which lines the surface of the eyelids, and is continued forepart of the globe of the eye.

IVE, kon-junk'tiv, *a.* (*conjunctivus*, Lat.) nited. *Conjunctive mood*, in Grammar, sion of a verb which implies the depend- the event or action intended on certain s.

IVELY, kon-junk'tiv-le, *ad.* In union; ction.

IVENESS, kon-junk'tiv-nes, *s.* The qua- ining or uniting.

LY, kon-junkt'le, *ad.* Jointly; together.

URE, kon-junk'ture, *s.* (*conjoncture*, Fr.) tion of many circumstances; a joining ; an occasion; a critical time, arising nion of circumstances.

ION, kon-ju-ra'shun, *s.* (French.) The voking the name of the Supreme Being, supposed spiritual existence, for the pur- taining supernatural aid in some mystical on, as the expelling of evil spirits, raising allaying storms, &c.

kon-jure', *v. a.* (*conjuro*, Lat.) To call mmon by a sacred name; to conspire; wo or more by oath; to unite in a plot

kun'jur, *v. a.* To practise incantation al arts.

IENT, kon-jure'ment, *s.* Serious injunc-

, kun'ju-rur, *s.* An impostor who pre- secret supernatural arts; a magician; ometimes ironically to a cunning, shrewd- erson.

EÆ, kon-na-ra'se-e, *s.* (*connarus*, one of a.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, g of trees or shrubs with compound alter- es without stipules, and having axillary flowers in racemes; petals five, inserted lyx, and imbricate; stamens hypogenous, e or thrice the number of the petals; iscent, and splitting internally lengthwise.

S, kon'nar-ads, *s.* A name given by o plants of the natural order Connaraceæ.

, kon-na'rus, *s.* (*konnarus*, Gr. the name described by Athenæus.) The Ceylon a genus of shrubs, with white flowers in racemose panicles: Type of the natural nnaraceæ.

NCE, kon-nas'sens, *s.* (*con*, and *nascor*, rn, Lat.) The common birth of two or the same time; community of birth or n.

NT, kon-nas'sent, *a.* Born together; at the same time.

kon'nate, *a.* (*conatum*, Lat.) In Botany, o leaves when two are so united at the nly to have the appearance of one.

AL, kon-nat'u-ral, *a.* Connected by united in nature; participant of the same

ALITY, kon-nat-u-ral'e-te, *s.* Participa- he same nature; natural inseparability.

ALIZE, kon-nat'u-ra-lize, *v. a.* To con- nature; to make natural.

ALLY, kon-nat'u-ral-le, *ad.* By nature; r.

ALNESS, kon-nat'u-ral-nes, *s.* Partici- the same nature; natural union.

CONNECT, kon-nekt', *v. a.* (*connecto*, Lat.) To join, link, or unite together; to conjoin; to unite by intervention; to join by order and relation, as the parts of a sentence or discourse;—*v. n.* to cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTEDLY, kon-nek'ted-le, *ad.* By connection.

CONNECTION, kon-nek'shun, *s.* The act of joining or fastening together; union; junction; the state of being fastened together; just relation to something precedent or subsequent; conjunction; coherence.

CONNECTIVE, kon-nek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of connecting together;—*s.* in Grammar, a word which serves to join words and sentences.

CONNECTIVELY, kon-nek'tiv-le, *ad.* In conjunction; in union; conjunctly.

CONNEX.—See Connect

CONNEXION.—See Connection.

CONNEXIVE.—See Connective.

CONNICTATION, kon-nik-ta'shun, *s.* (*connicto*, Lat.) A winking.

CONNIVANCE, kon-ni'vans, *s.* (*connivence*, Fr.) Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance with intent to aid; the act of winking. —Obsolete in the last sense.

CONNIVANCY.—See Connivance.

CONNIVE, kon-nive', *v. n.* (*conniveo*, Lat.) To pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear; to pass uncensured; to wink at, or overlook an act.

CONNIVENT, kon-ni'vent, } *a.* (*connivens*, winking,
CONNIVING, kon-ni'ving, } Lat.) Forbearing to see. In Botany, converging; lying close together; a gradual inward direction, as in the case of many petals. In Anatomy, the term is applied to certain valvular folds of the lining membrane of canals, as the 'valvulæ conniventes' in the human intestines.

CONNIVER, kon-ni'vur, *s.* One who connives.

CONNOISSEUR, ko-ne-seur', *s.* (French.) One skilled in the fine arts; a judge or critic.

CONNOISSEURSHIP, ko-ne-seur'ship, *s.* The skill of a connossieur.

NOTE.—The *eu* in these words have the peculiar sound of the French *u*.

CONNOTATE, kon'no-tate, *v. a.* (*con*, and *nota*, a mark, Lat.) To designate with something else; to infer.

CONNOTATION, kon-no-ta'shun, *s.* Implication of something besides itself; inference.—Seldom used.

CONNOTE, kon-note', *v. a.* To imply; to betoken; to include.

CONNUBIAL, kon-nu'be-al, *a.* (*connubialis*, Lat.) Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

CONNUMERATION, kon-nu-mer-a'shun, *s.* (*connumeratio*, Lat.) A reckoning together.

CONNUSANCE.—See Cognizance.

CONNUSANT.—See Cognizant.

CONNUTRICIOUS, kon-nu-trish'us, *a.* Nourishing together.

CONNY, kon'ne, *a.* (*cono*, Welsh.) Brave; fine.—A local word.

CONOBEA, ko-no'be-a, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of creeping marsh herbs: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

CONOCARPUS, kon-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the scale-formed fruit being so closely imbricated in a head as to resemble a small fir cone.) The Button-tree, a

genus of shrubs, with crowded pedunculate heads of flowers: Order, Combretaceæ.

CONOCEPHALUS, kon-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Astocarpaceæ.

CONOCEROS, ko-nos'er-us, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of fossil Cephalopods, the shells of which have the septa convex towards the base of the cone.

CONOCLINIUM, kon-o-klin'e-um, *s.* (*konos*, and *klene*, a bed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

CONŒHELEX kon-e-he'liks, *s.* (*konos*, and *helex*, a snail shell, Gr.) A subgenus of the subfamily Mitranæ, in which the shell is small, cylindrical, or conic; the spire usually thick and short, with numerous plaits on the pillar: Family, Volutidæ.

CONOID, ko-noyd', *a.* Having the form of a cone;—*s.* applied to the surface generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. In Anatomy, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain.

CONOIDIC, ko-noy'dik, } *a.* Relating to a
CONOIDICAL, ko-noy'de-kal, } conoid; approaching to the form of a conoid.

CONOLITHES, ko-nol'e-*th*is, *s.* A genus of fossil cones, with a linear aperture, and a considerably elevated spire: Subfamily, Coninæ.

CONOMINEE, ko-nom-me-ne', *s.* One designated as an associate.

CONOMORPHA, kon-o-mawr'fa, *s.* (*chone*, a funnel, and *morpha*, form, Gr. in reference to the form of the corolla.) A genus of small American trees: Order, Myrsinaceæ.

CONOPHARYNGIA, ko-no-fa-rin'je-a, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *pharynx*, the throat, Gr. in reference to the anthers being combined into a cone protruding from the throat of the corolla.) A genus of glabrous shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves, and terminal corymbs of flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.

CONOPHOLIS, kon-o-fo'lis, *s.* (*konos*, and *pholeo*, I dwell in a hollow, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orobranchaceæ.

CONOPLEA, kon-op'le-a, *s.* (*konos*, and *plea*, abounding in, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Coniomycetes.

CONOPS, ko'nops, *s.* (*konops*, a gnat, Gr.) A Linnæan genus of Dipterous insects, in which the proboscis is long and pointed. It has been subdivided into the genera Bucentes, Prosena, Stomoxys, Myopa, Zodion, and Cenops proper.

CONORBES, kon-awr'bis, *s.* (*conus*, a cone, and *orbis*, a globe, Lat.) A genus of shells resembling a Pleurotoma; the sphere is conic, and considerably elevated; the outer lip having a deep sinus above: Subfamily, Coninæ.

CONOSIPHON, kon-o-si'phun, *s.* (*konos*, and *siphon*, a tube, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

CONOSPERMIDÆ, kon-o-sper'me-de, *s.* (*Conospermum*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Exogenous plants, belonging to the natural order Protaceæ, including also the genera Synaphea and Stirlingia, some of the genera of which are distinguished by having the stamens connected in such a manner that the cohering lobes of two different anthers form only one cell.

CONOSPERMUM, kon-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*konos*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Protaceæ.

CONOSTEGIA, kon-o-ste'je-a, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *stege*, a covering, Gr. in reference to its calyptriform calyx falling off in one piec genus of trees or shrubs, most of which are of South America: Order, Melastomaceæ.

CONOSTEPHEUM, kon-o-stef'e-um, *s.* (*kon stephos*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of plant der, Epacridaceæ.

CONOSTOMUM, kon-os'to-mum, *s.* (*konos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A curious little plant, an inhabitant of the summits of som highest Scottish mountains, and growing i zerland seven or eight thousand feet above level. It constitutes a genus of the Urn- Order, Bryaceæ.

CONOSTYLEÆ, kon-o-stil'e-e, *s.* (*konos*, an a style, Gr.) A tribe of plants, belonging natural order Hæmodoraceæ, or Blood-roo tinguished from the other tribes by a long perianth, that of Hæmodoraceæ being The plants of the typical genus Conosty natives of New Holland.

CONOTHAMNUS, kon-o-*th*am'nus, *s.* (*kon thamnos*, a shrub, Gr.) A genus of plant der, Myrtaceæ.

CONOVULUS.—See Melampus.

CONQUADRATE, kon-kwad'rate, *v. a.* T into a square.

CONQUASSATE, kon-kwas'sate, *v. a.* (*con* Lat.) To shake.—Obsolete.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs.—

CONQUASSATION, kon-kwas-sa'shun, *s.* Ag concussion.—Obsolete.

CONQUER, kongk'ur, *v. a.* (*conquerir*, Fr.) quish; to overrun; to win; to gain by co to overcome; to subdue; to surmount; t come by moral force;—*v. n.* to gain the to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kongk'ur-a-bl, *a.* That conquered or overcome.

CONQUERESS, kongk'ur-es, *s.* A female w quers or overcomes.

CONQUERINGLY, kongk'ur-ing-le, *ad.* In quering manner.

CONQUEROR, kongk'ur-ur, *s.* One who has a victory; one who has brought into subj a victor.

CONQUEST, kong'kwest, *s.* (*conquete*, Fr.) T conquering; subjection by physical or mor acquisition by victory; success in arms; that which is conquered. In Civil Jurisp the acquisition of property in common by a of persons.

CONRADIA, kon-ra'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Gesner.) A genus of shrubs: Order, Gesn

CONSANGUINEOUS, kon-sang-gwin'ne-us, *sanguineus*, Lat.) Of the same blood; kin; related by birth.

CONSANGUINITY, kon-sang-gwin'e-te, *s.* (*guinitas*, Lat.) The relation of persons b relation by descent from one common prog

CONSARCINATION, kon-sär-se-na'shun, *consarcino*, I patch up, Lat.) The act of ing together.

CONSCIENCE, kon'shens, *s.* (*conscientia*, Lat knowledge or faculty by which we judge goodness or wickedness of our own moti actions; justice; the estimate of conscien sentiment; private opinion; scruple; di *Conscience*, (Courts of), are courts for the of small debts, not exceeding £5.

NCED, kon'shensd, *a.* Having conscience.
lete.
will hold a sanctified, tender-*conscienced* rebel.
n or a halter.—*South's Sermons.*

NCELESS, kon'shens-les, *a.* Having no nce.

NT.—See Conscious.

NTIOUS, kon-she-en'shus, *a.* Regulated erned by conscience; scrupulous; exactly nfluenced by a sense of duty.

NTIOUSLY, kon-she-en'shus-le, *ad.* Ac- to the dictates of conscience; with a strong to moral convictions, or a sense of duty.

NTIOUSNESS, kon-she-en'shus-nes, *s.* Re- o the dictates of conscience; scrupulous on to moral convictions; tenderness of con-

NABLE, kon'shun-a-bl, *a.* Reasonable; according to conscience.

NABLENESS, kon'shun-a-bl-nes, *s.* Equity; ableness.

NABLY, kon'shun-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner ble to conscience; reasonably; just.

US, kon'shus, *a.* (*conscius*, Lat.) Endowed he power of knowing one's own thoughts tions; knowing from memory; knowing by nce or from mental perception; bearing s by the dictate of conscience.

USLY, kon'shus-le, *ad.* With knowledge 's own thoughts and actions.

USNESS, kon'shus-nes, *s.* The perception t passes in one's own mind; internal sense t or innocence; sense of the truth or reality thing from observation or experience.

IPT, kon'skript, *a.* (*conscribo*, I enrol with , Lat.) Registered; enrolled. *Conscript rs*, (*Patres Conscripti*,) a title given to the n senators subsequent to the expulsion of the ;—*s.* a soldier enrolled for public service the conscription laws of France, by which male of twenty years of age is liable to serve ven years.

IPTION, kon-skrip'shun, *s.* The compulsa- nrolment of individuals for the military or service, taken by ballot or otherwise from ople at large.

RATE, kon'se-krate, *v. a.* (*consecro*, Lat.) ake sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; licate or set apart to the service and worship d; to canonize;—*a.* consecrated; sacred; ed; dedicated.

RATEDNESS, kon'se-kray-ted-nes, *s.* State ng consecrated.

RATION, kon-se-kra'shun, *s.* The rite or ony of dedicating and devoting things or ns to the service of God, with the application coming solemnities; the act of declaring a n holy by canonization; also, a rite among ncient Romans by which their high-priests set apart for their calling, or enrolling others g the number of the gods, as some of the rors or other popular favourites: this was times termed *apotheosis*, but on medals it is guished by the term *consecratio*, with an or other sacred symbol.

RATOR, kon'se-kray-tur, *s.* One who con- tes or performs the rites by which a person ing is dedicated to sacred purposes.

RATORY, kon'se-kray-to-re, *a.* Making d.

CONSECTANEOUS, kon-sek-ta'ne-us, *a.* Following of course.

CONSECTARY, kon'sek-ta-re, *a.* (*consectarius*, Lat.) Consequent; deducible; following by consequence; —*s.* deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

CONSECUTION, kon-se-ku'shun, *s.* (*consecutio*, Lat.) Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions; succession. *Consecution month*, in Astronomy, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another.

CONSECUTIVE, kon-sek'u-tiv, *a.* (*consecutif*, Fr.) Following in a train; uninterrupted; successive; consequential.

CONSECUTIVELY, kon-sek'u-tiv-le, *ad.* In succession; following regularly.

CONSECUTIVENESS, kon-sek'u-tiv-nes, *s.* State of being consecutive.

CONSEMINATE, kon-sem'e-nate, *v. a.* (*consemino*, Lat.) To sow different seeds together.

CONSENESCENCE, kon-se-nes'sens, } *s.* (*consenes-*
CONSENESCENCY, kon-se-nes'sen-se, } *co*, I grow old, Lat.) Decay from old age; a growing old.

CONSENSION, kon-sen'shun, *s.* (*consensio*, Lat.) Agreement; accord.—Seldom used.

CONSENT, kon-sent', *s.* (*consensus*, Lat.) The act of yielding or consenting; concord; agreement; unity of opinion; accord; coherence with; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation. In the animal economy, an agreement or sympathy by which one affected part of the system acts upon another;—*v. n.* to be of the same mind; to agree; to co-operate; to yield; to give consent; to admit; to allow.

CONSENTANEITY, kon-sen-ta-ne'e-te, *s.* Reciprocal agreement.

CONSENTANEOUS, kon-sen-ta'ne-us, *a.* (*consentaneus*, Lat.) Agreeable to; consistent with; suitable.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kon-sen-ta'ne-us-le, *ad.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kon-sen-ta'ne-us-nes, *s.* Agreement; consistency.

CONSENTER, kon-sen'tur, *s.* One who consents.

CONSENTIAN, kon-sen'shan, *a.* By general consent; applied by the Latins to their twelve principal deities—Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, and Apollo.

CONSENTIENT, kon-sen'shent, *a.* (*consentiens*, Lat.) Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

CONSEQUENCE, kon'se-kwens, *s.* (*consequentia*, Lat.) That which follows from any cause or principle; event; effect of a cause. In Logic, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion; importance; influence; tendency as to results; that which produces consequences.

CONSEQUENT, kon'se-kwent, *a.* Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause;—*s.* consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction; effect; that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kon-se-kwen'shal, *a.* Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive; important; conceited; pompous.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kon-se-kwen'shal-le, *ad.* With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; by consequence; not immediately; eventually; in a regular series; with great assumption and pomp.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kon-se-kwen'shal-nes, *s.* Regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, kon'se-kwent-le, *ad.* By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their causes; in consequence; pursuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kon'se-kwent-nes, *s.* Regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

CONSERTION, kon-ser'shun, *s.* (from *consero*, I join, Lat.) Function; adaptation.—Seldom used.

> What order, beauty, motion, distance, size!
> *Consertion* of design, how exquisite!—*Young.*

CONSERVABLE, kon-ser'va-bl, *a.* (from *conservo*, I preserve, Lat.) Capable of being preserved or maintained.

CONSERVANCY, kon-ser'van-se, *s.* (*conservans*, Lat.) A court held in London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames.

CONSERVANT, kon-ser'vant, *a.* That which preserves or continues.

CONSERVATION, kon-ser-va'shun, *s.* (*conservatio*, Lat.) The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting from violation, loss, or decay; continuance; protection.

CONSERVATISM, kon-ser'va-tizm, *s.* The practice of resisting changes; or of maintaining and preserving that which is established.

CONSERVATIVE, kon-ser'va-tiv, *s.* In Politics, one attached to the institutions of church and state, and generally opposed to innovation on matters affecting constituted authority; an opponent to democracy;—*a.* having the power of preserving from decay or violation; preservative.

CONSERVATOR, kon-ser-va'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A preserver; a protector; one opposed to innovation; an officer appointed for the maintenance of the privileges of some cities, corporations, and communities.

CONSERVATORY, kon-ser'va-to-re, *s.* A place where anything is kept for preservation. In Horticulture, a glazed structure in which exotic trees are grown, not in pots, as in a greenhouse, but in a bed of soil. *Conservatories*, in Italy and France, are musical schools intended for the scientific cultivation of music;—*a.* having a preservative quality.

CONSERVE, kon'serv, *s.* A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit boiled with sugar. In Pharmacy, a preparation of a soft pulpy nature, in which the medicinal matter constituting its base is preserved by the admixture of a considerable quantity of sugar, as the *conserve of roses*; —*a.* conservatory.—Obsolete in the last sense.

CONSERVE, kon-serv', *v. a.* (*conservo*, Lat.) To preserve without loss or violation; to candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVER, kon-ser'vur, *s.* One who conserves; one who preserves from loss or violation; one who prepares conserves.

CONSESSION, kon-sesh'un, *s.* (*consessio*, Lat.) A sitting together.—Obsolete.

CONSESSOR, kon-ses'sur, *s.* One who sits with others.—Obsolete.

CONSIDER, kon-sid'ur, *v. a.* (*considero*, Lat.) To think upon with care; to ponder; to to sift; to study; to take into view omit in the examination; to have reg respect; not to despise. In the imperat it is a kind of interjection; a word wh tention is summoned;

> *Consid*
> Thy life hath yet been private, most pa
> At home.—*Milton.*

to requite; to reward one for his troubl to think maturely; not to judge hastily to deliberate; to work in the mind; to hesitate.

CONSIDERABLE, kon-sid'ur-a-bl, *a.* (Fr Spanish.) Worthy of consideration; regard and attention; respectable; abov deserving notice; important; valuable; a little.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kon-sid'ur-a-bl-nes portance; dignity; of moment, or havin to notice; value.

CONSIDERABLY, kon-sid'ur-a-ble, *ad.* I deserving notice, though not the highest portance; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kon-sid'ur-ans, *s.* Cons reflection; sober thought.—Obsolete.

CONSIDERATE, kon-sid'ur-ate, *a.* (*co* Lat.) Serious; given to consideration; not rash; not negligent; calm; quie turbed; moderate; not rigorous; havi to; regardful.—Seldom used in the last t

> Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet
> be presumed more *considerate* of praise.—*Dec*

CONSIDERATELY, kon-sid'ur-ate-le, *ad.* coolly; prudently.

CONSIDERATENESS, kon-sid'ur-ate-nes, dence; calm deliberation.

CONSIDERATION, kon-sid-ur-a'shun, *s.* (*tio*, Lat.) The act of considering; me regard; notice; mature thought; prud rious deliberation; contemplation; upon anything; importance; claim worthy of regard; equivalent; com motive of action; influence; ground o reason; ground for coming to a dete In Law, the material cause or ground tract, without which the party contrac not be bound.

CONSIDERATIVE, kon-sid'ur-ay-tiv, *a.* consideration.

CONSIDERATOR, kon-sid'ur-ay-tur, } *s.*
CONSIDERER, kon-sid'ur-ur, } i consideration.

CONSIDERING, kon-sid'ur-ing, *s.* Hesitati the act of deliberating.

CONSIDERINGLY, kon-sid'ur-ing-le, *ad.* rious or considerate manner.

CONSIGN, kon-sine', *v. a.* (*consigno*, Lat. to another anything with the right to into other hands; to transfer; to appr commit; to intrust;—*v. n.* to sign; to; to submit to the same terms with Obsolete as a neuter verb.

> Thou hast finished joy and moan;
> All lovers young, all lovers must
> *Consign* to thee, and come to dust.—

CONSIGNATORY.—See Consignee.

CONSIGNATION, kon-sig-na'shun, *s.* (Fre act of consigning; the act by which delivered up to another.

ATURE, kon-sig'na-ture, *s.* Full signature; ning or stamping.

EE, kon-se-ne', *s.* The person to whom re addressed or delivered upon stipulated ns; a factor.

ER, } kon-si'nur, *s.* The person who con-OR, } signs or transmits goods to another, his disposal under conditions expressed or

IFICATION, kon-sig-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Signification.

IFICATIVE, kon-sig-nif'e-kay-tiv, *a.* Syus.

MENT, kon-sine'ment, *s.* The act of con- the sending or delivering over goods, or other property to another person; the r other property consigned; the writing by nything is consigned.

AR, kon-sim'e-lar, *a.* (from *consimilis*, , Lat.) Having one common resemblance.

ITUDE, kon-se-mil'e-tude, *s.* Likeness; nce; agreement together.

ITY.—See Consimilitude.

kon-sist', *v. n.* (*consisto*, Lat.) To subcontinue fixed; without dissipation; to rised; to be contained; to be composed; being concurrently; to coexist; to agree; ppose or contradict; not to counteract.

NCE, kon-sis'tens, } *s.* State with re-NCY, kon-sis'ten-se, } spect to material e; degree of density or rarity; substance; nake; durable or lasting state; agreement elf, or with any other thing; congruity; ity; a state of rest in which things capable h or decrease continue for some time at a

NT, kon-sis'tent, *a.* (*consistens*, Lat.) Not ctory; not opposed; firm; not fluid; together or in agreement; compatible; us.

NTLY, kon-sis'tent-le, *ad.* Without con- n; agreeably.

RIAL, kon-sis-to're-al, *a.* Relating to a ry or ecclesiastical court.

RIAN, kon-sis-to're-an, *a.* Relating to of presbyterian assemblies.

RY, kon-sis'to-re, *s.* (*consistorium*, a coune or council of the Roman emperors, Lat.) esiastical council or court; the judicial nstituted by the college of cardinals at the name also given to the representative the Reformed Church in France; a title mbly originated by John Calvin. In Engle chancellor of every archbishop or bithe judge of the consistory court, and a ary is appointed to act in places remote consistory; a place of residence.—Obsothe last sense;—*a.* relating to a consisecclesiastical court.

TE, kon-so'she-ate, *s.* (from *consocio*, I , Lat.) An accomplice; a confederate; r;—*v. a.* to unite; to join; to associate; nt; to hold together;—*v. n.* to coalesce;

TION, kon-so-she-a'shun, *s.* Alliance; intimacy; companionship.

TIONAL, kon-so-she-a'shun-al, *a.* Re- a consociation.

BLE, kon-so'la-bl, *a.* That may be conadmit of comfort.

CONSOLATE, kon'so-late, *v. a.* To comfort.—Obsolete.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *consolate* thine ear.—*Shaks.*

CONSOLATION, kon-so-la'shun, *s.* (French, from *consolatio*, Lat.) Comfort; alleviation of misery; alleviation produced by partial remedies; that which mitigates suffering; the cause of comfort.

CONSOLATOR, kon'so-lay-tur, *s.* A comforter.

CONSOLATORY, kon-sol'a-tur-e, *a.* Tending to give comfort;—*s.* a speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

Consolatories writ,
With studied argument and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.—*Milton.*

CONSOLE, kon-sole', *v. a.* (*consolor*, Lat.) To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress; to free from a sense of misery;—*s.* see Ancones.

CONSOLER, kon-so'lur, *s.* One who imparts comfort to others.

CONSOLIDANT, kon-sol'e-dant, *a.* (French.) Having the quality of uniting wounds;—*s.* a medicine that heals or unites wounds or fractures.

CONSOLIDATE, kon-sol'e-date, *v. a.* (*consolider*, Fr.) To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass; to combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one; to unite the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound; to unite two benefices into one;—*v. n.* to grow firm, hard, or solid;—*a.* formed into a compact body; fixed; settled.

CONSOLIDATED FUND, kon-sol'e-day-ted fund, *s.* A name given to a fund formed from certain portions of the joint revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, appropriated to the payment of the national debt, civil list, and other specified expenses of both kingdoms.

CONSOLIDATION, kon-sol-e-da'shun, *s.* The act of uniting disjointed parts, and forming them into a compact mass or system; the act of confirming a thing; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the uniting of two benefices into one by assent of the ordinary, patron, and incumbent. In Surgery, the act of uniting broken bones or a wound by the requisite applications.

CONSOLIDATIVE, kon-sol'e-day-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of healing or rendering compact.

CONSOLS, kon'suls, *s.* A term used to denote the portion of the national debt of the United Kingdom, forming the three per cent. consolidated annuities.

CONSONANCE, kon'so-nans, } *s.* (*consonans*, sound-CONSONANCY, kon'so-nan-se, } ing together, Lat.) Accord or agreement of sound; consistency; congruence; agreeableness; concord.

CONSONANT, kon'so-nant, *s.* (*consonans*, Lat.) A letter which cannot be sounded but by the aid of a vowel;—*a.* agreeable; consistent; according to; sounding together.

CONSONANTLY, kon'so-nant-le, *ad.* Consistently; agreeably.

CONSONANTNESS, kon'so-nant-nes, *s.* Agreeableness; consistency.

CONSONOUS, kon'so-nus, *a.* Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIATE, kon-so'pe-ate, *v. a.* (*consopio*, Lat.) To lull asleep.—Obsolete.

CONSOPIATION, kon-so-pe-a'shun, *s.* The act of lulling asleep.—Obsolete.

CONSOPITE, kon'so-pit, *v. a.* (*consopio*, Lat.) To compose; to calm; to lull to sleep;

The higher powers of the soul being almost quite laid asleep and *consopited*.—*Glanville*.

—*a.* calmed; quieted; composed.—Obsolete.

CON. SORDINI, kon sawr-de'ne, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a direction to perform the passage to be played, if on a piano-forte, with the dampers down, or if on a violin, with the mute on. It is commonly written short, *C. S.*

CONSORT, kon'sawrt, *s.* (*consors*, Lat.) A companion, a partner, generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband; a number of instruments playing together; a symphony. Dr. Johnson says this is probably a mistake for *concert*, the term now used, but it appears to have been written *consort* by many of our old writers;

There should be a continual *consort* of ravishing harmony among them.—*Scott's Christian Life*.

concurrence; union; an assembly; a divan; a consultation. *Queen consort*, the wife of a king, but held by the constitution as a subject.

CONSORT, kon-sawrt', *v. n.* To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with;—*v. a.* to marry; to join; to accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your graces.—*Shaks.*

CONSORTABLE, kon-sawr'ta-bl, *a.* To be ranked with; suitable.—Seldom used.

A good conscience and a good courtier are *consortable*.—*W. Montagu.*

CONSORTION, kon-sawr'shun, *s.* (*consortio*, Lat.) Partnership; fellowship.—Obsolete.

CONSORTSHIP, kon'sawrt-ship, *s.* A state of union; fellowship.

CONSPECTABLE, kon-spek'ta-bl, *a.* (*conspectus*, Lat.) Easy to be seen.

CONSPECTION, kon-spek'shun, *s.* A seeing; a beholding.

CONSPECTUITY, kon-spek-tu'e-te, *s.* Sight; view.—Obsolete.

What harm can your bison *conspectuities* glean out of this character?—*Shaks.*

CONSPERSION, kon-sper'shun, *s.* A sprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, kon-spe-ku'e-te, *s.* Brightness; clearness.

CONSPICUOUS, kon-spik'u-us, *a.* (*conspicuus*, Lat.) Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance; manifest; eminent; famous; distinguished.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kon-spik'u-us-le, *ad.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously to the view; eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kon-spik'u-us-nes, *s.* State of being visible at a distance; exposure to the view; eminence; fame; celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, kon-spir'a-se, *s.* (*conspiratio*, Lat.) An agreement or combination among several persons to effect some object by unlawful means, as an attempt to excite insurrection with a view to awe the government to submission; also, an agreement between two or more, falsely to indict, or to procure to be indicted, an innocent person for felony; a concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kon-spi'rant, *a.* Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.—Seldom used.

Thou art a traitor;
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.—*Shaks.*

CONSPIRATION, kon-spe-ra'shun, *s.* Consp
an agreement of many things to one end.

CONSPIRATOR, kon-spir'a-tur, *s.* One wh
spires; one engaged in a plot; one who h
cretly concerted with others the commissi
crime; a plotter.

CONSPIRE, kon-spire', *v. n.* To concert a
to plot; to hatch secret treason; to agree to
as 'all things *conspire* to make him happy.'

CONSPIRER, kon-spi'rur, *s.* One who conspi
plotter.

CONSPIRINGLY, kon-spi'ring-le, *ad.* In a
criminally concerted.

CONSPISSATION, kon-spis-sa'shun, *s.* (*conspi*
Lat.) The act of thickening; viscous.

CONSPURCATE, kon-spur'kate, *v. a.* (*conspurc*
To defile.—Obsolete.

CONSPURCATION, kon-spur-ka'shun, *s.* The
defiling; defilement; pollution.—Obsolete.

CONSTABLE, kun'sta-bl, *s.* (*comes stabuli*, c
the stable, Lat.) The name given in the
val ages to one of the principal officers of
narchical establishment; in France, the fir
nity under the crown; commander-in-chi
supreme military judge; an officer charge
the preservation of the peace. *High consta*
officer whose duty is to represent the hund
which he belongs in certain legal actions,
perform certain ministerial offices connecte
the return of jurors, &c. *Petty constable*, an
connected with a parish or tithing. *Special co*
a person appointed to act as constable upon a
cular occasion or emergency. The name of co
in Scotland, is given to a petty officer of t
tice of the peace court. *Constables* are emp
to execute warrants, to apprehend offende
to preserve the peace.

CONSTABLERY, kun'sta-bl-re, *s.* The juris
of a constable.

CONSTABLESHIP, kun'sta-bl-ship, *s.* The
a constable.

CONSTABLEWICK, kun'sta-bl-wik, *s.* The
over which the authority of a constable ext

CONSTABULARY, kun-stab'u-la-re, *a.* Rela
constables; consisting of constables.

CONSTANCY, kon'stan-se, *s.* (*constantia*, Lat.
mutability; perpetuity; unalterable contin
consistency; lasting affection; resolution;
ness; unshaken determination; certainty, ve

CONSTANT, kon'stant, *a.* (*constans*, Lat.)
varied; unchanged; immutable; durable;
resolute; determined; immoveable; cons
steady; certain; not fluctuating.

CONSTANTLY, kon'stant-le, *ad.* Unvariably
petually; certainly; steadily; patiently; f

CONSTAT, kon'stat, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, th
of a certificate which the clerk of the pi
auditors of the exchequer make at the req
any person who intends to plead or move
court for the discharge of anything. The
of it is to show what appears upon the rec
reference to the matter in question; als
exemplification, under the great seal, of t
rolment of any letters patent.

CONSTELLATE, kon-stel'late, *v. n.* (*const*
Lat.) To join lustre; to shine with unit
diance;—*v. a.* to unite several shining bo
one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kon-stel-a'shun, *s.* (*con*, to
and *stella*, a star, Lat.) An asterism or g

stars, represented on the celestial globe by the figures of a man, beast, or other object; an assemblage of splendours or excellencies.

Consternation, kon-ster-na'shun, *s.* (*consternatio*, Lat.) Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by sudden surprise; wonder.

Constipate, kon'ste-pate, *v. a.* (*constipo*, Lat.) To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense; to stop or stuff up by filling the passages; to make costive.

Constipation, kon-ste-pa'shun, *s.* (*constipo*, I cram close, Lat.) The act of crowding anything into a narrow compass; condensation. In Pathology, an obstructed or costive state of the bowels.

Constituency, kon-stit'u-en-se, *s.* The entire body of constituents.

Constituent, kon-stit'u-ent, *s.* The person or thing that constitutes or settles anything; that which is necessary to the subsistence of a thing; an ingredient; one who deputes another; a voter for a member of parliament or municipal body, in which his interests are represented by deputy. *Constituent assembly*, in French history, the first national assembly of the Revolution, elected in 1788, and dissolved in 1791, after proclaiming the constitution of that year;—*a.* forming; composing; elemental; essential.

Constitute, kon'ste-tute, *v. a.* (*constituo*, Lat.) To give formal existence; to make anything what it is; to produce; to erect; to establish; to set; to fix; to depute; to appoint another to an office; —*s.* an established law.—Obsolete.

A man that will not obey the king's *constitute*.—*Preston.*

Constituter, kon'ste-tu-tur, *s.* One who constitutes or appoints.

Constitution, kon-ste-tu'shun, *s.* (*constitutis*, Lat.) The act of constituting, enacting, or establishing; state of being; natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body with respect to health; temper of mind; established form of government, or certain fundamental laws by which the general form of an administration is regulated, and, in opposition to which, no other rules or laws ought to be made; a system of laws and customs; a particular law; establishment; institution. *Constitution*, in Politics, any form or principle of government regularly constituted. Constitutions are either democratic, aristocratic, or of a mixed character. *Constitution* also means a particular law, ordinance, or regulation made by the authority of any superior; as, the novel constitutions of Justinian and his successors—the constitutions of Clarendon, &c. *Constitution*, in Pathology, the temperament of the whole body, arising from the quality and proportion of the parts.

Constitutional, kon-ste-tu'shun-al, *a.* Bred or inherent in the constitution; radical; in accordance or consistent with the constitution of a country; legal; relating to the constitution.

Constitutionalist, kon-ste-tu'shun-al-ist, *s.* An adherent to the constitution of a country.

Constitutionality, kon-ste-tu-shun-al'e-te, *s.* The state of being constitutional; the state of being consistent with or inherent in the constitution.

Constitutionally, kon-ste-tu'shun-al-le, *ad.* In accordance with the constitution; legally.

Constitutionist.—See Constitutionalist.

Constitutive, kon'ste-tu-tiv, *a.* That constitutes or constructs; elemental; essential; productive; having the power to enact or establish.

Constitutively, kon'ste-tu-tiv-le, *ad.* In a constitutive manner.

Constrain, kon-strane', *v. a.* (*constraindre*, Fr.) To compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to restrain; to necessitate; to confine; to press; to constringe; to tie; to bind; to withhold; to produce in opposition to nature; to ravish.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Constrainable, kon-stra'na-bl, *a.* That may be constrained; liable to constraint.

Constrainedly, kon-stra'ned-le, *ad.* By constraint; by compulsion.

Constrainer, kon-stra'nur, *s.* One who constrains.

Constraint, kon-straynt', *s.* (*contrainte*, Fr.) Compulsion; compelling; force; violence; act of overruling passion or desire; confinement.

Constraintive, kon-strane'tiv, *a.* Having the power of compelling; able to overrule passion or desire.

Constrict, kon-strikt', *v. a.* (*constringo*, Lat.) To bind; to cramp; to confine in a narrow compass; to contract; to cause to shrink.

Constriction, kon-strik'shun, *s.* Contraction, as distinguished from compression or the action of an outward force.

Constrictive, kon-strik'tiv, *a.* Binding.

Constrictor, kon-strik'tor, *s.* (*constringo*, I bind tight, Lat.) In Anatomy, a term applied to certain muscles which contract, by acting in a circular direction upon the various canals and orifices to which they are respectively attached. The *Boa Constrictor*, an immensely large species of serpent, is so termed from the power it possesses of winding itself round its prey, and crushing it previous to its being swallowed.

Constringe, kon-strinj', *v. a.* To compress; to contract; to bind; to force.

Constringent, kon-strin'jent, *a.* Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Construct, kon-strukt', *v. a.* (*construo*, Lat.) To build; to form; to compile; to constitute; to devise or form by the mind, as 'he *constructed* a new system.'

Constructer, kon-struk'tur, *s.* (*constructor*, Lat.) One who forms or constructs.

Construction, kon-struk'shun, *s.* (*contractio*, Lat.) The act of building; fabrication; the form of building; the act of erecting; structure; conformation. In Grammar, syntax, or the proper arrangement of words in a sentence; the sense or meaning of a passage; interpretation; judgment; mental representation. In Geometry, the manner of describing a figure or problem. In Algebra, *construction of equations* is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration. In Architecture, used to denote the art of distributing the different forces and strains of the parts and materials of a building, in so scientific a manner as to avoid failure and insure durability.

Constructional, kon-struk'shun-al, *a.* Relating to the meaning.

Constructive, kon-struk'tiv, *a.* By construction; deduced.

Constructively, kon-struk'tiv-le, *ad.* By way of construction.

Constructiveness, kon-struk'tiv-nes, *s.* In Phrenology, the name given to an organ situated

at that part of the frontal bone, above the sphenotemporal suture, next acquisitiveness, about one inch and a half from the eye, and nearly in a line with destructiveness. Its function or tendency is to construct mechanical contrivances and adaptations, or works of art.

Constructure, kon-struk'ture, *s.* An edifice, pile, or fabric.

Construe, kon'stru, *v. a.* (*construo*, Lat.) To arrange words in their natural order; to disentangle or transpose sentences which confuse the meaning; to interpret; to explain; to show the meaning.

Constuprate, kon'stu-prate, *v. a.* (*constupro*, Lat.) To violate; to debauch; to defile.

Constupration, kon-stu-pra'shun, *s.* Violation; defilement.

Consubsist, kon-sub-sist', *v. n.* To exist together.

Consubstantial, kon-sub-stan'shal, *a.* (*consubstantialis*, Lat.) Having the same essence or substance; of the same kind or nature.

Consubstantialist, kon-sub-stan'shal-ist, *s.* One who believes in consubstantiation.

Consubstantiality, kon-sub-stan-she-al'e-te, *s.* The existence of more than one in the same substance; participation of the same nature.

Consubstantiate, kon-sub-stan'she-ate, *v. a.* (*con*, together, and *substantia*, substance, Lat.) To unite in one common substance or nature;—*v. n.* to profess consubstantiation;—*a.* united.—Obsolete as an adjective.

We must love her (the wife) that is thus *consubstantiate* with us.—*Feltham.*

Consubstantiation, kon-sub-stan-she-a'shun, *s.* A tenet of the Lutheran Church, the members of which believe that, after the consecration of the sacramental elements, the body and blood of our Saviour are substantially present, together with the substance of the bread and wine, which is termed consubstantiation, or impanation.

Consuetude, kon'swe-tude, *s.* (*consuetudo*, Lat.) Usage; custom.

Consuetudinary, kon-swe-tu'de-na-re, *s.* (*consuetudo*, custom, Lat.) A ritual of customs and forms;—*a.* customary.

Consul, kon'sul, *s.* (Latin.) The supreme magistrates of Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, were called consuls. They were two in number, and held office for one year, but were liable to be re-elected as often as the inhabitants chose to do so. In French history, after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799, the provisional government of the country was intrusted to Bonaparte and two others, under the names of the first, second, and third consuls; after which the title of Emperor was substituted for that of First Consul. In a general sense, an officer appointed by a government to reside in some foreign country, for the purpose of facilitating and protecting the commerce of the subjects of such government.

Consular, kon'su-lar, *a.* Relating to a consul.

Consulate, kon'su-late, } *s.* (*consulatus*, Lat.)
Consulship, kon'sul-ship, } The office, jurisdiction, or extent of a consul's authority.

Consult, kon-sult', *v. n.* (*consulto*, Lat.) To take counsel together; to deliberate in common; to seek the opinion or advice of another;—*v. a.* to ask advice of, as 'he *consulted* his friends;' to regard; to act with reference or respect to; to act in favour of; to plan; to contrive.—Seldom used in the last two senses;—*s.* the act of consulting a counsel; the effect of consulting; de mination.—Nearly obsolete as a substantive.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke,
And all their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke.
Dry

Consultation, kon-sul-ta'shun, *s.* The ac consulting; secret deliberation; a number of sons consulting together. In Law, a meetin counsel engaged by a party to a suit, for the pose of deliberating on the best mode of proce in the case. The term is also used for a me of medical gentlemen on any particular ca treatment of a patient. A *writ of consultati* a writ granted on consultation by the judges o Court of King's Bench, whereby a cause w has been removed into such court by prohib out of the ecclesiastical court, is returned th again.

Consultative, kon-sul'ta-tiv, *a.* Having the vilege of consulting.

Consulter, kon-sul'tur, *s.* One who consult asks counsel or information.

Consumable, kon-su'ma-bl, *a.* Susceptible o struction; possible to be wasted; spent or stroyed.

Consume, kon-sume', *v. a.* (*consumo*, Lat.) waste; to spend; to destroy;—*v. n.* to away; to be exhausted.

Consumer, kon-su'mur, *s.* One who spends, wa or destroys anything.

Consummate, kon-sum'mate, *v. a.* (*consummo*, To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end; complete; perfect; finished.

Consummately, kon-sum'mate-le, *ad.* Perfe completely.

Consummation, kon-sum-ma'shun, *s.* (*consum tio*, Lat.) Completion; perfection; end; th of the present system of things; death; e life.

Consumption, kon-sum'shun, *s.* (*consumo*, I away, Lat.) The act of wasting away, or suming; a state of wasting or perishing wasting of the muscular fibres of the body. *monary consumption*, (*phthisis pulmonalis*,) a eased state of the lungs, attended by emaci debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent e toration. In Political Economy, the use an penditure of the articles produced.

Consumptive, kon-sum'tiv, *a.* Destructive; ing; exhausting; having the quality of consum affected with consumption; inclined or predis to pulmonary affection.

Consumptively, kon-sum'tiv-le, *ad.* In a tending to consumption.

Consumptiveness, kon-sum'tiv-nes, *s.* Ten to consumption.

Consutile, kon-su'tile, *a.* Stitched together.

Contabulate, kon-tab'u-late, *v. a.* (*conta* Lat.) To floor with boards.

Contabulation, kon-tab-u-la'shun, *s.* (*con latio*, Lat.) The act of flooring or laying boards.

Contact, kon'takt, *s.* (*contactus*, Lat.) To union of two or more bodies by touch, not mixture. In Geometry, *point of contact*, point where a curvilinear touches a straight *angle of contact*, an angle formed by the me of a curvilinear and a straight line; the made by a curve line with its tangent.

Contaction, kon-tak'shun, *s.* The act of touc

ION, kon-ta'je-un, *s.* (*contagio*, Lat.) The ion of a morbid poisonous matter, generated body of one individual, into that of another, producing the same disease; infection; pro- ion of mischief; pestilence. *Contagious* es are divided into two great classes: 1st, in which the contagious matter acts by ve contact of person with person; 2d, those ich it acts both by positive contact, and gh the medium of the air.

IOUS, kon-ta'jus, *a.* Infectious; pestilen- catching; containing mischief that may be gated; capable of exciting the same passion duct in others.

IOUSLY, kon-ta'jus-le, *ad.* By means of gion; in a contagious manner.

IOUSNESS, kon-ta'jus-nes, *s.* The quality of contagious.

N, kon-tane', *v. a.* (*contineo*, Lat.) To hold essel; to include; to comprise as a writing; train; to withhold;—*v. n.* to live in conti- .

NABLE, kon-ta'na-bl, *a.* That may be con- d.

NABLENESS, kon-ta'na-bl-nes, *s.* The qua- f being capable of being contained.

INABLE, kon-tam'e-na-bl, *a.* Possible to ntaminated.

INATE, kon-tam'e-nate, *v. a.* (*contamino*, To defile; to pollute; to corrupt; to cor- y base admixture; to taint, sully, or tarnish; polluted; defiled; corrupted; tarnished.

INATION, kon-tam-e-na'shun, *s.* The act luting; pollution; defilement; taint.

INATIVE, kon-tam'e-nay-tiv, *a.* Tending ntaminate; producing contamination.

TION, kon-tek'shun, *s.* (*contectus*, covered, A covering.—Obsolete.

MERATED, kon-tem'er-ay-ted, *a.* (*contemero*, ate, Lat.) Violated; polluted; profaned.— ete.

MN, kon-tem', *v. a.* (*contemno*, Lat.) To e; to scorn; to neglect.

MNER, kon-tem'nur, *s.* One who contemns; piser; a scorner.

MPER, kon-tem'pur, *v. a.* (*con*, and *tempero*, derate, Lat.) To moderate; to reduce; to e to a lower degree or quality by admixture; mper.

MPERAMENT, kon-tem'per-a-ment, *s.* The e of any quality produced by the admixture other degree or quality.

Instead of these compound words, *temper* and *ament* are now used.

MPERATION, kon-tem-per-a'shun, *s.* The moderating or tempering; proportionate ad- ure.—Obsolete.

MPERATURE, kon-tem'per-a-ture, *s.* Like erature or temperament.—Seldom used.

MPLATE, kon-tem'plate, *v. a.* (*contemplor*, To study; to meditate on;—*v. n.* to muse; end; to think studiously; to meditate.

MPLATION, kon-tem-pla'shun, *s.* Medita- studious thought; devoted attention to l things; to have in contemplation; to in- or purpose, or to have in consideration.

MPLATIVE, kon-tem'pla-tiv, *a.* Meditative; to serious thought; studious; employed in ; having the power or quality of meditating; htful.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kon-tem'pla-tiv-le, *ad.* Attentively; thoughtfully.

CONTEMPLATOR, kon-tem'pla-tur, *s.* One employed in study or meditation.

CONTEMPORANEITY, kon-tem-po-ra-ne'e-te, *s.* (*contemporaneité*, Fr.) The state of being contemporary.—A modern word.

It becomes a very curious problem to determine what are the *lines of contemporaneity* in the Oolitic system.—*J. Phillips.*

CONTEMPORANEOUS, kon-tem-po-ra'ne-us, *a.* (*con*, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time, Lat.) Happening at the same time; living at the same time.

CONTEMPORANEOUSLY, kon-tem-po-ra'ne-us-le, *ad.* At the same time with some other occurrence.

CONTEMPORARINESS, kon-tem'po-ra-re-nes, *s.* Existence at the same time.

CONTEMPORARY, kon-tem'po-ra-re, *s.* (*contemporain*, Fr.) One who lives at the same time with;—*a.* living at the same time; born at the same time; existing in the same age: often written *cotemporary.*

CONTEMPORISE, } kon-tem'po-rize, *v. a.* To make
CONTEMPORIZE, } contemporary.—Obsolete.

CONTEMPT, kon-temt', *s.* (*contemptus*, Lat.) The act of despising others; scorn; the state of being scorned or despised; vileness; disgrace. *Contempt of court*, in Law, disobedience to rules, orders, or process of a court of competent authority, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kon-tem'te-bl, *a.* Worthy of contempt; despicable; mean; vile.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kon-tem'te-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being contemptible; vileness; worthlessness; despicableness; meanness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kon-tem'te-ble, *ad.* In a mean, grovelling, or despicable manner; in a manner meriting contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kon-tem'tu-us, *a.* Scornful; apt to despise; disdainful.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kon-tem'tu-us-le, *ad.* In a scornful or disdainful manner; despitefully.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kon-tem'tu-us-nes, *s.* Despitefulness; insolence; haughtiness; scornfulness.

CONTEND, kon-tend', *v. n.* (*contendo*, Lat.) To strive; to struggle in opposition; to vie; to act in emulation; to debate earnestly; to quarrel; to wrangle; *to contend for*, to strive; to obtain;—*v. a.* to dispute the matter; to dispute.

CONTENDENT, kon-ten'dent, *s.* An antagonist; an opponent.

CONTENDER, kon-ten'dur, *s.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion.

CONTENDING, kon-tend'ing, *a.* Opposing; clashing; rivalling.

CONTENEMENT, kon-ten'e-ment, *s.* Land or freehold adjoining a tenement.—Little used.

CONTENT, kon-tent', *a.* (*contentus*, Lat.) Satisfied, so as not to repine, oppose, or regret; easy in mind;—*v. a.* to satisfy, so as to prevent complaint or opposition; to please; to gratify;—*s.* moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained or included in anything; the power of containing; extent; capacity.

CONTENTATION, kon-ten-ta'shun, *s.* Satisfaction; content.—Obsolete.

CONTENTED, kon-ten'ted, *a. part.* Satisfied; pleased; not repining.

CONTENTEDLY, kon-ten'ted-le, *ad.* In a contented manner; without concern or dissatisfaction.

CONTENTEDNESS, kon-ten'ted-nes, *s.* Satisfaction; content.

CONTENTFUL, kon-tent'fůl, *a.* Full of contentment.—Obsolete.

CONTENTION, kon-ten'shun, *s.* (*contentio*, Lat.) Strife; debate; contest; emulation; endeavouring to excel; quarrel; controversy.

CONTENTIOUS, kon-ten'shus, *a.* Quarrelsome; combative; given to debate; perverse; exciting dispute.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kon-ten'shus-le, *ad.* In a contentious manner; perversely; quarrelsomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kon-ten'shus-nes, *s.* Proneness to contest or quarrel; perverseness of disposition.

CONTENTLESS, kon-tent'les, *a.* Discontented; controvertible.

CONTENTLY, kon-tent'le, *ad.* Contentedly.—Obsolete.

CONTENTMENT, kon-tent'ment, *s.* (*contentement*, Fr.) Acquiescence without full satisfaction; gratification; peace of mind.

CONTENTS, kon-tents', *s. pl.* That which is comprised in any writing or book. In Geometry, the area or quantity of matter or space included in a certain length. *Superficial contents* is length multiplied by breadth. *Solid contents* is the superficial contents multiplied by the mean thickness.

CONTERMINABLE, kon-ter'me-na-bl, *a.* (*con*, and *terminus*, a boundary, Lat.) Capable of the same bounds.

CONTERMINATE, kon-ter'me-nate, *a.* (*conterminatus*, Lat.) Having the same bounds.

CONTERMINOUS, kon-ter'me-nus, *a.* (*conterminus*, Lat.) Bordering upon; bounding; adjoining; contiguous; having a termination at the same point or place.

CONTERRANEAN, kon-ter-ra'ne-an, } *a.* (*conterra-*
CONTERRANEOUS, kon-ter-ra'ne-us, } *neus*, Lat.) Belonging to the same land or country.

CONTESSERATION, kon-tes-ser-a'shun, *s.* (*con*, together, *tesseratus*, variegated, Lat.) Assembly; collection.—Obsolete.

CONTEST, kon'test, *s.* Dispute; difference; debate; strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; a battle.

CONTEST, kon-test', *v. a.* (*contester*, Fr.) To dispute; to controvert; to litigate;—*v. n.* to strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate.

CONTESTABLE, kon-tes'ta-bl, *a.* That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kon-tes'ta-bl-nes, *s.* Possibility of contest.

CONTESTATION, kon-tes-ta'shun, *s.* (*contestatio*, Lat.) The act of contesting; strife; dispute; proof by witnesses.—Obsolete.

CONTESTED, kon-tes'ted, *a. part.* Disputed.

CONTESTINGLY, kon-tes'ting-le, *ad.* In a contending manner.

CONTESTLESS, kon-test'les, *a.* Not to be disputed.

CONTEX, kon-teks', *v. a.* To weave together.—Obsolete.

CONTEXT, kon-tekst', *v. a.* (*contexo*, Lat.) To knit or weave together.—Obsolete.

CONTEXT, kon-tekst', *a.* Woven or knit together; firm.

CONTEXT, kon'tekst, *s.* (*contextus*, Lat.) The general series of a discourse; particularly the parts of a discourse which follow or precede the passage or sentence quoted. The word is very frequently applied by preachers to the passage or verse of scripture which immediately precedes or fo text discoursed from.

CONTEXTURAL, kon-teks'tu-ral, *a.* (*conte* contexture, Lat.) Relating to the huma tution.

CONTEXTURE, kon-teks'ture, *s.* The di and intermixture of the various parts ganized body; the composition of a body, ting and weaving together of its fibres tuent parts.

CONTIGNATION, kon-tig-na'shun, *s.* (*co* the raftering of a house, Lat.) A fra posed of beams or boards joined togeth rafters of a building; the act of framin ing a fabric of boards or beams; a story.

CONTIGUITY, kon-te-gu'e-te, *s.* (*contiguus*, Lat.) Actual contact; union of bodies b of the surfaces; nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, kon-tig'u-us, *a.* Meeting touch; bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kon-tig'u-us-le, *ad.* Wit tervening spaces.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kon-tig'u-us-nes, *s.* contact; union of the surfaces or borders

CONTINENCE, kon'te-nens, } *s.* (*continen*
CONTINENCY, kon'te-nen-se, } Restraint; of one's self; chastity in general; forbe lawful pleasure; moderation in the indu sexual desires; continuity; uninterrupte

CONTINENT, kon'te-nent, *a.* (*continens*, La staining from the indulgence of sexual int chaste; restrained; moderate; temper obsolete in this signification—

Oh, cleave my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy *contine*
Crack thy frail case.—*Shaks.*

s. in Geography, a wide extent of land entirely separated by water, as the eas western continent, the former including Asia, and Africa, and the latter North America. That which contains anythi nuous; connected; opposing; restrainin solete in these last four significations.

My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbea
That did oppose my will.—*Shaks.*

CONTINENTAL, kon-te-nen'tal, *a.* Pert relating to a continent. *Continental mone* used in the United States of America guish the national currency from that of states. *Continental system*, a phrase use poleon Bonaparte to designate his sc combining the whole strength of the co Europe against Great Britain; the object was to prevent all commercial relations respondence with England, and to dec seize the property of every kind belongin tish subjects, wherever found, as a law The scheme was partly developed in the Berlin decree of 21st November, 1806.

CONTINENTLY, kon'te-nent-le, *ad.* In a manner; chastely; moderately; temper

CONTINGE, kon-tinj', *v. a.* (*contingo*, L touch; to reach; to happen.—Obsolete.

CONTINGENCE, kon-tin'jens, } *s.* (*contin*
CONTINGENCY, kon-tin'jen-se, } pening b Lat.) The quality of happening by ch sualty; fortuitous occurrence; accident.

CONTINGENT, kon-tin'jent, *a.* Occurring b or without design or expectation on our

cidental; casual;—*s.* a fortuitous or unexpected occurrence; a thing depending on chance. In Politics, the proportion or quota, generally, of troops furnished by each of several contracting powers, in pursuance of some agreement entered into by them, as in the Germanic Confederacy, by which each state of the empire furnishes its stipulated proportion of troops.

CONTINGENTLY, kon-tin'jent-le, *ad.* Accidentally; without design or foresight; fortuitously.

CONTINGENTNESS, kon-tin'jent-nes, *s.* The state of being accidental; fortuitousness.

CONTINUABLE, kon-tin'u-a-bl, *a.* That may be continued.

CONTINUAL, kon-tin'u-al, *a.* (*continuel*, Fr.) Incessant; proceeding without interruption; very frequent; often repeated; perpetual. *Continual claim*, in Law, a claim made from time to time, within every year or day, to land or other property. In Mathematics, *continual proportionals* are quantities in which the first is to the second, as the second to the third, the third to the fourth, and so on.

CONTINUALLY, kon-tin'u-al-le, *ad.* Incessantly, without intermission; in repeated succession; very frequently.

CONTINUALNESS, kon-tin'u-al-nes, *s.* Permanence.

CONTINUANCE, kon-tin'u-ans, *s.* (*continuans*, Lat.) Uninterrupted succession; permanence in one state; abode in a place; duration; lastingness; perseverance. In Law, the deferring of a case from one court day to another.

CONTINUATE, kon-tin'u-ate, } *a.* Immediate-
CONTINUATED, kon-tin'u-ay-ted, } ly; uninterrupted; unbroken.

CONTINUATELY, kon-tin'u-ate-le, *ad.* With continuity; without interruption.

CONTINUATION, kon-tin-u-a'shun, *s.* (*continuatio*, Lat.) Extension in a line or series; protraction; uninterrupted succession.

CONTINUATIVE, kon-tin'u-ay-tiv, *a.* Permanence of duration.

CONTINUATOR, kon-tin'u-ay-tur, *s.* One that continues, or keeps up a series or succession.

CONTINUE, kon-tin'u, *v. n.* To remain in the same state or place; to last; to be durable; to persevere;—*v. a.* to protract; to repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm or intervening substance; to persevere.

CONTINUED, kon-tin'ude, *a.* Uninterrupted; unceasing. *Continued base*, in old musical compositions, the figured base of a score used throughout, and so termed to distinguish it from the vocal base, as well as the base staves assigned to particular instruments.—Nearly obsolete. *Continued fractions*, in Arithmetic, a kind of fractions used in the solution of numerical equations, and of problems in the indeterminate analysis. *Continued proportion* is where the consequent of the first ratio is the same with the antecedent of the second, as 6 : 12 :: 12 : 24, in contradistinction to *concrete proportion*.

CONTINUEDLY, kon-tin'u-id-le, *ad.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUER, kon-tin'u-ur, *s.* That which has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUITY, kon-te-nu'e-te, *s.* Uninterrupted connection; cohesion; the close union of parts. *Law of continuity*, in Physics, a principle laid down by Libnitz, viz., that nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate changes.

CONTINUO, kon-tin'u-o, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, continued.

CONTINUOUS, kon-tin'u-us, *a.* Joined together without the intervention of space. In Botany, applied to parts or organs of plants which constitute or exhibit an uninterrupted series or outline, or are united to others without articulation.

CONTINUOUSLY, kon-tin'u-us-le, *ad.* In continuation; without interruption.

CONTORNIATI, kon-tawr-ne-a'ti, *s.* (*contorni*, Ital.) In Numismatics, a name given to certain bronze medals with a flat impression, and marked with peculiar furrows, supposed to have been struck in the period of Constantine the Great and his immediate successors. They have the figures of emperors and celebrated men, and are supposed to have formed tickets of admission to the public games of the circus of Rome and Constantinople.

CONTORT, kon-tawrt', *v. a.* (*contorqueo*, Fr. *contortus*, Lat.) To writhe; to twist together.

CONTORTÆ, kon-tawr'te, *s.* The Linnæan name for the natural order Apocyneæ, or Apocynaceæ. —Which see.

CONTORTED, kon-tawr'ted, *a. part.* (*contortus*, Lat.) Twisted or ravelled in various directions. In Geology, applied to certain rocks, the lines of stratification of which are twisted over each other in oblique directions.

CONTORTION, } kon-tawr'shun, *s.* (*contorsio*, Lat.)
CONTORSION, } *contorsion*, Fr.) Twist; wry motion; writhed flexure. In Pathology, violent movement, accompanied with twisting of the part or member affected, as in certain convulsive diseases.

CONTORTUPLICATE, kon-tawr-tu'ple-kate, *a.* (*contortuplicatus*, Lat.) Twisted into plaits.

CONTOUR, kon-toor', *s.* (French.) The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTOURNE, kon-toor'ne, *s.* In Heraldry, an epithet for an animal standing or running with his face to the sinister side, being always supposed to look to the right.

CONTOURNIATED, kon-toor'ne-ay-ted, *a.* (*contourner*, to sketch, Fr.) Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe.

CONTRA, kon'tra. A Latin preposition, used in the composition of English words, signifying against, or in opposition to.

CONTRABAND, kon'tra-band, *a.* (*contrabande*, Fr.) Prohibited; illegal; unlawful;—*s.* illegal traffic;—*v. a.* to import; to smuggle goods prohibited from importation by statute.

CONTRABANDIST, kon'tra-band-ist, *s.* One who traffics in prohibited goods; a smuggler.

CONTRABASSO, kon-tra-bas'so, *s.* The name given to the largest kind of bass violin for the playing of the lowest, or what is termed the double bass; also, a term for thorough bass.

CONTRACT, kon'trakt, *s.* An act by which two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact; an act by which a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing, in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACT, kon-trakt', *v. a.* (*contracter*, Fr. from *con*, and *traho*, I draw, Lat.) To draw together; to shorten; to bring together; to make a bargain; to betroth; to affiance; to get a habit of;

to abridge; to epitomise; to incur, as 'to *contract* a debt;' to acquire, as 'to *contract* an ill habit;'—*v. n.* to shrink; to grow less; to shorten; to bargain, as 'to *contract* for a quantity of provisions.'

CONTRACTED, kon-trak'ted, *a.* Mean; narrow; selfish.

CONTRACTEDLY, kon-trak'ted-le, *ad.* In a contracted manner,

CONTRACTEDNESS, kon-trak'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being contracted; narrowness; meanness; selfishness; illiberality.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kon-trak-te-bil'e-te, *s.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTIBLE, kon-trak'te-bl, *a.* Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kon-trak'te-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being susceptible of contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kon-trak'tile, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of drawing itself into small dimensions.

CONTRACTILITY, kon-trak-til'e-te, *s.* (*contractilité*, Fr.) In Physiology, the power by which bodies contract through the radiation of their latent heat, or the power of attraction.

CONTRACTION, kon-trak'shun, *s.* (*contractio*, Lat.) The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, abridged, or drawn into a narrower compass. In Grammar, the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter or syllable. In Surgery, an abnormal and permanent alternation in the relative position and forms of parts arising from various causes.

CONTRACTOR, kon-trak'tur, *s.* One of the parties in a contract or bargain; one who engages in operations according to specification, or in terms of a deed of contract.

CONTRADANCE, kon'tra-dans, } *s.* A dance, in
COUNTRADANCE, kown'tra-dans, } which the parties are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

CONTRADICT, kon-tra-dikt', *v. a.* (*contradico*, Lat.) To oppose verbally; to deny; to be contrary to; to affirm the contrary.

CONTRADICTION, kon-tra-dik'shun, *s.* (*contradictio*, Lat.) Denial of what has been stated; contrary assertion; inconsistency; incongruity; contrariety in thought or deed.

CONTRADICTIONAL, kon-tra-dik'shun-al, *a.* Inconsistent; contradictory, the proper word.—Obsolete.

CONTRADICTIOUS, kon-tra-dik'shus, *a.* Filled with contradictions; inconsistent; inclined to contradict; opposed to.

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, kon-tra-dik'shus-nes, *s.* Inconsistency; disposition to contradict or cavil.

CONTRADICTIVELY, kon-tra-dik'tiv-le, *ad.* In a contradictory manner or spirit.

CONTRADICTOR, kon-tra-dik'tur, *s.* One who contradicts; an opposer.

CONTRADICTORILY, kon-tra-dik'tur-e-le, *ad.* In a contradictory or inconsistent manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others.

CONTRADICTORINESS, kon-tra-dik'tur-e-nes, *s.* Inconsistency; contrariety in assertion or effect.

CONTRADICTORY, kon-tra-dik'tur-e, *a.* Inconsistent with; opposite to; affirming the contrary;—*s.* a proposition which denies or opposes another in *all its* terms; inconsistency; contrariety. *Contradictory propositions*, in Logic, are those that have the same terms, but differ in both quantity and quality.

CONTRADISTINCT, kon-tra-dis-tinkt', *a.* Characterised by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kon-tra-dis-tink'shun, *s.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINCTIVE, kon-tra-dis-tink'tiv, *a.* Distinguishing by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, kon-tra-dis-ting'gwish, *v. a.* To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kon-tra-fish'ure, *s.* (*contra*, and *findo*, I cleave, Lat.) A fracture of a bone in a different part from that in which the blow is received, as when the frontal bone is broken by a fall on the occiput, the latter remaining sound.

CONTRAINDICANT, kon-tra-in'de-kant, *s.* (*contra*, and *indico*, I show, Lat.) In Pathology, a symptom that forbids being treated according to the usual method.

CONTRAINDICATE, kon-tra-in'de-kate, *v. n.* In Pathology, to indicate by some symptom a method of cure contrary to the usual treatment.

CONTRAINDICATION, kon-tra-in-de-ka'shun, *s.* In Pathology, a symptom which forbids the use of a remedy that otherwise would be employed.

CONTRALTO, kon-tral'to, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, the countertenor; the part immediately below the treble: termed also *contratenor*.

CONTRAMURE, kon'tra-mure, } *s.* (*contra*, and
COUNTERMURE, kown'tur-mure, } *murus*, a wall, Lat.) In Fortification, the outer wall.

CONTRANATURAL, kon-tra-nat'u-ral, *a.* Opposite to nature; unnatural.

CONTRANITENCY, kon-tra-ni'ten-se, *s.* (*contra*, and *nitens*, striving, Lat.) Reaction; physical resistance.

CONTRAPOSE, kon'tra-poze, *v. a.* (*contraposita*, Lat.) To place opposite to.

CONTRAPOSITION, kon-tra-po-zish'un, *s.* A placing over against; the state of being placed opposite.

CONTRAPUNTAL, kon-tra-pun'tal, *a.* (*contrappunto*, Ital.) Pertaining to counterpoint.

CONTRAPUNTALIST, kon-tra-pun'tal-ist, *s.* One skilled in counterpoint.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kon-tra-reg-u-lar'e-te, *s.* Contrariety to rule or regularity.

CONTRARIENT, kon-tra're-ent, *a.* (French.) Contradictory; inconsistent; opposite.

CONTRARIES, kon'tra-riz, *s. pl.* Things of opposite natures or qualities. In Logic, things which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kon-tra-ri'e-te, *s.* (*contrarietas*, Lat.) Repugnance; inconsistency; opposition; possession of a different quality, essence, or principle.

CONTRARILY, kon'tra-re-le, *ad.* (*contrarié*, Lat.) In a contrary manner; in opposite directions; on the other side; in opposition.

CONTRARINESS, kon'tra-re-nes, *s.* Contrariety; opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, kon-tra're-us, *a.* (*contrarius*, Lat.) Opposite; repugnant; contrary.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kon-tra're-us-le, *ad.* Oppositely; in a manner contrary to.

CONTRARIWISE, kon-tra're-wise, *ad.* On the contrary; opposite; on the other.

CONTRARY, kon'tra-re, *a.* Opposite; contradictory; inconsistent; disagreeing; adverse; in an opposite direction;—*s.* a thing of opposite qualities; a proposition or fact contrary to some other propos-

tion or fact stated;—*ad.* in an opposite manner, as 'this happened *contrary* to my expectations,' the adjective being here used for the adverb *contrarily*. *Contrary propositions*, in Logic, are two universals having the same terms, but the one negative and the other affirmative.

CONTRAST, kon'trast, *s.* Opposition or dissimilitude in figure, quality, or position; the act of contrasting or exhibiting; the dissimilitude or superiority of one thing to another.

CONTRAST, kon-trast', *v. a.* (*contraster*, Fr.) To place objects or propositions in opposition, so as to detect their dissimilitude, or the superiority of the one to the other; to show another object, figure, or proposition to advantage.

CONTRATENOR, kon-tra-te'nur, *s.* In Music, the middle part, higher than the tenor and lower than the treble.

CONTRATE-WHEEL, kon'trate-hweel, *s.* In Watch-work, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other wheels—whence its name.

CONTRAVALLATION, kon-tra-val-la'shun, *s.* (*contra*, against, *vallum*, a trench, Lat.) In Fortification, a trench guarded by a parapet wall, formed between the place attacked and the besiegers, to secure them from the sallies of the besieged.

CONTRAVENE, kon-tra-vene', *v. a.* (*contravenio*, Lat.) To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle; to defeat.

CONTRAVENER, kon-tra-ve'nur, *s.* One who opposes or obstructs.

CONTRAVENTION, CONTRAVENSION, kon-tra-ven'shun, *s.* Opposition; obstruction.

CONTRAVERSION, kon-tra-ver'shun, *s.* (*contra*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) A turning to the opposite side.

CONTRAYERVA ROOT, kon-tra-yer'va root, *s.* (*contra*, against, Lat. and *yerba* or *yerva*, a poisonous plant, Span.) The root of Dorstenia contrayerva, used in medicine and in dyeing; imported from South America.

CONTRECTATION, kon-trek-ta'shun, *s.* (*contrectio*, Lat.) A touching or handling.

CONTRIBUTABLE, kon-trib'u-ta-bl, *a.* (*contribuo*, I contribute, Lat.) That may be contributed.

CONTRIBUTARY, kon-trib'u-ta-re, *a.* Paying tribute to the same chief or sovereign; affording aid to the same fund or cause.

CONTRIBUTE, kon-trib'ute, *v. a.* (*contribuo*, Lat.) To give to some common stock; to impart a share to some common object;—*v. n.* to bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kon-tre-bu'shun, *s.* (*contributio*, Lat.) The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several persons for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying within or on the frontiers of a territory.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kon-trib'u-tiv, *a.* Tending to contribute to or promote any common purpose.

CONTRIBUTOR, kon-trib'u-tur, *s.* One who contributes or pays a sum with others for the promotion of some common object.

CONTRIBUTORY, kon-trib'u-tur-e, *a.* Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.

CONTRISTATE, kon-tris'tate, *v. a.* (*contristo*, Lat.) To make sorrowful; to sadden.—Obsolete.

CONTRISTATION, kon-tris-ta'shun, *s.* The act of making sad; the state of being sorrowful.—Obsolete.

CONTRITE, kon'trite, *a.* (*contritus*, broken or crushed, Lat.) Bruised; much worn; worn with sorrow; distressed with a sense of having sinned against God; penitent.

CONTRITELY, kon-trite'le, *ad.* In a penitent or contrite manner.

CONTRITENESS, kon-trite'nes, *s.* Penitence; sorrow for sin.

CONTRITION, kon-trish'un, *s.* (*contritio*, Lat.) The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence; sorrow for sin.

CONTRIVABLE, kon-tri'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being contrived; possible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kon-tri'vans, *s.* The act of contriving; the thing contrived; scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes; a conceit; a plot; an edifice.

CONTRIVE, kon-trive', *v. a.* (*controuver*, Fr.) To plan out; to find out means; to invent;—*v. n.* to plan; to scheme; to design.

CONTRIVEMENT, kon-trive'ment, *s.* Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, kon-tri'vur, *s.* An inventor; one who schemes or plans.

CONTROL, kon-trole', *s.* Primarily; a register or account kept to correct or check another account or register; check; restraint; power; authority; government; superintendence;—*v. a.* to keep under check by a counter-reckoning; to superintend; to govern; to constrain; to confute; to have in subjection. *Board of Control*, a court or board, consisting of such members of the privy council as the sovereign may appoint, the two principal secretaries of state and the chancellor of the exchequer always forming three, for the control and legislation of the affairs of India.

CONTROLLABLE, kon-trole'la-bl, *a.* Subject to control; that may be overruled, checked, or restrained.

CONTROLLER, kon-trole'lur, *s.* One who controls or restrains; an officer appointed to keep a counter-register, or to attend to the adjustment and preservation of accounts.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kon-trole'lur-ship, *s.* The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kon-trole'ment, *s.* The power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint; control; opposition; confutation.

CONTROVERSARY, kon-tro-ver'sa-re, *a.* (*contra*, against, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) Disputatious.—Obsolete.

CONTROVERSE, kon'tro-vers, *v. a.* To dispute.—Not used.

CONTROVERSER, CONTROVERSOR, kon-tro-ver'sur, *s.* A disputant.—Obsolete.

CONTROVERSIAL, kon-tro-ver'shal, *a.* Relating to disputes; disputatious.

CONTROVERSIALIST, kon-tro-ver'shal-ist, *s.* One who carries on a controversy; a literary disputant.

CONTROVERSIALLY, kon-tro-ver'shal-le, *ad.* In a controversial manner.

CONTROVERSION, kon-tro-ver'shun, *s.* Act of controverting.

CONTROVERSY, kon'tro-ver-se, *s.* (*controversia*, Lat.) Dispute; literary debate; a lawsuit; a quarrel.

CONTROVERT, kon-tro-vert', *v. a.* To dispute; to oppose by written argumentation.

CONTROVERTER, kon-tro-ver'tur, } *s.* A disputant; a writer
CONTROVERTIST, kon-tro-ver'tist, } of controversial publications.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kon-tro-ver'te-bl, *a.* That may be controverted; questionable; admitting of dispute.

CONTRUCIDATE, kon-tru'se-date, *v. a.* (*contrucido*, Lat.) To assassinate.—Not used.

CONTUBERNAL, kon-tu-ber'nal, *a.* (*contubernalis*, belonging to the same quarters, Lat.) Partaking of the same lodgings.—Not used.

CONTUMACIOUS, kon-tu-ma'shus, *a.* (*contumacia*, stubbornness, Lat.) Obstinate; stubborn; headstrong; resolutely perverse; rebellious; disobedient.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kon-tu-ma'shus-le, *ad.* Obstinately; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kon-tu-ma'shus-nes, *s.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness.

CONTUMACY, kon'tu-ma-se, *s.* Stubbornness; perverseness; obstinacy. In Law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court.

CONTUMELIOUS, kon-tu-me'le-us, *a.* (*contumeliosus*, Lat.) Haughty, reproachful, or sarcastic; inclined to censure; haughty and contemptuous; insulting; productive of reproach; shameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kon-tu-me'le-us-le, *ad.* Reproachfully; contemptuously.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kon-tu-me'le-us-nes, *s.* Rudeness; reproach; haughtiness.

CONTUMELY, kon'tu-mel-e, *s.* Contemptuous treatment; rude or haughty reproach; insolence or bitterness of language.

CONTUMULATE, kon-tu'mu-late, *v. a.* (*contumulo*, Lat.) To bury in the same grave.—Not used.

CONTUMULATION, kon-tu-mu-la'shun, *s.* (*contumulatio*, Lat.) Burying in the same grave.

CONTUND, kon-tund', *v. a.* (*contundo*, Lat.) To beat; to bruise by beating.—Obsolete.

CONTUSE, kon-tuze', *v. a.* (*contusus*, pounded, Lat.) To beat together; to bruise; to bruise and injure the skin without breaking it.

CONTUSED, kon-tuzde', *a.* Bruised.

CONTUSION, kon-tu'zhun, *s.* The act of beating or bruising; the state of being bruised; a bruise. In Surgical Pathology, a hurt resulting from a shock or blow from a blunt body without breaking the skin; if the skin be broken, it is termed a *contused wound*.

CONULARIA, kon-u-la're-a, *s.* A genus of Fossil shells of a conical or pyramidal shape, chambered, but the septa not perforated by a syphon.

CONULEUM, kon-u'le-um, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *ule*, shrubs, Gr.) A genus of plants, belonging to the Oleasters, or natural order Elæagnaceæ.

CONULUS. Same as Galerites.—Which see.

CONUNDRUM, ko-nun'drum, *s.* A low jest; a riddle.

CONURUS, kon-u'rus, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, and *ouros*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Scansorial birds, belonging to the subfamily of the Parrots, Macrocircinæ, or Macaws, natives of America.

CONUS, ko'nus, *s.* (*konos*, a cone, Gr.) In Botany, a cone, or mode of inflorescence, which is a spike, the carpels of which are in the form of scales, and bear naked seeds. In Malacology, a genus of Gasteropods, the shell of which is a cone, with the spire generally truncate, and the margin of the body whorl carinate.

CONUSABLE, kon'u-sa-bl, *a.* Liable to be tried or judged.

CONUSANCE, kon'u-sans, *s.* (*connoissance*, Fr.) Cognizance; knowledge; notice.

CONUSANT, kon'u-sant, *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

CONVALARIA, kon-va-la're-a, *s.* (*convallis*, a valley, Lat. in allusion to the situation in which it is usually found.) The Lily of the Valley, a genus of Endogenous herbs common in Britain. The lily of the valley is an elegant and delicately-scented flower. An extract from the root and flowers partakes of the bitterness and purgative properties of aloes: Order, Liliaceæ.

CONVALLARITES, kon-val'la-ritse, *s.* A genus of Fossil plants found in the red sandstone of Sulzbad, supposed to belong to the order Liliaceæ.

CONVALESCE, kon'va-les, *v. n.* (*convalesco*, Lat.) To recover health gradually.

CONVALESCENCE, kon-va-les'ens, } *s.* The state
CONVALESCENCY, kon-va-les'en-se, } which intervenes between cessation of the characteristic symptoms of a disease and restoration to perfect health; renewal of health; recovery from disease.

CONVALESCENT, kon-va-les'ent, *a.* In a state of recovery from disease.

CONVENABLE, kon-ve'na-bl, *a.* (*con*, and *venio*, I come, Lat.) That may be assembled or brought together.

CONVENE, kon-vene', *v. a.* (*convenio*, Lat.) To convoke; to bring together; to assemble; to summon judicially;—*v. n.* to assemble; to come together.

CONVENER, kon-ve'nur, *s.* One who convenes; a person appointed to call together the members of any society or association.

CONVENIENCE, kon-ve'ne-ens, } *s.* (*convenientia*,
CONVENIENCY, kon-ve'ne-en-se, } Lat.) Fitness; commodiousness; cause of ease; accommodation; fitness of time and place.

CONVENIENT, kon-ve'ne-ent, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted.

CONVENIENTLY, kon-ve'ne-ent-le, *ad.* Commodiously; fitly; suitably; without difficulty or trouble.

CONVENT, kon'vent, *s.* (old French, from *conventus*, an assembly, Lat.) A monastery or nunnery; an institution, the members of which devote themselves to religious austerities, and seclusion from the world.

CONVENT, kon-vent', *v. a.* (*convenio*, Lat.) To call before a judge or judicature;—*v. n.* to meet; to concur.—Obsolete in the last signification.

CONVENTICLE, kon-ven'te-kl, *s.* (*conventiculum*, Lat.) An assembly or meeting; applied usually in way of contempt to meetings of fanatical sectarians; a secret meeting for treasonable or seditious purposes;—*v. n.* to belong to a conventicle.

Suppress and extinguish those private, blind *conventicling* schools, academies of grammar and philosophy, set up and taught secretly by fanatics.—*South's Sermons.*

CONVENTICLER, kon-ven'te-klur, *s.* One who haunts private or unlawful assemblies; a frequenter of conventicles.

CONVENTION, kon-ven'shun, *s.* (*conventio*, Lat.) The act of coming together; union; coalition; an assembly for religious or political purposes; a contract; an agreement previous to a definite treaty.

CONVENTIONAL, kon-ven'shun-al, *a.* (*conventionel*, Fr.) Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

NTIONARY, kon-ven'shun-a-re, *a.* Acting r terms of contract; settled by stipulation.
NTIONER, kon-ven'shun-ur, *s.* A member convention.
NTIONIST, kon-ven'shun-ist, *s.* One who s a bargain or enters into a contract.
NTUAL, kon-ven'tu-al, *a.* (*conventuel*, Fr.) nging to a convent or monastery;—*s.* a nun or k; one who lives in a convent.
RGE, kon-verj', *v. n.* (*con*, and *vergo*, I in-, Lat.) To tend to one point; opposed to ge.
RGENT, kon-ver'jent, } *s.* The quality of
RGENCY, kon-ver'jen-se, } tending to the point; tendency to one point.
RGENT, kon-ver'jent, } *a.* Tending to one
RGING, kon-ver'jing, } point; approaching other. In Mathematics, a *converging series* t in which the magnitude of the terms gradu- liminish. In Optics, *converging rays* are those of light which proceed from the various parts n object to a common focus. *Convergent-ed*, applied in Botany when the ribs of a leaf a curve, and meet at the point, as in Plan- lanceolata.
RSABLE, kon-ver'sa-bl, *a.* (French.) Quali- for conversation; ready for or inclined to ersation; sociable; fit for company.
RSABLENESS, kon-ver'sa-bl-nes, *s.* The ty of being open in conversation; disposition adiness to enter into conversation; sociability.
RSABLY, kon-ver'sa-ble, *ad.* In a conversa- nanner.
RSANCE, kon-ver'sans, } *s.* Disposition to
RSANCY, kon-ver'san-se, } associate; habits miliarity.
RSANT, kon'ver-sant, *a.* Acquainted with; g intimate intercourse with any one; fami- relating to; concerning.
RSATION, kon-ver-sa'shun, *s.* Familiar urse; mutual interchange of thought by oral nunication; chat; particular act of discours- upon any subject; commerce; intercourse; liarity; moral deportment in life; behaviour.
RSATIONAL, kon-ver-sa'shun-al, *a.* Per- ng to conversation; interchanging thoughts ntiments by means of mutual talk.
RSATIONED, kon-ver-sa'shund, *a.* Acquainted the manner of acting in common life.—Ob-.
RSATIVE, kon-ver'sa-tiv, *a.* Relating to course with others; not contemplative.
RSAZIONE, kon-ver-sa'ze-o-ne, or kon'ver- e-o-ne, *s.* (Italian.) A meeting of persons he purpose of conversation, usually literary ientific.
RSE, kon-vers', *v. n.* To hold conversation ; to keep company with; to cohabit; to dis- e familiarly on any subject; to be acquainted ; to have sexual intercourse with.
RSE, kon'vers, *s.* Conversion; acquaintance; itation; familiarity. In Geometry, a propo- is said to be the *converse* of another, when, drawing a conclusion from something first sed, we proceed to suppose what had been st concluded, and to draw from it what had supposed;—*a.* apposite or reciprocal.
RSELY, kon-vers'le, *ad.* (*conversio*, Lat.) change of order; reciprocally.
RSION, kon-ver'shun, *s.* (*conversio*, Lat.) Change from one state to another; transmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another. In Logic, interchange of terms in an argument, as 'no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.' In Algebra, *conversion of equations* is the reduction of a fractional equation into an integral one. In the Christian Religion, a change from a state of nature to a state of grace; repentance unto life.

CONVERSIVE, kon-ver'siv, *a.* Conversable.
CONVERT, kon'vert, *s.* One converted from one opinion or practice to another; a name given in monasteries to a lay brother admitted to the order of the house without orders, or being allowed to sing in the choir.
CONVERT, kon-vert', *v. a.* (*converto*, Lat.) To change from one state into another; to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good walk and conversation; to turn from a state of nature to a state of grace; to apply to any use; to appropriate;—*v. n.* to be changed; to be transmuted.
CONVERTER, kon-ver'tur, *s.* One who converts others.
CONVERTIBILITY, kon-ver-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being convertible, or of being changed from one state or form into another.
CONVERTIBLE, kon-ver'te-bl, *a.* Changeable from one state or condition into another; transformable; so much alike that one may be changed for another; that may be changed, as one letter for another.
CONVERTIBLY, kon-ver'te-ble, *ad.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.
CONVERTITE, kon-ver'tite, *s.* A convert.—Obsolete.
CONVEX, kon'veks, *a.* Rising in a circular form on the exterior surface; opposed to concave;—*s.* a convex body.
CONVEXED, kon'vekst, *a.* Protuberant in a circular form.
CONVEXEDLY, kon-veks'ed-le, *ad.* In a convex form.
CONVEXEDNESS, kon-veks'ed-nes, } *s.* Spheroidal
CONVEXITY, kon-veks'e-te, } protuberance.
CONVEXLY, kon-veks'le, *ad.* In a convex form.
CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kon-veks'o-kon'kave, *a.* Convex on one side, and concave or hollow on the other.
CONVEXO-CONVEX, kon-veks'o-kon'veks, *a.* Convex on both sides.
CONVEXO-PLANE, kon-veks'o-plane, *a.* Plain on the one side, and convex on the other.
CONVEY, kon-va', *v. a.* (*conveho*, Lat.) To carry; to transport from one place to another; to move secretly; to transmit; to transfer; to deliver to another; to hand from one to another; to impart.
CONVEYABLE, kon-va'a-bl, *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred.
CONVEYANCE, kon-va'ans, *s.* The act of conveying or carrying anything from one place or position to another; means by which anything is conveyed. In Law, the act of transmitting property, titles, or claims from one person to another; the writing by which a conveyance of property is made; delivery from one to another; the method of removing secretly.
CONVEYANCER, kon-va'an-sur, *s.* One whose business is to draw deeds for transferring property, mortgages, &c.
CONVEYANCING, kon-va'ans-ing, *s.* The act or practice of drawing deeds for tranferring property.

CONVEYER, kon-va'ur, *s.* One who carries or transmits anything from one place or person to another; that by which anything is conveyed; a juggler; an impostor; a thief.

CONVICINITY, kon-ve-sin'e-te, *s.* Neighbourhood; nearness; vicinity.

CONVICT, kon'vikt, *s.* A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of a crime, charged either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

CONVICT, kon-vikt', *v. a.* (*convinco*, Lat.) To prove guilty; to detect in guilt; to confute; to discover to be false; to show by proof or evidence; to destroy; to overpower.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> So, by a roaring tempest on the flood,
> A whole armado of *convicted* sail
> Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship.—*Shaks.*

Past part. of the verb for *Convicted*; detected in guilt.

CONVICTION, kon-vik'shun, *s.* Detection of guilt; the act of finding or proving a person guilty of an offence, charged by a legal tribunal; the act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others by argument to allow a position; the state of being convinced.

CONVICTIVE, kon-vik'tiv, *a.* Having the power of convincing.—Seldom used.

CONVICTIVELY, kon-vik'tiv-le, *ad.* In a convincing manner.

CONVINCE, kon-vins', *v. a.* (*convinco*, Lat.) To persuade or make sensible of by satisfactory evidence; to force a person by argument to acknowledge an error; to convict; to prove guilty of; to evince; to vindicate: to overpower.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

> When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
> Will I, with wine and wassail, so *convince*,
> That memory, the warder of the brain,
> Shall be a fume.—*Shaks.*

CONVINCEMENT, kon-vins'ment, *s.* The act of convincing.—Seldom used.

CONVINCER, kon-vin'sur, *s.* The person or thing that convinces or makes manifest.

CONVINCIBLE, kon-vin'se-bl, *a.* Capable of conviction; capable of being disproved or detected.

CONVINCING, kon-vin'sing, *a.* Persuading by evidence.

CONVINCINGLY, kon-vin'sing-le, *ad.* In a manner to leave no room for doubt or dispute; in a manner to produce conviction.

CONVINCINGNESS, kon-vin'sing-nes, *s.* The power of convincing.

CONVITIOUS, kon-vish'us, *a.* (*convitior*, Lat.) Reproachful.—Obsolete.

CONVIVE, kon-vive', *v. a.* (*convivo*, Lat.) To entertain; to feast.—Obsolete.

> First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
> There in the full *convive* we.—*Shaks.*

CONVIVIAL, kon-viv'e-al, *a.* (*convivialis*, Lat.) Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; jovial; social.

CONVOCATE, kon'vo-kate, *v. a.* (*convoco*, Lat.) To convoke; to call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCATION, kon-vo-ka'shun, *s.* The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon ecclesiastical affairs. In England, such an assembly is summoned during the sittings of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower house, the bishops occupying the former, and the inferior clergy the latter; the term is also applied to an academical assembly, in which the general business of the university is transacted.

CONVOKE, kon-voke', *v. a.* To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOLUTA, kon-vo-lu'ta, *s.* (*convolvo*, I roll together, Lat.) In Anatomy, the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

CONVOLUTE, kon'vo-lute, } *a.* (*convolutus*, Lat.)
CONVOLUTED, kon'vo-lu-ted, } In Natural History, rolled up; rolled together, or over each other.

CONVOLUTION, kon-vo-lu'shun, *s.* The act of rolling anything upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself, or winding one thing on another. *Convolutions*, in Anatomy, the turnings and windings of the brain; the foldings of the small intestines.

CONVOLVE, kon-volv', *v. a.* (*convolvo*, Lat.) To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLVULACEÆ, kon-vol-vu-la'se-e, *s.* (*convolvulus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, usually twining and milky, smooth, or with a simple pubescence, and having showy flowers expanding under the influence of sunshine; calyx persistent, five-cleft; corolla monopetalous, and usually campanulate, hypogenous, regular, deciduous; the limb five-lobed, and generally plaited; stamens five, inserted into the base of the corolla, and alternating with its lobes; ovarium with two or four cells; styles two; stigmas thick, and capitate; disk annular, and hypogenous; capsule with one to four cells. It is classed by Lindley in his Solanal alliance, between Cordiaceæ and Cuscutaceæ.

CONVOLVULUS, kon-vol'vu-lus, *s.* (*convolvo*, I entwine, Lat.) An extensive genus of herbs or sub-shrubs: Type of the order Convolvulaceæ. *C. arvensis*, the only British species, is a very common plant, forming an almost unconquerable weed, from the root creeping extensively under ground; its flowers are sweet-scented.

CONVOY, kon'voy, *s.* A protecting force, accompanying by sea or land. In Marine affairs, one or more ships of war employed to attend and protect merchant ships from pirates, or a common enemy in a time of war. On land, a detachment of troops employed to guard any supply of men, money, ammunition, provisions, stores, &c.; the act of attending as a defence; conveyance.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> Sister, as the winds give benefit,
> And *convoy* is assistant, do not sleep,
> But let me hear from you.—*Shaks.*

CONVOY, kon-voy', *v. a.* (*convoyer*, Fr.) To accompany for protection, either by land or sea.

CONVULSE, kon-vuls', *v. a.* (*convulsus*, Lat.) To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the body; to affect by irregular, spasmodic, or violent action.

CONVULSION, kon-vul'shun, *s.* An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, causing a preternatural distortion of the body and limbs; any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance. In Pathology, a writhing and agitation of the limbs, accompanied in general with violent and involuntary action of the muscles, induced by irritation of some portion of the nervous system.

CONVULSIONARY, kon-vul'shun-ar-e, *a.* Relating to convulsions.

CONVULSIVE, kon-vul'siv, *a.* That produces convulsions or violent spasms.

CONVULSIVELY, kon-vul'siv-le, *ad.* In an agitated or convulsive manner.

CONY.—See Coney.

CONY-BURROW.—See Coney-burrow

CONY-CATCH, kon'ne-katsh, *v. a.* To cheat; to bite; to trick.—A cant word among thieves.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your *cony-catching* rascals.—*Shaks.*

CONY-CATCHER, kon'ne-katsh'ur, *s.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper.—Obsolete.

CONYZA, ko-ni'za, *s.* (*konyza*, from *konops*, a gnat, Gr. being supposed useful in banishing fleas and gnats.) Fleabane, a genus of Composite plants, in which the involucre is roundish and imbricated; receptacle naked; florets of the ray three-cleft; pappus rough: Tribe, Conyzeæ.

CONYZEÆ, ko-ni'ze-e, *s.* A tribe of Composite plants, partaking of the same general characters as the genus Conyza.

COO, koo, *v. n.* To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOING, koo'ing, *s.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, kook, *s.* (*coc*, Sax. *kok*, Dut. *coquus*, Lat.) One whose occupation is to dress and prepare victuals for the table;—*v. a.* (*coquo*, Lat.) to prepare and dress victuals for the table; to prepare for any purpose; to throw;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*v. n.* to make the noise of the cuckoo. Anciently written *couk*, as in the old Scottish poem of the Cherrie and Slae, 'The cuckow *couks*.' In Ichthyology, the English name of Labrus coquus, a British fish, with a purple back and yellow belly: it is twelve inches in length.

COOKERY, kook'ur-e, *s.* The art of dressing or preparing victuals for the table.

COOKIA, kook'e-a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated Captain Cook.) The Wampas-tree, a genus of small trees; the fruit of *C. punctata*, or Dotted wampee-tree, about the size of a pigeon's egg, is sold in the Canton markets. It is rather acrid, but sweet: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

COOK-ROOM, kook'room, *s.* A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; a room for cooking.

COOL, kool, *a.* (*col*, Sax. *koel*, Dut.) Somewhat cold; approaching to cold; not zealous; not ardent or angry; not fond; deliberate; indifferent;—*s.* freedom from heat; soft and refreshing; coldness; moderate temperature;—*v. a.* (*colian*, Sax. *koelen*, Dut.) to make cool; to allay heat; to quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal; to render indifferent;—*v. n.* to become less hot; to become less warm with regard to passion, zeal, or inclination.

COOLER, kool'lur, *s.* A shallow vessel, exposing great surface, used by brewers and distillers for cooling worts; that which has the quality of cooling, or abating excitement; a vessel in which liquors or substances are cooled.

COOL-HEADED, kool'hed-ed, *a.* Having a temper free from excitement or passion.

COOLISH, kool'lish, *a.* Approaching to cold.

COOLLY, kool'le, *ad.* Without heat or sharp cold; without passion, ardour, or precipitate haste; in a cool manner.

COOLNESS, kool'nes, *s.* Gentle cold; a moderate or mild degree of cold; want of ardour or affection; disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOLY, kool'le, *s.* An East Indian road porter.

COOM, koom, *s.* (*cambouis*, Fr.) Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also the black greasy substance which exudes from the naves of carriage wheels. In Scotland, the term is applied to soot and the dust of coal.

COOMB, koom, *s.* (derivation doubtful.) A dr
COMB, measure containing four bushels.

COOP, koop, *s.* (*kuype*, Dut.) A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids; a box or cage barred on one side for keeping poultry; a pen for animals; a tumbrel or cart enclosed with boards;—*v. a.* to shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage or put in a coop.

COOPEE, koo'pe, *s.* (*coupe*, Fr.) A motion in dancing.

COOPER, koo'pur, *s.* One whose occupation is to make barrels, tubs, &c.

COOPERAGE, koo'pur-idj, *s.* The place or workshop where cooper's work is done; the price for cooper's work.

CO-OPERATE, ko-op'er-ate, *v. n.* (*co-operer*, Fr.) To labour jointly with another to the same end; to act together or concur in producing the same end.

CO-OPERATION, ko-op-er-a'shun, *s.* The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

CO-OPERATIVE, ko-op'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Promoting the same end by joint endeavour.

CO-OPERATOR, ko-op'er-ay-tur, *s.* One who unites his endeavours with others to promote the same end.

COOPERIA, koo-pe're-a, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

CO-OPTATE, ko-op'tate, *v. a.* (*co-opto*, Lat.) To choose.—Obsolete.

CO-OPTATION, ko-op-ta'shun, *s.* Adoption; assumption.

CO-ORDINATE, ko-awr'de-nate, *a.* (*con*, together, and *ordinatus*, placed in order, Lat.) Holding the same rank; being of equal order; not being subordinate.

CO-ORDINATELY, ko-awr'de-nate-le, *ad.* In the same rank or relation; without subordination.

CO-ORDINATENESS, ko-awr'de-nate-nes, *s.* The state of being co-ordinate; equality of order and rank.

CO-ORDINATES, ko-awr'de-nayts, *s. pl.* In Analytical Geometry, the mean lines, angles, &c. to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined. Co-ordinates either determine the position of a point in space or in a plane, which is understood to contain all the figures under consideration. They determine position either by straight lines only, or by a straight line and angle: in the latter case they are termed *polar co-ordinates*.

CO-ORDINATION, ko-awr-de-na'shun, *s.* The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

COOT, koot, *s.* In Ornithology, the English name of the genus Fulica. The common coot, *Fulica atra*, is about eighteen inches long; irides red; legs greenish; the garter yellow. It makes its nest of flags on the margin of lakes, and lays from six to fourteen eggs, which are white, tinged, and spotted with white: Family, Raillidæ.

COOT-FOOT, koot'fŭt, *s.* In Ornithology, the common name of the genus Lobipes. The red coot, *L. hyperboreus*, breeds in several small lakes in Orkney. The crown and nape over the eye, and

sides of the breast, are of a deep ash-grey colour; sides and front of the neck reddish; eggs olive, with crowded black spots. In Orkney it is called the water-snipe.

Cop, kop, *s.* (Saxon, *kop*, Dut.) The head; the top of anything; *cob-castle*, properly *cop-castle*, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds.

Copaiba, ko-pa'ba, } *s.* The copaiba or capivi
Capivi, ka-piv'e, } balsam is an oily resinous exudation from the South American tree, Copaifera officinalis; as a drug it is used as a diuretic, &c.

Copaifera, ko-pay-if'er-a, *s.* (*copaiba*, the Brazilian name for the balsam of capivi, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) The balsam of the Capivi-tree, a genus of Leguminous trees, natives of the Spanish West Indian Islands and South America: Tribe, Cassieæ.

Copal, ko'pal, *s.* (an American name given to clear gums.) A colourless or transparent, or nearly transparent resin, slightly yellow, obtained from the Mexican plant Rhus copallinum, and from Elæocarpus copaliferus, a native of the East Indies. *Copal varnish* is prepared by heating eight ounces of oil of turpentine in a matrass, with the heat of a salt-water bath; as soon as this reaches the boiling point, an ounce and a half of copal, reduced to powder, is thrown in, and the vessel kept in a state of circular motion.

Copalche Bark, ko-palsh' bărk, *s.* One of the Mexican names for the bark of Croton pseudo-china, a variety of the well-known bark and tonic drug, Cascarilla.—Which see.

Copaline, kop'a-lin, *s.* A peculiar substance discovered in copal.

Copal-tree, ko'pal-tre, *s.* The Valeria Indica, a tall tree, a native of Malabar, called in the Bidinose country the Dammer-tree. When wounded it discharges a clear pellucid resin, acrid and bitter to the taste, which after a time becomes yellow, and brittle like glass, forming a kind of copal, by which name it is generally known in India. The purest specimens of the gum are made into ornaments, termed amber, to which it bears a strong external resemblance.

Coparcenary, ko-pär'se-na-re, *s.* (*con*, and *particeps*, Lat.) In Law, an estate is said to be in *coparcenary* when it descends from an ancestor to two or more persons.

Coparcener, ko-pär'se-nur, *s.* (*con*, and *particeps*, a partner, Lat.) A coheir; one who has an equal portion in the inheritance of an ancestor.

Coparceny.—See Coparcenary.

Copartment.—See Compartment.

Copartner, ko-pärt'nur, *s.* (*co*, and *partner*.) One who has a share in some common stock or business; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partner; a partaker.

Copartnership, ko-pärt'nur-ship, *s.* Joint concern in business; the state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

Copartnery, ko-pärt'nur-e, *s.* Copartnership.

Copatain, ko'pa-tane, *a.* High raised; pointed.—Obsolete.

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloak, and a *copatain* hat.—*Shaks.*

Copatriot, ko-pa'tre-ot, *s.* A joint or fellow-patriot.

Cope, kope, *s.* (*cæppe*, Sax.) A sacerdotal cloak or vestment worn in sacred ministrations; anything which is spread over the head, as the concave of the sky, or the archwork over an entrance; also, the name of an ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil out of certain lead mines in Derbyshire;—*v. a.* to cover as with a cope; to contend with; to oppose; to embrace; to reward; to give in return.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

Three thousand ducats due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to contend; to struggle; to strive; to encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

Copeman, kope'man, *s.* A chapman.—Obsolete.

He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *copeman*.—
Ben Jonson.

Copernican, ko-per'ne-kan, *a.* Relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus.

Copernicia, kop-er-nish'e-a, *s.* (in memory of the astronomer Copernicus.) A genus of plants: Order, Palmaceæ.

Copesmate, kops'mate, *s.* A companion or friend.—Obsolete.

Misshapen time, *copesmate* of ugly night.—*Shaks.*

Copestone, kop'stone, *s.* Head or topstone.

Cophias, kof'e-as, or ko'fe-as, *s.* (*kophos*, Gr.) A genus of Suarian reptiles: Family, Scincoidæ.

Cophias, ko'fe-as, *s.* (*kophos*, deaf, or senseless, Gr.) A genus of venomous serpents, in which the tail is simple; the head large, broad, subtriangular, and covered with scales; the subcaudal plates double: Family, Crotalidæ.

Cophosis, ko-fo'sis, *s.* (*kophon*, deaf, Gr.) In Pathology, deafness.

Coping, ko'ping, *s.* In Architecture, the upper covering or top course of a wall.

Copier, kop'e-ur, } *s.* One who copies the writ-
Copyist, kop'e-ist, } ings of another; a transcriber; an imitator; a plagiary.

Copious, ko'pe-us, *a.* (*copiosus*, Lat.) Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities; abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise.

Copiously, ko'pe-us-le, *ad.* Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

Copiousness, ko'pe-us-nes, *s.* Plenty; abundance; great quantity; diffusion; exuberance of style.

Copland, kop'land, *s.* A piece of ground terminating in an acute angle.

Coplant, ko-plant', *v. a.* To plant together.

Coportion, ko-pore'shun, *s.* Equal share.—Obsolete.

Copped, kop'ped, } *a.* Rising to a point or
Coppled, kop'pld, } head.

Copper, kop'pur, *s.* (*koper*, Dut. *cuprum*, Lat.; name said to be derived from the island of Cyprus.) A metal of a reddish colour, and capable of receiving a good polish; when rubbed it emits a disagreeable smell. Its preparations are all poisonous. Copper is malleable in both the hot and cold states, and can be beat into very thin plates. Native copper consists of 97.8 per cent. of pure copper, with a trace of gold and iron. It is of a reddish-yellow colour, with a tinge of brown; often tarnished black externally. It occurs in cubical and octahedral crystals; often in macules; also capillary, dentritic, or in thin plates filling crevices, and

massive: when isolated and rubbed it acquires vitreous electricity: sp. gr. 8.5—8.9; its equivalent, 31.6; symbol, Cu.

The chemical compounds of copper and their formulæ are as follow:—

Red or Dinoxide,	2Cu	+ O
Black or Protoxide,	Cu	+ O
Superoxide,	Cu	+ 2O
Chloride,	Cu	+ Cl
Dichloride,	2Cu	+ Cl
Diniodide,	2Cu	+ I
Disulphuret,	2Cu	+ S
Sulphuret,	3Cu	+ S
Triphosphuret,	C	+ 3P
Subsesqui-phosphuret,	Cu	+ 2P

COPPER, *Bisulphuret of*, or *Covelline*, occurs in black or greenish-blue incrustations, having the appearance of spiders' webs; deposited round the fumeroles of the crater of Mount Vesuvius. It consists of copper, 66; and sulphur, 32.

COPPER, *Black; Copper Black*, or *Melaconise*, is of a black or blackish-brown colour, friable and heavy; never crystalized. It consists of copper, 79.83; and oxygen, 20.17.

COPPER, *Blue; Azurite, Azure Copper Ore*, or *Prismatic Azure Malachite*, is of an azure or Berlin-blue colour, with sometimes a tinge of black. It occurs crystalized in a great variety of forms, and consists of deutoxide of copper, 70; carbonic acid, 24; water, 6: sp. gr. 3.5—3.77.

COPPER, *Emerald*.—See Dioptase.

COPPER, *Grey; Tetrahedral Copper Glance*, or *Panabase*, is of a steel-grey or iron-black colour, and contains about 40 per cent. of copper, and variable quantities of arsenic, iron, sulphur, silver, and sometimes antimony: sp. gr. 4.4—5.2. Copper pyrites, the most abundant ore of copper, is of a brass-yellow colour, rather deeper than that of iron pyrites, from which it is easily distinguished by its yielding to the knife. The crystals are tetrahedrons, having the solid angles replaced.

COPPER, *Green Carbonate of*, or *Fibrous Malachite*, is of various shades of green, and occurs in slender fibres, which are sometimes fasiculated, and sometimes stellated. It contains about 70 per cent. of copper, 20 of carbonic acid, and 8 or 9 of water.

COPPER, *Hydrous Phosphate of*, occurs both massive and crystalized. The colour of the massive varieties is emerald-green, striated, with blackish-green. The crystals are generally dull, and of a blackish-green colour externally, and, by transmitted light, emerald green. It consists of phosphoric acid, 21.687; oxide of copper, 62.847; water, 15.454: sp. gr. 4.2—4.3.

COPPER, *Muriate of*.—See Atacamite.

COPPER, *Octahedral Arseniate of*, or *Lenticular Copper Ore*, is of a sky-blue, smalt-blue, deep grass, or verdigris-green colour, and is crystalized in obtuse rectangular prisms. It consists of arsenic acid, 49.00; oxide of copper, 14.00; and water, 35.00. A specimen analyzed by Wachtbacher contained oxide of copper, 35.19; arsenic, 20.79; water, 22.24; alumina, 8.03; oxide of iron, 3.41; phosphoric acid, 3.61; silica, 4.04.

COPPER, *Oblique Prismatic Arseniate of*, or *Radiated Acicular Olivenite*, is of a bluish-black, passing into a deep black colour; occurs, though rarely, in oblique rhomboidal prisms, often transparent, and of a beautiful greenish-blue colour by transmitted light. It is composed of oxide of copper, 54; arsenic acid, 30; water, 16; sp. gr. 4.1—4.28.

COPPER, *Phosphate of*, or *Diprismatic Olive Malachite*, occurs crystalized, and in radiated masses; externally the crystals are greenish or blackish-green, resplendent with uneven surfaces. It consists of phosphoric acid, 28.7; oxide of copper, 63.6; water, 7.4.

COPPER PYRITES, *Octahedral* or *variegated*, occurs both massive and crystalized, of a copper-red or tombac-brown colour; in the crystalized varieties the latter colour prevails, with an irridescent tarnish, generally blue, sometimes yellow. It contains from 19 to 23 per cent. of sulphur; 7 to 18 per cent. of iron; and from 58 to 61 of copper.

COPPER, *Red Oxide of*, or *Octahedral Copper Ore*, occurs crystalized in the form of the octahedron and its varieties, and is of a red, sometimes crimson-red colour. It contains about 70 per cent. of copper, and 10 of oxygen; sp. gr. 5.6—6.1.

COPPER, *Rhomboidal Arseniate of, Prismatic Copper*, or *Copper Mica*, is of a grass-green or emerald-green colour. It occurs in six-sided tabular crystals, of which the lateral planes are trapeziums. Its constituents are from 39 to 58 per cent. of oxide of copper; 21 to 43 of arsenic acid; water, 17 to 21; sp. gr. 2.5—2.6.

COPPER, *Right Prismatic Arseniate of, Prismatic Olive Malachite, Acicular Olivenite*, or *Acicular Arseniate of Copper*, &c., is of an olive-green, pistachio-green, or black-green colour, passing into liver-brown and wood-brown. It occurs in prismatic crystals. Its varieties are capillary or amianthiform arseniate of copper, and hæmatitic or wood arseniate of copper. It is composed of about 60 per cent. of copper, and 40 of arsenic acid, sometimes associated with water and phosphoric acid.

COPPER, *Silenuret of*, or *Berzeline*, occurs in masses having an impalpable composition, and of a silver-white colour. It consists of copper, 64; and silenium, 40.

COPPER, *Sulphuret of, Vitreous Copper*, or *Copper Glance*, is of a lead or iron-grey colour. It occurs crystalized in regular six-sided prisms. It contains about 80 per cent. of copper, 12 to 20 of sulphur, and a little iron.

COPPER, *Sulphate of, Blue Vitriol*, or *Cyanose*, is of a deep sky-blue colour, passing sometimes into bluish-green; occurs massive, stalactitic, and pulverent. It consists of oxide of copper, 32.13; sulphuric acid, 31.57; water, 36.30. A specimen from Mexico, analyzed by Berthier, contained oxide of copper, 66.2; sulphuric acid, 16.6; water, 17.2.

COPPER, *Velvet Blue*, is a compound of oxide of copper, sulphuric acid, silica, and zinc. It consists of short delicate fibres of a smalt-blue colour, frequently grouped in spherical globules, and produced by the divergement of the capillary crystals from a centre.

COPPER, kop'pur, *a.* Consisting of copper;—*v. a.* to cover with copper.

COPPERAS, kop'pur-as, *s.* (*kopparosa*, Ital. *couperose*, Fr.) Sulphate of iron or green vitriol. It crystalizes into transparent rhomboidal prisms, has a strong styptic taste, and reddens vegetable blues.

COPPER BUTTERFLIES, or COPPERS.—See Lycæna.

COPPERISH, kop'pur-ish, *a.* Containing copper; resembling copper.

COPPER-NICKEL, kop'pur-nik'el, *s.* A native arsenuret of nickel, a mineral of a copper colour, found in Westphalia.

COPPER-NOSE, kop'pur-noze, *s.* A red nose.

I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose*.—*Shaks.*

COPPERPLATE, kop'pur-plate, *s.* A plate of copper, flattened, smoothed, and polished, on which designs are engraved.

COPPERSMITH, kop'pur-smith, *s.* One whose occupation is to construct and manufacture articles from copper.

COPPERY, kop'pur-e, *a.* Containing copper; made of copper.

COPPICE, kop'pis, } *s.* (*coupiz*, Norm.) A wood of
COPSE, kops, } small growth; a place overgrown with short wood; a wood cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, kop'pl-dust, *s.* A powder used in purifying metals.

COPPLE-STONES, kop'pl-stonze, } *s.* Boulders.—
COBBLE-STONES, kob'bl-stonze, } Which see.

COPRACRATIA, kop-ra-kra'she-a, *s.* (*kopros*, excrement, and *akrateia*, want of command, Gr.) Involuntary discharge of fæces, or excrements.

COPRINUS, kop-ri'nus, *s.* (*kopros*, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Hymenomyceti.

COPRIS, kop'ris, *s.* (*kopros*, Gr.) A genus of insects, so named from their living and burrowing in dung: Subfamily, Scarabæninæ, or True Scarabs.

COPROBIS, kop'ro-bis, } *s.* (*kopros*, and *bios*,
COPROBIUS, ko-pro'be-us, } life, Gr.) A genus of insects of the Scarab family, which live in dung: Subfamily, Scarabæninæ.

COPROLITE, kop'ro-lite, *s.* (*kopros*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The petrified fæces of fishes, reptiles, or other animals. Coprolites occur abundantly in certain formations, such as the Lias and the Coal strata: the former containing those of the fish-lizards of that period, and the latter of the sauroid fishes; the other remains of teeth, scales, &c. are very abundant.

COPROLITIC, kop-ro-lit'ik, *a.* Composed of coprolites; containing coprolites.

COPROMESIA, kop-ro-me'zhe-a, } *s.* (*kopros*, and
COPROMESIS, kop-ro-me'sis, } *emesia*, vomiting, Gr.) Vomiting of fæces.

COPROPHAGA, kop-rof'a-ga, } *s.* (*kopros*, dung,
COPROPHAGANS, kop-rof'a-ganz, } and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A section of Lamellicorn beetles, so named from their living in and upon the dung of animals.

COPROPHAGOUS, kop-ro-fa'gus, *a.* (*kopros*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Feeding on excrements.

COPROPHILUS, kop-ro-fil'us, *s.* (*kopros*, and *philo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

COPROPHORIA, kop-ro-fo're-a, *s.* (*kopros*, and *phoro*, I carry away, Gr.) Evacuation of fæces.

COPROSCLEROSIS, kop-ro-skle-ro'sis, *s.* (*kopros*, and *skleros*, hard, Gr.) Induration of the fæces.

COPROSMA, kop-ros'ma, *s.* (*kopros*, and *osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

COPROTASIA, kop-ro-ta'zhe-a, *s.* (*kopros*, and *stasis*, stoppage, Gr.) Complete obstruction of the bowels.

COPSE, kops, *v. a.* To preserve underwoods.

COPSY, kop'se, *a.* Having copses.

COPTIC, kop'tic, *a.* Relating to the descendan
the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts*, or *Copth*
distinguished from the Arabians and other inh
tants of modern Egypt;—*s.* the language of
Copts.

COPTIS, kop'tis, *s.* (*kopto*, I cut.) A genu
plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

COPTODERA, kop-tod'e-ra, *s.* (*kopto*, I split,
the summit or peak, Gr.) A genus of Co
terous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

COPULA, kop'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a bond or tie.)
Logic, that part of a proposition which affirm
denies the predicate of the subject.

COPULATE, kop'u-late, *v. a.* (*copulo*, Lat.)
unite; to conjoin; to link together;—*n.*
come together sexually;—*a.* joined.

COPULATION, kop-u-la'shun, *s.* (*copulatio*, L
Union of the two sexes; coition.

COPULATIVE, kop'u-lay-tiv, *a.* That unite
couples. *Copulative propositions*, in Logic,
where the subject and predicate are so linked
gether, that they may be all severally affirme
denied one after another;—*s.* a conjunct
conjunction by marriage.—Obsolete in the
sense.

COPY, kop'pe, *s.* (*copie*, Fr.) A transcript from
architype or original; a single book, or se
books, as a good or fair copy; the autogra
the original; that from which anything is co
an imitation of an original work, as a pictur
statue; abundance; plenty.—Obsolete in the
two senses. *Copy*, among Letterpress Print
the manuscript, or original, of a book given t
printed. *Copy-book*, a book in which copies
written for learners to imitate;—*v. a.* to t
scribe; to write after an original; to imitate
endeavour to resemble; to form after a mo
to follow as a pattern;—*v. n.* to do anythin
imitation of something else; to try to resemb

COPYER, kop'pe-ur, } *s.* A transcriber; an
COPYIST, kop'pe-ist, } tator.

COPYHOLD, kop'pe-holde, *s.* In Law, a speci
customary estate, held by virtue of a cop
court roll; that is, where the tenant's title is
denced by a copy of the rolls of a manor, ma
the steward of a lord's court.

COPYHOLDER, kop'pe-hole'dur, *s.* One who is
sessed of land in copyhold.

COPYRIGHT, kop'pe-rite, *s.* In Law, the rig
property in a literary or musical composition v
in an author. The law of copyright gives
tection for the period of forty-two years i
cases; but should an author survive the pub
tion of his work forty-two years, the prote
still continues during his lifetime, and for
years after his death. Articles furnished to m
zines, reviews, &c., though paid for by the
lisher, cannot be published separately withou
consent of the author; the right of publishing t
in any form he pleases, reverts to him or hi
signees at the end of twenty-eight years
their first appearance, for the remainder o
terms specified for other works. The prote
given to authors, by statute, of copyrigh
coupled with the condition of presenting five c
of every work, if demanded, to certain publ
braries; namely, that of the Bodleian at Ox
the British Museum, Faculty of Advocates, E

burgh; Public Library of Cambridge, and that of Trinity College, Dublin.

COQUELICOT, koke'le-ko, *s.* (French name.) The wild, red, or corn poppy, a troublesome weed in corn-fields. The Papaver Rhœus of Linnæus; also, the name given to a colour of the same red tint.

COQUET, COQUETTE, ko-ket', *s.* (*coquet*, Fr.) A gay, volatile, airy girl, who endeavours to gain admirers by affected manners; a vain woman; a jilt.

COQUET, ko-ket', *v. a.* To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness;—*v. n.* to act the lover; to entice by blandishments.

COQUETISH, ko-ket'ish, *a.* Affecting the manners of a coquette.

COQUETRY, ko-ket're, *s.* Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

COR, kor, *s.* The measure of a pottle; an old Hebrew measure.—Obsolete.

Ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths.—*Ezek.* xlv. 14.

In Anatomy, the heart. *Cor Caroli*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between the Coma Berenicis and Ursa Major, so termed by Dr. Halley in honour of King Charles I. of England. *Cor Hydræ*, a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Hydra. *Cor Leonis*, or Regulus, a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.

CORACIAS, ko-ra'she-as, *s.* (*korax*, a crow, Gr.) The Rollers, a genus of Asiatic birds, allied to jays: Family, Corvidæ.

CORACINA, ko-ras'e-na, *s.* (*korax*, a crow, Gr.) A genus of birds, separated from the true crows by Vieillot; distinguished from the other species of the Coracinæ, or fruit crows, by the front and base of the bill being protected by short thick feathers.

CORACINÆ, ko-ras'e-ne, *s.* (*coracina*, one of the genera.) The Fruit Crows, a subfamily of the Corvidæ, or Crow family, natives of South America: Tribe, Conirostres.

CORACLE, kor'a-kl, *s.* (*cwrwgle*, Welsh.) A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by drawing leather or oil-cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CORACO-BRACHIALIS, kor'a-ko-bra-ke-a'lis, *s.* The Coraco-brachial muscle. In Anatomy, a muscle situated on the interior and superior part of the arm, and extending from the *coracoid process* of the scapula to the middle of the internal border of the *os brachii*. Its use is to raise the arm upwards and forwards.

CORACOID, kor'a-koyd, *a.* (*korax*, a raven, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Resembling a raven's beak. In Anatomy, certain processes are so designated, as the *coracoid processes* of the scapula; the *coracoid ligament* (*ligament corcoidien*, Fr.), a minute fibrous band, by which the superior border of the scapula is converted into a foramen, for the transit of the supra-scapular branch of the axillary artery.

CORACO-RADIAL, kor'a-ko-ra'de-al, *a.* An epithet applied by Winslow to the Biceps flexor cubiti muscle, as attached to the *coracoid process* of the scapula and the radius.

CORAL, kor'al, *s.* (*korallion*, probably from *kore*, a daughter, and *als*, the sea, Gr.) A calcareous marine production secreted by polypi.

CORALLACEOUS, kor-al-la'shus, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

CORALLE, ko-ral'le, *s.* A genus of serpents, allied to the Boas: Family, Serpentia.

CORALLIA, ko-ral'le-a, *s.* A family of Corticiferous Polyparia, in which the animals are hydriform, with internal ovaria, and ten tentacula irregularly scattered on the surface of a compound polyparium, formed externally of a living gelatinose-cretaceous substance, and internally of a solid, horny, or calcareous axis, concentrically laminated, with a large base, by which they are attached to foreign substances.

CORALLIFERI, kor-al-lif'fer-e, *s.* (*korallion*, and *fero*, I bear, Gr.) In Zoology, an order of Zoophites, the species of which were long considered as marine plants; the calcareous secretions of minute animals called polypi, more or less analogous to Actinæ or Hydræ, connected by a common body, and nourished in common, so that what is eaten by one goes to the nutrition of the general fabric, and of all the other polypi. Their volition seems also to be in common, at least in the free species, such as the Pennatulæ, which are seen swimming by the contractions of their stems, and the combined motions of their polypi.

CORALLIFORM, kor'al-le-fawrm, *a.* Shaped like coral.

CORALLINA, kor-al-li'na, *s.* Corallines, a genus of the Pseudozoaria, in which the stem and branches are flabelliform; trichotomous, with distinct articulations, the upper ones being compressed and dilated; the pores obscure.

CORALLINE, kor'al-line, *a.* (*corallin*, Fr. *corallino*, Ital.) Composed of coral; resembling coral; of the colour of coral;—*s.* a zoophyte, in which each polypus is contained in a calcareous or horny shell without any central axis; also, the animal which secrets coral; a polypus.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM, kor-al'le-um rŭ'brum, *s.* Red coral. The Gorgonia nobilis of Linnæus, a genus and species of coral, a native of the Mediterranean, the cells of which are immersed in a thin external fleshy ligament; the axis is thick, strong, solid, striated, ramified, and fixed by a broad basis: Family, Corallia.

CORALLODENDRON, kor-al-o-den'drun, *s.* (*korallion*, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) The Coral-tree.—See Erythrina.

CORALLOID, CORALLOIDAL, kor'al-loyd, kor-al-loyd'al, *a.* (*coral*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Resembling the form of coral.

CORALLORHIZA, kor-al-lo-ri'za, *s.* (*korallion*, and *rheza*, a root, Gr. in reference to its branched roots, which have the resemblance of coral.) Coral root, a genus of plants, one of the species of which, *C. innata*, the Ophrys corallorhiza of Linnæus, is found in marshy umbrageous woods in Scotland: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CORAL-RAG, kor'al-rag, *s.* In Geology, a calcareous highly coralliferous deposit in the neighbourhood of Calne, England, forming a member of the Oolitic formation.

CORAL-ROOT.—See Corallorhizo.

CORAL-TREE.—See Erythrina.

CORAL-WORT, kor'al-wurt, *s.* In Botany, the common name of plants of the genus Dentaria.—Which see.

CORANT, ko-rant', *s.* A lofty sprightly dance.

CORB, kawrb, *s.* (*corbis*, Lat.) A basket used in coaleries; an ornament in a building.

CORBAN, kawr'ban, *s.* (Latin.) An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms. Among the ancient Jews, an offering which had life, in opposition to the *minchab*, or those which had not life; also, a ceremony which the Mahometans perform at the foot of Mount Ararat in Arabia, near Mecca: it consists in killing a great number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor.

CORBE, kawrb, *a.* (*courbe*, Fr.) Crooked.

CORBEILS, kawr'beels, *s.* (*corbis*, a basket, Lat.) In Architecture, sculptured baskets of flowers or fruit, sometimes placed on the heads of caryatides. The term is also applied to the bell of the Corinthian capital. In Fortification, little baskets of earth set upon the parapets, to shelter the men in firing on the besiegers.

CORBELS, kawr'bels, *s.* In castellated and Gothic edifices, a row of stones projecting from the wall to support the parapet, serving in the place of brackets or modillions; also, applied to a horizontal row of stones and timber in a wall or vault, to sustain the floor or roof. *Corbel* is sometimes used to denote a niche or hollow in a wall, for the reception of a bust or statue; also, the vase of the Corinthian capital, so called from its resemblance to a basket. *Corbel table*, a series of semicircular arches, which cut one another in a wall, supported by timbers with their ends projecting out, and carved into heads, faces, lions' heads, &c.

CORBIS, kawr'bis, *s.* A genus of bivalved Mollusca, the shell of which is transversely roundish; the bosses curved in different directions; cardinal teeth, $\frac{2}{2}$; lateral, remote; short, $\frac{1}{1}$.

CORBULA, kawr'bu-la, *s.* (Latin, a little pannier or basket.) A genus of bivalve-shelled Mollusca, in which the shell is inequivalve and ovate; the umbones central; one more prominent than the other; valves not gaping; cardinal teeth $\frac{1}{1}$, bearing the ligament: Family, Myadæ.

CORBY, kawr'be, *s.* A raven.—Obsolete.

CORCHORUS, kawr'ko-rus, *s.* (*koreo*, I purge, and *kore*, the pupil, Gr. in reference to the purgative qualities of *C. oliterius.*) A genus of small shrubs or herbs, with simple serrated leaves, covered with simple or stellate hairs, and having a small yellow corolla.

CORD, kawrd, *s.* (*corde*, Fr. *cord*, Welsh.) A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists; a measure for firewood, so called because it was anciently measured by a cord. Its dimensions are said to be eight feet in length, four feet in height, four feet in breadth, and its weight ten cwt. It is equal to 1000 billets·—*v. a.* to bind or fasten with a cord.

CORDAGE, kawr'dij, *s.* (Spanish and French.) A general term for the running rigging of a ship; also for the rope which is kept in reserve to supply the place of such as may be rendered unserviceable; a quantity of cords or ropes.

CORDATE, kawr'date, } *a.* (*cordatus*, Lat.) In
CORDATED, kawr'day-ted, } Botany, having the shape of a heart, as represented on a card; when the word is joined by a hyphen to another term, it signifies between heart-shaped and that form indicated by the term to which it is linked: as, cordate-reniform, cordately-reniform, cordate-triangular, cordate-roundish, cordate-oblong, cordate-sagittate, cordately-sagittate, cordate-auriculate, having auricles at the base, so as to give the leaf the figure of a heart; cordate-orbicular, cor
ceolate, cordate-peltate.—See the latter
CORDATELY, kawr'date-le, *ad.* In a cord
ner.
CORDED, kawr'ded, *a.* Bound with co
rowed. In Heraldry, a cross *corded*, i
wound or wrenched about with cords,
made of two pieces of cord.
CORDELIER, kawr-de-leer', *s.* (French.)
ciscan friar; so named from the cord wh
him for a cincture.
CORDIA, kawr'de-a, *s.* (in memory of Eur
dius, a German botanist.) A genus o
shrubs with drupaceous fruit, and bifid
tomous style: Type of the order Cordia
CORDIACEÆ, kawr-de-a'se-e, *s.* (*cordia*,
genera.) A natural order of Exogeno
consisting of trees with harsh, alternate
leaves, without stipules, and panniclе
with minute bracts; an inferior four
toothed calyx, usually ribbed; a mon
four or five-cleft, regular, imbricated co
free stamens; axile placentæ; leafy
folded longitudinally; fruit drupaceous;
dulous. Placed by Lindley in his Solan
CORDIAL, kawrd'yal, *a.* (French.) Proce
the heart; warm; sincere; affectionate;
invigorating; restorative;—*s.* in Medi
which excites the system, raises the s
quickly produces strength and cheerfuln
CORDIAL-HEARTED, kawrd'yal-härt'ed, *a.*
cordial affection; generous; warm-hear
CORDIALITY, kawr-de-al'e-te, *s.* Sincer
dom from hypocrisy; relation to the he
dom used in the last sense.
CORDIALIZE, kawr'de-al-ize, *v. a.* To r
cordial.
CORDIALLY, kawrd'yal-le, *ad.* Sincerely;
without hypocrisy.
CORDIALNESS, kawrd'yal-nes, *s.* Heart
CORDIERA, kawr-de-e'ra, *s.* (in honour of
brated sculptor, Niccolo Cordieri.) A
plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
CORDIFORM, kawr'de-fawrm, *a.* Sha
heart.
CORDINER.—See Cordwainer.
CORDISTES, kawr-dis'tes, *s.* A genus
terous insects: Family, Carabidæ.
CORD-LEAFS, kawrd'leefs, *s.* The nam
Lindley to the natural order of plants,
—Which see.
CORDMAKER, kawrd'may-kur, *s.* One w
is to make ropes; a ropemaker.
CORDON, kawr'don, *s.* (French.) In Fo
a row of stones jutting out before a r
the base of a parapet. In Military
line or series of military posts; also u
nify a ribbon, as the *cordon bleu*, the b
order of the Holy Ghost.
CORDOVAN, kawr-do-van', *s.* Seal, hor
skins made into leather; Spanish l
termed from the city of Cordova in Spa
CORDUROY, kawr-du-roy', *s.* (*corde du*
cord, Fr.) A stout corded cotton th
originally made of silk.
CORDWAIN.—See Cordovan.
CORDWAINER, kawr'de-nur, *s.* (from
A shoemaker.
CORDWOOD, kawrd'wood, *s.* Wood th
firing.

, kawr'de-la, *s.* (*kordyle*, a club, Gr. from pe of the calyx before expansion.) An Leguminous tree, with impari-pinnate Tribe, Detarieæ.

, kawr'de-la, *s.* (*kordyle*, a club, Gr. from a of the antennæ.) A genus of Dipterous Family, Nemocera.

CARPUS, kawr-dil-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*kordyle*, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) An annual ous plant, with pale yellow petals, a native rs: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

RA, kawr-de-lu'ra, *s.* (*kordyle*, and *oura*, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, the n of which is terminated in a club.

S, kawr'de-lus, *s.* (*kordylos*, Gr.) A sub- f small Suarian reptiles, allied to Stellio: manidæ.

s. (*cor*, Lat. *cœur*, Fr.) The heart; part of anything; the central part of ntaining the kernel or seed; the internal s the hollow of a tube or pipe; a disorder to sheep, occasioned by worms in the a body or collection of persons.—Seldom the last sense. *Core of a column*, a post of some material inserted in its cen- ity when made of wood;—(*kore*, Gr.) the f the eye.

orde, *a.* Prepared with salt.

T, ko-re'jent, *s.* A joint regent or governor.

or'e-i, *s.* (*coreus*, one of the genera.) A of Hemipterous insects.

ION, ko-re-la'shun, *s.* Corresponding

IVE.—See Correlative.

IDEÆ, ko-re-op-sid'e-e, *s.* A tribe of eæ, or Composite plants, having the genus sis for its type.

IS, ko-re-op'sis, *s.* (*koris*, a bug, and *opsis*, lance, Gr. from the seed having much the nce of a bug.) A genus of Composite Tribe, Coreopsideæ.

A, ko-re'thra, *s.* (*korethron*, a besom, Gr.) s of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

ko're-us, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous Family, Geocorisæ.

WRF', *s.* A basket used in raising or carry- l or other minerals in mines.

OUS, ko-re-a'shus, *a.* (*coriaceus*, Lat.) ing of leather, or resembling leather; ap- Botany to leaves, capsules, &c., when of a or parchment-like appearance.

DER.—See Coriandrum.

ORIDÆ, ko-re-an'dre-de, } *s.* A tribe of DREÆ, ko-re-an'dre-e, } umbelliferous of which the genus Coriandrum is the type.

DRUM, ko-re-an'drum, *s.* (*koris*, a bug, Gr. reece to the fetid smell of the leaves.) Co- , a genus of umbelliferous annual plants. eds of *C. sativum* are used by distillers in ing spirits, and by confectioners for incrust- ith sugar. They are recommended as car- ve and stomachic. They are also used to the taste of senna, and in spices, as currie r, &c.

IA, ko-re-a're-a, *s.* (*corium*, a hide, Lat. from *rtifolia* being used in tanning leather.) A of shrubs: Type of the natural order Cori- e.

IACEÆ, ko-re-a-ri-a'se-e, *s.* (*coriaria*, the nus.) A natural order of Hypogenous Exogens, belonging to the Rutal alliance of Lindley. It consists of a few species of shrubs with somewhat tetragonal opposite branches; leaves opposite, simple, ribbed entire; buds scaly; racemes terminal and axillary; calyx companulate, five-parted, ovate; petals five (according to Lindley—wanting according to De Candolle); stamens ten, hypogenous; five between the outer lobes of the calyx and angles of the ovary, and the other five between the inner lobes of the calyx and the furrows of the ovary; filaments filiform; anthers oblong and two-celled; stigmas five, long, awl-shaped, rising from the top of the ovary; carpels five; style wanting; seed pendulous; fruit poisonous: natives of the south of Europe, Chili, Peru, New Zealand, and Nepaul. Two of the species, *C. myrtifolia* and *rucifolia*, are used in dyeing black.

CORICUS, kor'e-kus, *s.* (*korikos*, delicate, Gr.) The Sublets, a genus of fishes: Family, Labridæ.

CORINE, kor'e-ne, *s.* A genus of Gelatinous polypi, which have a fixed stem terminated by an oval body, of a firmer consistence than that of the Hydræ, open at the summit, and completely covered with little tentacula: Family, Gelatosi.

CORINTH, kawr'in*th*, *s.* (from the city of that name in Greece.) The ancient name of the *currant*.

CORINTHIAC, ko-rin'*the*-ak, *a.* Relating to Corinth.—Obsolete.

CORINTHIAN, ko-rin'*the*-an, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth. *Corinthian order*, in Architecture, one of the five orders, the capital of which is a vase elegantly covered with an abacus, and surrounded by two tiers of leaves, one above the other, from among which stalks spring out, terminating at their summits in small volutes at the external angles and centres of the abacus.

CORINTHIANS, ko-rin'*the*-anz, *s.* The name of two books in the New Testament, addressed by St. Paul to the church at Corinth.

CORIOCELLA, ko-re-o-sel'la, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, with a thin flexible and membranous univalve shell.—Family, Haliotidæ.

CORIS, ko'ris, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Primulaceæ.

CORISPERMUM, ko-re-sper'mum, *s.* (*koris*, a bug or tick, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) Tick seed, a genus of annual plants: Order, Chenopodaceæ.

CORIUDO, kor-e-u'do, *s.* The common Turtle, a genus of reptiles belonging to the family Chelonidæ, the Testudo mydas of Linnæus. It is distinguished by its greenish-coloured plates, which are thirteen in number. It is found from six to seven feet long, and weighs from seven to eight cwt. Its flesh furnishes an agreeable and wholesome food. It feeds, in large troops, on the sea-weeds at the bottom of the ocean, and approaches the mouths of rivers to respire. Its eggs are numerous, and are left on the sand exposed to the heat of the sun; they are excellent food.

CORIVAL, ko-ri'val, *s.* A fellow-rival; a competitor;—*v. a.* to vie with; to rival.

CORIVALRY, ko-ri'val-re, } *s.* Joint rivalry.
CORIVALSHIP, ko-ri'val-ship, }

CORIXA, ko-riks'a, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Hydrocorisæ.

CORK, kawrk, *s.* (*kork*, Germ.) The bark of the cork-tree; a piece of the bark of the cork-tree cut so as to form a stopple for a bottle; when cut for a barrel stopple, it is termed a bung;—*v. a.* to stop with a cork.

CORKING-PIN, kawrk'ing-pin, *s.* A pin of the largest size.

CORK-SCREW, kawrk'skroo, *s.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CORK-TREE, kawrk'tre, *s.* Quercus suber, a species of the oak cultivated in Spain, Portugal, and the south of France, for its exterior bark, which is stripped off every eight or ten years. After being flattened and partially charred, to close up the transverse pores, it is sold to be manufactured into corks, &c.

CORK-WOOD, kawrk'wŭd, *s.* The soft spongy wood of the West Indian Annona palustris, used by the country people of Jamaica and the other islands for the same purposes as common cork.

CORKY, kawrk'e, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork.

COR LEONIS, kor le-o'nis, *s.* (Latin.) The lion's heart; a star in the constellation Regulus.

CORMORANT, kawr'mo-rant, *s.* Phalacrocorax carbo of Temminck, and Pelecanus carbo of Linnæus, a bird about the size of a goose, having black plumage, with green and yellow reflections, and numerous slender white feathers on the head, neck, and thighs. It frequently visits fresh-water lakes and rivers. It breeds in holes among the rocks: Order, Palmapides.

CORMUS, kawr'mus, *s.* (*kormos*, a stem, Gr.) A short roundish rhizoma.

CORN, kawrn, *s.* (*corn*, Sax. *korn*, Germ.) The seeds of the cereal grasses used as food; viz., wheat, barley, oats, rye, and maize; a hard excrescence of the skin of the feet;—*v. a.* to salt; to feed a horse with oats.

CORNACEÆ, kawr-na'se-e, } *s.* (*cornus*, one of the
CORNEÆ, kawr'ne-e, } genera.) A natural order of umbellated Exogens, consisting of trees or shrubs, seldom herbs; leaves, except in one species of the genus Cornus, opposite, entire or toothed, and feather-nerved; flowers capitate, umbellate, or corymbose; naked or with an involucre, rarely dioecious from abortion; fruit pulpy and edible; sepals four, superior; petals four, oblong, broad at the base, inserted into the top of the calyx, regular, valvate in æstivation; stamens four, inserted along with the petals, and alternate with them; anthers ovate, oblong, and two-celled; ovary adherent; ovules solitary and pendulous; drupe berried; seeds pendulous: found over all the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

CORNAGE, kawrn'idj, *s.* An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNAMUTE, kawr'na-mute, } *s.* (*cornemuse*, Fr.)
CORNEMUSE, kawr'ne-muse, } A kind of rustic pipe.

CORNBRASH, kawrn'brash, *s.* (a local name, from its being useful as manure in the raising of corn crops.) In Geology, a thin calcareous deposit, forming the uppermost band of the Bath Oolite. It is extremely rich in Echinodermata and marine bivalve shells.

CORN COCKLE, kawrn kok'kl, *s.* Agrostemma Githago, an annual weed, common in corn-fields: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

CORNCRAIK, kawrn'krake, *s.* Crex pratensis, or Land-rail, a bird which arrives in Britain in the latter end of April, and leaves it in September; so named from its peculiar evening cry of '*crecq, crecq*,' and from its being chiefly an inhabitant in corn or grass fields. The nest is rude, being fo of a little moss and withered grass; its egg very numerous—as many as sixteen having found in one nest, though often not exce half that number: these are of a dull red white colour, blotched with ash and rusty b The corncraik is seldom seen on the wing: C Gralidæ.

CORNEA, kawr'ne-a, *s.* (*cornu*, a horn, The anterior transparent portion of the gl the eye. *Cornea opaca*, a name formerly gi the sclerotica.

CORNELIAN, kawr-neel'yun, properly CARNELI A variety of Calcedony, the Quartz Agathe line of Hauy; termed *carnelian*, from the colour of the red variety, and *cornelian*, fro horn-like appearance of the white; but the variety is, properly speaking, calcedony or Both varieties are much used in seal engravi

CORNELIAN CHERRY, kawr-neel'yun tsher The Cornus Mascula, or male cornel, a shrub ten to fifteen feet in height; its little clust yellow starry flowers, studding its naked bra are amongst the earliest heralds of spring fruit is like a small plum. It is used b Turks in the manufacture of sherbet.

CORNELS, kawr'nels, *s.* Plants belonging t natural order Cornaceæ.

CORNEOUS, kawr'ne-us, *a.* (*corneus*, Lat.) H of a substance resembling horn.

CORNER, kawr'nur, *s.* (*cornel*, Welsh.) An a place bounded by two walls or lines, would intersect each other if drawn b the point where they meet; a secret or r place; the extremities; the utmost limit; *every corner*, is the whole, or every part.

> Might I but through my prison, once a day,
> Behold this maid, all *corners* else o' the ear
> Let liberty make use of.—*Shaks.*

CORNERED, kawr'nurd, *a.* Having angles o ners.

CORNER-STONE, kawr'nur-stone, *s.* The which unites two walls at the corner; the p pal stone.

CORNER-TEETH, kawr'nur-te*eth*, *s. pl.* Th teeth of a horse placed between the middle and the tushes, being two above and two on each side of the jaw.

CORNERWISE, kawr'nur-wize, *ad.* Diago with the corner in front.

CORNET, kawr'net, *s.* (French.) An ancient cal instrument resembling a trumpet; a co sioned officer in a troop of cavalry, corresp with ensign in a battalion of infantry; a anciently worn by doctors; a cap of paper, by retailers for small wares; a head-dre standard or flag.—Obsolete in the last sens

> In his white *cornet*, Verdon doth display
> A fret of gules.—*Drayton.*

Cornet-a-piston, (French,) a brass wind ment of the nature of the French-horn, b nished with valves and stoppers. *Corne* in the organ, is an imitative treble, consis certain pipes. In organs on a large scale, ea of the instrument causes all the pipes to s once.

CORNETCY, kawr'uet-se, *s.* The commission of a cornet.

CORNETER, } kawr'net-ur, *s.* A cornist.
CORNETTER, } used.

G.—See Gladiolus.

WER, kawrn'flow-ur, *s.* The Centaurea or Blue-bottle.

kawr'nis, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture, lded projection which crowns or finishes to which it is affixed, as the uppermost of the entablature of a column, pier, win- *Cornice ring of a cannon*, the next n the muzzle backwards.

, kawr'ne-kl, *s.* (from *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) horn.

A, kawr-nik'u-la, *s.* (*corniculum*, a little it.) In Surgery, a cupping-glass of an d horn-like figure, with an orifice at the the exhaustion of the air contained in it. istry, a small retort.

ARIA, kawr-ne-ku-la're-a, *s.* (*corniculum*, horn, Lat. in allusion to the multitude of rn-like sections into which the thallus is) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Hymeno- æ.

, kawr-nid'e-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Cornido, h naturalist.) A genus of shrubs, with , opposite, serrated leaves, and involu- ymes or corymbs of white flowers, allied angea: Order, Saxifragaceæ.

, kawr-nif'ik, *a.* (*cornu*, and *facio*, I make, Producing horns.

M, kawr'ne-fawrm, *a.* Having the shape n.

MIS, kawr-ne-fawr'mis, *a.* (*cornu*, and form, Lat.) Heart-shaped.

ROUS, kawr-nij'e-rus, *a.* (*cornu*, and *gero*, Lat.) Horned; having horns.

-HOUSE, kawrn'ing-hows, *s.* A house unpowder is granulated.

kawrn'ish, *a.* Relating to the language ers of the Cornish;—*s.* the language and f Cornwall.

MONEY-WORT, kawrn'ish mun'ne-wurt, thropia, a British perennial plant, found in hady places; flowers in July and August: Scrophulariaceæ.

kawrn'ist, *s.* A performer on the cornet.

WS, kawrn lawz, *s.* Laws passed at va- mes by the British legislature, regulating portation of foreign corn and exportation of rown; but latterly restricted in its use to passed in 1815, which was expected to e price of wheat uniformly at 80s., but failed, with the exception of one or two f scarcity, to raise the price above 58s. 5d. laws were modified in 1828; and during 1846, under the administration of Sir Peel, their final abolition was fixed to take n 1849, corn imported during these three eing subject to a small duty.

ARIGOLD, kawrn mar'e-golde, *s.* Chry- num segetum, or Yellow Ox-eye, a British ; flowers in June and August: common in elds.

NT, kawrn'rent, *s.* A money rental, vary- amount according to the fluctuations in the f grain. For the purpose of assessing a nt, the average price of wheat alone, or of and other grain, is taken, sometimes for r, and sometimes for a number of years. ode of rental has been found highly bene- o the progress of agriculture in Scotland her places where it has been adopted; long leases, with a corn-rent, being a security against the occurrence of any serious disproportion between the rent originally agreed upon, and the actual value of the produce of the land.

CORN-ROSE, kawrn'roze, *s.* A name, in some places, improperly given to the red poppy, *Papaver rhœus*, a common weed in corn-fields and among rubbish.

CORN-SALLAD, kawrn'sal-lad, *s.* Valerianella olitoria, termed also Lamb's lettuce, a diminutive annual plant, common in corn-fields or sandy soils, and cultivated in our gardens as a substitute for the common lettuce: Order, Valerianaceæ.

CORNSTONE, kawrn'stone, *s.* A limestone, often mottled in colour, found in the Old Red Sandstone formation of both England and Scotland. Its name, like that of the Cornbrash, is local, and owing to the same cause it is valuable as a manure.

CORNU, kawr'nu, *s.* (*cornu*, a horn, Lat.) A horn, or part resembling a horn, as a wort, from its horny hardness; *cornu uteri*, the appearance of the angles of the uterus in certain animals; *cornu usti*, burnt heart's-horn.

CORNUA, kawr'nu-a, *s. pl.* (*cornu*, Lat.) A term used in Zoological descriptions for horns, as *cornua nasalis*, *cornua ossa*, &c.

CORNU AMMONIS, kawrn'u am-mo'nes, *s.* (Latin, the Horn of Ammon.) The common name of the shells called Ammonites.—Which see. In Anatomy, the pes hippocampi of the brain.

CORNUCOPEÆ, kawr-nu-ko'pe-e, *s.* (*cornucopia*, the horn of plenty, Lat. from the form of the spike enclosed in the involucrum resembling the horn of plenty.) A genus of grasses, natives of the Levant: Tribe, Phalareæ.

CORNUCOPIA, kawr-nu-ko'pe-a, *s.* (Latin.) The horn of plenty, commonly represented by painters and sculptors as a large horn overflowing with fruits, flowers, &c.; it is fabled to have been a gift from Jupiter to his nurse, the goat Amalthea.

CORNULARIA, kawr-nu-la're-a, *s.* A genus of corals, in which the tubes are small cones, from each of which issues a polypus with eight dentated tentacula, like those of Gorgonia, Alcyoniæ, &c.

CORNULITES, kawr'nu-lites, *s.* (*cornu*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of corals found in the Silurian limestones and sandstones at Dudley, Usk, &c.

CORNUS, kawr'nus, *s.* (*cornu*, a horn, Lat. the wood being supposed as hard and durable as horn.) Dogwood, a genus of plants; type of the natural order Cornaceæ. *C. sanguinea*, Bloody-branched Dogwood, or Wild Cornel-tree, is common in Britain in hedges and thickets.

CORNUTE, kawr-nute', *v. a.* To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kawr-nu'ted, *a.* Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNUTIA, kawr-nu'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Jaques Cornut, a French physician.) A genus of West Indian shrubs: Order, Verbenaceæ.

CORNUTO, kawr-nu'to, *s.* (Italian.) A cuckold.

CORNUTOR, kawr-nu'tur, *s.* A cuckold.

CORNUTUS, kawr'nu-tus, *a.* (Latin.) Horn-shaped; horned; used to designate species in both Botany and Zoology, as Caprimulgus *cornutus*, a species of the goat-sucker, with straight short feathers projecting above each eye; and Solanum *cornutum*, a nightshade with horn-shaped anthers.

CORN-VIOLET, kawrn-vi'o-let, *s.* The Bell-flower, a species of the genus Campanula.

Corny, kawr'ne, *a.* Strong or hard like horn; horny; producing corn or grain; containing corn.

Corody, } kor'o-de, *s.* (*corredo*, Ital.) An al-
Corrody, } lowance of drink or provisions furnished by an abbey to a servant of the crown.

Corol, ko'rol, } *s.* (Latin, a little crown.) In
Corolla, ko-rol'la, } Botany, the inner envelope of a flower; the coloured part of a flower, composed of a petal or petals. The term is only used when there is a calyx, otherwise it is termed a perianth.—The word *corol* is not now in use.

Corollaceous, kor-ol-la'shus, *a.* Relating to a corolla; like a corolla; having a corolla; enclosing like a wreath.

Corollary, ko-rol'la-re, *s.* (*corollarium*, Lat.) A conclusion; a consequence drawn from premises, or from what is advanced or demonstrated.

Corollate, kor'ol-late, } *a.* Like a corolla;
Corollated, kor'o-lay-ted, } having corollas.

Corollet, kor'o-let, *s.* One of the separate flowers which form compound flowers.

Corollifloræ, ko-rol-le-flo're, *s.* (*corolla*, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower, Lat.) A subclass of the Exogens, or Dicotyledonous plants, in which the petals are united together in one, inserted in the receptacle, and bearing the stamens.

Corona, ko-ro'na, *s.* (Latin, a crown.) In Architecture, the brow of the cornice which projects over the bed mouldings to throw off the water, forming a division between the cymatium and crown members and the lower division of the cornice. *Corona borealis*, in Astronomy, the northern crown or garland, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. *Corona australis*, the southern crown, a constellation of the southern hemisphere. In Botany, applied to the crown-like cup which is found at the orifice of the tube in the corolla of the narcissus and other flowers. *Corona dentes*, the exposed part of a tooth which projects beyond the alveolus and gum;—(*korone*, a raven, Gr.) in Anatomy, the acute process of the lower jaw, so named from its supposed resemblance to a raven's bill.

Coronal, kor'o-nal, *s.* A crown; a garland;—*a.* belonging to the crown or top of the head; applied to the first suture of the skull.

Coronary, kor'o-na-re, *a.* (*coronarius*, Lat.) In Anatomy, applied to vessels, nerves, &c., from their surrounding the parts like a crown; as, the coronary arteries of the heart; coronary ligaments of the radius and of the liver.

Coronated, kor'o-nay-ted, *a.* Crowned. In Conchology, applied to such shells as have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles.

Coronation, kor-o-na'shun, *s.* The act or solemnity of crowning, or investing with the insignia of royalty, an emperor, king, or prince; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

Coronaxis, kor-o-naks'is, *s.* A genus of univalvular Mollusca, the shell of which is conical, and the summits coronated with a single row of tubercles.

Coronel.—See Colonel.

Coroner, kor'o-nur, *s.* The presiding officer in a jury convened to inquire into the cause of sudden deaths.

Coronet, kor'o-net, *s.* (from *corona*, a crown, Lat.) In Heraldry, a small crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interspersed; that of an earl has the pearls raised on the top of the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only four pearls. *Coronet of a horse*, the upper part of the horse's hoof, or union of the horn of the foot with the skin of the pasterns.

Coroneted, kor'o-net-ed, *a.* Wearing a coronet.

Coroniform, ko-ron'e-fawrm, *a.* Shaped like a crown.

Coronilla, ko-ro-nil'la, *s.* (*corona*, a crown, Lat. from the flowers being disposed in heads or umbels at the tops of the peduncles.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs and herbs, with impari-pinnate leaves and axillary peduncles, bearing umbels of pedicellate flowers: Type of the subtribe Coronilleæ.

Coronilleæ, ko-ro-nil'le-e, *s.* A subtribe or section of the Leguminous tribe of plants Hedysareæ, having the flowers disposed in umbels; the legumes terete or compressed; the stamens diadelphous, none of which are jointed, and one free.

Coronis, ko-ro'nis, *s.* A genus of Stomapodous Crustaceans: Family, Unipeltata.

Coronopus, ko-ro'no-pus, *s.* (*korone*, a crow, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in allusion to the form of the leaves.) A genus of Cruciferous annual plants.

Coronula, kor-o-nu'la, *s.* (*corona*, a crown, Lat.) A genus of Cirripods, in which the parietes of the cone are occupied by cells so large as to resemble chambers.

Coronule, kor'o-nule, *s.* The downy tuft on seeds.

Corporal, kawr'po-ral, *s.* (*caporal*, Fr.) An officer under a sergeant in a company of foot, who has charge over one of the divisions; his office is also to relieve and place sentinels. *Corporal of a ship of war*, an officer under the master-at-arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms; —*a.* (from *corpus*, the body, Lat.) relating to the body; belonging to the body; material; not spiritual. *Corporal oath*, supposed to be derived from the ancient practice of touching the *corporal*, or cloth which covered the consecrated elements, by the person who took it.

Corporal, } kawr'po-ral, *s.* An ancient church
Corporale, } term, signifying the sacred linen spread under the chalice in the eucharist and mass, to receive the fragments of the bread, if any chance to fall.

Corporality, kawr-po-ral'e-te, *s.* The quality of being embodied, as opposed to spirituality.

Corporally, kawr'po-ral-le, *ad.* Bodily.

Corporas, kawr'po-ras, *s.* The old name of the corporal or communion cloth.

Corporate, kawr'po-rate, *a.* United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual; general; united;—*v. a.* to unite. —Obsolete.

Corporately, kawr'po-rate-le, *ad.* In a corporate capacity; unitedly.

Corporateness, kawr'po-rate-nes, *s.* The state of a corporate body.

Corporation, kawr-po-ra'shun, *s.* Any public body or company, established by royal charter, authorized to use a common seal, and having one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to do anything within the compass of their charter. A *Corporation Spiritual* consists of a dean and chapter, or a master of a college or hospital. A *Corporation Temporal by the King*, con-

of a mayor and commonalty. The *Corpora-Temporal by the Common Law* is the parlia-, consisting of the king, lords, and commons.

RATOR, kawr'po-ray-tur, *s.* The member of poration.

RATURE, kawr'po-ray-ture, *s.* The state of embodied.—Obsolete.

REAL, kawr-po're-al, } *a.* (*corporeus*, Lat.)
REOUS, kawr-po're-us, } Having a body; d of a material body; not immaterial or ual.

REALIST, kawr-po're-a-list, *s.* One who s the existence of spiritual existences.

REALITY, kawr-po-re-al'e-te, *s.* The state ing corporeal.

REALLY, kawr-po're-al-le, *ad.* In a bodily or manner.

REITY, kawr-po-re'e-te, *s.* Materiality; the y of being embodied; the state of having y.

RIFICATION, kawr-po-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The f giving body or palpability.

RIFY, kawr-po're-fi, *v. a.* To embody; to into a body.—Obsolete.

SANT, kawr'po-sant, *s.* (corrupted from *cu-santo*, holy body, Span.) A name given by en to a luminous appearance sometimes ob-d in dark stormy nights skipping about the and rigging of a ship—an electrical pheno-n.

kore, *s. pl.* korze, (French, from *corpus*, Lat.) dy of troops; any division of an army. In itecture, a term applied to the projecting part wall which is intended to form a ground for ation.

, kawrps, *s.* (*corpus*, Lat. *corp*, Irish.) The body of a human being.

LENCE, kawr'pu-lens, } *s.* (*corpulentia*,
LENCY, kawr'pu-len-se, } Lat.) Bulki-of body; extreme fatness; fulness of flesh; tude; grossness of matter.—Seldom used in st two senses.

LENT, kawr'pu-lent, *a.* Fleshy; having fluous fat or flesh; bulky.

LENTLY, kawr'pu-lent-le, *ad.* In a corpulent ner.

S, kawr'pus, *s. pl.* CORPORA, kawr'po-ra, n.) A body; bodies. The following terms sed in Anatomy:—

Singular:

llosum (callus, hardness). *Commissura mag-*the firm substance which communicates be-n the hemispheres of the brain. *C. caverno-* (cavernous); this, and the *C. spongiosum* ngy), form the penis. *C. cavernosum vaginæ*, erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, termed e Graaf, *retiformis* (net-like). *C. fimbriatum* bria, a fringe), a prolongation of one of the es of the fornix. *C. highmorianum*, a pro-nce at the superior part of the testis. *C.* m (yellow body), the cicatrix left in the ova-in consequence of the bursting of a Graaffian cle. *C. mucosum* (mucous body), a soft tance, first described by Malpighi as situated ween the cuticle and cutis, and giving the pro-colour to the skin, being black in the Negro, w in the Chinese, copper-coloured in the ab-inal Americans, &c. *C. pampiniforme* (pam-us, a tendril), a tendril-like plexus of the matic vein.

II. *Plural:*

C. albicantia (albico, to become white), two white bodies of the cerebrum. *C. fimbriata* (fim-bria, a fringe), Tænia hyppocampi, the plaiting of the margin of the processes of the fornix. *C. geniculata* (geniculum, a knot, dim. of *genu*, the knee), two knotty prominences at the inferior sur-face of the cerebrum. *C. olivaria* (oliva, an olive), two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla ob-longata. *C. pyramidalia* (pyramis, a pyramid), two small pyramidal eminences of the medulla ob-longata. *C. quadrigemina* (four double), four eminences (*tubercula*) of the brain, supporting the pineal gland, formerly called *nates* and *testes*. *C. restiformia* (restis, a cord), two cord-like processes, extending from the medulla oblongata to the cere-bellum. *C. striata* (stria, a groove), two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle.

CORPUS CHRISTI, kawr'pus kris'te, *s.* (Latin, *body of Christ.*) A festival of the Church of England, kept on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honour of the eucharist.

CORPUSCLE, kawr'pus-kl, *s.* (*corpusculum*, Lat.) An atom; a minute particle.

CORPUSCULAR, kawr-pus'ku-lar, *a.* Relating to atoms or corpuscles. *Corpuscular philosophy*, that system or method of reasoning which endea-vours to explain and account for the phenomena of nature by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c. of the minute particles of matter. *Corpuscular action*, the power or influence which particles or atoms exercise on each other.

CORPUSCULARIAN, kawr-pus-ku-la're-an, *s.* A follower or believer of the corpuscular philosophy; —*a.* pertaining to corpuscles.

CORRADE, kor-rade', *v. a.* To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, kor-ray-de-a'shun, *s.* A conjunc-tion of rays on one point.

CORRÆA, kor-re'a, *s.* (in honour of J. Correa de Serra, a Portuguese botanist.) A genus of Aus-tralian opposite-leaved shrubs.

CORRECT, kor-rekt', *a.* (*correctus*, Lat.) Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults; right; rectified;—*v. a.* (*corrigo*, Lat.) to punish; to chastise; to discipline; to amend; to take away faults in writings, life, or things; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation; to rectify.

CORRECTION, kor-rek'shun, *s.* Punishment; disci-pline; chastisement; penalty; the act of taking away faults; alteration to a better state; amend-ment; that which is substituted in the place of anything wrong; reprehension; animadversion; abatement of noxious qualities by the addition of something salutary. *House of correction*, a place for the confinement and punishment of offenders; a bridewell.

CORRECTIONAL, kor-rek'shun-al, *a.* Having a ten-dency to correct.

CORRECTIONER, kor-rek'shun-ur, *s.* One who has been in a house of correction.—Seldom used.

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy, famished *correctioner*.—*Shaks.*

CORRECTIVE, kor-rek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities; having the power to correct; having the power to limit; (seldom used in the last sense;)—*s.* that which has the power of altering or obviating anything improper; limitation; restriction.

CORRECTLY, kor-rekt'le, *ad.* In a correct manner; accurately; exactly; without faults.

CORRECTNESS, kor-rekt'nes, *s.* Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

CORRECTOR, kor-rek'tur, *s.* One who amends or alters by punishment or animadversion; one who revises anything to free it from faults, or proposes a better system with a view to reformation; that which corrects or abates whatever is noxious.

CORREGENT, kor're-jent, *s.* (*corregens*, Lat.) In Medicine, any substance in a medical prescription which is intended to modify, or render the action of another milder.

CORREGIDOR, kor-rej'e-dur, *s.* (Spanish.) A Spanish magistrate.

CORRELATE, kor're-late, *s.* One who stands in the opposite relation.—Not used.

CORRELATE, kor-re-late', *v. n.* (*con*, and *relatus*, related, Lat.) To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATION, kor-re-la'shun, *s.* Reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVE, kor-rel'a-tiv, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another;—*s.* that which has a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVELY, kor-rel'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a correlative relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kor-rel'a-tiv-nes, *s.* The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kor-rep'shun, *s.* (*correptio*, Lat.) Objurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

CORRESPOND, kor-re-spond', *v. n.* (*correspondre*, Fr.) To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit; to keep up intercourse with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kor-re-spon'dens, } *s.* Re-
CORRESPONDENCY, kor-re-spon'den-se, } lation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse; reciprocal intelligence; friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kor-re-spon'dent, *a.* (*correspondant*, Fr.) Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable;—*s.* one who corresponds; one who continues intercourse with another by means of messages or letters.

CORRESPONDENTLY, kor-re-spon'dent-le, *ad.* In a corresponding manner.

CORRESPONDING, kor-re-spon'ding, *a.* Agreeing; suiting; answering.

CORRESPONSIVE, kor-re-spon'siv, *a.* Answerable; adapted to anything.—Seldom used.

> Priam's six gates i' the city, with massy staples,
> And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts,
> Sperre up the sons of Troy.—*Shaks.*

CORRIDOR, kor-re-dore', *s.* (French.) In Architecture, a long gallery or passage in a mansion, connecting various apartments, and sometimes running round a quadrangle. In Fortification, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

CORRIGENDA, kor-re-jen'da, *s. pl.* (Latin.) Words to be altered.

CORRIGIBLE, kor're-je-bl, *a.* (French.) Capable of being altered or amended; deserving of punishment; punishable; corrective; having the power to correct.

CORRIGIOLA, kor-re-ji'o-la, *s.* (dim. of *corrigia*, a shoe-string, Lat.) Strap-wort, a genus of trailing flexible plants, with alternate stipulaceous and terminal racemose corymbs of small fl Order, Illecebraceæ.

CORRIVAL, kor-ri'val, *s.* A rival or com properly *corival;* a contending;—*v. n.* with.—Seldom used.

CORRIVALRY, kor-ri'val-re, } *s.* Compe
CORRIVALSHIP, kor-ri'val-ship, } opposition valry.

CORRIVATE, kor're-vate, *v. a.* (*corrivo*, Lat. draw water out of several streams into Seldom used.

CORRIVATION, kor-re-va'shun, *s.* (*corrivatio* The running of different waters into one str Seldom used.

Corrivations of water to moisten and refresh grounds.—*Burton.*

CORROBORANT, kor-rob'o-rant, *a.* Having the of giving strength; confirming;—*s.* a strengt medicine.

CORROBORATE, kor-rob'o-rate, *v. a.* (*cor* Lat.) To confirm; to establish; to stren to make strong;—*a.* strengthened; conf established.—Improperly used as an adject

There is no trusting to the force of nature, no bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by cu *Bacon.*

CORROBORATION, kor-rob-o-ra'shun, *s.* Th strengthening or confirming; confirmation b additional security; addition of strength.

CORROBORATIVE, kor-rob'o-ray-tiv, *a.* Hav power of confirming or establishing;— which increases strength.

CORRODE, kor-rode', *v. a.* (*corrodo*, Lat.) away by degrees; to prey upon; to consu wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kor-ro'dent, *a.* Having the p corroding or wasting gradually away;— which eats away or corrodes.

CORRODIATE.—See Corrode.

CORRODIBILITY, kor-ro-de-bil'e-te, *s.* The of being corrodible.

CORRODIBLE, kor-ro'de-bl, } *a.* That may
CORROSIBLE, kor-ro'se-bl, } roded or cons
CORROSIBILITY.—See Corrodibility.

CORROSIBLENESS, kor-ro'se-bl-nes, *s.* Su bility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kor-ro'zhun, *s.* The action of or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the of acids on metal.

CORROSIVE, kor-ro'siv, *s.* That which quality of wasting anything away gradually which has the power of fretting;—*a.* hav power of consuming or wearing away; hav quality of fretting or vexing. *Corrosive sub* the mercurial preparation, Hydrargyri bich the bichloride of mercury, a violent poison.

CORROSIVELY, kor-ro'siv-le, *ad.* Like a cor with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kor-ro'siv-nes, *s.* The qu corroding or eating away; acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kor'ru-gant, *a.* (*con*, and *r* wrinkle, Lat.) Having the power of cont wrinkles.

CORRUGATE, kor'ru-gate, *v. a.* (*corrugo*, Lat wrinkle or purse up;—*a.* contracted.

CORRUGATION, kor-ru-ga'shun, *s.* Contracti wrinkles.

CORRUGATOR, kor-ru-ga'tur, *s.* (*corrugo*, I w Lat.) A muscle, the office of which is to

or corrugate the part it acts upon. *Corrugator supercilii*, a small muscle situated on each side of the brow, by which it is knit and drawn down.

Corrupt, kor-rupt', *v. a.* (*corruptus*, Lat.) To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect; to deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe; to spoil; to do mischief;—*v. n.* to become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity;—*a.* spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities; unsound; putrid; vicious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Corrupter, kor-rup'tur, *s.* One who taints or vitiates; one who lessens purity or integrity; one who promulgates error.

Corruptful, kor-rupt'fŭl, *a.* Corrupting.

Corruptibility, kor-rup-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The possibility of being corrupted.

Corruptible, kor-rup'te-bl, *a.* Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence; susceptible of external depravation; that may be tainted or vitiated;—*s.* that which may decay and perish, as the human body—a scriptural signification.

Corruptibleness, kor-rup'te-bl-nes, *s.* Susceptibility of corruption.

Corruptibly, kor-rup'te-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

Corrupting, kor-rup'ting, *a.* The act of vitiating or destroying integrity.

Corruption, kor-rup'shun, *s.* (*corruptio*, Lat.) The act of corrupting; the principle by which bodies tend to the disorganization or separation of their parts; wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity; putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; the tendency to a worse state; cause or means of depravation; debasement; taint; bribery. *Corruption of blood*, in Law, one of the consequences of an attainder, by which an attainted person can neither inherit lands or other hereditaments from his ancestors, nor retain those he is already in possession of, nor transmit them by descent to any heir.

Corruptive, kor-rup'tiv, *a.* Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Corruptless, kor-rupt'les, *a.* Not susceptible of decay or corruption.

Corruptly, kor-rupt'le, *ad.* With corruption or taint; with vice; without integrity; viciously; improperly; contrary to purity.

Corruptness, kor-rupt'nes, *s.* The state of being corrupt; putrescence; a vicious or immoral state.

Corruptress, kor-rup'tres, *s.* A female who misleads or corrupts others.

Corsair, kor'sare, *s.* (*corsaire*, Fr.) A pirate; one who scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission, for the purpose of plunder; the vessel of a corsair.

Corse, korse, *s.* (from *corpus*, Lat.) A corpse; a dead body; a poetical word.

Corselet, kawrs'let, *s.* (French.) A little cuirass; an armour or coat made to cover the body for defence, anciently worn by pikemen;—*v. a.* to encircle as with a corselet.

Corset, kawr'set, *s.* (French.) An article of dress for compressing, under the pretext of supporting, the chest and waist, worn chiefly by females, but sometimes by effeminate individuals of the other sex: used commonly in the plural, *corsets*.

Corsned, kawrs'ned, *s.* (*corsnæde*, Sax.) A species of trial or purgation practised in the dark ages, with a view to test the guilt or innocence of a suspected person. It consisted of a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, which the suspected party was induced to swallow: if it had a nutritious tendency, the person was at once declared to be innocent; if otherwise, his guilt was supposed established.

Corsyra, kor'se-ra, *s.* (*korys*, the head, and *syro*, I drag, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

Cortege, kawr'tayzh, *s.* (French.) A train of attendants.

Cortes, kawr'tiz, *s. pl.* (Spanish.) The Spanish parliament, or assembly of the states, composed of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.

Cortex, kawr'tex, *s.* (Latin.) In Medicine, bark; as, *cortex Peruvianus*, Peruvian bark.

Cortia, kawr'te-a, *s.* (in honour of B. Corti, who was the first to discover the motion of molecules in the cells of plants.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepaul: Tribe, Peucedaneæ.

Cortical, kawr'te-kal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of bark; pertaining to the rhind or bark of trees and shrubs. In Anatomy, *cortical substance*, (also termed *concrititious*,) the exterior parts of the brain and of the kidneys.

Corticata.—See Corticifera.

Corticate, kawr'te-kate, } *a.* Resembling the
Corticated, kawr'te-kay-ted, } bark of a tree.

Corticene, kawr'te-sene, *s.* An alkaloid found in the bark of the Populus tremens.

Corticifera, kawr-te-sif'er-a, *s.* (*cortex*, bark, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) A name given by Lamarck to a family of Polyparia, in which the stem is ramified into an arborescent form, forming a fixed base, and composed of a living fleshy envelope, bearing and containing polypi, and an internal inorganic axis.—See Corallia, the Corticiferi of Cuvier.

Corticiferous, kawr-te-sif'e-rus, *a.* (*cortex*, bark, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing bark.

Corticiform, kawr-tis'e-fawrm, *a.* Resembling bark.

Corticose, kawr'te-kose, *a.* (*corticosus*, Lat.) Resembling bark.

Corticous, kawr'te-kus, *a.* Barky; full of bark.

Corticus, kawr'te-kus, *s.* (*cortex*, bark.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melastoma.

Cortile, kawr'til, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture, a small court or area, quadrangular or curved, in a mansion, surrounded by buildings connected with the house.

Cortina, kawr'te-na, *s.* In Botany, that portion of the velum which adheres to the margin of the pileus of fungi in fragments.

Cortusa, kawr-tu'sa, *s.* (in honour of J. A. Curtusa, who first noticed it.) Bear's-ear Sanicle, a handsome little Alpine plant: Order, Primulaceæ.

Corundum, ko-run'dum, *s.* (Indian name.) Common Corundum, or Adamantine Spar, like the sapphire and ruby, occurs in the secondary six-sided prisms, sometimes in acute or obtuse double six-sided prisms. It is sometimes nearly colourless and rather translucent. It is extremely hard: it consists of alumina, 91.00; silica, 5.00; oxide of iron, 15 = 97.5. There are four species: 1. Spinel or dodecahedral corundum; 2. Automolite, or octahedral corundum; 3. Sapphire and Ruby, or rhombohedral corundum; 4. Chrysoberyl, or prismatic corundum.

Coruscant, ko-rus'kant, *a.* (*coruscans*, Lat.) Glittering by flashes; flashing.

Coruscate, ko-rus'kate, *v. n.* (*corusco*, Lat.) To glitter; to flash.

Coruscation, kor-us-ka'shun, *s.* (*coruscatio*, Lat.) A flash; a quick gleam of light. It is chiefly used for the electric fluid, or for a flash of lightning darting through the clouds.

Corvee, kawr-ve', *s.* (French.) In Feudal Law, the obligation of the inhabitants of a district to repair roads, bridges, &c.

Corvette, kawr-vet', *s.* (French.) A French name for any vessel carrying less than twenty guns.

Corvetto, kawr-vet'to.—See Curvet.

Corvidæ, kawr've-de, *s.* (*corvus*, a crow, Lat.) The Crows, a family of Conirostral birds, in which the bill is strong, slightly cultirostral, or more or less compressed; the gape or commissure straight, and the nostrils covered with stiff, bristle-like feathers, directed forward; wings lengthened, obliquely pointed; lateral toes equal.

Corvina, kawr've-na, *s.* A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Sciæninæ. The fishes of this genus have the anal spine very strong; ventral large, pointed, as long as the pectoral; the caudal rounded; no canine teeth in front: Family, Chætodonidæ.

Corvine, kawr've-ne, *s.* The Typical-crows, a subfamily of the Corvidæ, containing the crows, magpies, nut-crackers, shrike-crows, &c.;—*a.* pertaining to the crow, or the family Corvidæ.

Corvus, kawr'vus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of birds, consisting of many species. The British species are *C. corax*, or Raven; *C. corone*, or Carrion-crow; *C. cornix*, or Hooded-crow; *C. monedula*, or Jackdaw; *C. frugilegus*, or Rook: Family, Corvidæ. The last two species are gregarious, and the others live in single pairs in the breeding season. In Astronomy, the *Crow*, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, resting on Hydra. In Aratus, Hydra, Crater, and Corvus form one constellation. In Antiquity, a machine used by the Romans, consisting of a strong platform at the prow of their ships, used in grappling with the vessel of an enemy.

Coryanthus, kor-e-an'*th*us, *s.* (*korys*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

Corybantes, kor-e-ban'tes, *s.* (*korybas*, *korybantos*, Gr.) The priests of Cybele, the devotions of whom were characterized by extravagant gesture, clashing of cymbals, &c.

Corybantiasm, kor-e-ban'te-azm, *s.* (*korybantiasmos*, Gr.) In Pathology, a sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions.

Corybantic, kor-e-ban'tik, *a.* Madly agitated or inflamed.

Corydaline, ko-rid'a-lin, *s.* An alkaline substance found in Corydalis bulbosa.

Corydalis, ko-rid'a-lis, *s.* (*korydalis*, a lark, Gr. from the spur of the flower resembling that of the lark.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Fumariaceæ. Also, a genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Subulicornes.

Corygonus, kor-e-go'nus, *s.* (*kore*, the pupil of the eye, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) The Lavarets, a genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.

Corylaceæ, kor-e-la'se-e, *s.* (*corylus*, the hazel, one of the genera.) The Mastworts, a natural order of Exogenous plants, belonging to Lindley's Quernal alliance. It consists of trees and with a bony or coriaceous one-celled nut, less enclosed in the involucre. It inclu oak, hazel-nut, beech, Spanish chestnut leaves with stipules, alternate, simple; aggregate or amentaceous; stamens five to inserted into the base of the scales, or of branous valvate calyx; ovary crowned rudiments of an adherent calyx; seeds s embryo large, with plano-convex fleshy coty and a minute superior radicle.

Corylopsis, kor-e-lop'sis, *s.* (*korylos*, a haz *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of pla longing to the natural order Hamamelida Witch-hazels.

Corylus, kor'e-lus, *s.* (*corylus*, Lat. from bonnet, in allusion to the enwrapping The Hazel or Nut-tree, a genus of Amen plants: Order, Corylaceæ.

Corymb, ko'rimb, *s.* (*corymbus*, a bunch, La Botany, a raceme or panicle, in which the of the lower leaves are larger than those upper, so that the flowers themselves are the same level.

Corymbiated, ko-rim'be-ay-ted, *a.* Beari rymbs.

Corymbiferæ, ko-rim-bif'er-e, *s.* Jussieu for a division of the natural order Com comprehending most of the tubulifloræ of L dolle. It is characterized by the absence men, an erect seed, a hemispherical involuc the florets of the ray, if present, being ligu

Corymbiferous, ko-rim-bif'er-us, *a.* Be corymb.

Corymbis, ko-rim'bis, *s.* A genus of plant der, Orchidaceæ.

Corymbose, ko-rim-bose', } *a.* Formed
Corymbous, ko-rim'bus, } ranged in th of a corymb.

Corymbosely, ko-rim-bose'le, *ad.* In the of a corymb.

Corymbulose, ko-rim'bu-lose, *a.* For many corymbs.

Coryna, ko-rin'a, *s.* (*koryne*, a club, Gr. f club-shaped form of the polypi.) A g corals, allied to Tubularia; the animal i shaped, its ovate head being covered with tentacula ending in suckers, and support long, simple, or branched vertical attached

Corynandra, kor-e-nan'dra, *s.* (*koryne*, and *aner*, *andros*, a male, Gr. from the fil being club-shaped at the top.) A genus of annual herbs, having the flowers in corymb white petals and red filaments.

Corynella, kor-e-nel'la, *s.* (a diminutive of a club, Gr. in reference to the club shape style.) A genus of shrubs, with abruptly- leaves, and purplish-coloured flowers, na St. Domingo.

Corynephora, kor-e-nef'o-ra, *s.* (*koryne*, and *phoro*, I bear, Gr. in allusion to the filament found on different parts of it.) of marine Algæ, the Leathina of Gray: Fucaceæ.

Corynephorus, kor-e-nef'o-rus, *s.* Club a genus of grass plants with an articulated and the last joint club-shaped: Order, naceæ.

Corynocarpus, kor-e-no-kär'pus, *s.* (*kor* club, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference

f the fruit.) A genus of New Zealand consisting of a tree about twenty feet in with large terminal panicles of white : Order, Myrsinaceæ.

ORPHA, kor-e-no-mawr'fa, *s.* (*koryne*, and , a shape, Gr.) A genus of Corals, allied na.

TYLIS, kor-e-nos'te-les, *s.* (*koryne*, a club, *los*, a style, Gr.) A genus of plants: Orolaceæ.

, kor'e-fa, *s.* (*korphe*, the summit of any- Gr.) Fan-palm, a genus of trees, growing height of one hundred feet, with fan-shaped the topmost of which are sometimes twenty g and fifteen feet broad: Order, Palmaceæ.

ÆNA, kor-e-fe'na, *s.* (*koryphaios*, a leader, A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily æninæ, distinguished from the other genus gus, by having the ventral fins larger than torals.

ÆNE.—See Coryphæna.

ÆNIDÆ, kor-e-fe'ne-de, *s.* (*coryphæna*, one genera.) A family of Acanthopterygious of the tribe Microleptes, in which the body gated, compressed, and covered with small dorsal fin long, single, extending the whole of the body, or nearly so; tail more or less ; ventral fins small and sometimes wanting.

ÆNINÆ, kor-e-fe'ne-ne, *s.* A subfamily Coryphænidæ, in which the body is oblong, , and covered with small scales; crown gibpectoral fins falcate, and eyes close to the of the mouth.

ÆUS, kor-e-fe'us, *s.* (*korphe*, summit, Gr.) ader of the chorus in the Grecian drama.

STHES, kor-e-san'*thes*, *s.* (*korys*, a helmet, *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Orchidaceæ.

ES, ko-ris'tes, *s.* (*korys*, a helmet, Gr.) ong-clawed Crab, a genus of Brachyurous, or tailed Crustaceans, having the surface of the ce somewhat granulous, with two denticles n the eyes, and three sharp points directed ds on each side: found on the English and h coasts.

AIX, kor-e-*tha*'iks, *s.* (*korythaix*, a crested warrior, Gr.) The Touracos, a genus of t African birds, belonging to the family hagidæ, or Plantain-eaters.

US, kor'e-*thus*, *s.* (*korythus*, Greek name of known bird.) The Pine-beaks, a genus of separated by Cuvier from the genus Loxia, es-bills: Family, Fringillidæ.

, ko-ri'za, *s.* (*koryza*, from *korys*, or *kora*, d, and *zeo*, I boil, Gr.) Inflammation of the s membrane of the nostrils, or the eyes, &c.

UM, kos-sin'e-um, *s* (*koskinon*, a little sieve, allusion to the seeds being pierced.) The ed Plant, a genus of plants, natives of Cey- Order, Memispermaceæ.

DON, kos-sin'o-don, *s.* (*koskinedon*, in the r of a sieve, Gr.) A genus of Urn-moss : Order, Bryaceæ.

OMANCY, kos-se-nom'an-se, *s.* (*koskinon*, *anteia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient mode ination by means of a sieve.

OPORA, kos-se-nop'o-ra, *s.* (*koskinon*, and , a pore, Gr.) A genus of corals found in ssil state: one of the species, *C. infundibuis*, is found in the Chalk formation of Ireland.

COSECANT, ko-sek'kant, *s.* In Geometry, the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees—*co* being in this case a contraction of the word complement.

COSEN.—See Cozen.

COSENTIENT, ko-sen'shent, *a.* (*con*, and *sentio*, I perceive, Lat.) Perceiving together.

COSIER, ko'zhe-ur, *s.* (*cousn*, Fr.) A botcher.—Obsolete.

COSIGNIFICATIVE, ko-sig-nif'e-kay-tiv, *a.* Having the same signification.

COSINAGE, kuz'in-ij, *s.* (*cousinage*, Fr.) In Law, a writ to recover land, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation.

COSINE, ko'sine, *s.* In Geometry, the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COSMEA, kos'me-a, *s.* (*kosmios*, well arranged, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

COSMELIA, kos-me'le-a, *s.* (*kosmio*, I adorn, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Epacridaceæ.

COSMETIC, koz-met'ik, *a.* (*kosmetikos*, Gr.) Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying; —*s.* any preparation that renders the skin soft and white, or helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

COSMIBUENA, kos-me-bu-e'na, *s.* (in honour of Cosmi Buena, a Spanish physician.) A genus of South American plants, the bark of which is used as a drug like that of the genus Cinchona: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

COSMIC, koz'mik, } *a.* (*kosmos*, the world, Gr.)
COSMICAL, koz'me-kal, } Relating to the world, or the whole system of visible bodies, including the earth and stars. In Astronomy, rising or setting with the sun; not acronical.

COSMICALLY, koz'me-kal-le, *ad.* With the sun, as a star is said to rise or set *cosmically*, when it rises or sets with the sun.

COSMOGONIST, koz-mog'o-nist, *s.* One who treats of the creation of the world.

COSMOGONY, koz-mog'go-ne, *s.* (*kosmogonia*, Gr.) In Physics, the science or theory of the formation of the world.

COSMOGRAPHER, koz-mog'gra-fur, *s.* One who describes the world or the universe.

COSMOGRAPHIC, koz-mo-graf'ik, } *a.* Relat-
COSMOGRAPHICAL, koz-mo-graf'e-kal, } ing to the general description of the universe.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, koz-mo-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world or the arrangement of the universe is described.

COSMOGRAPHY, koz-mog'gra-fe, *s.* (*kosmographia*, Gr.) A description of the world or universe, or the science of describing the several parts of the visible world.

COSMOLABE, koz'mo-labe, *s.* (*kosmos*, the world, and *lambano*, I take, Gr.) An ancient instrument for measuring celestial and terrestrial distances, similar to the astrolabe: called also, *pantacosm*.

COSMOLATORY, koz-mol'a-tur-e, *s.* (*kosmos*, and *latreyo*, I worship, Gr.) The Pagan worship of the earth.

COSMOLOGICAL, koz-mo-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*kosmos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to the science which describes the universe.

COSMOLOGIST, koz-mol'o-jist, *s.* One who studies cosmology, or describes the universe.

COSMOLOGY, koz-mol'o-je, *s.* The science relating to the structure and parts of creation, the elements of bodies, and the laws of motion.

COSMOPLASTIC, koz-mo-plas'tik, *a.* (*kosmos*, and *plasso*, I form, Gr.) Relating to the formation of the world.

COSMOPOLITAN, koz-mo-pol'e-tan, } *s.* (*kosmos*, and
COSMOPOLITE, koz-mop'o-lite, } *polites*, a citizen, Gr.) A citizen of the world; one who makes himself at home wherever he goes.

COSMOPOLITANISM, koz-mo-pol'e-tan-izm, *s.* The state of the human family, as distinguished from national or sectional interests; a state of universal community, in which the interests of all will be regarded.

COSMORAMA, koz-mo-ra'ma, *s.* (*kosmos*, and *horao*, I see, Gr.) An optical exhibition, in which different places are represented, as if of their natural size.

COSMOS, kos'mos, *s.* (*kosmos*, beautiful, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Senecionideæ.

COSMOSTIGMA, kos-mo-stig'ma, *s.* (*kosmos*, ornamented, and *stigma*, Greek, in consequence of the stigma being adorned by a narrow ring.) A genus of East Indian twining shrubs, with racemose flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

COSS, kos, *s.* An Indian itinerary measure, varying in different places, and generally distinguished by the standard and common coss: the former is deduced from its proportion to a degree of the meridian; the latter rests on popular computation: the standard coss is in some places 35 to a degree; in others, 37½, 40, 45; while the common coss varies from 1 to 2½ British miles: called also, *cos*, *cros*, *crosa*, and *hardary*.

COSSACKS, kos'saks, *s. pl.* Tribes inhabiting the eastern and southern parts of Russia, Poland, the Ukraine, &c.: they form a kind of military democracy.

COSSAS, kos'sas, *s.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

COSSET, kos'set, *s.* (derivation doubtful.) A lamb brought up without the dam.

COSSIC, kos'sik, *a.* Relating to algebra.—Obsolete.

COSSIGNEA, kos-sin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Cossigny, a French naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

COSSONUS, kos'so-nus, *s.* (*cossus*, a wood insect, and *sonus*, a sound, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Curculionidæ.

COSSUS, kos'sus, *s.* (Latin, an insect bred in wood.) A genus of nocturnal Lepidoptera, the larvæ of which feed on wood. The *Cossus ligniperda* is one of the largest of the British moths.

COSSYPHENES, kos'se-fe-nes, *s.* (*cossiphus*, one of the genera.) A section of Coleopterous insects, in which the body is ovate or subhemispherical, and overlapped in its contour by the dilated or flattened sides of the thorax and elytra; the head is entirely concealed under the thorax, and in others received into an interior emargination of the same part; the last joint of the maxillary palpi is larger than the preceding ones, and is securiform.

COSSYPHUS, kos'se-fus, *s.* (*kossyphos*, a blackbird, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects of the section Heteroma: Family, Taxicornes.

COSSYPHUS, kos'se-fus, *s.* (*kossyphos*, a blackbird, Gr.) A genus of Thrushes, natives of Africa: Family, Merulidæ.

COST, kost, *s.* (*kosten*, Dutch and Germ.) The price of anything; charge; expense; sumptuousness; luxury; loss; fine; detriment; a rib or side.—Seldom used in the last sense.

> Betwixt the *costs* of a ship.—*Ben Jonson.*

Past and *past part.* of the verb *To cost*;—*v. n.* to be bought for; to be had at a price. *Costs*, in Law, the expenses in the prosecution and defence of actions; consisting of money paid to the king and government for fines and stamp duties, to the officers of the courts, and to the counsel and attorneys for their fees, &c.

COSTÆ, kos'te, *s.* (*costa*, a rib, Lat.) In Botany, the main veins which proceed directly from the base to the apex, or to the points of the lobes of a leaf.

COSTAL, kos'tal, *a.* Relating or belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kos'tărd, *s.* A large round apple; the head.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> Take him over the *costard* with the hilt of thy sword.—*Shak.*

COSTARDMONGER, kos'tărd-mung-gur, } *s.* A person who
COSTERMONGER, kos'tur-mung-gar, } deals in apples; but more generally applied to those who carry fruit and vegetables about for sale.

COSTARIA, kos-ta're-a, *s.* (*costa*, a rib, Lat.) A genus of Fuci: Tribe, Laminaridæ.

COSTATE, kos'tate, *a.* (*costatus*, Lat.) In Botany, a term applied either to indicate the presence of but one rib in a leaf, or where three or more ribs proceed from the base to the apex, or to the points of the lobes. In Zoology, when the surface of a shell or animal is marked with rib-like elevations.

COSTELLARIA, kos-tel-la're-a, *s.* (*costus*, a rib, Lat.) A genus of bivalvular Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Mitranæ. The shell is unequally fusiform, with the spire longer than the aperture; the body whorl slightly ventricose, but contracted at the base; the internal striæ are distinct; the whorls convex, sometimes angulated; the ribs reaching to the suture.

COSTIVE, kos'tiv, *a.* (*constipo*, I bind, Lat.) Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed; close; constipated; cold; formal.

COSTIVELY, kos'tiv-le, *ad.* With costiveness.

COSTIVENESS, kos'tiv-nes, *s.* The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed; coldness; stiffness.

COSTLESS, kost'les, *a.* Costing nothing; without expense.

COSTLINESS, kost'le-nes, *s.* Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

COSTLY, kost'le, *a.* Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

COSTMARY, kost'ma-re, *s.* The English name of the genus of the Composite plants Balsamita.

COSTREL, kos'trel, *s.* A bottle.—Obsolete.

COSTUME, kos-tume', *s.* (French.) In the Fine Arts, the strict observance of proper character as to persons and things in dress, arms, manners, the scene represented, &c., so that all correspond; style or mode of dress.

COSTUS, kos'tus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of plants: Order, Zingiberaceæ.

COSUFFERER, ko-suf'fur-ur, *s.* A fellow-sufferer.

COSUPREME, ko-su-preme', *s.* A partaker of supremacy.

ry, ko-sure'te, *s.* One who is surety with r.

ot, *s.* (Saxon.) A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation; a sheepfold; a ote; a cade lamb; a small bed; a cradle.

ENT, ko-tan'jent, *s.* In Geometry, the tan- an arc which is the complement of another ty degrees.

t, *v. a.* To leave behind; to overpass.—used as a verb.

ORANEOUS, ko-tem-po-ra'ne-us, *a.* Living g at the same time.

ORANEOUSLY, ko-tem-po-ra'ne-ous-le, *ad.* same time with another event.

ORARY, ko-tem'po-ra-re, *s.* One who lives same time with another;—*a.* living at the ime: *contemporary* is generally used.

NT, ko-ten'ant, *s.* A tenant in common.

, ko-tur-re', *s.* (French.) A friendly or party; a fashionable association.

INOUS, ko-ter'me-nus, *a.* Bordering on.

NATE, ko-*th*ur'nate, } *a.* Buskined;
NATED, ko-*th*ur'nay-ted, } relating to tra-

NUS, ko-*th*ur'nus, *s.* (Latin.) The name buskin used by the ancient tragedians.

AR, ko-tik'u-lar, *a.* (*coticula*, a little whet- Lat.) Relating to whetstones; resembling able for whetstones.

N, ko-til'yong, *s.* (French.) A brisk lively in which eight persons are usually employed.

D, kot'land, *s.* Land appendant to a cot-

AN, kot'kween, *s.* A man who busies him- ith women's affairs.

TEE, ko-trus-tee', *s.* A joint trustee.

LD, kots'wolde, *s.* (*cote*, a cottage, and *wold*, en plain, Sax.) Sheep-cotes in an open y; sheep-feeding on wolds.

t, *s.* (*cot*, *cote*, a bed, Sax.) A particular bed-frame, suspended from the beams of a r the officers to sleep in.

US, kot'ta-bus, *s.* An ancient Greek game, ch wine was to be dexterously thrown from nto basins floating in water.

E, kot'taje, *s.* (from *cot.*) A small house; a cot.

ED, kot'tayjd, *a.* Having cottages.

ELY, kot'taje-le, *ad.* Rustic; suitable to a e.

ER, kot'tay-jur, *s.* One who lives in a hut age. In Law, one who lives on a common t paying rent, or having land of his own.

, kot'tur, }
, kot'tur, } *s.* A cottager.
, kot'yur, }

E, kot'te-de, *s.* The Bull-heads, or Miller's- s, a family of fishes, with large, depressed, foreheads, armed with spines and tubercles; ly naked, or with only small patches of scales: Canthileptes, or Mail-cheeks.

, kot'tn, *s.* (*coton*, Fr.) The filamentous which lines the capsules of various species genus Gossypium, plants growing in warm ies, and indigenous to America and India. ommon distinctions of the varieties are— he Cotton-tree, *G. arboretum;* 2d, Shrub- , *G. religiosum;* 3d, Herbaceous-cotton, *G. eum.* It is to the latter kind that the s confine their attention in the southern parts of North America. The other varieties are Nankin cotton, Green-seeded cotton, and Sea-island or Long-staple cotton.

COTTON-GRASS, kot'tn-gras, *s.* The plant Eriophorum polystachion, a British species found on wet heaths: Order, Cyperaceæ.

COTTONOUS, kot'tn-us, } *a.* Downy; full of cot-
COTTONY, kot'tn-e, } ton; soft as cotton; overgrown with a soft pubescence like cotton.

COTTON-ROSE, kot'tn-roze, *s.* The common name of the Composite genus of plants Filago.—Which see.

COTTON-THISTLE, kot'tn-*th*is'sl, *s.* The common name of the Onopordum acanthium, and other plants of the same genus: Order, Compositæ.

COTTON-WEED, kot'tn-weed, *s.* The common name of the Composite plant Diotis maritima.

COTTUS, kot'tus, *s.* (*kotte*, a head, Gr. from the large size of the head.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is entirely naked, with two distinct dorsal fins, and the preoperculum armed with very sharp spines. It includes two British species, the *C. bubulis*, or Father-lasher, and *C. scorpio*, or Sea-scorpion. The genus forms the type of Swainson's family Cottidæ, or Bull-heads.

COTULA, kot'u-la, *s.* (dim. of *cota*, an old name for some species of Anthemis, of which Cotula has a miniature resemblance.) A genus of plants: Order, Compositæ.

COTUNITE, ko-tun'ite, *s.* A mineral which occurs in extremely minute acicular crystals in the crater of Vesuvius. It consists of lead, 74.52; muriatic acid, 25.46; sp. gr. 2.897: named after M. Cottunia.

COTURNIX, ko-tur'niks, *s.* (Latin name.) The Quail, a genus of birds of the Grouse kind: Family, Struthonidæ

COTYLE, ko'te-le, *s.* (*kotyle*, a cup, or cavity, Gr.) In Anatomy, the hollow in the illium which receives the head of the femor, or thigh-bone.

COTYLEDON, ko-te-le'don, *s.* (*kotyle*, a cavity, Gr.) In Botany, the embryo of a plant consists of three parts—the radicle, or young root; the *cotyledons*, or young leaves; and the plumule, or young stem. When the embryo has one leaf only, it is termed monocotyledonous, and when it has two leaves, dicotyledonous: the name also given to Kidney-worts, a genus of plants, from the cup-like shape of the leaves of some of the species, which consist of fleshy shrubs, with loose panicled purple or orange-coloured flowers; natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Crassulaceæ. In Comparative Anatomy, the cup-shaped vascular productions of the chorion in ruminating animals, which serve the office of a placenta, are termed *cotyledons.*

COTYLEDONEÆ, ko-te-le-do'ne-e, *s.* A term used for cotyledonous plants, now more generally termed Vasculares, including the Exogens, or Dicotyledons, and the Endogens, or Monocotyledons.

COTYLEDONOUS, ko-te-le'do-nus, *a.* Having cotyledons, or seed leaves.

COTYLEPHORUS, ko-te-lef'o-rus, *s.* (*kotyle*, a cup, and *phoro*, I bear, Gr. from the belly being furnished with cup-shaped suckers.) A genus of fishes, in which the head and body are very broad, flattened, and short; anal fin long; caudal forked; the dorsal short and triangular: Family, Cobitidæ.

COTYLIFORM, ko-til'e-fawrm, *a.* (*kotyle*, a cup, Gr.) In Physiology, applied to such organs as have a rotate figure, with an erect limb.

COTYLOID, kot'e-loyd, *a.* (*kotyle*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Cup-shaped, applied to the form of the acetabulum, or cavity of the hip-bone, which receives the head of the femor, or thigh-bone.

COUAGGA, kŭ-ag'ga, } *s.* (African name of Equus
QUAGGA, kwag'ga, } quaccha, or quagga.) A species of the horse, more nearly allied to Equus caballus, or the true horse, than to Zebra. The hair on the neck and shoulders is brown, with whitish transverse stripes; the croup is of a reddish-grey; tail and legs whitish. The name is expressive of its voice, which resembles the barking of a dog.

COUCH, kowtsh, *v. n.* (*coucher*, Fr.) To lie down on a place of repose; to lie down on the knees; to lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie in a bed or stratum; to stoop or bend down; to lower in reverence or fear; to bend under labour or pain; —*v. a.* to repose; to lay on a place of rest; to lay down anything in a bed or strata; to bed; to hide in another body; to involve; to include; to comprise; to include secretly; to lay close to another; to fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack; to depress the condensed crystaline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye; to remove a cataract;—*s.* a seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed; a bed; a place of repose; a layer or stratum. In Painting, a lay or impression of colour in oil or water, on the canvass, wall, or other surface to be painted; also, a lay or impression on anything to make it firm and consistent, or to screen it from the weather.

COUCHANT, kowtsh'ant, *a.* (French.) Lying down; squatting. In Heraldry, the posture of lying down, but with the head erect; applied to a lion or other beast.

COUCHEE, koo'she, *s.* (French.) Bedtime; late visiting at night.—Seldom used.

> None of the sylvan subjects made their court;
> Levees and *couchees* pass'd without resort.—*Dryden.*

COUCHER, kowtsh'ur, *s.* One who couches or depresses cataracts. In old statutes, a factor; also, a book in which a religious house registers its transactions and deeds.

COUCH-FELLOW, kowtsh'fel-lo, *s.* A bedfellow; a companion in lodgings.

COUCH-GRASS, kowtsh'gras, *s.* Agropyrum repens, one of the British grasses, the Triticum repens of Linnæus: Order. Graminaceæ.

COUCHING, kowtsh'ing, *s.* The act of bending or bowing; the clearing of land from couch-grass; also, a mode of operating in cases of cataract, by which the opaque lens is removed out of the axis of vision.

COUCHLESS, kowtsh'les, *a.* Having no bed.

COUEPIA, kow-e'pe-a, *s.* (*couepi*, the name in Guiana.) A genus of trees, natives of Guiana: Order, Chrysobalanaceæ.

COUGH, kof, *s.* (*kuef*, Goth.) A convulsive motion of the diaphragm, muscles of the larynx, thorax, &c.; expelling the air that was drawn into the lungs by inspiration, and carrying along with it the phlegm, or irritating matter, which causes the convulsive effort of the muscles;—*v. n.* to emit air with a loud noise from the lungs while convulsed either by irritation of the mucous membrane of the windpipe, or the presence of pus in the air-vessels of the lungs;—*v. a.* to expectorate matter from the bronchial vessels.

COUGHER, kof'fur, *s.* One who coughs.

COULD, kŭd. The *past* of can, signifying
sufficient power.

COULTER, kole'tur, *s.* The fore iron of a
which cuts the sod.

COULTERIA, kol-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of
Coulter.) A genus of South American
consisting of trees or shrubs, with yellow
disposed in racemes: Order, Fabaceæ.

COUMA, kow'ma, *s.* (Carribean name.) A g
trees, natives of Cayenne and Guiana:
Apocynaceæ.

COUMARIN, kow-ma'rin, *s.* Crystaline odo
substances obtained from the Tonka-bea
seed of Dipteryx odorata, the Courmarouna
of Aublet.

COUNCIL, kown'sil, *s.* (*concilium*, Lat.) An as
of persons met together in consultation, or
advice; act of deliberation; an assembly
sons met for the purpose of advising the
reign, or concerting measures of state, as
net or privy council; an assembly of prelat
doctors, convened for the regulation of mat
lative to the doctrine or discipline of the
Council of War, an assembly of the princip
cers of an army or fleet, called by the ge
admiral to concert measures for necessary
tions. *Common Council of a city*, a body
sons elected by the citizens for the manage
local affairs. *Ecumenical Council*, in
History, an assembly representing the whol
of the universal church. *Council Board*, t
round which a council deliberates; also, the
itself in deliberation. *Privy Council*, a
council for advising the sovereign in state m

COUNCILLOR, kown'sil-lur, *s.* A membe
council.

COUNDERSTANDING, ko-un-dur-stand'ing, *s.*
tual understanding.

COUNITE, ko-u-nite', *v. a.* To unite.—Obs

COUNSEL, kown'sel, *s.* (*conseil*, Fr.) Advi
rection; consultation; interchange of op
deliberation; examination of consequence
dence; art; machination; secrecy; the
intrusted in consulting; those who plead
or give counsel in law: a barrister or barris
v. a. (*consilior*, Lat.) to give advice or co
any person; to advise anything.

COUNSELLABLE, kown'sel-la-bl, *a.* Willin
ceive and follow the advice or opinions of
advisable.

COUNSELLOR, kown'sel-lur, *s.* One who g
vice; a confidant; a bosom friend; one appo
advise a king or chief magistrate; one wh
sulted in a case of law, and manages a ca
client; a lawyer.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kown'sel-lur-ship, *s.* T
of a counsellor.

COUNT, kownt, *v. a.* (*counter*, old Fr.) T
ber; to tell; to preserve a reckoning; to
to place to an account; to esteem; to a
to consider as having a certain character,
good or evil;—*v. n.* to found an account or
on;—*s.* number; reckoning; number s
estimation; account; a title of foreign
equivalent to an English earl. In Law, a c
an indictment, or a declaration in pleadin

COUNTABLE, kown'ta-bl, *a.* That may b
bered.

COUNTENANCE, kown'te-nans, *s.* (*countena*
The form of the face; the system of the f

air; look; calmness of look; composure of face; confidence of mein; aspect of assurance, commonly used in the phrases—'in countenance' and 'out of countenance;' kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side; support; superficial appearance; show; resemblance;—*v. a.* to support; to patronise; to vindicate; to make a show of; to act suitably to anything; to keep up any appearance; to encourage; to appear in defence.

COUNTENANCER, kown'te-nan-sur, *s.* One who countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kown'tur, *s.* A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning; money in contempt; a table on which goods are viewed and money counted in a shop; a box for cash; a reckoner; encounter; trial of skill.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> And he, the man whom nature selfe had made
> To mock herselfe, and truth to imitate,
> With kindly *counter* under mimic shade.—*Spenser.*

In a ship, an arc or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern; *counter-timbers*, short timbers in the stern, for the purpose of strengthening the counter; *counterbrace*, the lee brace of the foretopsail yard; *counter of a horse*, that part of a horse's forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. In Music, the name of an under part, to serve for contrast to a principal part;—*ad.* (*contra*, Lat. *contre*, Fr.) contrary to; in opposition to; commonly used with the verb *to run*; as, 'to run *counter* to the truth;' the wrong way, contrary to the right course; in a contrary manner, the face in opposition to the back.—Obsolete in the last sense.

[The word *counter* is often found in composition, and may be placed before either substantives or verbs used in a sense of opposition.]

COUNTERACT, kown-tur-akt', *v. a.* To hinder or frustrate by contrary agency.

COUNTERACTION, kown-tur-ak'shun, *s.* Opposition; hinderance.

COUNTERACTIVE, kown-tur-ak'tiv, *a.* Tending to counteract.

COUNTERACTIVELY, kown-tur-ak'tiv-le, *ad.* In a manner tending to counteract.

COUNTERATTRACTION, kown-tur-at-trak'shun, *s.* Opposite attraction.

COUNTERATTRACTIVE, kown-tur-at-trak'tiv, *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction.

COUNTERBALANCE, kown-tur-bal'lans, *v. a.* To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight;—*s.* opposite weight; equivalent power.

COUNTERBOND, kown'tur-bond, *s.* A counter-surety, or counterbond to a surety.

COUNTERBUFF, kown-tur-buf', *v. a.* To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back;—*s.* a blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCAST, kown'tur-kast, *s.* A trick; delusive contrivance.

COUNTERCASTER, kown'tur-kas-tur, *s.* An arithmetician; a book-keeper or caster of accounts.—Seldom used.

> I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
> At Rhodes, at Cyprus must be beleed and calm'd
> By debtor and creditor, this *countercaster.*—*Shaks.*

COUNTERCHANGE, kown'tur-tshanje, *s.* Exchange; reciprocation.

COUNTERCHARM, kown-tur-tshärm', *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

COUNTERCHECK, kown'tur-tshek, *s.* Stop; rebuke; check.

COUNTERCHECK, kown-tur-tshek', *v. a.* To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

COUNTERDRAW, kown-tur-draw', *v. a.* In Painting, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kown-tur-ev'e-dens, *s.* Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

COUNTERFEIT, kown'tur-fit, *v. a.* (*contrefaire*, Fr.) To copy, with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge; to imitate; to copy; to resemble;—*v. n.* to feign; to dissemble;—*a.* made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious; deceitful; hypocritical;—*s.* one who personates another; an impostor; something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, kown'tur-fit-ur, *s.* A forger; an impostor; one who endeavours to pass spurious copies as genuine and original.

COUNTERFEITLY, kown'tur-fit-le, *ad.* Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

COUNTERFEITNESS, kown'tur-fit-nes, *s.* The state of being counterfeit.

COUNTERFESANCE, kown-tur-fe'zans, *s.* (*contrefaisance*, Fr.) The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

COUNTERFOIL, kown'tur-foyl, *s.* That part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is kept by an officer of that court, the other being given to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is termed the stock.

COUNTERFORT, kown'tur-forte, *s.* In Architecture, a buttress or pier, built against, and at right angles to a wall, to strengthen it.

COUNTERGAGE, kown'tur-gaje, *s.* In Carpentry, the measure of the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the plan, on the other timber, where the tenon is to be made, to adapt them to each other.

COUNTERGUARDS, kown'tur-gyärdz, *s.* In Fortification, small ramparts with parapets and ditches, to cover some part of the body of a place.

COUNTERLIGHT, kown'tur-lite, *s.* A window or light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to a disadvantage.

COUNTERMAND, kown'tur-mand, *s.* Revocation of a former order.

COUNTERMAND, kown-tur-mand', *v. a.* (*contromander*, Fr.) To give an opposite order to what was intended or ordered before; to annul or repeal a command; to contradict the orders of another; to oppose or prohibit.

COUNTERMARCH, kown'tur-märtsh, *s.* In Military affairs, a change of the face or wings of a battalion, by which means those that were in the front come to be in the rear; march in a backward direction; change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMARCH, kown-tur-märtsh', *v. n.* To march backward.

COUNTERMARK, kown'tur-märk, *s.* A mark put upon goods that have been marked before; also, the several marks put upon goods belonging to different persons, to show that they must not be opened but in the presence of all the owners or their agents; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Com-

pany, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age. In Numismatics, a stamp often met with on old coins, obliterating a large part of the impression.

COUNTERMARK, kown-tur-märk′, *v. a.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse with an artificial hollow, to disguise his age.

COUNTERMINE, kown′tur-mine, *s.* In Military affairs, a well and gallery sunk and driven till it meets the enemy's mine, to prevent its effect; means of opposition; means of counteraction.

COUNTERMINE, kown-tur-mine′, *v. a.* To sink a passage into an enemy's mine, with a view to frustrate his designs; to counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMURE, kown′tur-mure, *s.* In Fortification, a wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place when a breach is made;—*v. a.* to fortify with a countermure.

COUNTEROPENING, kown′tur-ope-ning, *s.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side.

COUNTERPACE, kown′tur-pase, *s.* Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

COUNTERPALED, kown′tur-payld, *a.* In Heraldry, when the escutchon is divided into twelve pales, charged perfesse, the two colours being counter-charged, so that the upper and lower are of different colours.

COUNTERPANE, kown′tur-pane, *s.* A coverlet for a bed—(see Counterpoint); one part of a pair of deeds.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Read, scribe, give me the *counterpane*.—*Ben Jonson.*

COUNTERPART, kown′tur-pärt, *s.* The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher. In Law, the duplicate or copy of an indenture or deed. In Music, the part to be applied to another.

COUNTERPASSANT, kown′tur-pas-sant, *a.* In Heraldry, when two lions in a coat-of-arms are represented as going contrary ways.

COUNTERPLEA, kown′tur-plē, *s.* In Law, a replication to a plea.

COUNTERPLOT, kown′tur-plot, *s.* Plot against plot; —*v. a.* to oppose one machination by another.

COUNTERPOINT, kown′tur-poynt, *s.* (*contrapunto*, Ital.) A coverlet woven in squares. In Music, the composition of the several parts of a piece, so termed from the notes being formerly placed the one against or over the other.

COUNTERPOISE, kown-tur-poyz′, *v. a.* (*contrepeser*, Fr.) To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to act against with equal weight; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight;—*s.* equiponderance; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; any weight which, placed in opposition to another weight, produces an equilibrium. The weight used with the steelyard is usually termed the counterpoise.

COUNTERPROOF, kown′tur-proof, *s.* In Engraving, an impression obtained from another impression while it is yet wet from the plate, in which the design is in the same direction as in the plate itself.

COUNTERPROVE, kown-tur-proov′, *v. a.* To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

COUNTERROLL, kown′tur-role, *s.* In Law, a terpart or copy of the rolls, relating to a inquests, &c. As a verb, it is now contrac *Control*.—Which see.

COUNTER-ROLLMENT, kown-tur-role′ment, counteraccount.

COUNTERSCARP, kown′tur-skärp, *s.* In Fo tion, the slope of the exterior side of the towards the country; the interior is term *escarpe*. The whole covert way, with its p and glacis, is sometimes termed *counte Angle of the counterscarp*, is that made two sides meeting before the middle of th tain.

COUNTERSEAL, kown-tur-sele′, *v. a.* To se another.

COUNTERSECURE, kown-tur-se-kure′, *v* render more secure by corresponding means

COUNTERSECURITY, kown-tur-se-ku′re-te, curity given to one who has become secu another.

COUNTERSENSE, kown′tur-sens, *s.* Opposite ing.

COUNTERSIGN, kown′tur-sine, *s.* A military word, or a private signal given to soldiers on with orders to allow no one to pass unless th can name the sign.

COUNTERSIGN, kown-tur-sine′, *v. a.* To s order or patent of a superior in the capa secretary, to render it more authentic. charters are signed by the king, and counte by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor.

COUNTERSIGNATURE, kown-tur-sig′na-ture, name of a secretary or other authorised par countersigns a writing.

COUNTERSINK, kown′tur-singk, *s.* A drill for countersinking.

COUNTERSINK, kown-tur-singk′, *v. a.* To cavity in a piece of timber or other mate receive a projection on the piece which i nected with it, as for a plate of iron, or th of a screw or bolt.

COUNTERTALLY, kown′tur-tal-le, *s.* A tal responding to another.

COUNTERTENOR, kown-tur-ten′ur, } *s.* In
COUNTER, kown′tur, } a midd between the treble and the tenor.

COUNTERTIME, kown′tur-time, *s.* In the M the defence or resistance of a horse that int his cadence and the measure of his manege occasioned by the awkwardness of the rider the vicious disposition of the horse.

COUNTERTURN, kown′tur-turn, *s.* The heig dramatic representation, which puts an end pectation.

COUNTERVAIL, kown′tur-vale, *s.* Equal v power or value sufficient to obviate any e objection; that which has equal weight o with something else.

COUNTERVAIL, kown-tur-vale′, *v. a.* To be lent to; to have equal force or value; against with equal force or power; to comp

COUNTERVALLATION, kown-tur-val-la′shun, chain of redoubts raised about a fortress to sorties of the garrison, the works being unconnected or united by a line of parapets

COUNTERVIEW, kown′tur-vue, *s.* Opposi posture in which two persons front each contrast; a position in which two dissimila illustrate each other.

OTE, kown-tur-vote', *v. a.* To vote in ; to outvote.

EIGH, kown-tur-wa', *v. a.* To weigh

HEEL, kown-tur-hweel', *v. a.* To cause in an opposite direction.—A military

IND, kown'tur-wind, *s.* Contrary wind.

ORK, kown-tur-wurk', *v. a.* To counter- inder any effect by contrary operations.

e following terms, *counter* signifies against to, and their meanings are simply in op- the words following the prefix:—Counter- ountercharm, countercurrent, counterfer- nterinfluence, countermotion, countermo- ermovement, counternatural, counternego- unternoise, counterpetition, counterpoison, actice, counterpressure, counter-revolution, ject, counterscuffle, countersignal, counter- ounterstroke, countersway, countertaste, e.

kown'tes, *s.* (*comtesse*, Fr.) The consort or count.

-HOUSE, kown'ting-hows, } *s.* The house -ROOM, kown'ting-room, } or room ap- d by merchants and traders to the keeping ooks and accounts.

s, kownt'les, *a.* That cannot be counted ted; innumerable.

ED, kun'tre-fide, *a.* Rude; rustic.

, kun'tre-fi, *v. a.* To make rustic.

kun'tre, *s.* (*contrée*, Fr.) A tract of region distant from cities or towns; any distinguished from other regions; the ritory of a kingdom or state; the district person inhabits, or in which he resides; of one's birth; the native soil; the in- of any region;—*a.* relating to the coun- ic; rural; peculiar to a region or people; *ountry dance*, a popular dance, in which and females are arranged opposite each e upper couple commencing and passing e room, and going through the various eculiar to the dance with each pair: the upposed to be derived from *contre dance*, from the partners being placed opposite r.

AN, kun'tre-man, *s.* One born in the ntry with another; one who dwells in try as opposed to a citizen; a rustic; a r husbandman; a person of unpolished

EEL, kownt'hweel, *s.* The wheel in a ich causes it to strike.

own'te, *s.* (*comte*, old Fr.) Originally et or territory of a count or earl. In its ignification, a circuit or division of the wing a lord lieutenant, a sheriff, and its th other officers employed in the adminis- justice; termed also a shire; a count; Obsolete in the two last senses.

allant, young, and noble gentleman, outy Paris.—*Shaks.*

rporate, a title given to several cities or oroughs, on which certain kings of Eng- bestowed peculiar privileges or immuni- *unty palatine*, a county distinguished by privileges. *County court*, a court limited sdiction to the county.

s. A French word, signifying a blow . *Coup-de-grace*, the finishing stroke. *main*, in military phraseology, denoting a sudden, instantaneous, or desperate attack; also applied to anything executed with promptness and vigour. *Coup-d'œil*, the first glance of anything; a slight view of anything. *Coup-de-soliel*, sun-stroke. When the head is exposed bare to the heat of the sun, particularly in tropical climates, or in very warm weather even in this country, the heat frequently excites inflammation of the membranous matter of the brain, with almost instantaneous death.

COUPEE, koo-pee', *s.* (*couper*, to cut, Fr.) A motion in dancing, when one leg is slightly bent and suspended from the ground, while with the other a motion is made forward.

COUPIA, kow'pe-a, *s.* (*couepi*, the name of one of the species in Guiana.) A genus of trees with alternate leaves, umbellate pedicels, and small flowers: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

COUPLABLE, kup'la-bl, *a.* Fit to be coupled with.

COUPLE, kup'pl, *s.* (French.) Two of the same species or kind, near in place, or considered together; two things of any kind in some way connected; a male and female connected by marriage; two; a brace; that which links or connects two things together. *Couple-close*, in Heraldry, an ordinary, so termed from its enclosing the chevron by couples, being always born in pairs, one on each side a chevron;—*v. a.* (*coupler*, Fr.) to chain, link, or join one to another; to marry; to wed or join in wedlock;—*v. n.* to join in embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR kup'pl-beg'gar, *s.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.—An old term.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er joined such numbers hand in hand.—*Swift.*

COUPLEMENT, kup'pl-ment, *s.* Union; two or more together.—Obsolete.

Making a *couplement* of proud compare,
With sun and moon, with earth and seas rich gems.—
Shaks.

COUPLET, kup'let, *s.* (French.) Two verses; a pair of rhymes; a division of a hymn, ode, or song, in which an equal number, or an equal measure of verses is found in each part; termed also a *strophe*; a pair.—Obsolete in the last.

COUPLING, kup'ling, *s.* That which connects or couples; a junction; the act of coupling. In Mechanics, a strong iron cylinder in which shafts of machinery are connected.

COUPOUI, koo-poo'e, *s.* (*Coupoui-rana*, the Indian name.) A genus of trees, natives of Guiana: Order,

COURAGE, kur'rij, *s.* (French.) Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise; boldness; unwavering determination;—*v. a.* to encourage.—Seldom used as a verb.

COURAGEOUS, kur-ra'jus, *a.* Brave; daring; bold; enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout; used ludicrously by Shakspere for outrageous.

He is very *courageous* mad about his throwing into the water.

COURAGEOUSLY, kur-ra'jus-le, *ad.* Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kur-ra'jus-nes, *s.* Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

COURANT, koo-rant', *s.* (French.) In Heraldry, a term for any beast in a running attitude; anything which spreads tidings quickly, as a newspaper.

COURANTO, koo-ran'to, *s.* (*courante*, Fr.) A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance.

COVER-SLUT, kuv'ur-slut, *s.* An appearance to hide sluttishness.

COVERT, kuv'urt, *s.* (*couvert*, Fr.) A shelter; a defence; a thicket or hiding-place. *Ferme covert*, in Law, a married woman;—*a.* sheltered; not open or exposed; secret; hidden; private; insidious.

COVERTLY, kuv'urt-le, *ad.* Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.

COVERTNESS, kuv'urt-nes, *s.* Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTS, kuv'urts, *s.* In Ornithology, a term applied to certain feathers on the wings of birds. The *lesser coverts* are small feathers which lie in several rows on the bones of the wing; the *greater coverts* are those which lie immediately over the quill-feathers and the secondaries; the *under coverts* are those that line the inside of the wings.

COVERTURE, kuv'ur-ture, *s.* In Law, the legal condition of a married woman.

COVERT-WAY, kuv'urt-way, } *s.* In Fortification,
COVERED-WAY, kuv'urd-way, } a road or space of ground on the outer edge of the ditch level with the adjacent country, and ranging all round the works. It is sometimes termed the *corridor*. Its breadth is usually about thirty feet, and it is protected by the glacis or sloping bank of earth extending from the parapet of the counterscarp to the level country.

COVET, kuv'et, *v. a.* (*convoiter*, Fr.) To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds; to desire earnestly;—*v. n.* to have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, kuv'et-a-bl, *a.* That may be desired or coveted.

COVETER, kuv'et-ur, *s.* One who covets.

COVETING, kuv'et-ing, *s.* Inordinate desire.

COVETINGLY, kuv'et-ing-le, *ad.* Eagerly.

COVETIZE, kuv'et-ize, *s.* Avarice.—Obsolete.

COVETOUS, kuv'e-tus, *a.* (*convoiteux*, Fr.) Inordinately desirous; eager; inordinately eager of money; avaricious; very desirous or eager in a good sense, as covetous of wisdom.

COVETOUSLY, kuv'e-tus-le, *ad.* Avariciously; eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kuv'e-tus-nes, *s.* Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain; strong desire.

COVEY, kuv'e, *s.* (*couvée*, Fr.) A brood or hatch of birds; an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COVIN, kuv'in, *s.* In Law, a compact to prejudice or deceive others.

COVING, ko'ving, *s.* In old Architecture, the projection of the upper stories of houses over the lower. *Covings of a fireplace*, the inclined vertical parts on the sides.

COVINOUS, kuv'in-us, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

COW, kow, *s.* (*koe*, Dut. *cu*, Sax.) The feminine of Bull.—See Bos.—*v. a.* to depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

COWA.—See Coccyzus.

COWANIA, kow-a'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. James Cowan.) A genus of shrubs with numerous sessile yellow flowers, natives of Mexico: Order, Rosaceæ.

COWARD, kow'urd, *s.* (*couard*, Fr.) A person whose predominant passion is fear; a poltroon; a pusillanimous or timid person. In Heraldry, a term given to a lion figured on an escutcheon, with his tail doubled, or turned in between his legs;—*a.* like a coward; dastardly; proceeding from a want of courage or excess of fear;—*v. a.* to make timorous or cowardly.—Obsolete as a verb.

> What read you there,
> That hath so *cowarded*, and chased your blood
> Out of appearance.—*Shakz.*

COWARDICE, kow'ur-dis, *s.* (*cowardise*, Fr.) Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

COWARDIZE, kow'ur-dize, *v. a.* To render timorous or cowardly.—Obsolete.

COWARDLIKE, kow'urd-like, *a.* Resembling a coward; dastardly.

COWARDLINESS, kow'urd-le-nes, *s.* Timidity; cowardice.

COWARDLY, kow'urd-le, *a.* Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous; mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear;—*ad.* in the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

COWARDOUS, kow'urd-us, *a.* An old term for cowardly.—Which see.

COWARDSHIP.—See Cowardice.

COWBANE, or WATER HEMLOCK.—See Cicuta.

COWBERRY, kow'ber-re, *s.* The Red whortle-berry, *Vaccinium Vitisidæa*.

COWBUNTING, kow-bun'ting, *s.* The Molothrus pecoris, the only bird except the cuckoo which deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds: Subfamily, Aglainæ, or Maize-birds.

COWCAL.—See Centropis.

COWER, kow'ur, *v. n.* (*currian*, Welsh.) To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink; to crouch;—*v. a.* to cherish with care.—Obsolete as a verb.

> Where finding life not yet dislodged quite,
> He much rejoiced, and *cow'd* it tenderly.—
> *Spenser.*

COW-GRASS, kow'gras, *s.* Meadow Trefoil, the Leguminous plant Trefoil medium, cultivated as an agricultural plant in England and other parts of Europe.

COWISH, kow'ish, *a.* Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous.—Seldom used.

> It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit
> That dares not undertake.—*Shakz.*

COW-ITCH, kow'itch, } *s.* The vulgar name of
COWAGE, kow'aje, } plants of the Leguminous
COWHAGE, kow'haje, } genus Mucuna, remarkable for the legumes being furnished with innumerable brittle, stiff, stinging bristles, which easily penetrate the skin, and occasion great uneasiness. *Cowhage-cherry*, or *Stinging Barbadoes cherry*, Malpighia urens, a plant, the leaves of which are beset with stinging bristles, which, like cow-itch, adhere to the hand when touched. It yields an insipid fruit, eaten by the negroes in the West Indies: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

COWL, kowl, *s.* (*cufle*, Sax.) A monk's hood; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two persons.

COWLED, kowld, *a.* Wearing a cowl.

COWLED-LEAVED, kowld-leevd, *a.* In Botany, a leaf is *cowled*, or cucullate, when its end is turned inwards in such a manner as to represent the hood or cowl of a monk.

COW-LEECH, kow'leetsh, *s.* One who professes to heal distempered cows.

COW-LEECHING, kow'leetsh-ing, *s.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.

COWL-STAFF, kowl'staf, *s.* The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

COWORKER, ko-wurk'ur, *s.* One engaged in the same work; a fellow-labourer.

COW-PARSLEY, kow'pârs-le, *s.* The wild umbelliferous plant Chærophyllum tremulum; the name is also given to Anthriscus nemorosa.

COW-PEN.—See Molothrus.

COWPER'S GLANDS, kow'purz glandz, *s.* Glandulæ Cowperi. In Anatomy, the two small muciparous glands, about the size of a pea, situated at the sides of the membranous part of the uthera, in the male before the prostrate gland.

COW-PLANT, kow'plant, *s.* The Gymnema lactiferum, a plant of Ceylon, which yields a milk used by the inhabitants as food: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

COWPOX, kow'poks, *s.* The vaccine disease, a pustular affection transferred from cows to the human body by inoculation, and acting as a preventative of the variola or small-pox.

COWRY, kow're, *s.* The common name for shells belonging to the genus Cypræa, used as money in some parts of Africa.

COWSLIP, kow'slip, *s.* The perennial plant Primula veris, found in meadows and pastures: Order, Primulaceæ.

COW-TREE, kow'tre, *s.* A South American plant, described by Humboldt under the name of Galactodendron, or Milk-tree, as yielding, from incisions made in the bark of the trunk, a substance similar in consistence to the first milk given by a cow after calving. It is a species of the genus Brosimum, termed in South America Palo de Vaca: the milk, on analysis, is found to contain 30.57 per cent. of galactin. The name of the Cow-tree, or Milk-tree, is also given to certain species of the Fig, which are characterized by their milky juice. Tabernæmontana utilis, or Hya-Hya, is likewise one of those Cow-trees which, in equatorial South America, derive their name from pouring forth a stream of thick, sweet, innoxious milk, from incisions made in the bark. It belongs to the Dog-banes, or natural order Apocynaceæ.

COW-WHEAT, kow'hwete, *s.* The vulgar name of plants of the genus Melampyrum.—Which see: Order, Rhinanthaceæ.

COX, koks, *s.* } *s.* (Lat.) The hip; the haunches.
COXÆ, kok'se, *pl.* } *Coxæ ossæ*, the ossa innominata is sometimes so termed.

COXCOMB, koks'kome, *s.* (*cock's-comb.*) The top of the head; a fop; a vain superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a showy fellow; the name of a plant of the Amaranth kind.

COXCOMBLY, koks'kome-le, *a.* Like a coxcomb; foolish; vain.

COXCOMBRY, koks'kome-re, *s.* Foppishness; the assuming manners of a coxcomb.

COXCOMICAL, koks-kom'e-kal, *a.* Foppish; conceited; vain.

COXENDIX, kok-sen'diks, *s.* The hip-joint: termed also the *coxo-femoral articulation.*

COY, koy, *a.* (*coi*, Fr.) Modest; decent; reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity;—*v. n.* to behave with reserve; to reject familiarity; not to condescend willingly; to be backward or unwilling;—*v. a.* to allure; to flatter; to caress; to pat.—Obsolete as an active verb.

> Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
> While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.—*Shaks.*

COYISH, koy'ish, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

COYLY, koy'le, *ad.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

COYNESS, koy'nes, *s.* Reserve; disinclination to be familiar.

> When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
> And hides but to be found again.—
> *Dryden.*

COYSTREL.—See Coistrel.

COZ, kuz, *s.* A contraction of cousin.

COZEN, kuz'zn, *v. n.* (perhaps from *conzzyein*, to cheat, Armoric.) To cheat; to trick: to defraud; to beguile.

> Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters.
> —*Locke.*

COZENAGE, kuz'zn-aje, *s.* Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat.

COZENER, kuz'zn-ur, *s.* A cheater; a defrauder.

COZY, ko'ze, *a* Snugly seated; comfortable.

CRAB, krab, *s.* (*carabas*, Lat. *karabos*, Gr. *crabba*, Sax. *krabbe*, Germ.) In Zoology, the name usually given to the Decapod Crustaceans of the family Brachyura, particularly those of the genus Cancer and its allied genera. In Botany, the fruit of Pyrus acerba, or wild apple; also the tree itself. In Marine affairs, a sort of wooden pillar, whose lower end being let down through a ship's deck, rests upon a socket like the capstan, and having in its upper end three or four holes, at different heights, through the middle of it, above one another, into which long bars are thrust, whose length is nearly equal to the breadth of the deck. It is employed to wind in the cable, or to purchase any other weighty matter which requires a great mechanical power, but not being so convenient, is now generally laid aside, except in rope-walks, &c. This differs from a capstan, in not being furnished with a drum-head, and by having the bars to go entirely through it, reaching from one side of the deck to the other; whereas, those of the capstan, which are superior in number, reach only about eight inches or a foot into the drum-head, according to the size thereof. Also, an engine of wood, with three claws, placed on the ground like a capstan, and used at launching or heaving ships into the dock, or off the quay. In Mechanics, a kind of portable windlass, or machine, for raising weights or otherwise exerting great force, by winding a rope round a horizontal barrel. *Crab, or capstan*, a machine fixed in the ground at the lower end of rope-walks, and is used in stretching the yarn to its fullest extent, before it is worked into strands, by means of tackle falls, led from the sledge to the capstan, they being about eighteen yards distant from each other. In Astronomy, one of the signs of the Zodiac, marked, (♋);—*v. n.* to sour;—*a.* sour; harsh.

CRAB APPLE-TREE, *s.* A name given to certain wild species of the Pyrus or apple-tree, particularly that of Pyrus acerba, of which there are numerous varieties: Order, Pomaceæ.

CRABBED, krab'bed, *a.* Peevish; morose; harsh; unpleasant; difficult; perplexing; sour; austere.

CRABBEDLY, krab'bed-le, *ad.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely.

CRABBEDNESS, krab'bed-nes, *s.* Roughness of manner; harshness; sourness; peevishness; asperity; difficulty; perplexity.

CRABBER, krab'bur, *s.* The water rat.

CRABBY, krab'be, *a.* Difficult.

CRAB-EATER, krab'e-tur, *s.* The Crabiers of Cuvier, a name given to the Ardea minuta and dannbialis, two small species of Herons, common in the mountainous districts of France.

CRAB-GRASS.—See Digitaria.

CRABITE, krab'ite, *s.* A name sometimes given to fossil Crustaceans of the crab kind.

CRAB-LOUSE, krab'lows, *s.* Pediculus pubis, an apterous insect, found chiefly on the human pubes.

CRABOWSKIA, kra-bows'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Crawbowski, one of the editors of 'Flora Selesiaca.') A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Solanaceæ.

CRABRO, krab'ro, *s.* (Latin, a hornet.) A genus of aculeate, or stinging insects, of which the Hornet, *C. vulgaris*, is the type. The hornets excavate their retreats in wood, and feed their larvæ with the caterpillars of small moths found upon the oak, and with flies: Subsection, Fossores, or Burrowers.

CRABRONIDÆ, krab-ron'e-de, *s.* (*crabro*, one of the genera, Lat.) The Hornets, a family of Hymenopterous insects, of which the genus Crabro is the type.

CRABRONITES, krab'ro-nites, *s.* A section of the Hymenopterous family of Fossores, or burrowing insects, distinguished by having a very large head, which appears almost square when viewed from above.

CRAB'S-CLAWS, krabz'clawz, *s.* The tips of the claws of the common crab, used formerly in Pharmacy as absorbents, a quality which they possess from their being composed of the carbonate of lime.

CRAB'S-EYES.—See Crawfish.

CRAB-YAWS, krab'yawz, *s.* A name given in the West Indies to a peculiar ulcer which forms on the soles of the feet with hard callous lips.

CRACIDÆ, kra'se-de, *s.* (*crax*, one of the genera.) The Alectors, a family of large American gallinaceous birds, which are chiefly distinguished by all their toes being placed on the same plane or level, like those of perching birds; their legs being destitute of spurs, as on those of the common cock; the tarsus being short and slender in comparison with the size of the bird, and the hind-toe much developed, conditions which enable these birds to perch on trees, which they frequent nearly as much as the ground. They are social and gentle in their dispositions, and it is thought might be easily domesticated; the flesh, according to Swainson, is delicious. They are quite destitute of the brilliancy of plumage which characterize the kindred Asiatic gallinaceous genera.

CRACK, krak, *v. a.* (*craquer*, Fr. *krachem*, Germ. *krakker*, Dut.) To burst; to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to be impaired; to do anything with quickness or smartness, as to *crack* a whip; to break or destroy anything; to craze; to weaken the intellect;—*v. n.* to burst; to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast, used with *of*;—*s.* a sudden disruption; chink; fissure; narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound, as the *crack* of a whip; any breach, injury, or diminution; a change of voice in puberty; a flaw; craziness of intellect; a crazed person; a strumpet; a boast; a boaster.—The three last uses of the word are low and vulgar.

CRACKBRAINED, krak'braynd, *a.* Crazy; having the intellect impaired.

CRACKER, krak'ur, *s.* A noisy, boasting fellow; a small package of powder, confined so as to make a series of sharp sounds when ignited. In Ornithology, the Duck, *Anas acuta*, termed likewise the Sea Pheasant, Pintail, and Winter Du weighs about twenty-four ounces, has a and dusky feet; head, cheeks, and throat glossed with purple; a black stripe on th neck, bordered with white, the latter colou ing with the white of the breast and belly: Anatidæ.

CRACK-HEMP, krak'hemp, } *s.* One doom
CRACK-ROPE, krak'rope, } hanged; one serves to be hanged.

CRACKLE, krak'kl, *v. a.* To make slight to make small and frequent sharp abrupt to decrepitate.

CRACKLING, krak'ling, *s.* The making abrupt sounds.

For as the *crackling* of thorns under a pot, laughter of the fool.—*Eccles.* vii. 6.

CRACKNEL, krak'nel, *s.* A hard brittle biscuit.

And take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknel* cruse of honey, and go to him: he shall tell th shall become of the child.—1 *Kings*, xiv. 3.

CRADLE, kra'dl, *s.* (*cradel*, Sax. *cryd*, a ro shaking, a cradle, from *crydu*, to shake, I swing, Gr.) A moveable machine cont bed, on which children, or infirm persons, ar asleep, or which is used for gentle exercise

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age.—*Po*

infancy; that part of the stock of a cross which the bullet is put. In Surgery, a which a broken leg is put; a standing for wounded seamen. In Engraving, an ment formed of steel, and resembling a chi one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotin preparing the plate. In Engineering, wooden frame into which a boat or barge floated, in order to be conveyed by pulleys the aid of the usual locks. Among Ship a frame placed under the bottom of a ship, to conduct her smoothly and steadily water when she is going to be launched; time it supports her weight while she slid the descent, or sloping passage, called *th* which are for this purpose daubed with s tallow. In Husbandry, a frame of wood w bending teeth to which a scythe is fastened purpose of cutting corn and laying it in In Farriery, a sort of wooden necklace prevent horses from biting;—*v. a.* to cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose to nurse in infancy; to cuttle and lay o the instrument called a *cradle*;—*v. n.* a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOTHES, kra'dl-kloze, *s.* The be belonging to a cradle.

CRADLE-SCYTHE, kra'dl-sithe, *s.* A scy in cutting grain, having an instrument called a cradle, for the purpose of gatheri swaths.

CRADLING, krad'ling, *s.* In Architecture, ber in arched ceilings and coves to which is nailed, on which the plaster is to be Scotland, the term is used for the stone o lining of a well or pit; the wooden brack carrying the entablature of a shop front Coopers, it signifies cutting a cask length order to make it enter a narrow passage, storing it afterwards to its original form a ness; the roof timbering.

IDIA, kra-fawr'de-a, *s.* (in honour of a of the name of Craford.) A genus of ninous plants with impari-pinnate leaves and flowers, natives of Pennsylvania: Tribe, ieæ.

kraft, *s.* (*cræft*, Sax. *kraft*, Germ. Swed. Dan.) Art; ability; dexterity; skill. In l sense, artifice; cunning; guile or dexterity eit;—manual art or skill in some particular ation;

know that by this *craft* we have our wealth.—*Acts* xix. 25.

s employed in loading or unloading ships, as rs, hoys, barges, scows, &c. *Small craft* is used for small sailing vessels of all kinds, as , schooners, cutters, &c.;—*v. n.* to play .—Obsolete as a verb.

LY, kraf'te-le, *ad.* Cunningly; artfully; more art than honesty.

NESS, kraf'te-nes, *s.* Cunning; stratagem; rity in effecting a purpose.

MAN, krafts'man, *s.* An artificer; a me-; one skilled in manual occupation.

MASTER, krafts'mȧs-tur, *s.* One well d in his trade, or particular manual occupation.

, kraf'te, *a.* Cunning; artful; skillful; sly; fraudulent.

rag, *s.* (*creag*, Gael. *craig*, Scot. and Irish, , Cornish.) A steep rugged rock; a rough t broken rock, or point of a rock. In Geo- a deposit of the older Pliocene period, de- d chiefly in the eastern parts of the counties lk and Suffolk. It rests in some places on London clay, and more extensively on the . It is highly fossiliferous, and is of a red- r yellowish colour. *Crag* is used in Spenser e neck, from the Teutonic *kraeghe*, the throat, ification quite common in Scotland, but gen- written and pronounced *craig*.

UILT, krag'bilt, *a.* Built with fragments of d rocks.

ED, krag'ged, *a.* Full of rugged or broken ; having rugged stony prominences.

NESS, krag'ge-nes, *s.* The state of being y.

Y, krag'ge, *a.* Full of crags or rocky in- ities; steep and rocky.

, krake, *s.* A boast.—Obsolete. In Ornithology,—see Corncrake.

-BERRY.—Properly Crowberry.—Which see.

R, kra'kur, *s.* A boaster.—Obsolete.

kram, *v. a.* (*crammian*, Sax. *krama*, Swed.) tuff; to fill with more than can conveniently ld; to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust y force; to crowd;

e has *crammed* us all into one lease.—*Dryden.*

n. to eat greedily and beyond satiety.

BE, kram'be, *s.* (*krambe*, sea-kale, or sea-cab- , Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, the -kale of the English, and Chou-marin of the ch. It grows upon the sea-shore, where the try people have been long in the habit of ching the shoots and leaf-stalks as they begin to h up the sand and gravel in March and April, n they cut them underground, as is done athering Asparagus, and boil them as greens. now extensively introduced into gardens. The e is like that of the cauliflower. The plant is oth, of a beautiful glaucous hue, and covered h a very fine meal: Tribe, Raphanidæ.

CRAMBO, kram'bo, *s.* A play in rhyme, in which one person gives a word or line, for which another is to find a rhyme.

CRAMBUS, kram'bus, *s.* (*krambos*, perched, Gr.) A genus of nocturnal Lepidopterous insects, of which there are about forty species British, called by the name of the Veneers, and sometimes by that of the Grass-Moths. Their colouring is frequently brown and white, disposed on the upper wings in longitudinal lines. Some, however, are adorned with rich silvery and golden hues. They are very common in summer in grass meadows.

CRAMP, kramp, *s.* (*krampf*, Germ.) Restraint; confinement. In Pathology, a sudden, involuntary, and most painful contraction of one or more muscles, generally those of the lower limbs, arising usually from exhaustion or fatigue, inordinate exertion, or an unwonted attitude of the muscles affected. When cramp or spasm of the stomach, or of any internal organ, or external member, arises from spinal irritation or disease, nothing but attention to the source of the complaint can permanently remove it;—*a.* difficult; stiff; knotty;—*v. a.* to pain with cramps; to confine; to restrain; to bend with a cramp or crampirons.

CRAMP, kramp, } *s.* In Masonry, a piece
CRAMPIRON, kramp'i-urn, } of metal, usually iron, bent at each end, and let into the upper of two pieces of stone, when their perpendicular faces are joined together. Copper, though more expensive, is preferable, where great durability is required, from its not oxidising. The ancients used bronze.

CRAMP-FISH, kramp'fish, *s.* The Raia torpedo, or Electric Ray of Linnæus, and Torpedo vulgaris of Fleming, a fish about two feet in length; head and body nearly round, so termed from its possessing the power of giving, when touched, a slight electric shock, producing numbness and tremor.

CRAMPONEE, kram-po-ne', *s.* (French.) In Heraldry, a cross, having at each end a cramp, or square piece coming from it.

CRAMPOONS, kram'poonz, *s. pl.* Hooked pieces of iron, something like double callipers for raising timber, stones, or other heavy materials.

CRANAGE, kra'nij, *s.* The liberty of using a crane at a wharf; also, the money paid for the use of it.

CRANBERRY, kran'ber-re, *s.* The Oxycoccus palustris, a small prostrate evergreen creeping shrub, common in turfy bogs in Scotland, Ireland, and some places in England. The berries are globular, often spotted, crimson, of a peculiar flavour, with a strong acidity, grateful to most people in the form of tarts, for which purpose they are imported in large quantities into this country from Russia. The American or large-fruited cranberry has red flowers and scarlet berries, which are quite transparent, and have an exquisite taste: Order, Ericaceæ.

CRANE, krane, *s.* (*cran*, Sax. *krane*, Dan.) In Ornithology, the Grus cinerea, or common crane, a bird which breeds in higher northern latitudes than Britain, said, in former times, to have visited this country in numerous flocks. It is a species of the stork: Family, Ardeadæ. In Mechanics, a machine employed in raising great weights by means of a rope or chain, acted on by a windlass, and passing over a pulley at the extremity of a projecting arm or jib. It is so termed from its supposed resemblance to the neck of a crane. In Marine affairs, *Crane lines* are lines going from

the upper end of the spritsail-topmast to the middle of the forestays, which serve to keep the spritsail-topmast upright and steady in its place, and to strengthen it.

Crane-fly, krane'fli, *s.* A small insect of the genus Tipula, so termed from the form of its proboscis.

Crane's Bill, kraynz'bil, *s.* An instrument used by surgeons. In Botany, plants of the genus Geranium.—See Geranium.

Crangon, kran'gon, *s.* (*kraggon*, Gr.) A genus of long-tailed Crustaceans, comprising those shrimps whose anterior feet are terminated by a monodactylous and subcheliform hand. *C. vulgaris*, the common shrimp, is very common on the coasts of England and France, and is regarded as the most delicious of the Macrurous, or long-tailed Crustaceans.

Crania, kra'ne-a, *s.* (*cranium*, a skull, Lat. in consequence of a supposed resemblance of the interior of the shells to a skull.) A genus of Brachyopodous Mollusca, the shell of which is a regular inequivalved bivalve; the upper valve convex and patelliform, with the umbo near the centre; the lower valve flat and nearly round, and pierced internally with three oblique and unequal holes.

Cranichidæ, kra-nik'e-de, *s.* (*cranichis*, one of the genera.) A family of plants of the tribe Neotteæ: Order, Orchidaceæ.

Cranichis, kran'e-kis, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

Craniognomy, kran-e-og'no-me, *s.* (*kranion*, the skull, and *gnomon*, an index, Gr.) The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull.

Craniolaria, kran-e-o-la're-a, *s.* (*kranion*, a skull, Gr. from the form of the capsule.) A genus of villous, clammy herbs, with opposite five-lobed leaves and racemose flowers, the corollas of which are white, with a coloured throat. The dried roots of this plant are used in the preparation of a cooling bitter drink by the inhabitants of Venezuela: Order, Pedaliaceæ.

Craniological, kran-e-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* (from *craniology*.) Pertaining to craniology.

Craniologist, kran-e-ol'o-jist, *s.* A phrenologist; one who studies the connection between the development of the cranium, and character and disposition of mind.

Craniology, kran-e-ol'o-je, *s.* (*kranion*, the skull, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The study of skulls. The diversity of size, shape, and proportion of skulls, being intimately connected with the development of human character, the study of character through the medium of that development has now become a favourite pursuit with many individuals, and a profession with others, under the name of *phrenology*.—Which see.

Craniometer, kran-e-om'e-tur, *s.* (*kranion*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skulls of animals.

Craniometrical, kran-e-o-met're-kal, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry or the measurement of skulls.

Craniometry, kran-e-om'e-tre, *s.* The art of measuring the skulls of animals for the purpose of discovering their distinguishing characteristics.

Cranioscopy, kran-e-os'ko-pe, *s.* (*kranion*, and *scopeo*, I explore, Gr.) The inspecti
Dr. Pritchard has characterized the pri
of the skull according to the width of
or space between the parietal bones—(
bregmate, the narrow, or Ethiopian v
the *neso-bregmate*, the middle, or C
riety;—(3) the *platy-bregmate*, the br
golian variety.—See Phrenology.

Craniospermum, kran-e-o-sper'mum,
and *sperma*, Gr. a seed, in reference
like shape of the nuts.) A genus o
tives of Siberia: Order, Boraginaceæ.

Craniotome, kran-e-ot'o-me, *s.* (*kra*
met, and *tome*, a section, Gr. in refe
form of the short galea, or helmet.)
herbaceous plants, natives of the E
Order, Lamiaceæ.

Cranium, kra'ne-um, *s.* (*kranion*, Gr.)
or superior part of the head which for
cavity containing the brain. The cra
posed of eight bones—the os frontis,
parietalia, the two ossa tempora, th
tum, the os ethmoides, and the os sp

Crank, krangk, *s.* In Mechanics, a
axle by which a reciprocating motio
made to produce a revolving motion
and axle connected with it; an iro
for many purposes; any bending or
sage; a twist or turning in speech
which consists in a change in the form
of a word;

Quips and *cranks*, and wanton smiles.

—*a.* stout; healthy; sprightly. *Cra
sided*, the quality of a ship, which, f
sufficient quantity of ballast or cargo,
rowness of make, is rendered incapabl
sail, without being exposed to the d
setting. *Crank by the ground*, is als
of a ship, whose floor is so narrow, t
not be brought on the ground wit
Crank wheel, in Ropemaking, for spin
boxcord, &c., is a machine fixed on an
or axis, with a handle to turn it by:
tween two posts; the after one is
one foot broad, and five inches thick;
part, above the wheel, is let in a semic
two feet six inches long, two feet br
inches thick, to receive three sets of
with whirls on them, for the spinners
threads on; at the front side of th
short post, supported by a knee of
spindle to rest on.

Crankle, krang'kl, *v. n.* To run
course;

See how this rivers comes me *cranklin*

—*v. a.* to break into angles or uneq
to crinkle;

Old Vaga's stream,
Crankling her banks.—*Phil*

—*s.* a bend or turn; a crinkle.

Crankness, krangk'nes, *s.* Health
vigour; liability to overset, as a ship

Cranky, krang'ke, *a.* Same as cranl

Crannied, kran'e-ed, *a.* Having cr
chinks, or fissures.

Cranny, kran'ne, *s.* (*cran*, Fr.) A r
fissure; an instrument used by gla
making the necks of glasses.

Cranteres, kran-te'res, *s.* (*kranteres*,
I make perfect, Gr.) The Dentes

Wisdom-teeth, so called because they come last, and complete the number of the teeth.

CRANTS, krantz, *s.* (*krantz*, Germ.) Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

> Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*,
> Her maiden strewments, and her bringing home
> Of bell and burial.—*Shaks.*

CRANTZIA, krant'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of H. J. N. Crantz.) A genus of umbelliferous herbaceous plants: Tribe, Hydrocotyleæ.

CRAPAUDINE DOORS, krap'o-din dorze, *s.* (*crapaudine*, a pivot-hole, Fr.) Doors which turn on their hinges.

CRAPE, krape, *s.* (*krepp*, Germ.) A light transparent silken fabric, from which the gloss has been removed by a particular mode of preparation; it is usually dyed black, and is worn as a sign of mourning for the dead. Crape is also used for the gowns, &c., of the clergy.

> A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn.—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* to curl or form into ringlets.

CRAPNEL, krap'nel, *s.* A hook or drag, supposed to be corrupted from *grapnel*, a grappling iron.

CRAPPLE, krap'pl, *s.* (*crao*, Welsh.) A claw.—Obsolete.

CRAPULA, krap'u-la, *s.* (Lat. from *kraipale*, a surfeit, Gr.) The oppressed state of the stomach and head arising from excess in eating or drinking.—Not used.

CRAPULENCE, krap'u-lens, *s.* Sickness from surfeit of eating or drinking.—Not used.

CRAPULENT, krap'u-lent, *a.* Sick from intemperance.

CRAPULOUS, krap'u-lus, *a.* Drunk; surfeited with meat or drink.—Not used.

CRASH, krash, *v. a.* (*ecraser*, to crush, Fr.) To bruise; to break;—*v. n.* to make a loud harsh noise, as in the act of falling and breaking at the same time;—*s.* the loud mixed sound produced by sudden breakage, or of many things falling and breaking.

CRASHING, krash'ing, *s.* A violent mixed sound.

CRASIS, kras'is, *s.* (*krasis*, from *kerannymi*, I mingle, Gr.) Mixture; more particularly applied to humours of the body, when there is such an admixture of their constituent parts as to constitute a healthy state.

CRASPEDOCEPHALUS, kras-pe-do-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*kraspedoo*, I environ, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. from the head being covered with scales.) A genus of poisonous snakes allied to the rattlesnake, and having the subcaudal plates double: Family, Crotalidæ.

CRASPEDON, kras'pe-dun, *s.* (*kraspedon*, the hem of a garment, Gr.) A relaxation of the uvula when it hangs down like a garment.

CRASS, kras, *s.* (*crassus*, Lat.) Thick; gross; bulky. In Natural History, the following terms are used in the definition of species:—crassiceps, thick-headed; crassicollis, thick-necked; crassicornis, thick-horned; crassicostus, thick-ribbed; crassidentes, thick-toothed; crassifolius, thick-leaved; crassilabrus, thick-lipped; crassinervius, having thick nervures or veins in the leaves; crassipes, large-footed; crassipennis, thick-winged; crassipetalus, having thick petals; crassirostris, thick-beaked; crassispinna, thick-spined; crassisquamatus, thick-scaled; crassisulcus, deeply-furrowed.

CRASSAMENTUM, kras-sa-men'tum, } *s.* In Phy-
CRASSAMENT, kras'sa-ment, } siology, the fibrine, or red portion of the blood which thickens and forms the clot, when exposed to the atmosphere.—See Blood.

CRASSATELLA, kras-sa-tel'la, *s.* (*crassus*, thick, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, with a solid, close, heavy bivalve shell; hinge very thick; cardinal teeth $\frac{2}{2}$, subangular, striated, and placed on one side; lateral teeth obsolete; a triangular cartilage immediately below the umbones: Family, Myadæ.

CRASSILABRUS, kras-se-lab'rus, *s.* (*crassus*, and *labrum*, a lip, Lat. from the excessive thickness of the lips.) A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is oblique; lips thick; eyes small; ventral fins short; dorsal and anal fins without scales at their base; and the forehead abruptly gibbous: Family, Chætodonidæ.

CRASSIMENT, kras'se-ment, *s.* Thickness.

CRASSINA, kras'se-na, *s.* (*crassus*, thick, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is bivalve, solid, suborbicular, and the bosses nearly central; cardinal teeth $\frac{2}{2}$, unequal in one valve; lateral teeth wanting: Subfamily, Venerinæ.

CRASSISPIRA, kras-sis-pi'ra, *s.* (*crassus*, thick, and *spira*, a spire, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is univalve, small, subclavate, and tuberculated; the outer-lip furnished with a slight sinnus above, and thickened internally at the top and bottom; the top of the inner-lip with a thick pad: Subfamily, Columbellinæ.

CRASSITUDE, kras'se-tude, *s.* (*crassitudo*, Lat.) Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

CRASSNESS, kras'nes, *s.* Grossness.

CRASSULA, kras'u-la, *s.* (dim. of *crassus*, thick, Lat.) A genus of plants consisting of fleshy herbs or shrubs, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Crassulaceæ.

CRASSULACEÆ, kras-u-la'se-e, *s.* (*crassula*, one of the genera.) House Leeks, a natural order of plants, consisting of succulent herbs or shrubs, with entire or pinnatified leaves without stipules; the flowers usually in cymes; sepals from three to twenty; petals same in number as the sepals; stamens inserted with the sepals; carpels the same in number as the petals; fruit consisting of several follicles; seeds attached to the margins of the suture.

CRASSUM INTESTINUM, kras'sum in-tes'te-num, *s.* (Latin.) The large intestine.

CRASTINATION, kras-te-na'shun, *s.* (*cras*, to-morrow, Lat.) Delay.—Not used.

CRATACEOUS, kra-ta'shus, *a.* (*cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk, Lat.) Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with, or formed of chalk. In Geology, *Cretaceous Group.*—See Chalk Formation.

CRATÆGUS, kra-te'gus, *s.* (*kratos*, strength, Gr. in reference to the hardness and strength of the wood.) The Hawthorns, a genus of thorny shrubs, or trees, with angular or toothed leaves and terminal corymbs of flowers, which are usually white, or white tinged with red: Order, Pomaceæ.—See Hawthorn.

CRATÆVA, kra-te'va, *s.* (in memory of Cratævus, a Greek botanist, who lived in the time of Hippocrates.) The Garlic Pear, a genus of plants, consisting of shrubs and trees with trifoliate leaves and terminal cymes, or racemes of flowers: Order, Capparidaceæ.

Cratch, kratsh, *s.* (*creche*, Fr.) A rack; a grated crib, or manger, in which hay is kept for horses.

Cratches, kratsh'es, *s. pl.* (*kratze*, the itch, from *kratzen*, to scratch, Germ.) In Farriery, a swelling on the pastern under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

Crate, krate, *s.* (*crates*, Lat.) A hamper, or basket, of wicker-work, used in the packing of china, glass, and crockeryware.

Crater, kra'tur, *s.* (*krater*, Gr. *crater*, Lat.) A brass vessel with a broad base and a narrow mouth; the aperture or mouth of a volcano; a constellation in the southern hemisphere containing thirty-one stars.

Cratericarpum, kray-tur-e-kär'pum, *s.* (*krater*, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr. from the cup-like form of the seeds.) A genus of plants: Order, Onagraceæ.

Crateriform, kra'tur-e-fawrm, *a.* (*crater*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the shape of a large cup, as in Spongia crateriformis.

Crateritecoma, krat-ur-et-e-ko'ma, *s.* (*krateros*, strong, Gr. and *coma*, a bush, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Bignonaceæ.

Crateroideæ, kray-tur-oyd'e-e, *s.* (*krater*, a cup, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A name given by Reichenbach to a family of Lichens, distinguished by the cup-like shape of their organs of reproduction.

Krateromyces, kray-tur-om'e-ses, *s.* (*krater*, and *mykes*, a mushroom, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Physomycetes.

Crateropodinæ, kra-tur-o-pod'e-ne, *s.* (*crateropus*, one of the genera.) The Babblers, or Long-legged Thrushes, a family of birds, placed by Swainson between the Merulidæ, or true Thrushes, and the Orioles. They are distinguished by their legs being remarkably strong and large; their wings are very short, which causes them to fly with difficulty, and only for short distances, retreating generally among reeds and other aquatic plants, to which they cling. Their note is loud and disagreeable; the plumage sombre, lax, and soft: Order, Dentirostres.

Crateropus, kra-ter'o-pus, *s.* (*krateros*, strong, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of the type of the Crateropodinæ, or Long-legged Thrushes.—Which see.

Craterostigma, krat-ur-o-stig'ma, *s.* (*krateros*, and *stigma*, Gr. from the largeness of the stigmas.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.

Craticula, kra-tik'u-la, *s.* The grate which covers the ash-hole of a chemical furnace.

Cratoxylum, kra-toks'e-lum, *s.* (*kratos*, strength, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tall Javanese tree with opposite oblong lanceolate leaves, which stand on short pedicles, and terminal panicles of yellow flowers: Order, Hypericaceæ.

Cratylia, kra-til'e-a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Phaseoleæ.

Craunch, krawnsh, *v. a.* (*schrantsen*, Dut.) To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

Cravat, kra-vat', *s.* (*cravatta*, Ital. *kravata*, Port.) A neckcloth; a piece of fine cloth worn about the neck by men.

Crave, krave, *v. a.* (*crafian*, to implore, Sax.) To ask with earnestness or importunity; to ask submissively; to beseech; to implore; to beg; to entreat.

Craven, kra'ven, *s.* (supposed to be from *cr* beg.) A word of obloquy, applied formerly who had been overcome in combat, and ha for mercy; hence, a recreant; a coward; quished dispirited cock. The word was som written *cravent*, or *cravant*.

Craver, kra'vur, *s.* One who craves or beg

Craving, kra'ving, *s.* A vehement or urg sire to possess or enjoy.

Cravingness, kra'ving-nes, *s.* The state or desire to possess.

Craw.—See Crop.

Crawfish, kraw'fish, *s.* Sometimes written *fish*: the Astacus fluviatilis, a species of smal tailed Crustaceans, found in the fresh wa Europe and the north of Asia: like the and crab, it is used as food, but it is not s esteemed as these are.

Crawfurdia, kraw-fur'de-a, *s.* (in honour Crawfurd, Esq. author of a history of the Archipelago, and formerly governor of the of Singapore.) A genus of glabrous twining with elongated slender branches, opposite and large showy pale-blue flowers: Order, tianaceæ.

Crawl, krawl, *v. n.* (*kriolen*, Belgic, *krielen krala*, Swed.) To creep; to move slowly the ground as a reptile; to move on the han knees; to move or walk slowly and timorou move slowly and weakly;—*s.* a sort of p place of confinement, formed by a barrier of and hurdles on the sea-coast, to contain any fish.

Crawler, kraw'lur, *s.* One that creeps or c a reptile.

Crawling, kraw'ling, *a.* Slow; timorous; insinuating.

Crax, kraks, *s.* (*kravo*, I vociferate, or croa The Curassows, a genus of large gallinaceou having the head crested with curled feathe eggs are white, and about the size of those turkey, natives of Mexico and South Ame See Cracidæ.

Crayfish.—See Crawfish.

Crayon, kra'on, *s.* (*crayon*, from *craie*, chal Materials for drawing. Crayons are both and artificial. The principal native cray black, white, and red; the best black is o from Italy. It is a species of earth which in the ground, but hardens on exposure to The best white is a pure chalk obtained in The red is a chalk, or clay, coloured by t oxide of iron. Artificial crayons are comp different coloured earths and other pigment into solid sticks with some tenacious subst milk. Those formed of plumbago are term *black lead pencils*;—a design or drawing crayons;—*v. a.* to sketch with a crayon.

Craze, kraze, *v. a.* (*ecraser*, to break or Fr.) To break; to crush; to weaken; t ter or impair the intellect; to crack the b

Crazed, krayzd, *a. part.* Having an impa tellect; broken; bruised.

Crazedness, kra'zed-nes, *s.* A broken co decrepitude; an impaired state of the inte

Craze-mill, kraze'mil, } *s.* A mill **Crazing-mill**, kra'zing-mil, } grinding t

Crazily, kra'ze-le, *ad.* In a broken c manner.

Craziness, kra'ze-nes, *s.* The state c

broken or weakened in body or mind; imbecility of intellect; derangement.

Crazy, kra'ze, *a.* Broken; decrepit; shattered in the intellect; broken-witted; weak; shattered; feeble; maddish.

Creak, kreek, *v. n.* (*crecian*, Welsh.) To make a harsh noise.

Creaking, kreek'ing, *s.* A harsh grating sound.

Cream, kreem, *s.* (*cremor*, Lat.) The unctuous or oily part of milk;—*v. n.* to gather cream; to mantle or froth. *Cream of Tartar*, the purified bitartrate of potash.

Cream-faced, kreem'faste, *a.* Pale; coward-looking.

Creamy, kre'me, *a.* Full of cream; luscious; rich.

Creance, kre'ans, *s.* (French.) In Falconry, a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

Crease, krees, *s.* (*kroesen*, Teut.) A mark or line left by folding or doubling anything;—*v. a.* to mark anything by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

Creasote, } kre'a-sote, *s.* (*kreas*, flesh, and *sozo*,
Kreasote, } I preserve, Gr.) A substance which exists in crude pyroligneous acid, but usually prepared from that portion of the oil distilled from wood-tar. It is a colourless transparent fluid; burns with a sooty flame; possesses neither acid nor alkaline properties, and is highly antiseptic, from which quality it obtains its name. It is composed of carbon, 77.42; oxygen, 14.46; hydrogen, 8.12.

Creat, kre'at, *s.* (French.) In the Manege, an usher to a riding-master.

Create, kre-ate', *v. a.* (*creo*, Lat.) To form or cause to exist; to bring into being; to produce; to be the occasion of; to beget; to generate; to invest with any new character; to give any new qualities; to put anything in a new state;—*a.* begotten; composed; made up.

Creation, kre-a'shun, *s.* The act of creating or conferring existence; the act of investing with new qualities or character, as the creation of peers by the sovereign; the things created; the universe; anything produced or caused.

Creational, kre-a'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to creation.

Creative, kre-a'tiv, *a.* Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

Creativeness, kre-a'tiv-nes, *s.* State of being creative.

Creator, kre-a'tur, *s.* (Latin.) The being or person that causes; the being that creates or bestows existence.

Creatress, kre-a'tres, *s.* A female who makes or creates anything.

Creatural, kre'tu-ral, *a.* Belonging to a creature.

Creature, kre'ture, *s.* (French.) A being not self-existent, but created by the Supreme Power; anything created; an animal; a general term for the human being; a word of petty tenderness; a word of contempt for a human being; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

Creaturely, kre'ture-le, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

Creatureship, kre'ture-ship, *s.* The state of a creature.

Crebricostate, kre-bre-kos'tate, *a.* (*creber*, closely or thickly set, and *costa*, a rib, or longitudinal elevation, Lat.) Marked with closely-set ribs or ridges, as in the shells Fusus crebricostatus, Mitra crebricosta.

Crebrisulcate, kre-bre-sul'kate, *a.* (*creber*, and *sulcus*, a furrow, Lat.) Marked with closely-set transverse furrows, as in the shell Venus crebrisulca.

Crebritude, kreb're-tude, *s.* (*creber*, frequent, Lat.) Frequency.—Obsolete.

Crebrous, kreb'rus, *a.* (*creber*.) Frequent.—Obsolete.

Credence, kre'dens, *s.* (from *credo*, I credit, Lat.) Belief; credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief;—*v. a.* to believe.—Obsolete as a verb.

> In *credencing* his tales.—*Skelton.*

Credenda, kre-den'da, *s.* (Latin.) In Theology, things to be believed; articles of faith, distinguished from *agenda*, or practical duties.

Credent, kre'dent, *a.* (*credens*, Lat.) Believing; easy of belief; having credit; not to be questioned.

Credential, kre-den'shal, *a.* Giving a title to credit.

Credentials, kre-den'shalz, *s. pl.* (*credens*, Lat.) That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

Credibility, kred-e-bil'e-te, *s.* (*credibilis*, credible, Lat.) Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

Credible, kred'e-bl, *a.* (*credibilis*, Lat.) Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

Credibleness, kred'e-bl-nes, *s.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

Credibly, kred'e-ble, *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.

Credit, kred'it, *s.* (French.) Belief of; faith yielded to another; honour; reputation; esteem; good opinion; faith; testimony; that which procures belief; trust reposed, with regard to property; influence; power, not compulsive; interest. In Commercial affairs, that confidence which subsists among men in regard to their mercantile transactions, and which disposes them to lend money to each other, to bring themselves under various pecuniary engagements, by the acceptance and indorsement of bills; and likewise to deliver and sell goods, in consideration of an equivalent promised to be given at a subsequent period. *Credit in book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to debit. *Public credit*, the confidence entertained by parties in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors;—*v. a.* to believe; to procure credit or honour to anything; to trust; to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

Creditable, kred'e-ta-bl, *a.* Reputable; above contempt; honourable; estimable.

Creditableness, kred'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* Reputation; estimation.

Creditably, kred'e-ta-ble, *ad.* Reputably; without disgrace.

Creditor, kred'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who gives credit, or to whom a debt is owing; one who has a just claim for money; one who believes.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> Many sought to feed
> The easy *creditors* of novelties,
> By voicing him alive.—*Shaks.*

Creditrix, kred'e-triks, *s.* A female creditor.

Credulity, kre-du'le-te, *s.* (*credulite*, Fr.) Easi-

ness of belief; readiness in giving assent or credit to an occurrence or statement without the requisite evidence.

CREDULOUS, kred'u-lus, *a.* (*credulus*, Lat.) Apt to believe without evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CREDULOUSLY, kred'u-lus-le, *ad.* In an unsuspecting manner.

CREDULOUSNESS, kred'u-lus-nes, *s.* A disposition to believe without the requisite investigation; credulity.

CREED, *s.* (*creda*, Sax. from *credo*, I believe, Lat.) A summary of belief; a form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion; that which is believed.

CREE INDIANS, kree'in-de-anz, *s. pl.* A numerous and widely-extended nation of the aboriginal inhabitants of North America, inhabiting the shores of Hudson's bay, from Moose river to the mouth of Churchhill river, about lat. 59°, and thence extending westward to the Athabasca lake, and to the plains which lie between the forks of the Saskatchewan. They live chiefly on the produce of the chase and fisheries. They are tall, large-boned, and long-visaged, with prominent aquiline noses; the females are small, and express much mildness and sweetness in their looks.

CREEK, kreek, *s.* (*crecca*, Sax. *kreke*, Dut.) That part of a haven or small channel running from the sea; a prominence or jut in a winding coast; a small port; a bay; a cove; any turn or alley. *Creek of day*, the first appearance of the dawn.

He wak'd at *creek* of day.—*Tuberville.*

CREEK INDIANS, kreek in'de-anz, *s. pl.* A tribe of the native inhabitants of the United States of America, occupying formerly all the countries lying north of latitude 31° between the Flint river, the eastern branch of the Chatahoochee, and the western branch of the Mobile river.

CREEKY, kre'ke, *a.* Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

CREEL, kreel, *s.* An osier basket.

CREEP, kreep, *v. n.* (*creopan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* crept. To move with the belly on the ground without legs, as a worm; to grow along the ground, or by the aid of supports, as the vine; to move forward without bounds or leaps; to crawl; to move slowly and insensibly, as time; to move secretly and clandestinely; to move cautiously, without soaring or venturing into dangers; to come unexpectedly; to steal forward unheard and unseen; to behave with servility; to fawn; to bend. In Botany, *Creeping-root*, a long slender underground stem with fibres, which are the real roots, as in Couch-grass and Mint. *Creeping sickness*, the name by which the gangrenous form of Ergotism is known in Germany.

CREEPER, kre'pur, *s.* One who creeps; that which creeps; a creeping plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; a reptile; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women; an iron instrument resembling a grapnel, having a shank and four hooks or claws, used in dragging along a river or harbour to hook up anything from the bottom that may have been lost. In Ornithology, *Creeper*, a small restless climbing British bird, the *Certhia familiaris* of Linnæus, and *Y Crepianog* of the ancient Britons. It builds in a hole, or behind the bark of decayed trees. It forms its nest of dry grass, lined with feathers. The term *Creepers* is given generally to the genus Certhia, and family Certhiadæ: Order, Scansores.

CREEPHOLE, kreep'hole, *s.* A hole into which an animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEPINGLY, kreep'ing-le, *ad.* Slowly; in a creeping manner; in the manner of a reptile.

CREESE, krees, *s.* A dagger used by the Malays.

CREMATION, kre-ma'shun, *s.* (*crematio*, Lat.) A burning; the ancient custom of burning the dead, as practised among Eastern nations.

CREMANIUM, kre-ma'ne-um, *s.* (*kremao*, I suspend, Gr. in allusion to the climbing nature of the plants.) A genus of American branched-shrubs: Order, Melastomaceæ.

CREMASTER, kre-mās'tur, *s.* (Latin, from *kremao*, I suspend, Gr.) In Anatomy, the *musculi testes*, or *musculus scroti*, a muscle which arises from the lower edge of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, passes over the spermatic cord, and is lost in the cellular membrane of the scrotum.

CREMASTRA, kre-mās'tra, *s.* (*kremao*, and *aster*, a star, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ. Also, a name given by Kirby to the hooked appendages suspended from the anus of certain insects in the chrysalis state.

CREMOCEPHALUM, kre-mo-sef'a-lum, *s.* (*kremao*, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of Compositæ plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

CREMOLOBIDÆ, kre-mo-lob'e-de, *s.* A family of Cruciferous plants, embracing the genera Cremolobus and Menonvillea.

CREMOLOBUS, kre-mol'o-bus, *s.* (*kremao*, I suspend, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. the cells being suspended from the axis.) A genus of smooth Cruciferous herbs, with round stems, serrated leaves, and many-flowered, elongated, yellow racemes; natives of South America: Suborder, Pleurorhizæ.

CREMONA, kre-mo'na, *s.* A name given formerly to violins of a very superior kind, made in the seventeenth century, by the Amati family at Cremona in Italy.

CREMONTIA, kre-mon'she-a, *s.* (*kremao*, I suspend, Gr.) A genus of plants allied to Hibiscus: Order, Malvaceæ.

CREMOR, kre'mur, *s.* (Latin.) Cream; a milky substance; a soft liquid resembling cream.

CREMOSIN.—See Crimosin.

CRENA, kre'na, *s. pl.* CRENÆ, (*crena*, Lat. *krene*, Gr.) In Botany, a notch.

CRENATE, kre'nate, } *a.* (*crenatus*, Lat.) Notch-
CRENATED, kre'nay-ted, } ed; indented; scalloped. In Botany, a leaf is said to be crenated when notched with indentations. When the notches are angular, the term *crenate-angular* is used; when full of round notches, *crenulate*; when serrated, *crenately-serrated*, *crenate-serrate*, or simply, *serrated*; when so deeply indented as to appear lobed, *crenately-lobed*; when toothed, *crenate-toothed*; when between crenated and toothletted, *crenately-denticulated.*

CRENATURE, kren'a-ture, *s.* A notch in the leaf or other part of a plant.

CRENATULA, kren-at'u-la, *s.* (*crenatus*, notched, Lat.) A name given to a genus of bivalve shells of the Aviculidæ, or Muscle and Pearl Oyster family, from the hinge showing a row of roundish or oval pits, making it appear as if crenulated. The shell

larly oval and compressed; the hinge with semicircular excavations, and con-he ligament; the umbones terminal.

re'ne-a, *s.* (meaning not given by Aublet.) of tropical American plants, consisting of shrubs with opposite glabrous leaves and wers: Order, Lythraceæ.

NUS, kren-e-lab'rus, *s.* (*crena*, a slit, and a lip, Lat.) A genus of fishes, dis-d from the true Labri or Wrasses by hav-nargin of the preoperculum denticulated, heeks and operculum scaly. Four species n found off the British coast: the Gilt-Golden Maid, *C. tinca;* the Goldfinny, *C. us;* the Gibbous Wrasse, *C. gibbus;* and -rayed Wrasse, *C. luscus:* Family, Labridæ.

IA, kren-u-la're-a, *s.* (*crena*, a notch, A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, izeæ.

TE, kren'u-late, } *a.* Having small TED, kren'u-lay-ted, } round notches e margin, as in the shell of the common Cardium edule.

ON, kre-o-ki'ton, *s.* (*kreor*, flesh, and n outer coat, Gr. in reference to the outer-bracteas being fleshy, and enclosing the d in its young state.) A genus of plants, g of climbing shrubs, with terete branches, e rose-coloured flowers: Order, Melasto-

cre'ole, *s.* (*criollo*, Span.) A name given scendants of whites born in Mexico, South , and the West Indies, in whom the blood hite has been mingled with that of other The various jargons spoken by the slaves, he West Indies, are called Creole dialects.

crep'an, } *s.* (*crepo*, I crack, Lat.) In , krep'ans, } the Manege, a chop or n a horse's leg, given by the sponges of s of one of the hinder feet crossing and gainst the other hinder foot. This scratch nerates an ulcer; it is generally caused hoeing.

TERIS, krep-e-dop'tur-is, *s.* (*crepida*, a Lat. *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil

A, kre-pid'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a little slipper.) of Mollusca, the shell of which is boat-the apex or spire at the narrowest ex-having half of the under cavity covered lly plate: Family, Haliotidæ.

t, krep'e-dum, *s.* (*crepida*, a slipper, Lat.) of Composite plants: Suborder, Liguli-

re'pis, *s.* A genus of Composite plants, nnuals: Suborder, Ligulifloræ.

T, krep'e-tant, *s.* (*crepitans*, crackling, In Pathology, applied to the peculiar sound uring respiration, in the first stages of nia, and Œdema of the lungs.

E, krep'e-tate, *v. n.* (*crepito*, Lat.) To small crackling noise; to burst with a rupt sharp sound.

ION, krep-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of mak-crackling noise; the noise made by frac-nes when moved by a surgeon; the exis-position of a fracture; the noise made by ing the process of calcination.

ept. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To*

CREPUSCLE, kre-pus'sl, } *s.* (*crepusculum*, Lat.)
CREPUSCULE, kre-pus'kule, } Twilight; the time from the first dawn or appearance of the morning to sunrise; and again between the setting of the sun and the last remains of day.

CREPUSCULAR, kre-pus'ku-lar, } *a.* Glimmering;
CREPUSCULUS, kre-pus'ku-lus, } in a state between light and darkness. *Crepuscular*, in Zoology, an epithet applied to divers animals which issue from their retreat on the approach of evening-twilight, as in many species of the owl and the Lepidoptera, the latter forming the Crepusculaires of Stephen's arrangement, embracing the families Zygænidæ, Sphingidæ, Sesiidæ, Ægeriidæ.

CREPUSCULARIA, kre-pus-ku-la're-a, *s.* (*cripuscu-lum*, twillight, Lat.) A section of Lepidopterous insects, containing the families Sphingidæ, Sesiidæ, Ægeriidæ, and the Zygænidæ. The insects of this section occupy an intermediate station between the butterflies and moths; the antennæ thicken towards the apex, which have the form of elongated fusi-form or prismatic clubs; the inferior wings have a bristle-like process at their base, which passes into a hook on the under surface of the upper wings, and serves to retain them: the larvæ have sixteen legs, and some of them feed on wood.

CREPUSCULINE.—See Crepuscular.

CRESCENDO, kres-sen'do, *s.* In Music, an Italian term for the gradual swelling of the notes over which it is placed—marked thus (<).

CRESCENT, kres'sent, *a.* (*crescens*, growing, *cresco*, I grow, Lat.) Increasing; growing;—*s.* the in-creasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in horns or points; the Turkish flag, containing a representation of the new moon, used figura-tively for the Turkish power or empire of the crescent. In Heraldry, a bearing in the form of a new moon; also, the name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king of Sicily, &c., in 1448, so called from the badge or symbol they wore consisting of an enamelled crescent of gold; —*v. a.* to form into a crescent. In Architecture, a building, or rather a series of buildings, which, on the plan, is disposed on the arc of a circle.

CRESCENTED, kres'sent-ed, *a.* Adorned with a crescent.

CRESCENTIA, kre-sen'te-a, *s.* (in memory of P. Crescentio, an Italian writer on Agriculture in the 13th century.) The Calabash, a genus of trees, the shells of the fruit of which are used by the inhabitants of tropical America as drinking cups, and made into spoons and laddles; the fruit is neither agreeable nor wholesome: type of the na-tural order Crescentiaceæ.

CRESCENTIACEÆ, kres-sen-ti-a'se-e, *s.* (*crescentia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of perigynous Exogens, belonging to Lindley's Bignonial Alliance. It consists of small trees with alternate or clus-tered leaves without stipules; the flowers growing out of the old stems or branches; calyx free; co-rolla monopetalous and irregular; stamens four, growing on the corolla; anthers two-lobed; ovary free, surrounded by a yellow annular disk; style one; stigma of two plates; fruit woody, with a loose leathery skin, and containing a multi-tude of large seeds buried in the pulp of the placenta.

CRESCENT-SHAPED, kres'sent-shaypt, *a.* In Bo-tany, shaped like a crescent.

Crescive, kres'siv, *a.* Increasing; growing.

Cresseis, kre-se'is, *s.* A subgenus of Mollusca, allied to Cleodora, but distinguished by having the shell conical and elongated.

Cress, kres, *s.* (*cærse* or *cressen*, Sax. *kresse*, Germ. *cresson*, Fr. *kers*, Dut.) Plants of the genus Nasturtium, two species of which are indigenous to this country, the Water-cress, *N. officinale*, common in ditches, and affording a wholesome sallad; *N. amphibium*, common in wet places: Order, Cruciferæ, or Brassicaceæ.

Cressa, kres'sa, *s.* (from *Cressus*, pertaining to the Isle of Crete, now Candia.) A genus of dwarf, downy branched herbs, with funnel-shaped, five-cleft corollas, and crowded scattered leaves: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

Cresset, kres'set, *s.* (*croissette*, Fr.) A great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower; a lamp, or torch.

Cress-Rocket, kres'rok-kit, *s.* Vella pseudocystisus, or False-cystisus, a Spanish Cruciferous shrub with erect elongated racemes, the petals of which are yellow, with long dark purple claws: Tribe, Velleæ or Vellidæ.

Crest, krest, *s.* (*crete*, Fr.) The plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet; the comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other birds; any tuft or ornament worn on the head; pride; loftiness; courage; a lofty mein; spirit. In Architecture, the ornamented work which finishes the upper part of a cornice, canopy, parapet, &c.; also, the highest part of a shrine. In Wood Carving, a piece of work to adorn the upper part of anything, as the top of a looking-glass frame, &c. *Crest tile*, that on the ridge of a house. In Gothic Architecture, tiles which are decorated with leaves, run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy. In Botany, applied to some elevated appendage terminating a particular organ; a stamen is *crested* when the filament projects beyond the anther, and becomes dilated; a petal is said to be so when it is terminated by a fringed appendage; a crown-like appendage on any part;—*v. a.* to furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for; to mark with long streaks.

Crested, kres'ted, *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest; wearing a comb, as a cock. *Crestedly-toothed*, toothed in a crested manner.

Crested Dog's-tail Grass.—See Cynurus.

Crest-fallen, krest'fawln, *a.* Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless; having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse. In Farriery, an imperfection in a horse, when the crest, or that part of his neck from which the mane grows, does not stand firm and upright, but hangs over on one side or the other.

Crestless, krest'les, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat armour; not of an eminent family.

Cretaceous, kre-ta'shus, *a.* (*creta*, chalk, Lat.) Having the qualities of chalk; chalky; abounding with chalk.

Cretaceously, kre-ta'shus-le, *ad.* In a manner like chalk. *Cretaceously-prinose*, in Botany, covered with white glittering spots or pustules.

Cretan, kre'tan, *s.* An inhabitant of the island of Crete, now Candia, in the Mediterranean;—*a.* pertaining to Crete.

Cretated, kre'ta-ted, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

Creticism, kre'te-sizm, } *s.* (*kretizo*, I deceive, Gr.)
Cretism, kre'tizm, } A falsehood.—Not used.

Cretinism, kre'tin-izm, *s.* The state of being a cretin.

Cretins, kre'tinz, *s.* A name given in the Alpine valleys to certain idiotic individuals, the most of whom have large swellings on their necks called *goitres*, which vary from the size of a walnut to that of a quartern loaf.

Cretose, kre-tose', *a.* (*cretosus*, chalky, Lat.) Chalky; cretaceous.—Not used.

Creusia, kre-u'ze-a, *s.* A genus of Cirripeds, the shell of which is sessile and subglobular, formed of four valves, and furnished with an internal operculum.

Creux, krŭ, *s.* (*creux*, deep, Fr.) A term used by Engravers, meaning cut beneath the surface.

Crevice, krev'is, (*crevasse*, Fr.) A crack, cleft, or narrow opening; a fissure; a rent;—*v. a.* to crack; to flaw.

Crew, kroo, (from *cread* or *cruth*, a company or crowd, Sax.) A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat: the term is sometimes used in a contemptuous sense. *Past* of Crow.

Crewel, kroo'el, *s.* (*klewel*, Dut.) Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

Crib, krib, *s.* (*cryb*, Sax. *krib*, Dut.) The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a small habitation or cottage. In Saltworks, a name given to a sort of case used to put the salt into as it is taken out of the boiling pan. In Farriery, *Crib-biting* is a bad habit in a horse, often occasioned by uneasiness in breeding of teeth, and from being ill fed when they are hungry: the bad consequences are, wearing away their teeth, spilling their corn, and sucking in the air in such quantities as will often give them the cholic or gripes. Young horses are most subject to get this habit;—*v. a.* to shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Cribbage, krib'bij, *s.* A game at cards. *Cribbage-board*, a board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

Cribble, krib'bl, *s.* (*cribellum*, Lat.) A corn sieve; coarse flour or meal;—*v. a.* to sift; to cause to pass through a sieve.

Cribraria, krib-ra're-a, *s.* (*cribrum*, a sieve, Lat.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

Cribration, kre-bra'shun, *s.* The act of sifting or separating by a sieve.

Cribriform, krib're-fawrm, } *a.* (*cribrum*, a sieve,
Cribrose, krib-rose', } Lat.) Perforated like a sieve.

Cricacanthus, krik'a-kan-*thus*, *s.* (*kriko*s, a ring or circle, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A name given by Agassiz to a genus of fossil fishes from the mountain limestone of Armagh, in Ireland.

Cricetus, kre-se'tus, *s.* The Hamster, a genus of Rodents with teeth like those of the rat. It has large cheek-pouches, a thick head, oval ears, and a short and hairy tail: Order, Glires.

Crichtonite, kri'to-nite, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Crichton.) A mineral, the *Fer oxydulé Titané* of Hauy. It occurs in small crystals in the form of acute rhomboids, having the summits replaced, and being variously modified by secondary planes. The colour is bluish-black; it is opaque, and of a brilliant metallic lustre.

Cricket, krik'kit, *s.* The Gryllus domesticus,

e Cricket; Gryllus campestris, the Field and Gryllotalpa, the Mole Cricket, are wn Neuropterous insects, particularly the n its frequenting the vicinity of the fire , and the agreeable shrill noise which it pecially during the night, caused by the f the elytra against each other.—Also, of a favourite English game, in which one e bowler) endeavours to strike down one ith a ball thrown from the other, which r endeavours to strike in its course, e sufficient to give time to change wickets e ball can be again brought to them. ange of wickets constitutes a notch, and is decided by the greatest number of on either side. The full complement of s eleven on each side, and two umpires.

R, krik'kit-ur, *s.* One who plays at

krik'oyd, *a.* (*krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, nce, Gr.) Annular or ring-shaped. *Cri-ilage*, a cartilage of the larynx.

A, krik-op'o-ra, *s.* (*krikos*, and *poros*, a .) A genus of fossil corals found in the rmation: Family, Milleporidæ.

IA, krik-os'to-ma, *s.* (*krikos*, a circle, *na*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by e to a family of shells comprehending all ies of turbinated univalves which have a round aperture, *i.e.*, the Turbo of Linnæus: asteropoda.

kri'ur, *s.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation.

N., or CRIMINAL CONVERSATION, krim Illicit conversation with a married wo- which the party is liable to an action for ; adulterous connection.

rime, *s.* (French, *crimen*, Lat.) An act to right; an offence; a great fault; the of a law, either natural, divine, or insti- society; an act of wickedness. In Law, nction between a *crime* and a *civil injury*, the former is a breach and violation of the ghts and duties due to the whole community, ed as such, in its social aggregate capacity; the latter is merely an infringement or of the civil rights which belong to indi- considered merely in their individual ca-

L, krime'fŭl, *a.* Wicked; criminal; con- duty; faulty in a high degree; contrary .

SS, krime'les, *a.* Innocent; without crime.

, krim'e-nal, *a.* (*criminel*, Fr.) Guilty; with crime; not innocent; faulty; con- right; contrary to duty; contrary to law; , as a *criminal* prosecution;—*s.* a person or charged with a public offence; a per- ty of a crime.

ITY, krim-e-nal'e-te, } *s.* The state of NESS, krim'e-nal-nes, } being criminal; s; want of innocence.

LY, krim'e-nal-le, *ad.* In violation of a ickedly; guiltily; not innocently.

E, krim'e-nate, *v. a.* To accuse; to with a crime.

ION, krim-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of ac- accusation; arraignment; charge.

ORY, krim-e-na'tur-e, *a.* Relating to on; accusing; censorious.

CRIMINOUS, krim'e-nus, *a.* (*criminosus*, Lat.) Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.—Obsolete.

> They are led manacled after him as less *criminous*.—*Bp. Hall.*

CRIMINOUSLY, krim'e-nus-le, *ad.* Enormously; very wickedly.—Obsolete.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krim'e-nus-nes, *s.* Wickedness; guilt; crime.

CRIMOSIN.—See Crimson.

CRIMP, krimp, *a.* (*acrymman*, Sax.) Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced; not consistent; not forcible.—Obsolete in the two last meanings;—*s.* one who decoys others into the military service; a game at cards.—Obsolete in the last sense;

> Laugh, and keep company, at gleek or *crimp*.—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. a.* to indent; to twist; to catch; to curl or crisp the hair.

CRIMPAGE, krim'pij, *s.* The act of crimping; the reward to which a person is entitled for having procured and shipped sailors.

CRIMPLE, krim'pl, *v. a.* (*krimpen*, Dut.) To contract; to cause to shrink or contract; to curl.

CRIMSON, krim'zn, *s.* (*cremisino*, Ital.) A deep red colour; red somewhat darkened with blue; red in general;—*a.* of a beautiful deep red;—*v. a.* to dye with crimson;—*v. n.* to become of a crimson colour; to blush.

CRIMSON GRASS-VETCH, krim'zn gras'vetsh, *s.* Lathyrus nissolia, an annual Leguminous plant which grows in Britain in bushy places, and on the grassy borders of fields. The flowers are of a beautiful crimson, variegated with purple and white.

CRIMSON-WARM, krim'zn-wawrm, *a.* Warm to redness.

CRINAL, kri'nal, *a.* (*crinis*, hair, Lat.) Belonging to the hair.

CRINATORY, krin'a-tur-e, *s.* Of or relating to the hair.

CRINCUM, kringk'um, *s.* A cramp; a contraction; a whim or turn of the mind.—Obsolete.

> For jealousy is but a kind
> Of clap and *crincum* of the mind.—*Butler.*

CRINGE, krinj, *v. a.* To draw together; to contract;—*v. n.* to bow; to fawn; to flatter; to pay court with bending servility;—*s.* a bow; servile civility.

CRINGER, krin'jur, *s.* One who cringes and bows for some mean purpose; a flatterer.

CRINGLE, kring'gl, *s.* (*krinkel*, Dut.) In a ship, a small hole formed in the bolt-rope of a sail, generally used to receive the end of a rope which is fastened to it, for the purpose of drawing up the sail to its yard, or of extending the leech by the bowline bridles, &c.

CRINICULTURAL, krin-e-kul'tu-ral, *a.* (*crinis*, hair, and *colo*, I trim or adorn, Lat.) Relating to the growth of hair.

CRINIGER, krin'e-jur, *s.* (*crinis*, hair, and *gero*, I bear, Lat.) A genus of Thrushes, comprehending those species which have strong setæ on the bill, and whose feathers, on the back of the neck, have sometimes a setaceous termination: Family, Merulidæ.

CRINIGEROUS, kre-nij'e-rus, *a.* Hairy; overgrown with hair.

CRINITE, kri'nite, *a.* Having the appearance of hair; streaming.

CRINKLE, kring'kl, *v. n.* (*krinkelen*, Dut.) To wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to go in and out;—*v. a.* to mould into inequalities;—*s.* a wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINO, kri'no, *s.* (*crinis*, the hair, Lat.) A genus of Entozoa, or intestinal worms, observed chiefly in dogs and horses; also, a disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin in children.

CRINODENDRON, krin-o-den'drun, *s.* (*krinon*, a lily, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.

CRINOIDAL, kre-noy'dal, *a.* Containing the fossil remains of the Crinoidea.

CRINOIDEA, kre-noy-de'a, } *s* (*krinon*, a lily,
CRINOIDEANS, kre-noy-de'anz, } and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) An order of lily-shaped Zoophytes, consisting of animals with a round, oval, or angular column, composed of numerous articulating joints, supporting at its summit a series of plates or joints, which form a cup-like body, containing the viscera, from whose upper rim proceed five tentaculated arms, divided into tentaculated fingers, more or less numerous, surrounding the aperture of the mouth, situated in the centre of a plaited integument, which extends over the abdominal cavity, and is capable of being contracted into a conical or proboscal shape. The small plates which constitute the skeletons of these animals, often form entire beds of limestone many feet in thickness; some of them are beautifully radiated, and are familiarly known in some places as St. Cuthbert's beads, or fairy-beads.

CRINOIDEAN, kre-noy-de'an, *a.* Belonging to Crinoidea.

CRINOSE, kri-nose', *a.* Hairy.—Seldom used.

CRINOSITY, kri-nos'e-te, *s.* Hairiness.—Seldom used.

CRINUM, kri'num, *s.* (*krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of Liliaceous plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

CRINULA, krin'u-la, *s.* (*crinis*, hair, Lat.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Hymenomycetes.

CRIOCERATES, kri-os'er-ayts, } *s.* (*krios*, a
CRIOCERATITES, kri-o-ser'a-te-tes, } ram, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of fossil Cephalopods allied to the Ammonite, the shells of which are discoidally spiral, but the whorls do not touch each other.

CRIOCERIDÆ, kri-o-ser'e-de, *s.* (*crioceris*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, of the subsection Eupoda, and section Tetramera. The beetles belonging to this family have the mandibles truncated at the apex, or presenting two or three notches; antennæ filiform, and thickened at the apex.

CRIOCERIS, kri-os'e-ris, *s.* (*krios*, a ram, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Crioceridæ.

CRIOPUS, kri'o-pus, *s.* (*krios*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of small, patelliform, univalve shells, allied to, if not identical with, Crania: Tribe, Scutibranchia.

CRIPPLE, krip'pl, *s.* (*krepel*, Dut.) A lame person; one who has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs;—*a.* lame;—*v. a.* to lame; to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

CRIPPLENESS, krip'pl-nes, *s.* Lameness.

CRISIA, kri'se-a, *s.* A genus of polypiaria: Family, Cellariadæ.

CRISIS, kri'sis, *s.* CRISES, *pl.* (*krisis*, Gr.) The point in the progress of a disease which indicates death or recovery; the decisive moment when any circumstance or affair is ripe for a change.

CRISP, krisp, *a.* (Saxon.) Curled; brittle; friable; brisk; indented; winding;—*v. a.* (*cirpsian*, Sax.) to curl; to contract into knots or curls; to twist; to indent; to make to wave.

CRISPATED, kris'pa-ted, *a.* (*crispe*, Fr.) Rough with waving lines. In Botany, *crispifolius*, having crispated leaves; *crispiflora*, having crispated flowers.

CRISPATION, kris-pa'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPATURE, kris'pa-ture, *s.* The state of being curled.

CRISPING-IRON, kris-ping-i'urn, } *s.* A curling-
CRISPING-PIN, kris'ping-pin, } iron.

CRISPISULCANT, kris-pe-sul'kant, *a.* (*crispisulcans*, Lat.) Waved or undulating.

CRISPNESS, krisp'nes, *s.* A state of being curled; brittleness.

CRISPY, kris'pe, *s.* Curled; brittle.

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, kris'kros-ro, *s.* A corruption of Christ-cross-row.—Which see.

CRISTA, kris'ta, *s.* (Latin, a crest.) In Anatomy, a name given to certain processes and parts of bones, as the *Crista ilii*, and the *Crista galli*, an eminence of the ethmoid bone, so called from its resemblance to a cock's comb.

CRISTACEA, kris-ta'se-a, *s.* (*crista*, a crest, Lat.) A family of Polythalamous Cephalopods in which the shell is semi-discoid, globular, spheroidal or oval, with spiral whorls or chambers united tunically.

CRISTALLARIA, kris-tal-la're-a, *s.* A genus of Polythalamous Cephalopods: Family, Cristaceæ.

CRISTARIA, kris-ta're-a, *s.* (*crista*, a crest, Lat. from the carpels having two crest-like wings in the centre of each.) A genus of American plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

CRISTATE, kris'tate, } *a.* (*cristatus*, Latin.)
CRISTATED, kris'tay-ted, } Crested; plumed; tufted; having a crest like a cock.

CRITAMUS, krit'a-mus, *s.* (*kritos*, chosen, Gr.) A genus of umbelliferous plants: Family, Amnidæ.

CRITERION, kri-te're-un, *s.* (*kriterion*, Gr.) pl. Criteria. Any fixed rule, standard, or principle, by which the merits of any proposition or controversy may be settled, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CRITHAGRA, kre*th*-ag'ra, *s.* (*krithe*, barley, and *agrios*, a hunter, Gr.) A genus of birds allied to the Bullfinch, natives of Africa and India: Subfamily, Pyrrhulinæ.

CRITHE, kri'*the*, *s.* (*krithe*, barley, Gr.) A sty or small tumour on the eyelid, having somewhat the appearance of a barley-corn.

CRITHERION, kri-*the*'re-on, *s.* (*krino*, I judge, Gr.) In Pathology, same as crisis.

CRITHMUM, kri*th*'mum, *s.* (*krithe*, barley, Gr. from a similarity in the seeds with those of barley.) Samphire, a genus of umbelliferous plants, with compound umbels and white flowers. The herb, *C. maritima*, makes an old-fashioned English pickle. It grows on the sea-shore and on cliffs: Tribe, Sesilenæ.

CRITHOMANCY, kri*th*'o-man-se, *s.* (*krithe*, barley, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) An ancient method of divination performed by examining the dough

of the cakes offered in sacrifices, and the ved over the victims to be killed.

lk *s.* (*kritikos*, Gr.) A person thoroughly the rules by which a literary composition f the fine arts should be regulated; one takes to point out the faults and correct of literary or other productions; a cen- e apt to find fault; a snarler; a carper; —*a.* critical; relating to criticism; re- the art of judging of literary or other ıs;—*v. n.* to play the critic; to criticise. e as a verb.

begin to *critick* once, we shall never have r.

krit'e-kal, *a.* Exact; nicely judicious; diligent; relating to criticism; cap- clined to find fault; censorious; com- ıe time at which a great event is deter- lecisive; nice; relating to or producing ıant change or crisis; important as pro- cisive results.

Y, krit'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a critical man- ıtly; with fine discernment of the faults s of any production; at the exact point

ESS, krit'e-kal-nes, *s.* Exactness; ac- ıicety; incidence at a particular point of

krit'e-size, *v. n.* To judge; to examine and attention; to animadvert on the any production or performance; to point and beauties;—*v. a.* to censure; to pass upon; to distinguish the beauties or cies of any performance.

, krit'e-si-zur, *s.* One who makes or marks on the productions of others.

krit'e-sizm, *s.* The act or art of judg- e merits of any production or performance priety; remark; animadversion; critical ons.

kre-teek', } *s.* (*critique*, Fr.) A critical it'ik, } examination of the merits formance; critical remarks; animadver- cience of criticism.

kri-to'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Composite Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

kriz'al, } *s.* Roughness on the G, kriz'zl-ing, } surface of glass render- ll.

roke, *v. n.* (*cracettan*, Sax. *croaquer*, old o make a hoarse low noise like a frog; to ry as a raven or crow; used contemp- for any disagreeable or offensive murmur; cry or murmur of a frog or raven.

, kro'kur, *s.* One who croaks, murmurs, bles; one who complains unreasonably fficulties real or imaginary.

ro'ats, *s. pl.* Irregular troops formed of of Croatia.

, kro'she-us, *a.* (*croceus*, Lat.) Like yellow; consisting of saffron.

kro'tshis, *s.* Little buds or knobs about of a deer's horn.

M, kro-sid'e-um, *s.* A genus of Compo- ts: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

kro-sis'a, *s.* (*krokias*, of a saffron colour, genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, hilla.

ION, kros-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*crocitatio*, Lat.) aking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK, krok, *s.* (*crocca*, Sax.) A cup; an earthen vessel; a little stool; the black matter or soot collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney;—*v. a.* to black with soot or other matter.

CROCKERY, krok'ur-e, *s.* (*crocan*, Welsh.) Earthenware, a term applied to the coarser kinds of ware, as distinguished from the finer, usually termed *china*, or *porcelain*.

CROCKET, krok'et, *s.* (*crochet*, Fr.) In Gothic Architecture, the small buds or bunches of foliage used to ornament spires, canopies, pinnacles, &c.

CROCODILE, krok'o-dil, } *a.* Relating to or CROCODILIAN, krok-o-dil'e-an, } like a crocodile; sophistical; deceitful.

CROCODILIANS, krok-o-dil'e-anz, *s.* A section of the Lizard family Varanidæ, or broach-backed Saurians, distinguished by the toes on the posterior feet being constantly united at their base by membranes, and some of them always deprived of claws; the skin being protected by scutes or scutcheons, with defensive ridges, and the tail being furnished with a double or a single crest. There are twelve species of crocodiles extant, eight true crocodiles, three alligators, and one gavial.

CROCODILITY, krok-o-dil'e-te, *s.* In Logic, a captious or sophistical method of argumentation.

CROCODILURUS, krok-o-dil-u'rus, *s.* (*krokodeilos*, and *ouros*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles belonging to the Monitor family, which have for their distinguishing character, scales relieved by ridges, as in the crocodiles, forming crests on the tail, which is compressed. It embraces the *Grande Dragonne* of Lacepede, and the *Crocodilurus Amazonicus* of Spix.

CROCODILUS, krok-o-dil'us, } *s.* (*krokodeilos*, Gr.) CROCODILE, krok'o-dile, } A genus of large Saurian reptiles, generally inhabitants of fresh water: Family, Varanidæ.

CROCUS, kro'kus, *s.* (*Crocus*, the name of a youth who is said, in Ovid's Metamorphoses, to have been changed into a flower.) A genus of plants, distinguished for its early flowering, in spring, in our gardens, where it forms a neat and showy border-flower: Order, Iridaceæ. Also, a name given to any mineral which has been calcined into a deep yellow or red powder. *Crocus martis*, the peroxide of iron. *Crocus metallorum*, an oxide or subsulphate of antimony, termed likewise the *Crocury antimony*.

CROFT, kroft, *s.* (Saxon.) A little field, adjoining to or near a dwelling-house, appropriated for pasture, tillage, or other purposes.

CROISADE.—See Crusade.

CROISES, kroy'siz, *s. pl.* Pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight under the banner of the cross.

CROMLECH, krom'lek, *s.* (*cromlec*, from *crom*, bent, and *llec*, a flat stone, Welsh.) A large stone resting on other stones in the manner of a table. Such stones were usually placed in the centre of a circle of stones, which formed the Druid temple, and had a single stone placed near them, supposed to have served as a pedestal for some deity; they are considered to have been the altars of Druidical sacrifice.

CROMWELLIAN, krom-wel'le-an, *a.* Relating to Cromwell, or the events to which he gave rise.

CRONE, krone, *s.* (*criona*, Irish.) An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONET, kro'nit, *s.* The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRONSTEDITE, kron-sted'ite, *s.* (in honour of M. Cronstedt, the Swedish mineralogist.) A mineral which occurs both massive and crystallized; the massive consisting of black opaque fibres, having a brilliant lustre: the crystallized occasionally in six-sided prisms, often, however, adhering laterally. It is composed of oxide of iron, 58.85; silica, 22.45; oxide of manganese, 2.89; magnesia, 5.08; water, 10.70; sp. gr. 3.3—3.35.

CRONY, kro'ne, *s.* An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

CROOK, krook, *s.* (*krook*, Dut.) Any crooked or curved instrument; a shepherd's or pastoral staff; anything bent; an artifice; a trick; a gibbet;—*v. a.* (*crochuer*, Fr.) to bend; to turn into a hook; to thwart; to pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end;—*v. n.* to be bent; to have a curvature.

CROOK-BACK, krook'bak, *s.* A person with round shoulders; one who has a crooked back.

CROOK-BACKED, krook'bakt, *a.* Having bent shoulders.

CROOKED, krook'ed, *a.* Bent; not straight; curved; winding; oblique; perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

CROOKEDLY, krook'ed-le, *ad.* Not in a straight line; untowardly; not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krook'ed-nes, *s.* Deviation from straightness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection; deformity of a gibbous body; perverseness; depravity.

CROOKEN, krook'en, *v. a.* To make crooked.

CROP, krop, *s.* (Saxon.) A sort of preliminary stomach in some birds, formed by an expansion of the œsophagus; the harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the products of the field; any thing cut off; the highest part or end of anything.—Obsolete in the last sense;—*v. a.* to cut off the ends of anything; to mow; to reap; to lop;—*v. n.* to yield harvest.

CROP-EAR, krop'eer, *s.* A horse having his ears cropped.

CROP-EARED, krop'eerd, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

CROPFUL, krop'fûl, *a.* Having a bellyful; satiated.

CROP-OUT, krop'owt, *v. n.* To ripen to a full crop. In Mining, a bed of strata is said to *crop-out* when it rises till it appears on the surface.

CROPPER, krop'pur, *s.* A pigeon with a large crop.

CROP-SICK, krop'sik, *a.* Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

CROP-SICKNESS, krop'sik-nes, *s.* Sickness arising from repletion.

CROSIER, kro'zhur, *s.* (*crosse*, Fr.) A bishop's crook; a symbol of pastoral authority, anciently carried before a bishop or abbot on solemn occasions, and held in the hand when uttering a benediction. In Astronomy, four stars in the southern hemisphere in the form of a cross.

CROSLET, kros'let, *s.* In Heraldry, a small cross; also, when a cross is crossed again at a small distance from each of the two ends.

CROSS, kros, *s.* (*croes*, Welsh.) A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of wood laid across each other, either in the form of a T or of an X; the ensign of the Christian religion, and, figuratively, the religion itself; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently placed in market-places; a line drawn through another; thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hi rance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; t of patience; money, so called because marked w a cross; the mark of a cross instead of a sig ture on any document, by those who cannot wr church lands in Ireland. In Theology, the d trine of Christ's sufferings and the atonem *Cross-banded*, in cabinet work, is when a narr ribbon of veneer is inserted into the surface of piece of furniture, wainscoting, &c., so that grain of it is contrary to the general surface. Architecture, there are two kinds of plans in having the form of a cross: the first where the five rectangles are equal, or wherein each the four wings is equal to the middle part form by the intersection; this is termed the *Greek cro* the second has only the two opposite wings equ the other two are unequal, and the three rectangl in the direction of the unequal parts are of great length than the three parts in the direction of t equal parts: this is styled the *Latin cross.* Heraldry, the meeting of two perpendicular wi two horizontal lines, so as to make four right a gles in the form of a cross, esteemed the most a cient and noblest of all the honourable ordinarie *Cross-beam*, a large beam going from wall to wal or a girder that holds the sides of a house togethe *Cross-garnets*, hinges which have a cross pie on one side of the joint, and a long strap on th other. *Cross-bar-shot*, a bullet with an iron ba passing through it, and standing out a few inche on each side, used in naval actions for cutting a enemy's rigging. *Cross-staff*, an instrument use formerly by mariners in taking the meridian alti tude of the sun or stars. *Cross-springers*, th ribs in the pointed style that spring from th diagonals of the pillars or piers. *Cross-vaulting* the intersection of two or more simple vaults arch-work. *Cross-trees*, pieces of timber in a shi supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to su tain that which is above, and to extend the to gallant shrouds. *Cross-spales*, in Ship-buildin pieces of timber placed across the ship, a nailed to the frames, securing both sides of th ship together till the knees are bolted. In La *Cross action* is a case, in which A, having broug an action against B, B also brings another a tion against A, arising out of the same transa tion. *Cross bill*, when a defendant has any rel to pray against the plaintiff, he must do it by original bill of his own, which is called a cro *bill*. *Cross demands* arise where one man, again whom a demand is made by another, in his tu makes a demand against that other—and of su *cross demand*, a *set-off* is the most usual instanc a set-off being a statutory right of balancing m tual debts between the plaintiff and defendant an action. *Cross-examination*, in Law, a cl and rigid examination of a witness by the oppos counsel, with a view to shake the evidence of t party, or elicit the truth. *Cross remainder* 'Where a devise is of black acre to A, and white acre to B, entail, and if they both die wit out issue, then every heir to A and B have cr *remainders* by implication'—2 *Bl. Com.*, p. 38 *Cross-bearer*, in the Roman Catholic Church, t chaplain of an archbishop or primate who bears cross before him. *Cross-bow*, a weapon of w

s in use before the invention of firearms.
ed of a bow attached to a stock; some
rger kinds had instruments for bend-
ow. *Cross and pile*, a play with money;
sverse; falling athwart something else;
lateral; adverse; opposite; perverse;
le; peevish; fretful; ill-humoured; con-
rish; unfortunate; interchanged;—*prep.*
o as to intersect anything; transversely;
m side to side;—*v. a.* to lay one body
one line athwart another; to cancel, as
an article; to pass over; to thwart; to
obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct;
; to counteract; to be inconsistent with;
vene; to hinder by authority; to counter-
o contradict; to debar; to preclude; to
sign of the cross; to move laterally, ob-
r athwart;—*v. n.* to lie athwart another
o be inconsistent.—Obsolete in the last

RIA, kros-san'dre-a, *s.* (*krossos*, a fringe,
r, a male, Gr. from the anthers being
A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.
HUS, kros-sârk'us, *s.* A genus of
e or Musk-weasels, natives of Sierra
The animal is about two feet long, in-
he tail, which is about eight inches. It
flesh, and secretes a fetid unctuous matter
al pouch: Family, Viverridæ.
MED, kros'ârmd, *a.* In Botany, brachiate;
ranches in pairs, each at right angles with
; having the arms folded across; melan-
Unusual in the last sense.

either will I vex your eyes to see
hing ode, nor *cross-arm'd* elegie.—*Donne.*

RRED, kros'bârd, *a.* Secured by trans-
rs.
LS.—See Loxia.
E, kros'bite, *s.* A deception; a cheat;—
ontravene by deception.
WER, kros'bo-ur, *s.* One who shoots with
ow.
RED, kros'breed, *s.* A breed produced by
nd female of different breeds.
N, kros'bun, *s.* A cake marked with the
the cross, and known by the name of the
iday-bun.
, kros-kut', *v. a.* To cut across; to inter-

-SAW, kros'kut-saw, *s.* A saw for cutting
rosswise.
ES, kros-sets', *s.* (French.) In Architec-
returns on the corners of door-cases or
frames. They are likewise termed *ears*,
ncones, or *prothyrides*.
AMINE, kros-egz-am'in, *v. a.* To examine
by putting unexpected questions.
ED, kros'ide, *a.* Squinting.
ROW, kros-fur'ro, *s.* In Agriculture, a
r open trench cut across other furrows to
the water which flows along them, for
ose of conveying it to the margin of the
to some main drain.
AINED, kros'graynd, *a.* Having the fibres
e or irregular; perverse; ill-tempered;
ble.
CK, kros'jak, *s.* A sail extended on the
rd of the mizzenmast, also termed the
k-yard, to the arms of which the clews
izzen-topsail are extended.

CROSS-LIKE, kros'like, } *ad.* Athwart, so as to
CROSSLY, kros'le, } intersect something else;
oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

CROSSNESS, kros'nes, *s.* Perverseness; peevishness; fretfulness.

CROSSOLEPIS, kros-sol'e-pis, *s.* (*krossos*, a fringe, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of the Asteraceæ, or Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

CROSSOPTERYX, kros-sop'ter-iks, *s.* (*krossos*, and *pteryx*, a wing, or pinnate leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

CROSSORHINUS, kros-sor'e-nus, *s.* (*krossos*, and *rhin*, a snout or bill, Gr.) Watt's Shark, a subgenus of sharks, in which the sides of the mouth are furnished with broad cirri or lobes; the teeth are like those of Squalus; both the dorsal fins are placed behind the ventral; the tail is long, and the caudal fin irregularly lobed: Family, Squalinæ.

CROSSOSTEPHIUM, kros-so-stef'e-um, *s.* (*krossos*, a fringe, and *stephane*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

CROSSOSTYLIS, kros-sos'te-lis, *s.* (*krossos*, a fringe, and *stylos*, a style, Gr. in reference to the lobes of the stigma, which are fringed.) A genus of plants, natives of the Society Islands: Order, Myrtaceæ.

CROSSPURPOSE, kros'pur-pus, *s.* A contrary purpose; contradictory system; a kind of enigma or riddle.

CROSS-ROW, kros'ro, *s.* The alphabet, so termed because a cross was anciently placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

CROSS-STONE.—See Harmotome.

CROSS-TINING, kros'ti-ning, *s.* In Husbandry, a method of harrowing by drawing the harrow up the same line of ground it went down, and *vice versa*.

CROSSWAY, kros'way, } *s.* A way or road inter-
CROSSROAD, kros'rode, } secting another, or the chief road; the place where one road crosses another.

CROTALARIA, kro-ta-la're-a, *s.* (*krotalon*, a castanet, Gr. from the pods being inflated, and the seeds rattling when shaken.) An extensive genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs with simple or pinnately-compound leaves and flowers, usually yellow, with small bracteas at the base of the calyx, or along the pedicels: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

CROTALIDÆ, krot'a-le-de, *s.* (*crotalus*, one of the genera.) A family of poisonous serpents, in which the tail is cylindrical, and the upper jaw furnished with poisonous fangs: Order, Ophides.

CROTALO, krot'a-lo, *s.* An instrument used by the Turks, corresponding with the ancient cymbalum.

CROTALOPHORUS, kro-ta-lof'o-rus, *s.* (*krotalos*, a rattle, and *phoro*, I carry, Gr.) A name given by Gray to a subgenus of the Rattlesnakes, embracing the Crotalus miliaris of Linnæus: Family, Crotalidæ.

CROTALUM, krot'a-lum, *s.* (*krotalon*, Gr.) An ancient musical instrument consisting of two small brass plates, which were shaken in the hand and made a noise by striking against each other. The priests of Cybele are represented on some old medals with the crotalum in their hands.

CROTALUS, krot'a-lus, *s.* (*krotalon*, a castanet or rattle, Gr.) The Rattlesnakes, a genus of serpents, so termed from their being furnished with a rattle at the extremity of the tail.

CROTAPHITES, kro-ta-fi'tes, *s.* (*krotaphos*, the temple, Gr.) Appertaining to the temples; applied to the temporal artery, vein, or muscle.

CROTAPHIUM, kro-ta'fe-um, *s.* (*krotaphos*, the temple, Gr.) A pain in the temples.

CROTCH, krotsh, *s.* (*croc*, Fr.) A hook or fork. In a ship, the crooked timbers that are placed upon the keel in the fore and hind parts of a ship; also, pieces of wood or iron, with the upper part opening into two horns or arms like a half-moon, generally used in supporting booms, spare topmasts, &c.

CROTCHED, krotsht, *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

CROTCHET, krotsh'et, *s.* (*croche*, a quaver, *crotchet*, a hook, Fr.) In Music, one of the notes or characters of time equal to half a minim, and double that of a quaver; also, a mark or character serving to enclose a word or sentence which is distinguished from the rest, thus [ ]; a support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building; a whim or peculiar turn of the mind; a perverse conceit; an odd fancy;—*v. n.* to play in a measured time of music.

CROTCHETED, krotsh'et-ed, *a.* Marked with crotchets.

CROTON, kro'ton, *s.* (*kroton*, the Greek name of an insect which resembles the fruit of croton.) A genus of plants; one of the species, *C. tiglium*, yields the powerful drug croton oil; and another, *C. eleuthera*, the cascarilla bark of commerce: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

CROTONATE, kro'to-nate, *s.* A salt formed by the crotonic acid with a base.

CROTONE, kro-to'ne, *s.* (*kroton*, a tick, Gr.) A fungus produced on trees by a small insect; and, by metaphor, applied to small fungous excrescences on the periosteum.

CROTONEÆ, kro-to'ne-e, *s.* (*croton*, one of the genera.) In Botany, a family of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, in which the ovule is solitary; the flowers having petals in clusters, spikes, racemes, or panicles.

CROTONIC ACID, kro-ton'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from croton oil. It is solid, very volatile, has a pungent and nauseous smell, a burning taste, and is highly poisonous. It is also termed *Iatrophic acid.*

CROTONOPSIS, kro-ton-op'sis, *s.* (*croton*, a genus of plants, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Euphorbiaceous plants: Family, Crotoneæ.

CROTOPHAGA, kro-tof'a-ga, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the subfamily of the Coccyzinæ, or Hornbill-cuckoos: Family, Cuculidæ.

CROUCH, krowtsh, *v. n.* (*kriechen*, Germ.) To stoop low; to lie close to the ground; to fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly;—*v. a.* to sign with the cross; to bless.—Obsolete as an active verb.

> I *crouche* thee from elves, and from wightes.—*Chaucer.*

CROUCHED-FRIARS, krowtsh'ed-fri'urz, *s.* An order of friars formerly in this country, so called from the cross which they wore.

CROUP, kroop, *s.* (*kreopan*, to call out, Sax.) In Pathology, an inflammation of the air-tubes, which gives rise to a peculiar secretion, concreting almost as soon as formed, and thus producing a false membrane, which lines the parts affected.

CROUPADE, kroo-pade', *s.* In the Manege, a leap, in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them close to his belly.

CROOPADE, kroo-pade', *s.* In the Manege, a leap, in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them close to his belly.

CROUPIER, kroo-peer', *s.* (French.) One who sits at the foot of a table as an assistant to the chairman.

CROUT, krowt, *s.* (*kraut*, Germ.) A preparation of minced cabbage, salt, and carraway seeds, which have been previously compressed in a barrel, and afterwards closed till fermentation commenced; it is deemed an effectual preventive against sea-scurvy. It is termed by the Germans *sour cabbage.*

CROW, kro, *s.* (*crawe*, Sax.) The voice of the cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety. In Ornithology.—See Corvus;—*v. n.* (*crowan*, Sax.) to make the noise which a cock makes either in gaiety or defiance; to boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger. *Crow-bar*, an iron lever with a claw at one end and a sharp point at the other, used for raising or heaving great weights. *Crow-foot*, a complication of small cords, spreading out from a long block, like the smaller parts which extend from the back-bone of a herring; it is used to suspend the awnings, or to keep the topsails from getting underneath the top-rim. *Crow's-feet*, an iron instrument with four points, used in war for annoying cavalry; also, the wrinkles under the eyes from the effects of age.—See Caltrop. *Crow-net*, a net made of double thread, or fine pack-thread, for catching wild fowl. *Crow's-bill*, an instrument used by surgeons for extracting bullets or other things from a wound.

CROWBERRIES.—See Empetraceæ.

CROWD, krowd, } *s.* (*crwth*, Welsh.) A musical
CROWTH, krowth, } instrument with six strings; a violin.—Obsolete.

> Let them freely sing, and dance, have their poppet-plays, hobby-horses, tabers, *crowds*, bag-pipes, &c.—*Burton.*

CROWD, krowd, *s.* (*cruth*, *cread*, Sax.) A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous number without order or arrangement; the vulgar; the populace;—*v. a.* to fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to encumber by multitudes. *To crowd sail*, to carry an extraordinary force of sail upon a ship, in order to accelerate her course upon some important occasion, as in pursuit of, or flight from an enemy;—*v. n.* to swarm; to be numerous and confused; to thrust among a multitude.

CROWDER, krow'dur, *s.* A fiddler.—Obsolete.

> Orpheus, a one-ey'd blearing Thracian,
> The *crowder* of that barbarous nation,
> Was ballad-singer by vocation.—*Swift.*

CROWDY, krow'de, *s.* Meal and water, sometimes mixed with milk.

CROWEA, kro'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. James Crowe of Norwich.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with pale, purple, or pink flowers, natives of New Holland: Order, Rutaceæ.

CROW-FOOT, kro'fût, *s.* The common name of the genus Ranunculus, so termed in allusion to the form of the leaves of many of the species: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

CROW-KEEPER, kro'keep-ur, *s.* A scarecrow.—Obsolete.

> That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper.*—*Shak.*

CROWN, krown, *s.* (*kroone*, Dut. *couronne*, Fr.) An ornament worn on the head by sovereigns as a badge of imperial or regal dignity and power; a garland; reward; honorary distinction; regal power; royalty; the top of the head; the top of

s of a mountain; part of the hat
he head; a piece of money anciently
h a crown; five shillings; honour; or-
oration; excellence; dignity; comple-
rchitecture, the upper member of a
ading the corona. In Heraldry, used
resentation of that ornament, in the
an armoury, to express the dignity of
n Astronomy, a name for two con-
ermed *Borealis* and *Meridionalis*. In
a plane ring, included between two
erimeters, generated by the motion of
ght line round the centre, to which the
is not contiguous. In Fortification,
having a large gorge, and two long
iating towards the field in two demi-
tended to enclose a rising ground, or
trenchment. *Imperial crown*, a bon-
, with a semicircle of gold, supporting
h a cross at top. *Crown wheel of a*
pper wheel, which, by its motion, drives
: in royal pendulums, it is termed the
. *Crown glass*, the finest kind of win-
Crown saw, a species of circular
d by cutting the teeth round the
cylinder. *Crown wheel*, or *Contrate*
eel, the teeth of which are at right
e plane of the wheel, or parallel to the
t is used occasionally where an altera-
ion from a perpendicular to a vertical
required. *Crown post*, the truss post
is the tie beam and rafters of a roof,
the *king post*. In Law, *Crown court*,
which the crown or criminal business
e is transacted. *Crown debts*, debts
crown. *Crown law*, that part of the
w of England which is applicable to
atters. *Crown office*, an office of the
ueen's Bench, the master of which is
led 'Clerk of the Crown,' or 'Coro-
Lady the Queen.' *Crown paper*, a
aining a list of criminal cases which
ng or decision. *Crown side*, the de-
f an assize court where the crimi-
s is disposed of. *Crown scab*, a can-
that forms round the corners of a
f. Among Jewellers, the upper work
diamond, which all centres in the point
and is bounded by the horizontal ribs;
invest with a crown or regal orna-
over as with a crown; to dignify; to
make illustrious; to reward; to recom-
complete; to perfect; to finish or ter-

CROWN'BURDS, krown'burdz, *s.* Birds of the genus
See Ampelidæ; also, of the genus Pti-
-Which see.

CROWND, krownd, *a. part.* Wearing a crown. In
minated by any appendage.

CROWN'NUR, krown'nur, *s.* A perfecter; one who
n old vulgar term for *coroner*.

> Is this law?—
> ry is't; *crowner's* quest law.—*Shaks.*

CROWN'NET, krown'net, *s.* The same as Coronet.—
In the following passage it seems to
f end, or last purpose:

> soul of Egypt! this grave charm,
> k'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
> was my *crownet*, my chief end.—*Shaks.*

CROWNERIAL, krown im-pe're-al, *s.* In Botany, the plant Fritilaria imperialis, the flowers of which are collected in a head, surmounted by long heavy green bracts; the bulbs have a strong foxy smell: Order, Liliaceæ.

CROWNING, krown'ing, *s.* In Architecture, that which finishes or crowns any decoration, as a pied-ment or a cornice. In Marine affairs, the finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope.

CROWNLESS, krown'les, *a.* Destitute of a crown.

CROWNWORTS.—See Malesherbiaceæ.

CROYLSTONE, kroyl'stone, *s.* A name given to crystallized sulphate of barytes, or cauk.

CROZE, kroze, *s.* A tool used by coopers.

CRUCIAL, kroo'she-al, *a.* (*cruciate*, Fr.) In the form of a cross; transverse; passing across; intersecting.—A term often used in Surgery.

CRUCIANELLA, kroo-se-a-nel'la, *s.* (dim. of *crux*, a cross, in allusion to the leaves being placed crosswise.) A genus of herbs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

CRUCIATE.—See Excruciate.

CRUCIATELY, kroo'she-ayt-le, *ad.* Opposite; placed opposite, so as to form right angles.

CRUCIATION.—See Excruciation.

CRUCIBLE, kroo'se-bl, *s.* (*crucibalum*, Lat.) A small conical vessel, used by founders, chemists, and others, for holding ores, metallic or other substances, requiring to be subjected to strong heat for fusion. It requires to be made of some material not easily acted upon by corrosive liquids, impervious to moisture, and capable of enduring a very strong and continued action of fire.

CRUCIBULUM, kroo-sib'u-lum, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Gasteromycetes.

CRUCIFERÆ, kroo-sif'ur-e, *s.* (*crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, I bear, Lat. in allusion to the petals being disposed crosswise.) A natural order of plants, consisting of annual, perennial, or biennial herbs; very rarely suffruticose; with alternate leaves, and flowers generally white or yellow, seldom purple, without bracts, and usually in racemes. The plants of this order have four deciduous, imbricate, or valvate sepals; six stamens, of which two are shorter than the rest; four petals alternate, with the sepals disposed crosswise and distinct; anthers two-celled, and bursting inwards; receptacle small, bearing a few glands between the stamens and the petals; carpels two, and closely connected by one pistil; ovary short and elongated; stigmas two, and approximate or spreading. The fruit a silique (long pod), or silicule (short pod), the cells of which are separated by a thin dissepiment; seeds attached in a single row by a funiculus to each side of the placentæ, generally pendulous. It comprehends the mustard, cress, turnip, cabbage, scurvy grass, radish, and similar plants, having a spongy taste, more or less diffused in thin sap, and possessing valuable antiscorbutic qualities. The order is termed Brassicaceæ by Lindley, and ranks in his Cistal alliance.

CRUCIFEROUS, kroo-sif'e-rus, *a.* Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFERS.—See Cruciferæ.

CRUCIFIER, kroo'se-fi-ur, *s.* One who crucifies; one who inflicts the punishment of the cross.

CRUCIFIX, kroo'se-fiks, *s.* A cross upon which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy; a representation in painting or statuary of Christ fastened to the cross; figuratively, the religion of Christ.

CRUCIFIXION, kroo-se-fik'shun, *s.* The act or

punishment of putting to death by nailing or fastening a person to a cross; a mode of capital punishment common to many ancient nations.

CRUCIFORM, kroo'se-fawrm, *a.* (*crux*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the form of a cross.

CRUCIFY, kroo'se-fi, *v. a.* To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright; to torment; to vex.

CRUCIGENIA, kroo-se-ge'ne-a, *s.* (*crux*, a cross, Lat. and *gannao*, I beget, Gr.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Diomataceæ.

CRUCIGEROUS, kroo-sid'je-rus, *a.* (*crux*, and *goro*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing the cross.

CRUCITE, kroo'site, *s.* (*crux*, a cross, Lat.) A mineral discovered in sandstone near Clonmel, by P. Dorin, Esq. It is a red oxide of iron, crystallized in the form of a cross.

CRUCKSHANKSIA, krŭk-shangk'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Crookshanks, the discoverer of the plant.) A genus of plants, having the flowers disposed into a rather large depressed cyme, the corollas and wings of which are yellow: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

CRUDDLE, krud'dl, *v. n.* To curdle; to stoop.

CRUDE, krood, *a.* (*crudus*, Lat.) Raw; not prepared or dressed; not changed by any process or preparation; harsh; unripe; unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach; not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; having indigested notions; not fully matured by the intellect.

CRUDELY, krood'le, *ad.* Unripely; without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krood'nes, *s.* Unripeness; indigestion.

CRUDITY, kroo'de-te, *s.* Indigestion; unripeness; want of maturity; indigested notion.

CRUDLE.—See Curdle.

CRUDY, krud'de, *a.* Concreted; coagulated; raw; chill.

CRUDYA, kroo'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Crudy, who communicated the first specimen of the tree to Schrebur.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees with impari-pinnate leaves, and axillary simple racemes of flowers, natives of Guiana: Tribe, Cassieæ.

CRUEL, kroo'il, *a.* (French, *crudelis*, Lat.) Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity; wanting compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting; bloody; mischievous; destructive.

CRUELLY, kroo'il-le, *ad.* In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously; painfully; mischievously; extremely.—In the last sense unusual.

> Was not, master, such a one *cruelly* cut last night?—*Goodman.*

CRUELNESS, kroo'il-nes, *s.* Inhumanity; cruelty; destructiveness.

CRUELTY, kroo'il-te, *s.* (*crudelitas*, Lat.) Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; delight in the pain or misery of others; act of intentional affliction.

CRUENTATE, kroo'en-tate, *a.* (*cruentatus*, Lat.) Smeared with blood.—Seldom used.

CRUENTOUS, kroo-en'tus, *a.* (*cruentus*, Lat.) Bloody.

CRUET, kroo'et, *s.* (*cruchette*, Fr.) A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, &c.

CRUISE, krooz, *s.* (*kroes*, Dut.) A small cup.—See Cruse;—a voyage in search of plunder, or without any settled course;—*v. n.* (*kruissen*, Dut.) to rove on the sea in search of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER, kroo'zur, *s.* An armed vessel that sails to and fro in quest of an enemy, or to protect the commerce of its own nation, or for plunder; one that roves on the sea for plunder.

CRUM, **CRUMB**, krum, *s.* (*cruma*, Sax.) A small particle; a fragment; the soft part of bread;—*v. a.* to break into small pieces.

CRUMBLE, krum'bl, *v. a.* To break into small pieces;—*v. n.* to fall into small pieces; to decay; to perish.

CRUM-CLOTH, krum'kl*oth*, *s.* A cloth spread on a floor or under a table to receive whatever may fall, and to keep the carpet and floor clean.

CRUMENAL, kroo'me-nal, *s.* (*crumena*, Lat.) A purse.—Obsolete.

> Thus cram they their wide gaping *crumenal*.—*More.*

CRUMENTARIA, kroo-men-ta're-a, *s.* (*crumena*, a purse, Lat. in allusion to its thin paper-like capsule.) A genus of annual plants, with small white flowers, natives of Brazil: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

CRUMMABLE, krum'ma-bl, *a.* That may be broken into small pieces.

CRUMMY, krum'me, *a.* Full of crums; soft.

CRUMP, krump, *a.* (Saxon.) Crooked, as crump-shouldered.

CRUMPET, krum'pit, *s.* A soft cake.

CRUMPLE, krum'pl, *v. a.* To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications;—*v. n.* to shrink up; to contract.

CRUNK, **CRUNKLE**, krungk, krung'kl, *v. n.* To cry like a crane.

CRUOR, kroo'ur, *s.* (Latin.) Gore; coagulated blood.

CRUORIA, kroo-o're-a, *s.* (*cruor*, blood, Lat.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Fucaceæ.

CRUP, **CROUP**, krup, kroop, *s.* The buttocks.

CRUP, krup, *a.* Short; brittle.—Obsolete.

CRUPINA, kroo-pi'na, *s.* A genus of plants allied to Centaurea: Order, Compositæ.

CRUPPER, krup'pur, *s.* (*croupiere*, Fr.) In the Manege, the rump or buttocks of a horse; also, a thong of leather put under a horse's tail, and drawn up by a strap to the buckle behind the saddle, so as to keep him from casting the saddle forward on his neck.

CRURÆUS, **CRURALIS**, kroo-re'us, kroo-ra'lis, *s.* (*crus*, a leg, Lat.) A muscle situated on the fore-part of the thigh. It arises—fleshy—from between the two trochanters and the os femoris, and is inserted—tendinous—into the upper part of the patella behind the rectus.

CRURAL, kroo'ral, *a.* (French.) Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, kroo-sade', *s.* (*croisade*, Fr.) An expedition against infidels. The term *crusades* was applied to those military expeditions engaged in during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, by the Christian nations of the West, for the purpose of recovering Palestine from its Mahomedan possessors. They were so called in consequence of the *cross* having been adopted as their distinguishing banner.

CRUSADER, kroo-sa'dur, *s.* A person engaged in a crusade.

CRUSADO, kroo-sa'do, *s.* A name given to two Portuguese coins; the old crusado, of exchange, of 400 reis, and the new crusado of 480 reis.

CRUSE, kroos, *s.* (*kroes*, Dut.) A small cup or bottle.

CRUSEA, kroos'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. G. Cruse.) A genus of herbaceous plants, with ovate-lance-

res, and red flowers, disposed in capitate l umbels, girded by involucres: Order, aceæ.

kroo'sit, *s.* (*creuset*, Fr.) A goldsmith's or melting-pot.

crush, *v. a.* (*ecraser*, Fr.) To press be- wo opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force ression; to press with violence; to over- to beat down; to subdue; to conquer resistance;—*v. n.* to be condensed; to a close body;—*s.* a collision; the act of together. *Crush a cup*, to empty a cup; together.

, krush'ur, *s.* A violent breaker; a beater.

rust, *s.* (*crusta*, Lat.) Any shell or ex- oat by which a body is enveloped; an in- on; a collection of matter into a hard body; of a pie; the outer hard part of bread; a iece of bread;—*v. a.* to envelope; to cover hard case; to cover with concretions;— gather or contract into a hard covering.

krus'ta, *s.* (Latin.) In Gem Sculpture, a ven to a gem engraved for inlaying on a other object. In Pathology, a scab; the a fluid; *crusta lactea*, milk scab, or scald *rusta villosa*, the muscous coat of the and intestines.

EA, krus-ta'she-a, } *s.* (*crusta*, a hard EANS, krus-ta'she-anz, } covering, Lat.) of the animal kingdom, consisting of arti- animals with articulated feet, respiring as of branchiæ, protected in some by the of a shell, and external in others, but that enclosed in special cavities of the body, ich receive air from openings in the surface skin. The Crustacea are apterous or de- f wings, are furnished with compound eyes, rarely with ocelli, and usually with four e; with the exception of the Pœcilopoda, ve three pair of jaws, the two superior ones, ted by the name of mandibles, included; foot-jaws, the last four of which, how- many species, become true feet: they are d with ten feet, properly so called, all of re terminated by a single small nail. The as in insects, presents a labrum and a li- t no lower lip, properly so called, or com- to that of the latter. Their envelope is y calcareous and solid; they change their veral times, and usually preserve their e form and natural activity. They are rous and aquatic. Cuvier divides the ea into two sections, the Malacostraca and omostraca.—Which see.

EOLOGY, krus-ta-se-ol'o-je, *s.* (*crusta*, a hard covering, Lat. and *logos*, a discourse, The description of Crustaceous animals.

EOUS, krus-ta'shus, *a.* Pertaining to ea; having a soft articulated shell.

EOUSNESS, krus-ta'shus-nes, *s.* The qua- aving jointed shells.

OGICAL, krus-ta-lod'je-kal, *a.* Relating alogy.

OGIST, krus-tal'o-jist, *s.* One versed in nce of Crustaceous animals.

OGY, krus-tal'o-je, *s.* Same as Crustaceo- Which see.

ED, krus'ta-ted, *a.* Covered with a crust.

ION, krus-ta'shun, *s.* An adherent cover- incrustation.

CRUSTILY, krus'te-le, *ad.* Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.

CRUSTINESS, krus'te-nes, *s.* The quality of being crusty; peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTULA, krus'tu-la, *s.* (dim. of *crusta*, a shell, Lat.) In Pathology, an effusion of blood under the tunica conjunctiva, from a bruise or other cause.

CRUSTY, krus'te, *a.* Covered with a crust; like a crust; of the nature of a crust; peevish; snappish; morose.

CRUT, krut, *s.* The rough part of oak bark.

CRUTCH, krutsh, *s.* (*cricc*, Sax. *croccia*, Ital.) A support used by cripples; the term is used in the following passage for old age;

> Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
> And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to support on crutches as a cripple.

CRUTCHED, krutsht, *a.* Supported with crutches.

CRUTH, } krooth, *s.* (Welsh.) A musical instrument
CRWTH, } formerly much used in Wales, resembling a violin. It was about twenty-two inches in length, and an inch and a half in thickness, with six strings supported by a bridge.

CRUX, kruks, *s.* (Latin, a cross.) Anything that vexes or puzzles. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, situated close to the hinder legs, and under the body of Centaurus: it contains seven stars.

CRY, kri, *v. n.* (*crier*, Fr.) *Past* and *past part.* Cried. To speak with vehemence and loudness; to call importunately; to talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually; to proclaim publicly; to make public; to utter lamentations; to squall as an infant; to weep; to shed tears; to yelp as a hound on a scent; to proclaim as a hawker; to call for vengeance or punishment; *to cry out*, to exclaim; to scream; to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame; to censure; to declare aloud;—*v. a.* to proclaim publicly something lost or found; *to cry down*, to blame; to depreciate; to decry; to prohibit; to overbear; *to cry up*, to applaud; to exalt; to praise; to raise the price by proclamation;—*s.* (*cri*, Fr.) lamentation; shriek; scream; weeping; mourning; clamour; outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawker's proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets, as the *cries* of London; acclamation; popular favour; voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell; inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.

CRYING, kri'ing, *s.* Importunate call or outcry; shout; clamour; exclamation;—*a.* notorious; common.

CRYOLITE, kri'o-lite, *s.* (*kryos*, ice, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a white, reddish, or yellowish-brown colour, occurring in West Greenland in crystaline masses. It consists of fluoric acid, 47; soda, 32; alumina, 21.

CRYOPHORUS, kri-of'fo-rus, *s.* (*kryos*, cold or ice, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) An instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

CRYOSOPHYLA, kri-o-sof'e-la, *s.* (*kryos*, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Palmaceæ.

CRYPHÆA, kri-fe'a, *s.* (*kryphaios*, secret, or concealed, Gr.) A genus of Moss-plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

CRYPHIA, kri'fe-a, *s.* (*kryphaios*, hidden, Gr. in allusion to the enclosed corollas.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of New Holland: Order, Lamiaceæ.

CRYPHIACANTHUS, krif-e-a-kan'*th*us, *s.* (*kryphaios*, and *akunthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

CRYPHIOSPERMUM, krif-e-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*kryphaios*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

CRYPSIRINA, krip-se-ri'na, *s.* (*kryptos*, concealed, and *seiren*, a siren, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the subfamily Glaucopinæ, or Wattle-crows.

CRYPSIS, krip'sis, *s.* (*krypto*, I conceal, Gr. the heads of the flowers being concealed in the sheaths of the leaves.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

CRYPT, kript, *s.* (*crypta*, Lat. from *krypto*, Gr.) The under or hidden part of a building; also, that part of churches and abbeys appropriated below to the monuments of deceased persons and the interment of the dead. *Crypt porticus*, subterranean or dark passages and galleries in the ancient Roman villas, frequently used as cool sitting-rooms.

CRYPTA, krip'ta, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, a name given to the small round receptacles for secretion in the leaves of some plants, as in the orange and myrtle.

CRYPTADIA, krip-ta'de-a, *s.* (*kryptadios*, concealed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

CRYPTÆ, krip'te, *s.* (*krypto*, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term applied to minute rounded lenticular hollow bodies, situated in the substance of the skin and mucous membranes, and which pour out upon the surface, from a small orifice, different fluids secreted in the interior. The *Cryptæ* keep the parts in a moist and supple state, and protect them from the irritating action of the various bodies which come in contact with them.

CRYPTANDRIA, krip-tan'dre-a, *s.* (*krupto*, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being hidden by the petals.) A genus of small heath-like shrubs, natives of New Holland: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

CRYPTANGUINA, krip-tan'gwin-a, *s.* (*krypto*, Gr. *anguina*, a serpent, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

CRYPTANTHUS, krip-tan'*th*us, *s.* (*krupto*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

CRYPTARRHENA, krip-ta-re'na, *s.* (*krypto*, and *arren*, a male, Gr. in reference to the hooded apex of the column which covers up the anther.) A pretty little stemless plant, with distichous leaves and neat yellow flowers: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CRYPTERONIA, krip-te-ro'ne-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being terminated by a narrow wing.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tall tree, a native of Java: Order, Celastraceæ.

CRYPTIC, krip'tik, } *a.* Hidden; secret; oc-
CRYPTICAL, krip'te-kal, } cult.

CRYPTICALLY, krip'te-kal-le, *ad.* Secretly; occultly.

CRYPTICUS, krip'te-kus, *s.* (*kryptikos*, able to conceal, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Trogonidæ, or Trogon family: Tribe, Fissirostres; also, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Famil soma.

CRYPTIDÆ, krip'te-de, *s.* A family of H terous insects, in which the abdomen i petiolated, and the ovipositor exserted, an as long as the body.

CRYPTOCALYX, krip-to-ka'leks, *s.* (*krypt* ceal, and *kalyx*, calyx, Gr.) A genus o Order, Verbenaceæ.

CRYPTOCARPON, krip-to-kăr'pon, *s.* (*kry* *karpos*, Gr.) A genus of Moss-plants Bryaceæ.

CRYPTOCARPUS, krip-to-kăr'pus, *s.* (*kry* *karpos*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants Chenopodiaceæ.

CRYPTOCARYA, krip-to-ka're-a, *s.* (*kry* *karyon*, a nut, Gr.) A genus of plants Lauraceæ.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS, krip-to-sef'a-lus, *s.* and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of terous insects: Family, Chrysomelidæ.

CRYPTOCERUS, krip-tos'e-rus, *s.* (*krypto*, a a horn, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopteron of the section Heterogyna: Family, Acul

CRYPTOCONCHUS, krip-to-kong'kus, *s.* (*kr* *kogchle*, a shell, Gr. *conchus*, Lat.) A na by some conchologists to such of the c have their shelly plates entirely conceale investing border. The plates of the s moderate, and entirely covered with the s of the zone, each plate having two la tubular pores, the anterior one has fou Cyclobranchia.

CRYPTOCORYNE, krip-to-kor'e-ne, *s.* (*kry* *koryne*, a club, Gr.) A genus of plants Araceæ.

CRYPTOCORYNEÆ, krip-to-ko-rin'e-e, *s.* *coryne*, one of the genera.) A family of the natural order Araceæ, in which the are distinct from the pistils, which are se ing whorled round the base of the spa there combined into a many-celled ovary.

CRYPTODISCUS, krip-to-dis'kus, *s.* (*kry* *diskos*, a quoit, Gr.) A genus of Fung Ascomycetes.

CRYPTOGAMIA, krip-to-ga'me-a, *s.* (*kry* *gamia*, marriage, Gr. from the organs of cation being concealed.) The name giv Linnæan arrangement to the Cellulares tural system.—See Acotyledoneæ.

CRYPTOGAMIAN, krip-to-ga'me-an, } *a.*
CRYPTOGAMIC, krip-to-gam'ik, } to
CRYPTOGAMOUS, krip-tog'a-mus, } th
Cryptogamia.

CRYPTOGAMIST, krip-tog'a-mist, *s.* versed in cryptogamic botany.

CRYPTOGLOTTIS, krip-to-glot'tis, *s.* (*kry* *glotta*, the tongue, Gr.) A genus of pla der, Orchidaceæ.

CRYPTOGRAMMA, krip-to-gram'ma, *s.* (*kr* *gramma*, a letter or mark, Gr.) A Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

CRYPTOGRAPHER, krip-tog'gra-fur, *s.* (*kr* *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who writes characters.

CRYPTOGRAPHICAL, krip-to-graf'fe-kal, *a* ten in secret characters.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krip-tog'gra-fe, *s.* Th writing secret characters; ciphers; secre ters.

EPIS, krip-to-le'pes, *s.* (*krypto*, I hide, and scale, Gr. in reference to the scales in the the corolla.) A genus of East Indian shrubs: Order, Apocynaceæ.

OGY, krip-tol'o-je, *s.* (*krypto*, and *logos*, a e, Gr.) Enigmatical language.

OPHA, krip-tol'o-fa, *s.* (*krypto*, and *lophos*, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the ily Muscicapinæ, or Fly-catchers.

ERIA, krip-to-me're-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and a portion, Gr.) A genus of Pine-trees: Cupresseæ.

YCETES, krip-to-mi'se-tes, *s.* (*krypto*, and a mushroom, Gr.) A genus of small Fungi, n willow branches: Tribe, Ascomycetes.

EMIA, krip-to-ne'me-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and a thread, Gr.) A genus of Sea-weeds: Ceramaceæ.

YX, krip'to-niks, *s.* (*krypto*, and *onyx*, a Gr.) A genus of birds of the Grouse or ge kind, so named from the hinder toe being a claw. The head is conspicuously crested: , Tetraonidæ.

ETALUM, krip-to-pe'ta-lum, *s.* (*krypto*, and , a petal, Gr. the petals being minute and d in the calyx.) A genus of annual plants, of Chili: Order, Saxifragaceæ.

HAGOUS, krip-tof'a-gus, *s.* (*krypto*, and I eat, Gr.) A genus of minute Coleopter- ects found in fungi and on flowers: some live in damp cellars: Family, Engidæ.

HRAGMIUM, *s.* (*krypto*, and *phragma*, a Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acan- .

ODA, krip-top'o-da, *s.* (*krypto*, and *pous*, t, Gr.) A section of the Brachyurous, or ailed Crustacea, remarkable for a vaulted ion of the posterior extremities of their nder which their feet, except the two an- laws, can be completely retracted and con- .

ROCTA, krip-to-prok'ta, *s.* A genus of ittle quadrupeds, natives of Madagascar, something like the appearance of a cat. nnet considers it belongs to the family Vi- .

PUS, krip'to-pus, *s.* (*krypto*, and *pous*, the r.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

RHYNCHIDES, krip-to-ring'ke-des, *s.* (*cryp- chus*, one of the genera.) A family of terous insects, containing above twenty ge- The insects of this family have characters mon with Cryptorhynchus, the antennæ of are short and twelve-jointed; the funiculas jointed, the first joint rather larger than the the club oval, or oblong-oval; rostrum mo- and rather arched; thorax broader than and furnished with tufts on the anterior elytra ovate, covering the abdomen; scu- distinct; legs moderate, and often armed spine beneath. Upwards of ninety species genera are natives of Britain.

RHYNCHUS, krip-to-ring'kus, *s.* (*krypto*, in, the snout, Gr.) A genus of Coleopter- sects.—See Cryptorhynchides.

SPERMUM, krip-to-sper'mum, *s.* (*krypto*, erma, a seed, Gr. from the seed, or rather d vessel, being hidden in the involucrum.) A of tropical weeds: Order, Valerianaceæ.

SPHÆRIA, krip-tos-fe're-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *sphairo*, a sphere, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Sub-order, Gasteromycetes.

CRYPTOSTEGIA, krip-to-ste'je-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *stego*, I cover, Gr. in reference to the scales in the throat covering the anthers.) A genus of plants, with opposite leaves, and large showy purple flowers, natives of the East Indies: Order, Asclepiadeæ.

CRYPTOSTEMMA, krip-to-stem'ma, *s.* (*krypto*, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. the scaly crown of the grains being involved in wool.) A genus of tender annuals, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Compositæ.

CRYPTOSTYLIS, krip-tos'te-lis, *s.* (*krypto*, and *stylos*, a style, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CRYPTOTÆNIA, krip-to-te'ne-a, *s.* (*krypto*, and *teinia*, vitta, Gr. from the vittæ of the mericarps being hidden by a pericarp.) A genus of plants, consisting of erect herbs with white flowers: Order, Umbellaceæ.

CRYPTOTHECA, krip-to-*the*'ka, *s.* (*krypto*, and *theca*, a cover, Gr. from the capsule being hidden by the calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of suffruticose branched herbs, with minute axillary flowers, natives of Java: Order, Lythraceæ.

CRYPTURUS, krip-tu'rus, *s.* (*krypto*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the tail feathers being concealed and confounded with the upper covers.) A genus of birds of the Grouse kind, natives of tropical America: Family, Tetraonidæ.

CRYPTUS, krip'tus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Tribe, Ichneumonidæ.

CRYSTAL, kris'tal, *s.* (*krystallos*, Gr. *crystallus*, Lat. probably from *kryos*, ice, and *sello*, I set, Gr.) A body formed in the processes of consolidation into a symmetrical figure, through the agency of chemical affinity, and the peculiar form of the molecules of which it is composed; glass used in the manufacture of drinking-vessels, chandeliers, &c. *Rock-crystal*, colourless transparent quartz.

CRYSTALFORM, kris'tal-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of crystal.

CRYSTALLINE, or CRYSTALINE, kris'ta-lin, or kris'-ta-line, *a.* Consisting of crystal; bright; clear; pellucid; transparent. *Crystalline heavens*, in ancient Astronomy, two orbs supposed between the *primum mobile*, or first power, and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system. *Crystalline humour of the eye*, an extremely white transparent firm substance, formed like a glass lens, to converge rays of light, situated behind the iris, in the vitreous humour of the eye.

CRYSTALLIZABLE, kris-tal-li'za-bl, *a.* That may be crystallized; that may be formed into crystals.

CRYSTALLIZATION, kris-tal-li-za'shun, *s.* The act by which the particles of gaseous and liquid bodies, during conversion into solids, attach themselves in a certain order, so as to form symmetrical bodies or crystals. Every perfect crystal is bounded by plane surfaces, which are called its faces; the straight line formed by the intersection of two faces, is called an edge; the meeting of three or more edges in a point, forms a solid angle. Crystals are simple or compound: a simple form has all its faces equal and similar to each other; while a compound form of crystal is bounded by at least two different classes of faces.

CRYSTALLIZE, kris'tal-lize, *v. a.* To cause to concrete in crystals;—*v. n.* to be converted into a

crystal; to unite as the separate particles of a substance; to concrete.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHER, kris-tal-log'gra-fur, *s.* (*crystal*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who describes crystals, or the mode of their formation.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC, kris-tal-lo-graf'ik, } CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL, kris-tal-lo-graf'fe-kal, } *a.* Relating to crystallography.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICALLY, kris-tal-lo-graf'fe-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of crystallography.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, kris-tal-log'gra-fe, *s.* The doctrine or science of crystallization.

NOTE.—The above words are usually spelled with a double *l*, in conformity with the Greek and Latin; but Webster spells them with only one *l*: either way may be considered as correct.

CRYSTALWORTS, kris'tal-wurts, *s.* A name given by Lindley to his natural order Ricciaceæ.—Which see.

CTENACANTHUS, ten-a-kan'*th*us, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes of the Placoid order of Agassiz, found in the mountain limestone and old red sandstone formations.

CTENIPUS, te'ne-pus, *s.* (*kteis*, a comb, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

CTENISTES, te-nis'tes, *s.* (*ktenistes*, one who combs hair, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pselaphii.

CTENIUM, ten'e-um, *s.* (*ktenion*, a little comb, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

CTENOBRANCHIATA, ten-o-brang'ke-ay-ta, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *bryagchia*, gills, Gr.) A name given by some naturalists to the Pectinobranchiata of Cuvier; applied to those gasteropods which have pectinated branchiæ.

CTENODACTYLA, ten-o-dak'te-la, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

CTENODES, ten'o-des, *s.* (*ktenion*, a little comb, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidæ.

CTENODUS, ten'o-dus, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the carboniferous formation; also, a genus of Algæ: Order, Ceramiaceæ.

CTENOID, te'noyd, *a.* (*kteis*, or *ktenion*, a comb, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Comb-shaped; having the appearance of a comb; applied by Professor Agassiz to those fishes, the scales of which, like those of the perch, are pectinated on their posterior margin.

CTENOIDEA, te-noy'de-a, } CTENOIDEANS, te-noy'de-anz, } *s.* (*kteis*, a comb, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) An order of fishes, according to the arrangement of Agassiz. They are so named from the posterior margin of the scales resembling the teeth of a comb, as in those of the perch. Fishes of this order do not appear to have existed previous to the cretaceous period.

CTENOIDEAN, te-noy'de-an, *a.* Belonging to the third order of fishes, according to the arrangement of Agassiz.

CTENOLEPIS, ten-o-le'pis, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of Ctenoid fishes from the Oolite formation.

CTENOMERIA, ten-o-me're-a, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *meris*, a part, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

CTENOPHORA, te-nof'o-ra, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *phoro*, I carry, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemoscera.

CTENOPUS, ten'o-pus, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Trachilides.

CTENOSTOMA, te-nos'to-ma, *s.* (*ktenion*, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

CUB, kub, *s.* The young of certain animals; a young boy or girl, in a contemptuous sense; a stall for cattle; applied in the following lines to the young of a whale:

> Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,
> One as a mountain vast, and with her came
> A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame.—*Waller.*

—*v. a.* to bring forth a cub or cubs, used of a woman in contempt; to shut up in a cub.

CUBATION, ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*cubatio*, Lat.) The act of lying down.

CUBATORY, ku'ba-tur-e, *a.* Recumbent; lying down.

CUBATURE, ku'ba-ture, *s.* The finding exactly the solid contents of a body.

CUBE, kube, *s.* (*kubos*, Gr. *cubas*, Lat.) In Geometry, a regular solid body, with six equal sides, each of which is a square; that is, a surface bounded by four lines equal to each other, and having four right angles. In Arithmetic, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied by the same number; as, $4 \times 4 = 16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of four. *Cube-root*, the number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, and then into the product, produces the cube; 4, in the preceding example being the cube root of 64. *Cube ore*, hexahedral olivenite, or arseniate of iron, a mineral of a green colour.

CUBEB.—See Cubeba.

CUBEBA, ku-be'ba, *s.* (*cubabah*, Arab.) A genus of plants, the berries of which are called Cubebs, the Piper cubeba of Linnæus. The dried berries are of an ash-brown colour, generally wrinkled, and resembling pepper. They form a pungent warm spice, with an agreeable smell, and are used in Bengal and Java as a cure for the venereal disease.

CUBEBINE, ku'be-bine, *s.* A vegetable principle found in the seeds of Piper cubeba. It is neutral, crystallizable, and tasteless. Its formula is C^{34}, H^{17}, O^{10}.

CUBIC, ku'bik, } CUBICAL, ku'be-kal, } *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube, or that may be contained within a cube. *Cubic number*, in Arithmetic, a number produced by multiplying a number into itself twice; thus, 27 is a cubic number—because, 3 multiplied by 3, and the product afterwards by 3, makes 27.

CUBICALLY, ku'be-kal-le, *ad.* In a cubical method.

CUBICALNESS, ku'be-kal-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBIC EQUATION, ku'bik e-kwa'shun, *s.* In Algebra, that equation in which the unknown quantity rises to the third or cubic degree of power.

CUBICULAR, ku-bik'u-lar, *a.* (*cubiculum*, Lat.) Belonging to a chamber.

CUBICULARY, ku-bik'u-la-re, *a.* Fitted for the posture of lying down.

CUBIFORM, ku'be-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

CUBITAL, ku'be-tal, *a.* Containing the length or measure of a cubit.

CUBITAL, ku'be-tal, *a.* (*cubitus*, the forearm, Lat.) Belonging to the forearm; *cubital artery*, the ulnar artery; *cubital nerve*, the ulnar nerve.

CUBITED, ku'be-ted, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

CUBITUS, ku'be-tus, *s.* In Anatomy, the forearm; *os cubiti*, the large bone of the forearm. The term is said to be derived from *cubo*, I lie down, it being customary to lean upon that part of the body in the recumbent posture which the ancients observed at meals.

CUBOCTAHEDRAL, ku-bok-ta-he'dral, *a.* Presenting the two forms of a cube and an octahedron.

CUBODODECAHEDRAL, ku-bo-do-dek-a-he'dral, *a.* Presenting the two forms of a cube and a dodecahedron.

CUBOID, ku'boyd, } *a.* (*kubos*, a cube, and
CUBOIDAL, ku-boy'dal, } *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Having the form of a cube, or differing little from it.

CUBOIDES, ku-boy'des, *s.* (*cubos*, a cube, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of the Acalepha: Order, Hydrostatica.

CUCKING-STOOL.—See Castigatory.

CUCKOLD, kuk'kuld, *s.* (*cuculus*, Lat.) One whose wife is false to his bed;—*v. a.* to corrupt a man's wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unchastity.

CUCKOLDLY, kuk'kuld-le, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

CUCKOLD-MAKER, kuk'kuld-may'kur, *s.* One who makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kuk'kuld-dum, *s.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOLD-TREE, kuk'kuld-tre, *s.* An East Indian variety of the Acacia dahlia, or Thorn-bearing Acacia.

CUCKOO, kŭk-oo', *s.*—See Cuculus. *Cuckoo-buds*, the name given in Shakspere to the common plant Ranunculus bulbosus; known also by the names of butter-cups, king's-cups, butter-flower, and gold-cups. *Cuckoo-flower*, the plant Cordamine pratensis, or Meadow Lady's Smock. *Cuckoo's-meat*, the plant Oxalis acetosella, or Wood-sorrel.

CUCQUEAN, kuk'kween, *s.* A lewd, degraded woman.

CUCUBALUS, ku-ku'ba-lus, *s.* (altered from *Cacobalus*, which is derived from *kakos*, bad, and *bole*, a shoot of sprig, Gr. from its being destructive to the soil. The English name, *Campion*, is derived from *campus*, a field, Lat. in allusion to its being a pest in fields.) Berry-bearing Campion, a genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

CUCUJUS, ku-ku'jus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Platysoma.

CUCULINÆ, kuk'u-lin-e, *s.* (*cuculus*, a cuckoo, Lat.) from their parasitic habits.) A genus of bees, which want the femoral plates for transporting the pollen of flowers for the nourishment of their larvæ; they consequently deposit their eggs in the combs of other bees, as the cuckoo does in the nests of other birds.

CUCULLÆA, ku-kul-le'a, *s.* (*cuculla*, a hood, Lat.) A name given by Lamarck to a subgenus of shells forming part of the genus Arca, in which the teeth of the two ends of the hinge assume a longitudinal direction.

CUCULLANUS, ku-kul-la'nus, *s.* (*cuculla*, a hood, Lat.) A genus of Entozoa, in which the head is invested with a sort of hood. They are found in the entrails of fishes—the most common occurs in those of the perch: Order, Nematoidea.

CUCULLATE, ku'kul-late, } *a.* (*cucullatus*, Lat.)
CUCULLATED, ku'kul-lay-ted, } Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CUCULLATELY-SACCATE, ku'kul-layt-le-sak'kate, *a.* Having a form between cucullate and saccate.

CUCULUS, kuk'u-lus, *s.* (Latin name.) The Cuckoo, a migrating genus of Passerine birds, distinguished from almost every other bird by its building no nest of its own, but depositing its eggs in that of other birds. The cuckoo is named from the sound of its peculiar note. It arrives in England in April, and in Scotland in May, and leaves in September.

CUCUMBER, koo'kum-bur, *s.* (*concombre*, Fr.) The common name of the fruit of the Cucumis sativus, a tender annual plant, a native of the East Indies, introduced into this country in 1573, and extensively used as a pickle and salad: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

CUCUMBER-TREE, koo'kum-bur-tre, *s.* The name given in North America to the Magnolia acuminata, the fruit of which is about three inches long, and somewhat resembles a small cucumber. The name is also given to the Averrhoa bilimbi, a native of the East Indies, and now cultivated in South America.

CUCUMIS, ku'kum-is, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of plants, including the melons, gourds, and cucumbers: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

CUCUMITES, ku-ku-mi'tes, *s.* (*cucumis*, a cucumber, Lat.) A genus of fossil plants from Sheppey.

CUCURBITA, ku-kur'be-ta, *s.* (Latin.) The Gourds, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Cucurbitaceæ. A chemical distilling vessel, shaped like a gourd; a cupping-glass.

CUCURBITACEÆ, ku-kur-be-ta'se-e, *s.* A natural order of Diclinous Exogens, with fibrous or tuberous annual or perennial roots, and brittle stems climbing by means of tendrils; leaves palmate or with palmate ribs, succulent with numerous asperities; flowers solitary, panicled, or in fascicles; calyx five-toothed; corolla five-petalled, distinct from the calyx, yellow, white, or red; stamens five, distinct or joined in three parcels, and sometimes altogether in one; styles crowned with three or five two-lobed stigmas, generally thick and velvety, rarely fringed; ovarium one-celled, with three parietal placentas; fruit fleshy, more or less succulent, and crowned by the scar formed by the calyx; it is one-celled, with three parietal placentas indicated on the outside by nerves.

CUCURBITACEOUS, ku-kur-be-ta'shus, *a.* Resembling the gourd, or other fruits of the order Cucurbitaceæ.

CUCURBITEÆ, ku-kur-bit'e-e, *s.* A tribe of plants of the natural order Cucurbitaceæ, in which the tendrils are lateral and stipular, and the flowers hermaphrodite, dioecious, or monoecious.

CUCURBITINUS, ku-kur-be-ti'nus, *s.* The Tænia solium, a species of tapeworm, has been so named from its resemblance to the seed of the gourd.

CUCURBITS, ku-kur'bits, *s.* Lindley's proposed name for plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ.

CUCURBITULA, ku-kur'bit-u-la, *s.* (dim. of *cucurbita*, a gourd, Lat.) A cupping-glass.

CUD, kud, *s.* The food which ruminating animals

return to the mouth from the first stomach to be rechewed.

CUDBEAR, kud'bare, *s.* (after a Mr. Cuthbert, who first used it.) The lichen Lecanora tartarea, used in dyeing woollen purple.

CUDDEN, kud'dn, } *s.* A clown; a stupid rustic;
CUDDY, kud'de, } a dolt.—Obsolete.

> The slavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,
> Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.—*Dryden.*

CUDDLE, kud'dl, *v. n.* (perhaps from *cuddio*, I hide, Welsh.) To lie close; to squat;—*v. a.* to hug.

CUDDY, kud'de, *s.* A kind of cabin or cook-room, in the forepart or near the stern of a lighter or barge of burden; an ass.

CUDGEL, kud'jil, *s.* (*cogel*, Welsh.) A short thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand. *To cross the cudgels* is to forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players laying one over the other;—*v. a.* to beat with a cudgel; to beat in general.

CUDGELLER, kud'jil-lur, *s.* One who beats with a cudgel.

CUDGEL-PROOF, kud'jil-proof, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not easily frightened by a beating.

CUE, kue, *s.* (*cauda*, Lat.) The tail or end of anything, as the long curl of a wig; the last words of a speech, which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as an intimation to begin; a hint; an intimation; a short direction; the part which any man is to play in his turn; humour; temper of mind,—vulgar in the last two senses; the straight rod used in playing billiards; a farthing; a farthing's worth.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> And trust me, I'll not give a *cue* so soon
> To see an ape, a monkey, or baboon.—
> *Wibers' Satires.*

CUERPO, kwer'po, *s.* (Spanish.) *To be in cuerpo*, a Spanish phrase for being without the upper coat or cloak, so as to discover the true shape of the body.—Seldom used.

> Expos'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,
> Without my arms and equipage.—*Butler.*

CUFF, kuf, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke: it is used of birds that fight with their talons. *To be at fisty-cuffs*, to fight with blows of the fist; the fold at the end of a sleeve, or that part turned back from the hand;—*v. a.* to strike with the fist; to strike with talons or wings as a fowl;—*v. n.* to fight; to scuffle.

CUI BONO, kwe bo'no, (a Latin expression often used, and adopted in our language more than two centuries since.) For what purpose? to what end?

CUINAGE, kwin'aje, *s.* The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage.

CUIRASS, kwe-ras', *s.* (*cuirasse*, Fr.) A piece of defensive armour made of iron plate, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle; a breast-plate.

CUIRASSIER, kwe-ras-seer', *s.* A cavalry soldier armed with a cuirass.

CUISH, kwis, *s.* (*cuisse*, Fr.) Defensive armour for the thighs.

CUJETE, ku-je'te, *s.* The Indian name of the common calabash tree, Crescentia cujute: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

CULDEES, kul'dees, *s.* A religious order, which is attributed to St. Columba, an Irish monk of the sixth century, who evangelized the western parts of Scotland, and founded a celebrated monastery, the remains of which are still to be seen at Iona. Jamieson considers the word *Culdees* to be derived from the Latin *Cultores Dei*, worshippers of God.

CULEX, ku'leks, *s.* (Latin, a gnat.) The Mosquito, a genus of Dipterous insects allied to Tipula, the proboscis of which is composed of a membranous cylindrical tube, terminated by two lips, forming a little button or inflation; and of a sucker, consisting of five squamous threads, which produce the effect of a sting, with which they pierce the skin, and prove the source of dreadful molestation in many countries, particularly in humid tropical ones: Family, Nemocera.

CULICIFORM, ku-lis'e-fawrm, *a.* (*culex*, Lat.) Of the form or shape of a flea.

CULINARY, ku'le-na-re, *a.* (*culinarius*, Lat.) Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

CULL, kul, *v. a.* (*cueillir*, Fr.) To select from others; to gather or pick out of many.

CULLENDER.—See Colander.

CULLER, kul'lur, *s.* One who picks or chooses from many.

CULLET, kul'let, *s.* A term used for the broken glass brought to the glasshouse for the purpose of being remelted.

CULLIBILITY, kul-le-bil'e-te, *s.* Credulity; easiness of belief.—Not used.

CULLING, kul'ling, *s.* Anything separated or selected.

CULLION, kul'yun, *s.* (*coglione*, Ital.) A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

CULLIONLY, kul'yun-le, *a.* Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.—Obsolete.

> I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you. You *****
> *cullionly* barber-monger, draw!—*Shaks.*

CULLIS, kul'lis, *s.* (*coulis*, Fr.) Broth of boiled meat strained.

CULLUMIA, kul-lu'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir Thos. Cullum.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

CULLY, kul'le, *s.* A person duped or meanly deceived by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet;—*v. a.* to befool; to cheat; to trick; to impose upon.

CULLYISM, kul'le-izm, *s.* The state of a cully.

CULM, kulm, *s.* (*culums*, Lat.) In Botany, the stem of grasses; a provincial term for comminuted anthracite, pronounced in some places *gum*.

CULMEN, kul'men, *s.* (Latin.) The summit, or highest point.

CULMIFEROUS, kul-mif'ur-ous, *a.* (*culmus*, culm, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) In Botany, producing culms, as the grasses, scitamentaceous plants, and the like.

CULMINATE, kul'me-nate, *v. n.* (from *culmen*, the top or height of a thing, Lat.) To be vertical to or on the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet.

CULMINATION, kul-me-na'shun, *s.* In Astronomy, the passage of any heavenly body over the meridian, or its greatest altitude during its diurnal revolution; top or crown.

CULMUS, kul'mus, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, the culm or stem of grasses, rushes, &c.

CULPABILITY, kul-pa-bil'e-te, *s.* (*culpa*, blame, Lat.) Blameableness; culpableness.

CULPABLE, kul'pa-bl, *a.* (*culpabilis*, Lat.) Blameable; criminal; guilty; deserving of censure.

CULPABLENESS, kul'pa-bl-nes, *s.* Culpability; blame; guilt.

, kul'pa-ble, *ad.* Blameably; criminally; ner to merit chastisement.

ul'prit, *s.* A person arraigned before a trial on a charge preferred; one convicted e; a criminal.

ul'tur, *s.* (Latin.) The third lobe of the been so called, from its supposed resem- a knife.

E, kul'te-va-bl, } *a.* Capable of BLE, kul'te-vay-ta-bl, } cultivation.

, kul'te-vate, *v. a.* (*cultiver*, Fr.) To repare for crops; to forward or improve y manual industry; to improve the mind and reflection; to refine by moral agencies; ate; to civilize.

ON, kul-te-va'shun, *s.* The art or practice ing soils, or of tilling and preparing land ; improvement in general; promotion; on.

ER, kul'te-vay-tur, *s.* One who tills or land for crops; one engaged in husbandry ulture; one who improves, promotes, or s.

, kul'trate, } *a.* (*cultratus*, Lat.) R, kul'tray-ted, } Shaped like a prun- UM, kul'tre-fawrm, } ing-knife; sharp-

STRES, kul-tre-ros'tris, *s.* (*culter*, a coulter and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A family of birds, distinguished by their long, thick, ig bills, which are generally trenchant and as in the herons and cranes.

kul'ture, *s.* (*cultura*, Lat.) The act of m; the act of tilling and preparing the crops; tillage; the act of applying the or moral and intellectual improvement; on;—*v. a.* to cultivate; to till.

ESS, kul'ture-les, *a.* Without culture.

T, kul'tu-rist, *s.* One who cultivates.

ul'vur, *s.* (*culfra*, Sax.) A pigeon or eon.—Seldom used.

Whence borne on liquid wings,
he sounding *culver* shoots.—*Thomson.*

OUSE, kul'vur-hows, *s.* A dove-cote.

, kul'vur-in, *s.* (*couleurine*, Fr.) A long iece of ordnance, intended to carry a ball sixteen pounds to a great distance, requir- arge of about sixteen pounds of powder.

EY, kul'vur-ke, *s.* A species of flower.

kul'vert, *s.* An arched drain or conduit onveyance of water under roads or canals, e discharge of rain water from hollows on r side of a canal.

IL.—See Dovetail.

kum'bent, *a.* (*cumbens*, Lat.) Lying eclining.

um'bur, *v. a.* (*kommeren*, Dut.) To em- to entangle; to obstruct; to crowd or something useless; to involve in difficul- dangers; to distress; to busy; to distract ltiplicity of cares; to be troublesome in e;—*s.* vexation; burdensomeness; em- ent; obstruction; hinderance; disturb- istress.

OME, kum'bur-sum, *a.* Troublesome; ; burdensome; embarrassing; unwieldy; eable.

OMELY, kum'bur-sum-le, *ad.* In a trou- manner; in a manner that produces ce and vexation.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kum'bur-sum-nes, *s.* Burden- someness; hinderance; impediment.

CUMBRANCE, kum'brans, *s.* Burden; hinderance; impediment.

CUMBROUS, kum'brus, *a.* Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing; oppressive; burdensome; jumbled; obstructing each other.

CUMBROUSLY, kum'brus-le, *ad.* In a burdensome manner.

CUMBROUSNESS, kum'brus-nes, *s.* The state of being cumbrous.

CUMFREY.—See Comfrey.

CUMIN.—See Cuminum.

CUMINEÆ, ku-min'e-e, } *s.* A tribe of plants of CUMINIDÆ, ku-min'e-de, } the natural order Apia- ceæ, or Umbelliferæ, partaking of the important characters of cuminum, especially in having the fruit contracted from the sides; the mericarps having five primary filiform ribs, the lateral ones of these marginating, and four secondary more prominent ones, all wingless.

CUMINUM, ku-min'um, *s.* (*kumon*, Arab. *kammon*, Heb. *kuminon*, Gr.) Cumin, a genus of umbel- liferous plants, consisting of herbs with multifid leaves, and white, red, or purple flowers. The plant *C. cyminum* is cultivated in the south of Europe and in all Asia Minor for its seeds, which have a bit- terish warm taste, accompanied with a rather dis- agreeable flavour, residing in a volatile oil: Tribe, Cuminidæ.

For the fitches are not thrashed with a thrashing instrument, neither is a cart-wheel turned upon the *cumin*; but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the *cumin* with a rod.—*Isa.* xxviii. 27.

CUMMINGIA, kum-min'je-a, *s.* (in honour of a gen- tleman of the name of Cumming.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

CUMMINGTONITE, kum'ming-ton-ite, *s.* (from its being found at Cummington in Massachusets, U.S.) A mineral occurring in fine needles, form- ing tufts of crystals which diverge slightly from one another. The colour is greyish-white with a silky lustre, opaque. It consists of soda, 8.44; silica, 56.54; protoxide of iron, 21.67; protoxide of manganese, 7.80; loss from heat, 3.18: sp. gr. 3.20.

CUMULATE, CUMULATION, CUMULATIVE.—See Accumulate, Accumulation, Accumulative.

CUMULOSE, ku'mu-lose, *a.* Full of heaps.

CUN, kun, *v. a.* To know.—See Con.

CUNCTATION, kungk-ta'shun, *s.* (*cunctatio*, Lat.) Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.—Seldom used.

CUNCTATOR, kungk-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard.—Ob- solete.

CUND, kund, *v. a.* (*konnen*, I know, Dut.) To give notice to.—Obsolete.

CUNEAL, ku'ne-al, *a.* (*cuneus*, a wedge, Lat.) Re- lating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATE, ku'ne-ate, } *a.* Made in form of a CUNEATED, ku'ne-ay-ted, } wedge; wedge-shaped.

CUNEATE-OBOVATE, ku'ne-ate-o-bo'vate, } *a.* In CUNEATE-OVATE, ku'ne-ate-o'vate, } Botany, having a shape between obovate and wedge-shaped, and between egg-shaped and wedge-shaped.

CUNEIFORM, ku-ne'e-fawrm, } *a.* Having the form CUNIFORM, ku'ne-fawrm, } or shape of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM-LETTERS, ku-ne'e-fawrm-let'turz, *s. pl.* The inscriptions on the old Persian and Ba-

bylonian monuments are so termed on account of their wedge-like appearance.

Cunila, ku-ni'la, *s.* (the Latin name of a plant, supposed to be derived from *konos*, a cone, because the flowers grow in heads resembling a cone.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

Cunner, kun'ner, *s.* A vulgar local name for the limpet or patella.

Cunning, kun'ning, *a.* (*cunnan*, Sax.) Artful; deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; subtle; crafty; full of invidious schemes and stratagems; acted with subtlety; well instructed; learned; skilful; experienced.—Obsolete in the last four senses;

> I do present you with a man of mine,
> *Cunning* in music and the mathematics,
> To instruct her fully in those sciences.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* artifice; deceit; slyness; craft; subtlety; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity; art; skill; knowledge.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

> If I forget thee, O Jerusalem! let my right hand forget her *cunning*.—*Psalm* cxxxvii. 5.

Cunninghamia, kun-ning-ham'e-a, *s.* A genus of foreign pine-trees: Suborder, Abieteæ.

Cunningly, kun'ning-le, *ad.* Artfully; slyly; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance.

Cunningman, kun'ning-man, *s.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

Cunningness, kun'ning-nes, *s.* Deceitfulness; slyness.

Cunonia, ku-no'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Christian Cuno of Amsterdam.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Cunoniaceæ.

Cunoniaceæ, ku-no-ni-a'se-e, *s.* (*Cunonia*, one of the genera.) A genus of trees or shrubs, for the most part natives of the southern hemisphere; leaves opposite, compound or simple, with stipules between the leaf-stalks; calyx four or five-cleft; petals four or five, occasionally wanting; stamens inserted in a perigynous disk; anthers pellate and two-celled, bursting lengthwise by a double fissure; ovarium two-celled; ovula usually indistinct; styles two, sometimes combined; fruit two-celled, capsular or indehiscent.

Cunoniads, ku-no'ne-adz, *s.* A name given by Lindley to plants of the order Cunoniaceæ.

Cup, kup, *s.* (*cop* or *cupp*, Sax.) A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup; the draught; social entertainment; merry bout; anything hollow like a cup, as the cup of an acorn, or the bell of a flower; a glass to draw the blood in scarification. *Cup and can*, familiar companions; —*v. a.* to apply a cupping-glass to draw the blood in scarification; to supply with cups.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
> In thy vats our cares be drown'd;
> With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd;
> *Cup* us till the world go round.—*Shaks.*

Cupania, ku-pa'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of Father Francis Cupani, author of Hortus Catholicus.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with abruptly-pinnate leaves and whitish flowers, in racemes or racemose panicles: Order, Sapindaceæ.

Cupbearer, kup'bay-rur, *s.* An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

Cupboard, kub'burd, *s.* A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthenware are placed;—*v. a.* to treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

Cupel, ku'pel, *s.* (*cupella*, Lat.) A shallow earthen vessel resembling a cup, made of the phosphate of lime or the residue of burned bones, used by assay masters in trying metals: it absorbs metallic bodies when changed by fire into a fluid scoria, but retains them as long as they continue in their metallic state.

Cupellation, ku-pel-la'shun, *s.* The act of refining gold or silver by means of a cupel.

Cupes, ku'pes, *s.* (Latin, fastidious.) A genus of Coleopterous insects of the section Malacodermi.

Cup-gall, kup'gawl, *s.* A kind of gall found on oak leaves.

Cuphea, ku'fe-a, *s.* (*kuphos*, curved, Gr. in reference to the curved form of the capsule.) A genus of plants, consisting of sub-shrubs or herbs, with drooping violaceous or white flowers: Order, Lythraceæ.

Cupia, ku'pe-a, *s.* (*cupi*, the Malabar name of one of the species.) A genus of Asiatic glabrous shrubs, with fragrant white flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Cupid, ku'pid, *s.* (*cupido*, Lat.) In Mythology, the god of love, generally represented as a naked winged infant, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows.

Cupidity, ku-pid'e-te, *s.* (*cupiditas*, Lat.) An eager longing to possess something; an unlawful or inordinate craving for wealth or power.

Cupola, ku'po-la, *s.* (*cupula*, Span. and Ital.) In Architecture, a spherical vault, or the round top of a dome, in form of a cup inverted.

Cupolaid, ku'po-lade, *a.* Having a cupola.—Obsolete.

Cupper, kup'pur, *s.* One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

Cupping, kup'ping, *s.* The abstraction of blood by means of the cupping-glass.

Cupping-glass, kup'ping-glas, *s.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin before and after scarification, for drawing blood.

Cupreous, ku'pre-us, *a.* Coppery; consisting of copper.

Cupresseæ, kup-res'se-e, *s.* (*cupressus*, one of the genera.) A suborder of the Pinaceæ, distinguished botanically from the suborder Abietæ, in having the ovules erect and the pollen spheroidal; in the latter the ovules are inverted, and the pollen oval and curved.

Cupressinites, kup-res-se-ni'tes, *s.* (*cupressus*, pertaining to the cider, Lat.) A name given by Mr. Bowerbank to certain fossil plants found in the tertiary deposits of Sheppey.

Cupressocrinites, kup-res-o-kre-ni'tes, *s.* (*cupressus*, the cypress, and *crinon*, a lily, Lat.) A genus of fossil Crinoideans.

Cupressus, kup-res'sus, *s.* (Latin name.) The Cypress, a genus of pine-trees, forming the type of the suborder Cupresseæ: Order, Pinaceæ.

Cupriferous, ku-prif'e-rus, *a.* Producing or affording copper.

Cup-rose, kup'roze, *s.* The Poppy, termed also the corn-rose: the Papaver rhæus of botanists.

Cupula, ku'pu-la, } *s.* (*cupula*, a little cup, Lat.)
Cupule, ku'pule, } In Botany, a collection of minute scaly bracteas, connected at their base, and forming a cup, by which the flowers of certain plants are surrounded, and which is persistent either around the base of the fruit, as in the oak, or completely envelopes it, as the hazel-nut.

Cupuliferæ.—See Corylaceæ.

ous, ku-pu-lif'ur-us, *a.* (*cupula*, and ur, Lat.) Bearing a cup.

ku-pu-li'ta, *s.* (*cupula*, a little cup, Lat.) f the Acalepha: Order, Hydrostatica.

(*korr*, Dut.) A worthless, degenerate rm of reproach for a man.

ku'ra-bl, *a.* That admits a remedy; be healed.

ss, ku'ra-bl-nes, *s.* Possibility of being cured.

'ra-se, *s.* The office or employment of a benefice held by license from the

ku-rang'a, *s.* A genus of plants be- the order Scrophulariaceæ: Suborder, deæ.

ku'ra-rine, *s.* An alkaloid extracted Curara or Urali, a substance used by the r poisoning arrows.

kur-ras'so, *s.* The common name he large-crested gallinaceous birds of the ax and Ourax: Family, Cracidæ.

'rate, *s.* (*curator*, Lat.) An unbene- gyman of the Church of England, who the duty of the incumbent, parson, or receives a salary for his services.

, ku-ra-tel'la, *s.* (*curatus*, worked, Lat. e leaves, which have a rough surface, n Guiana for polishing bows, sabres, and pons.) A genus of small shrubs, with gh leaves, winged petioles, and white Order, Dilleniaceæ.

r.—See Curacy.

ku'ra-tiv, *a.* Relating to the cure of tending to cure.

ku-ra'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who has and superintendence of anything; a appointed by law. Among the ancient an officer who regulated the price of all merchandise and vendible commodities es of the empire; a *curator* was also a the affairs and interests of a person ed or interdicted, and had the inspec- ublic works. In the United Provinces, d, the curator of a university has the idence and direction of its affairs, as the ation of the revenues, the inspection of sors, &c.

s. (*courber*, Fr.) Restraint; opposi- derance. *Curb of a horse*, an iron chain to the upper part of the branches of the a hole called the eye, and running over of the horse. In Farriery, a hard and elling on the hind part of the hock of a , attended with stiffness, and sometimes and lameness. *Curb roof*, in Architec- f formed of four contiguous planes, each g an external inclination. *Curb-plate*, late of a circular or elliptically-ribbed o the horizontal rib at top, and the cir- e of a well. *Curb-stone*, a stone placed e of a pavement to keep the work to- e. *a.* to guide or restrain a horse with a restrain; to check; to confine; to hold keep in subjection; to bend.—Obsolete sense.

ur'bing, *s.* A check; restraint.

kurb'les, *a.* Without restraint; having

r'kas, *s.* A genus of plants, one of the species of which, *C. multifidus*, produces a purgative oil, called Pinhoen, under which name it is imported from South America: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

CURCULIGO, kur-ku'le-go, *s.* (*curculio*, the weevil, Lat. from the seed resembling the rostrum or beak of that insect.) A genus of Endogenous plants: Order, Hypoxidaceæ.

CURCULIO, kur-ku'le-o, *s.* (Latin, a weevil.) The Weevils, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Curculionidæ.

CURCULIONIDÆ, kur-ku-le-o'ne-de, *s.* The Weevils, a family of Coleopterous insects, of which there are enumerated 4089 species, distributed through 404 genera, and as many more left to be described in the work of M. Schœnherr, entitled 'Genera et Species Curculionidum.' Their general economy is to feed on fruits and seeds. The genus Balaninus, or common nut weevil, is a familiar example of this extensive family.

CURCUMA, kur-ku'ma, *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ. *C. longo*, or Tumeric-plant, is an herbaceous fleshy-rooted plant, found wild in various places of the East Indies, and cultivated for its aromatic qualities.

CURCUMA PAPER, kur-ku'ma pa'pur, *s.* Paper stained with a decoction of tumeric acid, and used as a test by chemists of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

CURCUMINE, kur'ku-mine, *s.* The colouring matter obtained from the roots of the plant Curcuma longo, or Tumeric-plant.

CURD, kurd, *s.* (probably from *crudus*, crude, Lat.) The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor;—*v. a.* to cause to coagulate; to turn to curd.

CURDLE, kur'dl, *v. n.* To coagulate; to concrete;—*v. a.* to cause to coagulate; to force into concretions; to congeal.

CURDY, kur'de, *a.* Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

CURE, kure, *s.* (French, *cura*, Lat.) A remedy or restorative; the act of healing; the employment of a curate or clergyman; spiritual charge; the care of souls;—*v. a.* (*curo*, Lat.) to heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover; to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from decay. *To cure by verdict*, 'after a cause has been sent down to trial, the trial had, and the verdict given, the court overlooks defects in the statement of a title, which would be fatal on a demurrer, or if taken at an earlier period: this is what is called *to cure by a verdict*.'—*New Law Dic.*

CURELESS, kure'les, *a.* That cannot be cured; without a remedy.

CURER, ku'rur, *s.* A healer; a physician; one who preserves from decay.

CURETTE, ku-ret', *s.* (French.) A surgical instrument shaped like a little scoop, used in taking away the opaque matter that may be left after extracting a cataract from the eye.

CURFEW, kur'fu, *s.* (*couvre feu*, Fr.) The ringing of a bell, or evening peal, as an intimation to the inhabitants of a place that all lights should be extinguished, and fires put out. This was one of the laws enacted by William the Conqueror in England, requiring that every person, at the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock in the evening, should rake up his fire and retire to rest, on pain of being severely punished; a cover for a fire; a fireplate.

—Obsolete in the last two senses. In 'Romeo and Juliet,' Shakspere applies the term to the morning bell;—

The second cock hath crowed;
The *curfew*-bell has rung: 'tis three o'clock.

CURIA, ku're-a, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, a court, council, or senate-house.

CURIALISTIC, ku-re-a-lis'tik, *a.* Relating to a court.

CURIALITY, ku-re-al'e-te, *s.* (*curialis*, Lat.) The privileges, prerogatives, and retinue of a court.—Obsolete.

The court and *curiality*.—*Bacon*.

CURIES, ku're-es, *s.* (*curiæ*, Lat.) In Roman History, a subdivision of the patrician tribes, each of which were divided into ten curies.

CURIMATUS, ku-re-ma'tus, *s.* A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.

CURING-HOUSE, ku'ring-hows, *s.* A building appropriated for the draining and drying of sugar.

CURIOLOGIC, ku-re-o-lod'jik, *a.* Hieroglyphically represented.

CURIOSITY, ku-re-os'e-te, *s.* (*curiositas*, Lat.) Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry; nicety; delicacy; accuracy; exactness; nice experiment; an object of curiosity; a rarity.

CURIOSO, ku-re-o'so, *s.* (Italian.) A curious person; a virtuoso.

CURIOUS, ku're-us, *a.* (*curiosus*, Lat.) Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to inquiry; attentive to; diligent about; accurate; careful not to mistake; difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care; exact; nice; subtile; artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent; elegant; neat; laboured; finished; rigid; severe. —Seldom used in the last two senses.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.—*Shaks.*

CURIOUSLY, ku're-us-le, *ad.* Inquisitively; attentively; studiously; elegantly; neatly; artfully; exactly.

CURIOUSNESS, ku're-us-nes, *s.* Curiosity; inquisitiveness; exactness; nicety.

CURL, kurl, *v. a.* (*krullen*, Dut.) To turn or form into ringlets; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities;—*v. n.* to shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to twist itself; to shrink back;—*s.* a ringlet of hair, or anything of a like form; undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure; a disease in potatoes, in which the leaves on their first appearance appear curled and shrunk up, attributed to the unhealthy state of the seed, bad management, or a bad soil.

CURLEW, kur'lū, *s.* The common name given to the bird Numenius acuata. In Scotland it is termed the *whaup*. The curlews are constant residents in this country, visiting all the flat and shelving shores in winter, and the moist and marshy moors in summer, which they enliven by their wild and varied notes, and wheeling flights. They are about eighteen inches in length, exclusive of the bill, which is about seven inches. The nest is a couch of withered grass or rushes; the eggs are usually four, of a pale brownish-green, with spots of different shades of brown: Order, Grallidæ.

CURLINESS, kur'le-nes, *s.* The state of being curly.

CURLING, kur'ling, *s.* A favourite game on the ice in Scotland, in which two contending parties push or slide forward large spherical-shaped stones, of from forty to seventy pounds weight each, flattened above and below; they are furnished with iron or wooden handles at the top, and smoothed on the under or sliding surface. The party who place the greatest number of stones during the game nearest the mark are the victors. The stones are called *curling-stones*, and the players *curlers*. *Curling-irons*, an instrument for curling the hair.

CURLINGLY, kur'ling-le, *ad.* In a waving fashion or manner.

CURLY, kur'le, *a.* Inclining to curl; falling in ringlets; full of ripples or creases. *Curly-headed*, having hair naturally curled.

CURMUDGEON, kur-mud'jun, *s.* An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a griper.

CURRANT, kur'rant, *s.* The common name of the berries of the spineless shrubs belonging to the genus Ribes, forming the section Ribsia: Order, Grossulariaceæ.

CURRANT-WORTS, kur'rant-wurts, *s.* Plants belonging to the natural order Grossulariaceæ.

CURRENCY, kur'ren-se, *s.* Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand; general reception, as the report had a long *currency*; fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation; continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course; general esteem; the rate at which anything is generally valued. In Commerce, the current money of a country issued by authority, and which is continually passing from hand to hand, whether metallic or paper.

CURRENT, kur'rent, *a.* (*currens*, Lat.) Circulating; passing from hand to hand; generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative; common; general; popular; established by general estimation; passable; fashionable; such as may be allowed or admitted; what is now passing, as the *current* year; —*s.* a running stream; course; progression. In Navigation, certain settings of the stream, by which floating bodies are compelled to alter their course or velocity, or both, according to the direction of the current. *Electrical current*, the passage of the electric fluid from one pole of an apparatus to the other. *Sea current*, a large mass of water in continued motion and in a certain direction, sometimes extending for several thousand miles, with an average breadth of two or three hundred miles.

CURRENTLY, kur'rent-le, *ad.* In a constant motion; without opposition; with continued progression; popularly; fashionably.

CURRENTNESS, kur'rent-nes, *s.* Circulation; general reception; fluency.

CURRICLE, kur're-kl, *s.* (from *curriculum*, Lat.) An open chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast; a chariot; a course.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

CURRICULUM, kur-rik'u-lum, *s.* (Latin.) A race-course; a place for running; a prescribed course of education for a profession; a chariot.

CURRIER, kur're-ur, *s.* (*coriarius*, Lat.) A person who dresses leather after it is tanned.

CURRISH, kur'rish, *a.* Having the qualites of a cur; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable.

CURRISHLY, kur'rish-le, *ad.* In a brutal or malignant manner.

CURRISHNESS, kur'rish-nes, *s.* Moroseness; churlishness; malignity.

CURRY, kur're, *v. a.* (*corroyer*, Fr.) To dress leather after it is tanned, by beating and rubbing it;

o drub; to rub a horse with a comb, r to smooth and cleanse him; to scratch s; to rub down with flattery; to tickle; vour, to seek favour by petty officious- t kindnesses, or flattery.

B, kur're-kome, *s.* An iron instrument sed in rubbing and cleaning horses.

kur're-ing, *s.* The act of rubbing down

DER, kur'e-pow-dur, *s.* A condiment, there is a vast number of different re- the general ingredients are—tumeric, seed, cayenne, black pepper, cumin, powder, &c. The mushroom powder masome, the source of flavour in meat, uently restores what the process of cook- issipated, and should, therefore, always f its ingredients.

, *v. a.* (*cursian*, Sax.) To wish evil to; e; to devote to destruction; to afflict; ; to subject to mischief;—*v. n.* to im- to deny or affirm with imprecation of geance;—*s.* malediction; wish of evil to affliction; torment; vexation; condem-

ur'sed, *a. part.* Deserving a curse; detestable; abominable; wicked; un- ted by a curse; vexatious; troublesome.

kur'sed-le, *ad.* Miserably; shamefully. ord.

s, kur'sed-nes, *s.* The state of being rse.

r'sur, *s.* One who utters curses or exe-

ur'ship, *s.* Dogship; meanness: cur- -Seldom used.

rst th', I say, oppose thy *curship*, arms, authority, and worship!—*Butler.*

ur'sing, *s.* An execration; the uttering

ARON, kur'se-tur bar'un, *s.* An officer rt of Exchequer, who attends at West- open the court prior to the commence- ch of the four terms, and on the seal- each term to close the court. He also s the oaths to all high-sheriffs and under- o are sworn by the court, and to the icers of revenue.

kur'se-turs, *s.* Officers connected with of Chancery, twenty-four in number, out the original writs, and have the f the several counties of England distri- ng them. They are so termed from the *rsus*, in stat. 18 Edw. III. c. 5.

ur'siv, *a.* Running; flowing.

, kur'so-ra-re, *a.* Cursory; hasty; -Obsolete.

have but with a *cursorary* eye 'erglanc'd the articles.—*Shaks.*

kur-so're-a, *s.* (Latin, running.) A insects of the order Orthoptera, in which re peculiarly adapted for running: they lytra laid horizontally on the body; the ve no corneous ovipositor.

, kur'so-re-le, *ad.* Hastily; without hout solicitous attention.

ss, kur'so-re-nes, *s.* Slight attention.

, kur-so're-us, *s.* (*cursorius*, pertaining , Lat.) A genus of birds, chiefly African, distinguished for their remarkable swiftness in running: Order, Cursores.

CURSORY, kur'so-re, *a.* (*cursorius*, Lat.) Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless; going about; not stationary.

CURST, kurst. *Past part.* of the verb *To curse*;—*a.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

CURSTNESS, kurst'nes, *s.* Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

CURT, kurt, *a.* (*curtus*, Lat.) Short.—Seldom used.

> Peck! His name is *curt*,
> A monosyllable, but he commands the horse well.—
> *Ben Jonson.*

CURTAIL, kur-tale', *v. a.* (*curto*, Lat.) To cut off; to cut short; to shorten; to diminish.

CURTAIL-DOG, kur'tale-dog, *s.* A dog whose tail is cut off according to the old forest laws, and in consequence prevented from coursing.

CURTAILER, kur-ta'lur, *s.* One who cuts off, or leaves out anything.

CURTAILING, kur-ta'ling, *s.* Abbreviation.

CURTAIN, kur'tin, *s.* (*curtina*, Lat.) A cloth, which may be contracted or spread out, drawn up, or let down at pleasure, so as to conceal or disclose any object, or admit or exclude the light from an apartment; a screen. In Fortification, that part of the wall or rampart which lies between two bastions. *To raise the curtain*, to disclose; *to drop the curtain*, to end the matter; to break off the story; *behind the curtain*, in secret; concealed; *curtain lecture*, a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed;—*v. a.* to enclose or furnish with curtains.

CURTAINLESS, kur'tin-les, *a.* Without curtains.

CURTAL, kur'tal, *s.* A horse with a docked tail;—*a.* brief; abridged; short.

CURTATE, kur'tate, *s.* (*curto*, I shorten, Lat.) A term sometimes applied, in Geometry or Astronomy, to a line projected orthographically upon a plane. *Curtate distance*, in Astronomy, denotes a planet's distance from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic, equal to the true distance multiplied by the cosine of the planet's heliocentric latitude.

CURTATION, kur-ta'shun, *s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun, and the curtate distance.

CURTEIN, kur-tane', } *s.* The name given to the
CURTANA, kur-ta'na, } sword carried foremost before the kings of England at their coronation: termed also the sword of King Edward the Confessor. It has the edge blunted, and wants the point, as an emblem of mercy.

CURTELASSE, CURTELASE.—See Cutlass.

CURTESIA, kur-te'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir Wm. Curtis, who commenced the Botanical Magazine.) The beech-like Hassagay-tree, of the wood of which the Hottentots and Caffres make the shafts of their javelins or assagays: Order, Celestraceæ.

CURTESY, } kur'te-se, *s.* By the law of England,
COURTESY, } the right of a husband who has married a woman seised of an estate of inheritance in fee simple or fee tail, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate, to hold the lands, &c., for life, as tenant after her death.

CURTILAGE, kur'til-aje, *s.* (*curtilegium*, Lat. from *cour*, a court, and *leah*, a place, Sax.) An old Law term for a piece of ground lying near and be-

longing to a dwelling-house, or a court-yard, or the like.

CURTLY, kurt'le, *ad.* Briefly.—Obsolete.

CURTNESS, kurt'nes, *s.* Shortness.

CURTOGYNE, kur-toj'e-ne, *s.* (*kurtos*, gibbous, and *gyne*, a style, in botanical language, in reference to the gibbous ovarium.) A genus of sub-shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Crassulaceæ.

CURTSY.—See Courtesy.

CURULE, ku'rool, *a.* (*curulis*, Lat.) Belonging to a chariot; senatorial;—*s. curule chair*, a state chair among the ancient Romans, in which the chief magistrates had a right to sit and be carried. This chair was richly adorned and fitted to a kind of chariot, from whence it received its name: it was also used by successful generals in a public triumph.

CURVATED, kur'vay-ted, *a.* (*curvus*, Lat.) Curved; bent; crooked.

CURVATION, kur-va'shun, *s.* The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kur'va-ture, *s.* The continual bending of a line from a rectilinear direction; crookedness; manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.

CURVE, kurv, *a.* Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight;—*s.* anything bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form;—(*curvo*, I bend, Lat.) In Analytical Geometry, a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction; a part of a circle; a flexure; a bend.

CURVEMBRYÆ, kur-vem'bri-e, *s.* A name given by Lindley to a family or tribe of plants, belonging to the natural order Solanaceæ.

CURVET, kur'vit, *s.* (*corvettu*, Ital.) In the Manege, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced; and as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once; a frolick; a prank; a bound;—*v. n.* (*corvettare*, Ital.) to leap; to bound; to frisk; to be licentious.

CURVILINEAL, kur-ve-lin'e-al, } *a.* (*curvus*, and
CURVILINEAR, kur-ve-lin'e-ar, } *linea*, a line, Lat.) Consisting of curved lines; relating to curves. The following combinations with *curvus*, a curve, Lat. occur in Natural History:—*Curvicaudus*, curve-tailed; *curvicaulus*, bent in the stem; *curvicollis*, curved in the neck: *curvicostatus*, marked with small bent ribs; *curvidens*, having curved teeth; *curviflorus*, having a curved corolla; *curvifolius*, having reflected leaves; *curvinervis*, having the veins or nervures curved; *curvipedes*, bent in the limbs; *curvirostrus*, curved in the beak; *curvisetus*, having curved setæ.

CURVILINEARITY, kur-ve-lin-e-ar'e-te, *s.* The state of being curvilinear.

CURVING, kur'ving, *s.* A curve; a winding form.

CURVITY, kur've-te, *s.* (*curvitas*, Lat.) Crookedness.

CUSCO-CHINA, kus'ko-tshi'na, } *s.* (*Cusco*, in Peru.)
CUSCONIA, kus-ko'ne-a, } A bark containing a peculiar alkaloid, allied to Cinchona.

CUSCUS.—See Phalangista.

CUSCUTA, kus-ku'ta, *s.* (*kechout*, the Arabic name.) The Dodders, a genus of leafless, twining, parasitical herbs: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

CUSCUTACEÆ, kus-ku-ta'se-e, *s.* (*cuscuta*, one of the genera.) A small natural order of monopetalous Exogens, separated from Convolvulaceæ on account of their imbricate corolla, whi fall off after flowering, from their bei and parasitic, and their seeds havin acotyledonous embryo.

CUSHAT, kush'at, *s.* The Wood-pigeon dove, Columba palumbus.

CUSHEWS, kush-oos', *s.* Birds belong genera Crax and Ourax.—Which see.

CUSHION, kush'in, *s.* (*coussin*, Fr.) A seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair; of leather filled with sand, used by e support the plate; also, a stuffing o or tow with a leather covering, used by cutting the leaves of gold to the size re Electricity, that part of an electrical mac presses against the glass cylinder or pla *ion capital*, a capital so sculptured as like a cushion pressed upon, very commo buildings; also applied to the Norma consisting of a cube rounded off at its tremities.

CUSHIONED, kush'ind, *a.* Seated on supported by cushions.

CUSHIONET, kush'in-et, *s.* A little cush

CUSP, kusp, *s.* (*cuspis*, a pointed end, Mathematics, a term used where two l the same or different curves appear t point. The term is likewise applied, tecture, to the points terminating th curves of trefoiled, cinquefoiled, &c. pointed arched windows.

CUSPARIA, kus-pa're-a, *s.* (*cuspis*, a p Lat.) A genus of plants, the Galipea the name retained by Lindley: Order *Cusparix cortex*, or Cusparia August the cortical produce of Cusparia febrifu

CUSPATED, kus'pay-ted, } *a.* (from
CUSPIDAL, kus'pe-dal, } point o
CUSPIDATE, kus'pe-date, } Lat.)
CUSPIDATED, kus'pe-day-ted, } a term &c., ending like the point of a spear, o ing in a bristly point. *Cuspidatus*, sha as in Loranthus cuspidatus, and Acal data. *Cuspidifer*, bearing sharp point ria cuspidifera, and Alcyonum cuspidife *pidiformis*, formed with a sharp point.

CUSPIDARIA, kus-pe-da're-a, *s.* (*cuspido* make sharp, Lat.) A genus of plan Bignoniaceæ.

CUSPIDATE, kus'pe-date, *v. a.* To Obsolete.

CUSPIDATI, kus'pe-day-ti, *s.* (*cuspis*, a p In Anatomy, the canine or eye teeth are

CUSPIS, kus'pis, *s.* (Latin.) The shar thing.

CUSSONIA, kus-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour o Cusson of Montpelier.) A genus of p sisting of shrubs with greenish-colour natives of the Cape of Good Hope: liaceæ.

CUSTARD, kus'turd, *s.* (*custard*, Welsh. of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs wit sugar till the whole thickens into a ma

CUSTARD-APPLE, kust'urd-ap'pl, *s.* T name of the plants and fruit of the genu its fruit, the size of a tennis-ball, is of colour, and contains a yellowish p consistence of custard. Don enumer six species, all natives of tropical clima Annonaceæ.

CUSTODIAL, kus-to'de-al, *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

CUSTODY, kus'to-de, *s.* (*custodia*, Lat.) Imprisonment; restraint of liberty; care; guardianship; charge; defence; preservation; security.

CUSTOM, kus'tum, *s.* (*contume*, Fr.) Habit; habitual practice; fashion; common way of acting; established manner; practice of buying goods from certain persons; tribute, toll, or tax. In Law, a law not written, but established by long usage and the customs of our ancestors. General customs, relating to all England, are determinable by the judges, but local customs by a jury. The customs of the city of London, however, pertaining to the government of the city, trade, apprentices, widows, orphans, &c., are an exception to this rule, and are determinable by a certificate from the lord mayor and aldermen by the mouth of their recorder, unless it be such a custom as the corporation is itself interested in, as the right of levying toll-dues, &c. *Custom of merchants*, or *Lex mercatoria*, comprehends the laws relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, sale, purchase, and barter of goods, freight, insurance, &c. *Customs*, or *Custom duties*, consist for the most part of taxes levied upon goods and the produce brought for consumption from foreign places, or upon goods exported to other countries, or from one port to another: the term is also used for dues levied, in certain corporate towns, on goods brought from the country to the public market. *Custom-house*, a term applied to the establishment by means of which the customs' revenue is collected and its regulations enforced; also, the building within which the business is conducted;—*v. a.* to make familiar;—*v. n.* to accustom.—Which see.

CUSTOMABLE, kus'tum-a-bl, *a.* Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, kus'tum-a-bl-nes, *s.* Frequency; habit; conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, kus'tum-a-ble, *ad.* According to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, kus'tum-ar-e-le, *ad.* Habitually; commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, kus'tum-ar-e-nes, *s.* Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

CUSTOMARY, kus'tum-a-re, *a.* (*contumier*, Fr.) Conformable to established custom; according to prescription; habitual; usual; wonted;—*s.* a book of laws and customs.

CUSTOMED, kus'tumd, *a.* Usual; common; accustomed.

CUSTOMER, kus'tum-ur, *s.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; a toll-gatherer; a common woman.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> I marry her!—what, a *customer?* Pr'ythee, bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome.—*Shaks.*

CUSTOS, kus'tos, *s.* (Latin.) A keeper. *Custos Brevium*, a name given, till lately, in the Court of Queen's Bench and the Court of Common Pleas, to certain officers who received and had the custody of all the writs returnable in their respective courts, field warrants, and various other documents connected with the business of the courts. *Custos Oculi*, an instrument to fix the eye during an operation. *Custos Rotulorum*, the chief civil officer of the county, to whose custody are committed the records and rolls of the sessions. He is always a justice of the peace and quorum in the county for which he is appointed.

CUSTREL, kus'trel, *s.* (*coustillier*, old Fr.) A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

CUT, kut, *v. a.* (probably derived from *kopto*, I cut, Gr.) *Past* and *past part.* Cut. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge; to hew; to carve; to make or form by sculpture; to form anything by cutting; to divide by passing through; to pierce by any uneasy sensation; to divide as a pack of cards; to intersect; to cross, as one line cuts another at right angles; to castrate; to avoid or disown a person; *to cut a caper*, to dance or perform antics; *to cut down*, to fell; to hew down; to excel; to overpower; *to cut off*, to withhold; to rescind; to separate from the other parts by cutting; to destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely; to separate; to take away; to intercept; to hinder from union or return; to put an end to; to obviate; to preclude; to interrupt; to silence; to apostrophize; to abbreviate; *to cut out*, to shape; to form; to scheme; to contrive: to debar; to excel; to outdo; *to cut short*, to hinder from proceeding by a sudden interruption; to abridge; to lessen; *to cut up*, to cut into convenient pieces; to eradicate;—*v. n.* to make way by dividing; to divide by passing through; to perform the operation of lithotomy; to interfere, as a horse that *cuts*; *to cut in*, to divide, or turn a card for determining who are to play; a part prepared for use; a metaphor from hewn timber;

> Sets of phrases, *cut* and dry,
> Evermore thy tongue supply.—*Swift.*

cut and come again, implying that having *cut* as much as you pleased, you may come again; signifying plenty, no lack;—*s.* the action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an axe or sword; the impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the rest; a small particle; a shred; a lot made by cutting a stick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off; a picture, cut or carved upon wood or metal, and impressed from it; the stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; the act of dividing a pack of cards; fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape; a fool; a horse; a gelding;—(obsolete in the three last senses); *cut and long tail*, a proverbial expression for men of all kinds, borrowed from dogs.

> Come, *cut and long tail*; for there be
> Six bachelors as bold as he.—*Ben Jonson.*

CUTANEOUS, ku-ta'ne-us, *a.* (from *cutis*, the skin, Lat.) Relating to the skin.

CUTE, kute, *a.* Clever; sharp.

CUTEREBRA, ku-ter'e-bra, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Œstridæ.

CUTICLE, ku'te-kl, *s.* (*cuticula*, Lat.) In Anatomy, the epidermis, or scarf skin, the delicate and transparent membrane, which, destitute of nerves and blood-vessels, invests the whole surface of the skin, with the exception of the parts occupied by the nails. In Botany, the thin, and generally colourless, pellicle which covers the exterior of plants, and which is easily detached from the vegetable structure.

CUTICULAR, ku-tik'u-lar, *a.* Relating to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

CUTIS, ku'tis, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the skin, dermis, or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, or scarf skin. It lies immediately under the corpus muscosum, and gives a covering to the whole body. It is of a fibrous texture, and is abundantly supplied with nerves and blood-vessels.

CUTLASS, kut'las, *s.* (*coutelas*, Fr.) A broad curving sword, used by seamen in boarding a vessel.

CUTLER, kut'lur, *s.* (*coutelier*, Fr.) One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.

CUTLERIA, kut-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of a person of the name of Cutler.) A genus of Algæ, of the tribe Dictyotidæ: Order, Fucaceæ.

CUTLERY, kut'lur-e, *s.* The business of making knives, edge tools, &c.

CUTLET, kut'let, *s.* (*cotelette*, Fr.) A small piece of meat for cooking.

CUTPURSE, kut'purs, *s.* One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief; a robber. This term owes its origin to the ancient practice of persons who carried purses wearing them attached to their girdles: *cutpurses* were more severely punished than common thieves by the Roman and Athenian laws.

CUTTER, kut'tur, *s.* An agent or instrument that cuts anything; a fore tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; a person who shapes or cuts cloth for clothes; an officer of the exchequer whose business is to provide wood for the tallies; a small vessel with a single mast and a straight running bowsprit, that can be run on the deck occasionally; also, a small vessel used by ships of war; a ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

CUT-THROAT, kut'*th*rote, *s.* A ruffian; a murderer;—*a.* cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

CUTTING, kut'ting, *s.* A piece cut off; a chop; incision; a division or separation. *Cutting*, in Gardening, a portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated when placed in the earth. In Farriery, a term applied to the action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock joint with his hoof while travelling; not with the edge of the shoe, as smiths generally suppose;—an excavation made through land to conduct a road through it on a lower level than that of the surrounding land;—*a.* wounding or affecting the feelings; piquant; sharp; satirical.

CUTTINGLY, kut'ting-le, *ad.* In a cutting manner.

CUTTLE. } —See Sepia.
CUTTLE-FISH. }

CUTTLE-BONE, kut'tl-bone, *s.* The dorsal plate of the cuttle-fish, Sepia officinalis, formerly used as an absorbent, and sold in the shops as such.

CUT-TOOTHED, kut'toothd, *s.* In Botany, cut and toothed at the same time.

CUTWATER, kut'waw-tur, *s.* The foremost part of a ship's prow, formed of an assemblage of several pieces of timber, to render it broad at the upper part, where it projects forward from the stem, to open the column of water as the ship sails along; also, the lower portion of a pier separating two arches of a bridge crossing a river.

CUTWORK, kut'wurk, *s.* Embroidery.—Obsolete.

> Then his band
> May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace
> To *cutwork*.—*Beau. & Flet.*

CUVETTE, ku-vet', *s.* An instrument used in extracting a cataract.

CUVIERIA, ku-ve're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. F. Cuvier, the distinguished zoologist.) A genus of plants, natives of Sierra Leone: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

CUVIERIA, ku-ve're-a, *s.* A genus of radiated animals with a cylindrical body, the head of a rich crimson, and furnished with ten tentacula. The Holothuria phantapus of Linnæus: Family, Fistulidæ.

CYAMILIDE, si-am'e-lide, *s.* Insoluble Cyanuric acid. Probable formula, $C^2O^2 + NH = 43.39$.

CYAMOPSIS, si-a-mop'sis, *s.* (*kyamos*, a bean, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr. from its resembling the bean.) A genus of plants: Order, Fabaceæ.

CYAMUS, si'a-mus, *s.* A genus of Malacostracan Crustaceans: Order, Læmodipoda.

CYANÆA, si-a-ne'a, *s.* A genus of the Acephala, in which the body is hemispherical, the mouth surrounded with arms, and the margin of the body with tentacula.

CYANANTHUS, si-a-nan'*th*us, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

CYANATE, si'a-nate, *s.* A salt formed from the combination of cyanite acid with a salifiable base.

CYANEA, si-a'ne-a, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, Gr. the colour of the flowers.) A genus of plants, natives of the Sandwich Islands: Order, Lobeliaceæ.

[The following compound terms occur in describing different species in Natural History:—*Cyanocillis*, blue-necked; *cyanicornis*, having blue antennæ or horns; *cyanicterus*, blue and yellow; *cyanipes*, blue-legged; *cyanirostris*, blue-beaked; *cyanocaryus*, blue-seeded; *cyanocephalus*, blue-headed; *cyanocollis*, blue-throated; *cyanogastra*, blue-bellied; *cyanogynus*, having blue styles; *cyanomelas*, blue and black; *cyanolæmatis*, covered with blue pustules; *cyanopus*, blue-footed; *cyanopygra*, blue and rose-coloured; *cyanorostris*, blue-billed; *cyanotis*, blue-eared; *cyanurus*, blue-tailed; *cyanoventris*, blue-bellied.]

CYANELLA, si-a-nel'la, *s.* (*kyanos*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

CYANIA, si-a'ne-a. } —See Cyanopathy.
CYANOSIS, si-a-no'sis. }

CYANIC ACID, si-an'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid formed of 26 equiv. of cyanogen + 8 of oxygen = 34.

CYANIDE, si'a-nide, *s.* A compound of cyanic acid with a salifiable base. *Cyanide of Ammonia*, in bright crystaline plates, and poisonous: formula, $NH^4Cy = 44.54$. *Cyanide of Cobalt*, a whitish-brown precipitate: formula, $KCy = 65.54$. *Cyanide of Iron*, a grey insoluble powder: formula, $FeCy = 54.39$. *Cyanide of Iron*: formula, $FeCy + Fe^2Cy^3 + 4$ aqua. *Sesquicyanite of Iron*, unknown in a pure state: formula, $Fe^2Cy^3 = 137.17$. *Bicyanide of Mercury*, crystalized in colourless transparent masses, in regular four or six-sided prisms; highly poisonous: formula, $HgCy^2 = 254.78$. *Percyanide of Gold*: formula, $AuCy^3 = 278.17$. *Cyanide of Palladium*: formula, $PdCy = 79.69$. *Cyanide of Silver*: formula, $AgCy = 134.39$. *Cyanide of Zinc*, a brilliant white tasteless powder: formula, $ZnCy = 58.69$.

CYANILIC ACID, si-a-nil'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained in the form of a white powder, by long-continued boiling of mellon in diluted nitric acid. It has the same composition as the crystaline cyanuric acid.

CYANITE, si'an-ite, } *s.* (*kyanos*, sky-blue colour, Gr.)
KYANITE, ki'an-ite, } A mineral of a grey-blue or

blueish-green. It occurs regularly crystallized; also, massive and disseminated; texture foliated; laminæ long; fragments splintery. It is composed of alumina, 64.30; silica, 34.33; with a trace of iron, and a small portion of lime.

CYANOGEN, si-an'o-jen, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, and *gignomai*, I am produced, Gr. because it is an essential ingredient of Prussian blue.) A substance which unites as a compound radical with oxygen, hydrogen, and most of the other non-metallic elements; and also with the metals. It is composed of 12 equivalents of carbon and 14 of nitrogen: its formula is C^2N; its symbol, Cy; equivalent = 26. Cyanogen is a gas of a strong and peculiar odour, resembling that of rubbed peach leaves. It is obtained by heating cyanuret of mercury under a pressure of three or four atmospheres, when it becomes a limpid liquid. It is highly poisonous, and burns in contact with air with a rich purple flame; with hydrogen it produces hydrocyanic or prussic acid; and with the metals, cyanurets or cyanides: with oxygen it forms cyanic acid, CyO; hydrated cyanic acid, CyO + HO; fulmic acid, Cy^2O^2; cyanuric acid, Cy^3O^3; hydrated cyanuric acid, Cy^3O^3 + 3HO.

CYANOMETER, si-a-nom'e-tur, *s.* (*kyanos*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument invented by Saussure for ascertaining the deepness of the blue tint of the atmosphere. It is formed of a band of thick paper or pasteboard, divided into fifty-one parts, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, decreasing gradually from the deepest to the lightest blue. It is held in the hand, the observer noting at the time which of the blues on the zone corresponds with the tint of the sky,—the number of the tint, reckoned from the lights, marks the degree of intensity of the blue of the atmosphere at the time.

CYANOPATHY, si-a-nop'a-*thy*, *s.* (*kyanos*, blue, and *pathos*, disease, Gr.) The Blue disease, called likewise *Cyanosis*, an affection in which the whole surface of the body exhibits a blue or purple colour, generally resulting from a communication between the aortic and pulmonary cavities of the heart, or from some obstacle to the circulation existing in the former.

CYANOSERIS, si-a-nos'e-ris, *s.* (*kyanos*, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Labiatifloræ.

CYANOSPERMUM, si-an-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*kyanos*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

CYANOTIS, si-a-no'tes, *s.* (*kyanos*, and *otos*, the ear, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Commelynaceæ. Also, a genus of birds of the Grouse kind, natives of Brazil: Family, Tetraonidæ.

CYANOTYPE, si-an'o-tipe, *s.* A modification of phytography.

CYANTHUS, si-an'*thus*, *s.* (*kyne*, a helmet, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of Humming-birds: Family, Trochilidæ.

CYANURATE, si-an'u-rate, *s.* A salt formed with cyanuric acid and a salifiable base. *Cyanurate of Ammonia*, in white brilliant prisms, composed of 1 equiv. of hydrated cyanuric acid, 1 of ammonia, and 1 of water. *Cyanurate of Potassa*, in white acicular crystals: formula, 2HO + KO + Cy^3O^3. *Cyanurate of Silver*, a white precipitate: formula, 3AgO + Cy^3 + O^3.

CYANURIC ACID, si-an'u-rik as'sid, *s.* An acid in the form of oblique, rhombic, colourless, inodorous prisms. It is a tribasic: the formula of its hydrate is Cy^3O^3 + 3HO = 130.17.

CYANURUS, si-an'u-rus, *s.* (*kyanos*, and *oura*, the tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Garrulinæ, or Jays: Family, Corvidæ.

CYAR, si'ar, *s.* (*kyar*, the eye of a needle, Gr.) In Anatomy, the internal auditory foramen.

CYATHEA, si-a'*the*-a, *s.* (*kyathos*, a cup, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

CYATHEÆ, si-a'*the*-e, *s.* (*cyathea*, one of the genera.) A family of plants of the order Polypodiaceæ, distinguished by the spore-cases having a vertical ring, usually sessile, on a more or less elevated receptacle, and the spores being three-cornered or three-lobed.

CYATHIFORM, si-*ath*'e-fawrm, *a.* (*cyathus*, a cup, and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) In the form of a cup; cup-shaped.

CYATHISCUS, si-a-*this*'kus, *s.* (*kyathos*, a cup, Gr.) A probe, with a hollow at the end of it, to remove wax, &c., from the ear.

CYATHOCLINE, si-a-*thok*'le-ne, *s.* (*kyathos*, a cup, and *kline*, a couch, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

CYATHOCOMA, si-a-*thok*'o-ma, *s.* (*kyathos*, and *kome*, foliage, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

CYATHOCRINITES, si-a-*tho*-kre-ni'tes, *s.* (*cyathus*, a cup, and *crinon*, a lily, Lat.) A genus of fossil Crinoideans from the carboniferous limestone, in which the pelvis is formed of five plates, with five costals; the fingers of a single series of joints; column not enlarged; articulating surface of the columnar joints radiated; axillary side-arms round, and placed irregularly.

CYATHODES, si-a-*tho*'des, *s.* (*kyathos*, a cup, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. in reference to the disk, which is cup-shaped and five-toothed.) A genus of plants with funnel-shaped flowers, natives of Van Dieman's Land: Order, Epacridaceæ.

CYATHODIUM, si-a-*tho*'de-um, *s.* (same as Cyathodes.) A genus of plants: Order, Marchantiaceæ.

CYATHOPHYLLOUS, si-a-*tho*-fil'lus, *a.* (*kyathos*, a cup, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Having cup-shaped leaves.

CYATHUS, si'a-*thus*, *s.* (*kyathos*, Gr.) A drinking cup; an ancient Roman liquid measure, equal to the twelfth part of a sextarius, or about two ounces of water or wine; also, a solid measure, equal to two drachms. In modern Medical prescription, the term *cyathus* means a wine glass, which is estimated to contain *f.* ℥ iss; also, a genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

CYBELE, si-be'le, *s.* (*kybele*, Gr.) In Mythology, a name given originally by the Phrygians to the goddess of the earth. Her worship was afterwards introduced among the Greeks, who confounded her with their Rhea, as the Latins, at a later period, with their Ops. Her rites were celebrated with frantic gestures, howlings, clashing of cymbals, &c. The priests of Cybele were known by the different names of Corybantes, Galli, Curetes, &c.

CYBIANTHUS, sib-e-an'*thus*, *s.* (*kybos*, a square, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the square form of the corollas.) A genus of small trees, natives of Brazil: Order, Myrsinaceæ.

CYBIUM, sib'e-um, *s.* (*kybion*, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is rather elongated, the

scales small and of equal size; the teeth sharp, large, and compressed; the mouth large, and opening beyond the eye: Family, Scomberidæ.

CYCADEÆ, si-ka'de-e, } *s.* (*cycas*, one of
CYCADEACEÆ, si-ka-de-a'se-e, } the genera.) A natural order of the class Gymospermæ, or Gymnogens of Lindley, consisting of trees or shrubs with a simple continuous stem, parallel-veined pinnate leaves, and antheriferous cone scales; and in their general aspect approaching the palms. In their structure they form, or are rather allied to, the Ferns on the one hand, and the Firs on the other, than to the Palms. They are natives of the tropics, and temperate parts of America and Asia.

CYCADITES, si-ka'de-tes, *s.* A name given to certain fossil species of the Cycadaceæ.

Our fossil *cycadites* are closely allied, by many remarkable characters of structure, to existing Cycadeæ.—*Dr. Buckland.*

CYCAS, si'kas, *s.* (*kykas* of Theophrastus.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Cycadaceæ.

CYCHLA, sik'la, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is large, the under jaw longest, dorsal fin slightly emarginate and naked, and the teeth very small: Subfamily, Labrinæ.

CYCLAMEN, si'kla-men, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, Gr. on account of the numerous coils of the fruit stalks.) A genus of plants, with bulbous roots and beautiful flowers: Order, Primulaceæ.

CYCLAMINE, si'kla-min, *s.* A non-azotized vegetable principle found in the root of the plant Cyclamen Europæum. It crystalizes in fine white needles, of a burning acrid taste, and possessed of emetic and purgative properties.

CYCLANTHACEÆ.—See Pandanaceæ.

CYCLANTHEÆ, si-klan'*the*-e, *s.* (*cyclanthus*, one of the genera.) A family of plants of the natural order Pandanaceæ, in which the flowers are usually furnished with a calyx, and the leaves flabellate or pinnate.

CYCLANTHERA, si-klan-*the*'ra, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

CYCLANTHUS, si-klan'*thus*, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Pandanaceæ.

CYCLARTHRUS, si-klär'*thrus*, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, and *arthros*, a joint, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, from the Lias of Lyme Regis.

CYCLAS, si'klays, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, type of the subfamily Cyclinæ. The shell is thin, transversely ovate, equilateral; cardinal teeth small; lateral teeth $\frac{2}{4}$, long and compressed; the ligament external: Family, Tellinidæ.

CYCLE, si'kl, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) In Chronology, a certain period or series of years, which regularly proceed from the first to the last, and then return again to the first, and circulate perpetually. *Cycle of the sun*, a revolution of twenty-eight years, in which time the days of the month return again to the same days of the week, and the sun's place to the same signs and degrees of the ecliptic on the same month and days. *Cycle of the moon*, commonly called the golden number, a revolution of nineteen years, in which time the conjunctions, opposition, and other aspects of the moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the month nineteen years before. *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years, in use among the ancient Romans, commencing from the third year before Christ; an imaginary orb or circle in the heavens.

CYCLIC, si'klik, } *a.* Pertaining to a circle.
CYCLICAL, si'kle-kal, }

CYCLINÆ, si'klin-e, *s.* A subfamily of the Tellinidæ, the animal generally fluviatile, and the shell covered by an epidermis.

CYCLOBOTHRA, si-klo-*both*'ra, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *bothros*, a small excavation or pit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

CYCLOBRANCHIA, si-klo-brang'ke-a, } *s.* (*kyklos*,
CYCLOBRANCHIANS, si-klo-brang'ke-anz, } *los*, and
CYCLOBRANCHIATA, si-klo-brang-ke-a'ta, } *branchia*, gills, Gr.) An order of Mollusca, in which the organs of respiration are branchial, or by gills in the form of foliated branches placed symmetrically near the vent, which is situated near the mesial line of the posterior part of the body; the skin is naked, and more or less tuberculated. The Cyclobranchians of Cuvier form the eighth order of his Gasteropods, and contain the genera Patilla and Chiton.

CYCLOCÆLUS, si-klo-se'lus, *s.* (*cyclocèle*, Fr. from *kyklos*, and *koilia*, the intestines, Gr.) A term used by Ehrenberg for those Infusoria which have their intestines disposed in a circular form.

CYCLOCANTHA, si-klo-kan'*tha*, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca belonging to the Senectinæ, or Snake-shells, in which the shell is subdepressed, trochiform, and imperforate; the mouth slightly oblique; lips united: Family, Trochinæ.

CYCLOCOTYLE, si-klok-o-te'le, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *kotyle*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of intestinal worms: Order, Parenchymata.

CYCLODERMA, si-klo-der'ma, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gastero-mycetes.

CYCLOGRAPH.—See Archograph.

CYCLOID, si'kloyd, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) A curve generated by the motion of any point in the periphery of a circle, while the periphery itself revolves on a right line, till that point which touched the line at the beginning of the motion be brought back to touch it again.

CYCLOIDAL, si-kloy'dal, *a.* Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOIDEAN, si-kloyd'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Cycloideans.

CYCLOIDEANS, si-kloyd'e-ans, *s.* (*kyklos*, round, *eidos*, appearance, Gr.) A name given by Agassiz to one of his four great orders of fishes, distinguished by the scales being round, as in the salmon and herring.

CYCLOLITE, si'klo-lite, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name sometimes given to corals of the genus Madrepora.

CYCLOLITES, si-klo-li'tes, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of fossil corals belonging to the Madrepore family.

CYCLOLOMA, si-klo-lo'ma, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

CYCLOMETRY, si-klom'e-tre, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The art of measuring cycles or circles.

CYCLONASSA, si-klo-nas'sa, *s.* (*kyklos*, round, Gr. and *nassa*, a cognate genus.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is univalve, small, depressed, and nearly round; the inner lip vitreous, not defined; pillar broad and flattened; outer lip

lected: Subfamily, Cassinæ: Family,

-klo'pe-a, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, and *pous*, allusion to the replicate circle which the base or foot of the pods.) A ants, consisting of elegant, smooth, Leguminous shrubs, with sessile tri- and yellow flowers, natives of the d Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

si-klo-pe'an, } *a.* Relating to the
klo'pik, } Cyclops; vast; terri-
; savage.

si-klo-pe'de-a, } *s.* (*kyklos*, and *pai-*
si'klo-pede, } *deia*, instruction,
le of knowledge, embracing the entire arts and sciences; a book of univer-
ge.

, si-klof'o-ra, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *phora*, r.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging inæ, or common land-snails, the shell turbinate, the spire short and pointed, s very large, and the aperture entire: icidæ.

si-klop'e-um, *s.* A genus of fishes, eyes are very minute: Family, Silu-

lops, *s.* (Latin, from *kyklos*, and *ops*,) In fabulous History, the sons of d Amphitrite, said to have been above n number; Jupiter threw them into soon as they were born, but they were the intercession of Tellus, and became s of Vulcan. They were of prodigious had each only one eye, which was e middle of their foreheads: they are epresented as forging the thunderbolts and again as the first inhabitants of lwelling round Mount Etna.

æ, si-klop-ter'e-de, *s.* (*cyclopterus*, enera.) The Lump-suckers, a family ous fishes, in which the body is with- nd slimy; the pectoral fins very broad.

, si-klop'ter-is, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *pteris*, A genus of fossil Ferns, in which the f a round or oval shape: they occur in mation.

s, si-klop'ter-us, *s.* (*kyklos*, and ng or fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in dy is short, thick, and slimy, without having rows of thick cone-shaped tu- pe of the family Cyclopteridæ.

s, *s.* (*kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) A genus ter Gasteropodous mollusca. Also, a ntomostracans with very minute and lies.

-klo'sis, *s.* A term applied to the e vital fluids in plants.

UM, si-klo-sper'mum, *s.* (*kyklos*, a cir- *rma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: elliferæ.

, si-klos-to'ma, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *stoma*, .) A genus of Gasteropodous mollusca, e aperture of the shell is round. Also, artilaginous fishes, in which the mouth d by a large circular lip, forming a large a the lamprey.

us, si-klos'to-mus, *a.* (*kyklos*, and *sto-* h, Gr.) Having a circular mouth.

i-klo'tus, *s.* (*kyklos*, round, Gr.) A ollusca, in which the shell is nearly discoid without a pillar, the spire scarcely raised, and the tip obtuse; a small siphon is situated at the top part of the aperture.

CYCLURA, si-klu'ra, *s.* (*kyklos*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of reptiles, having the general form of the Iguana, with a thick tail, and the neck and back furnished with a crest of strong spines: Family, Iguanidæ.

[The following compounds connected with *cyclo*, round, are used in Natural History:—*Cyclocarpus*, round-seeded; *cyclogaster*, round-bellied; *cyclonotus*, having a circle round the back; *cyclophyllus*, round-leaved; *cyclopterus*, round-winged or finned; *cyclothelis*, having circular papillæ; *cyclospermus*, round-seeded; *cyclostomus*, round-mouthed; *cyclowra*, round-tailed.]

CYCNIUM, sik'ne-um, *s.* (probably from *kyknos*, a swan, but for what cause unknown.) A genus of rigid scabrous herbaceous plants, natives of Africa: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

CYDER.—See Cider.

CYDONIA, si-do'ne-a, *s.* (*Cydon* in Candia.) The Quince, a genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs. The fruit of *C. vulgaris* is used as a marmalade: the seeds are used in medicine: Order, Rosaceæ.

CYDONIUM, si-do'ne-um, *s.* A genus of coralline Zoophytes, having a coriaceous skin, internally carneous, with numerous straight spicula perpendicular to the surface; polypi with a central opening, and an orifice at the base of the eight pinnated tentacula.

CYGNET, sig'net, *s.* (dim. of *cygnus*, a swan, Lat.) A young swan.

CYGNUS, sig'nus, *s.* (Latin.) In Ornithology, the Swan, a genus of natatoreal birds, belonging to Anatidæ, or Duck family: Subfamily, Anserinæ. The swans are large; have the bill fleshy, tumid, and naked; neck remarkably long; feet black and short. The tame swan, *C. mansuetus*, is a native of eastern Europe and Asia, and is chiefly kept as an ornament on the private lakes or other enclosed waters of the wealthy. The wild swan, *C. feros*, is not so large as the tame. It builds its nest in rushes on the margin of lakes; its eggs are usually five in number, and of an olive green colour with a white crust. In Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, the bright stars in which, with those of Lyra and Aquila, form a remarkable triangle.

CYLIDRUS, si-lid'rus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cleridæ.

CYLINDER, sil'in-dur, *s.* (*kylindros*, Gr.) A solid having two equal ends parallel to each other, and every plain section parallel to the ends; also a circle, and equal to them. *Cylinder of a steam-engine*, that part of a steam-engine in which the piston moves, and in which the motion of the whole is produced by the alternate admission and condensation of steam from the boiler.

CYLINDRACEOUS, se-lin-dra'shus, } *a.* Partaking
CYLINDRIC, se-lin'drik, } of the nature
CYLINDRICAL, se-lin'dre-kal, } of a cylinder.
Cylindrical vault, in Architecture, a vault on groins resting on two parallel walls; termed also a barrel, waggon-head, or cradle-vault.

CYLINDRELLA, se-lin-drel'la, *s.* (dim. of *cylinder*.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Ovulinæ, in which the shell is cylindrical, narrow, and obtuse; the upper lip smooth, and no plaits on the pillar: Family, Cypræidæ.

CYLINDRICALLY, se-lin'dre-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of a cylinder.

Cylindricity, se-lin-dris'e-te, *s.* A cylindrical form.

Cylindriform, se-lin'dre-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder.

Cylindrodes, se-lin'dro-des, *s.* A genus of apterous cylindrical-shaped insects: Family, Phasminæ.

Cylindroid, sil'in-droyd, *s.* (*cylinder*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) A solid body approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal.

Cylindrometic, se-lin-dro-met'ik, *a.* Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

Cylindrosporium, se-lin-dro-spo're-um, *s.* (*kylindros*, a cylinder, and *spora*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Coniomycetes.

[The following combinations occur in Natural History:—*Cylindricornis*, having the horns or antennæ cylindrical; *cylindriflorus*, having the flowers of a cylindrical shape; *cylindrocarpus*, having cylinder-shaped seed; *cylindroides*, like a cylinder.]

Cylista, se-lis'ta, *s.* (*kylix*, a cup, Gr. in reference to the calyx being very large.) A genus of plants, consisting of twining Leguminous shrubs, with axillary simple racemes of yellow flowers: Tribe, Phaseoleæ.

Cylline, sil'le-ne, *s.* (*kyllos*, bent, or rolled round, Gr.) A genus of small univalve Mollusca, the shell of which is ribbed longitudinally, and subcoronated with tubercles, sometimes cancellated: Subfamily, Eburninæ.

Cyma, si'ma, } *s.* (Latin.) In Archi-
Cymatium, se-ma'she-um, } tecture, an undulating moulding, generally the upper one of a cornice.

Cymar, se-mär', *s.* A slight covering; a scarf.

Cymaria, se-ma're-a, *s.* (*cyma*, a cyme, Lat. in allusion to the flowers being disposed in cymes.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with small cymose flowers: Order, Lamiaceæ.

Cymba, sim'ba, *s.* (*kymbe*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and of a brownish red, covered with a strong brown epidermis; pillar four-plaited: found on the African coasts.

Cymbal, sim'bal, *s.* (*cymbalum*, Lat.) A musical instrument used by the ancients, hollow, and made of brass. The modern *cymbals* are two concave metal plates, which the performer strikes together for the production of clear, sharp sounds.

Cymbaria, sim-ba're-a, *s.* (*kymbe*, a boat, Gr. in reference to the form of the fruit.) A genus of plants, with opposite leaves and large yellow flowers, usually solitary and sessile: Order, Rhinanthaceæ.

Cymbidium, sim-bid'e-um, *s.* (*kymbe*, a boat, Gr. in allusion to the form of the labellum.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

Cymbiform, sim'be-fawrm, *a.* Shaped like a boat.

Cymbiola, sim-be-o'la, *s.* (*kymbos*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Volutinæ, or true Volutes, having the spire more produced, but not more than one-half of the aperture; the terminal whorls are regular and sculptured; four plaits on the pillar: Family, Volutidæ.

Cymbium, sim'be-um, *s.* (*kymbos*, Gr.) The Voluta cymbium, a species of marine Mollusca, known also by the name of the Gondola.

Cymbocarpum, sim-bo-kärp'um, *s.* (*kymbos*, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the mericarps, which are hollow in front.) A genus of small annual fetid plants with white
der, Araliaceæ.

Cymbulia, sim-bu'le-a, *s.* (*kymbos*, G
of Mollusca, the shell of which is obl
per-shaped: Family, Thecosomata.

Cyme, sime, *s.* (*cyma*, Lat. *kyma*, a w
mode of inflorescence, the general
which resembles an umbel, and agre
this respect, that its common stal
from one centre; but differs in havin
alternately and variously divided, as
cence of the elder; also, a sprout, as

Cymiferous, si-mif'ur-us, *a.* (*cyma*,
bear, Lat.) Bearing or producing c

Cyminosma, sim-in-os'ma, *s.* (*kyminon*
and *osme*, smell, Gr. in reference to
the fruit, which is like that of cumi
genus of plants, consisting of trees,
leaves and white corymbose flowers
taceæ.

Cymodocea, sim-o-do'se-a, *s.* (*kym*
and *dokis*, a small beam, Gr.?) A ge
dous Crustaceans: Section, Sphæron

Cymodocia, sim-o-do'she-a, *s.* A ge
line Zoophites, in which the stem is
nulated below, united above, without
partitions; cylindrical, filiform, alte
posite.

Cymoid, sim'oyd, *s.* (*kyma*, and *eidos*,
Gr.) A body having the form of a

Cymophane, sim'o-fane, *s.* (*kyma*,
phaino, I show, Gr.) The name
Chrysoberyl by Hauy.

Cymophanous, se-mof'a-nus, *a.* (*kym*
phaino, I show, Gr.) Having a w
light; opalescent.

Cymopterus, se-mop'ter-us, *s.* (*kyma*,
wing, Gr.) A genus of plants: Or
feræ.

Cymosæ, se-mo'se, *s.* The name give
to his sixty-third natural order of p
ing such as have their inflorescence
a cyme.

Cymose, sim-ose', or si'mose, *a.* Conta
in the form of a cyme.

Cynædus, se-ne'dus, *s.* (*cynædo*, a n
the ancients to one of the species.)
fishes in which the preopercnlum is
caudal fin rounded; dorsal and an
and without scales; pectoral nd
rounded; the mouth small: Family,

Cynailurus, se-nay-lu'rus, *s.* (*kyo*
ailouros, a cat, Gr.) The Huntin
which there are an African and an I
They are so named from the claws
tractile than in the cats, and blun
the same extent as those of the dog.

Cynanche, se-nan'ke, *s.* (*kynanche*,
and *ancho*, I strangle, Gr.) In Nos
of diseases, comprehending several
inflammatory character, particularly
of the throat.

Cynanchum, se-nan'kum, *s.* (*kyon*, a
in reference to the poisonous effects
species.) A genus of plants, consi
or sub-shrubs, generally twining: Or
deæ, or Asclepiadaceæ.

Cynanthropy, se-nan'*th*rop-e, *s.* (
thropos, a man, Gr.) In Pathology
mania, in which the patient thinks

nto a dog, and imitates its bark and

, se-na'pe-um, *s.* An alkaloid obtained plant Æthusa Cynapium.

in'a-ra, *s.* (*kyon*, Gr. from the hard, stiff the involucrum, which resemble the teeth) The Artichoke, a genus of plants, one pecies of which, *C. scolymus*, is a well- arden esculent: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

OUS, sin-a-ra'shus, *a.* Belonging to the nara.

MACHY, sin-árk-tom'a-ke, *s.* (*kyon*, *ark-*, and *mache*, a fight, Gr.) Bear-bait- a dog.

DIUM, sin-a-ro'de-um, *s.* (*kyon*, and a rose, Gr.) In Botany, a term applied with distinct ovaria, and hard indehiscent , enclosed in the fleshy tube of the calyx, Rose.

PHALÆ, sin-a-ro-sef'a-le, *s.* (*cynara*, choke, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A ich is sometimes given to plants of the e and Thistle kind.

CS, sin-e-jet'iks, *s.* The art of training ing with dogs.

'ik, *s.* (*kyon*, Gr.) A person of a snarling us disposition; a follower of Diogenes; a ope.

'ik, } *a.* Having the qualities of a sin'e-kal, } dog; brutal; snarling; sa- captious.

, sin'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a snarling or mis- manner.

ESS, sin'e-kal-nes, *s.* Moroseness; mis- disregard of the ordinary pursuits of .

sin'e-sizm, *s.* Churlishness; moroseness.

n'iks, *s.* An austere sect of Grecian phi- , who prided themselves on looking with on everything that tended to increase aggrandisement or social enjoyment: they wever, some deference to what they termed and virtue.

SM, sin'ik-spâzm, *s.* (*kyon*, a dog, and a spasm, Gr.) A convulsion, during e patient imitates the howling of dogs.

S, se-nik'*this*, *s.* (*kyon*, a dog, and *ichthys*, r.) A genus of fishes belonging to the y Serraninæ; body short and broad; head outh obliquely vertical and wide; lower numerous teeth, all of the same length: Percidæ.

se-nik'tis, *s.* A small animal of South onsidered as the connecting link between s and the dogs: hence the name.

n'ips, *s.* (Latin name of the Dog-fly.) A f insects: Type of the tribe Cynipsides, ily Cynipsidæ, or Gall-flies.

ES, se-nip'se-des, *s.* (*cynips*, one of the A tribe of Hymenopterous insects, allied hneumons. With few exceptions they are sects, having the antennæ almost always ted, and sometimes pectinated; the body bs are usually ornamented with brilliant colours; the hind legs are thickened in some and, according to Latreille, many of them e power of leaping. Like the Ichneumons, parasitical in the larva state; and, as in , some of them are destitute of wings.

HALUS, se-no-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*kyon*, and *ke-phale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of Baboons, the heads of which are shaped like the dog's. The term is restricted by Brisson to those species which have a tail. They inhabit the forests of tropical Africa.

CYNODON, sin'o-don, *s.* (*kyon*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of plants; *C. dactylon*, or Dog's-tooth Grass, is a British perennial, found on the sandy shores of Cornwall: Order, Graminaceæ. Also, a genus of fishes, in which the mouth is oblique and enormously large, and both jaws armed with sharp unequal teeth; the dorsal fin is opposite to the commencement of the anal fin, which is very long; the ventral fin is extremely small; the lower jaw is longest, and the eyes are situated at the top of the muzzle: Family, Salmonidæ.

CYNODONTIUM, sin-o-don'she-um, *s.* (*kyon*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Urn-mosses: Order, Bryaceæ.

CYNOGLOSSUM, sin-o-glos'sum, *s.* (*kyon*, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr. from the form of the leaves in most of the species.) Hound's-tongue, a genus of tall, robust, downy plants, soft to the touch: Order, Boraginaceæ.

CYNOGRAPHY, se-nog'gra-fe, *s.* (*kyon*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A history of the dog.

CYNOLYSSA, sin-o-lis'sa, *s.* (*kyon*, and *lissa*, madness, Gr.) Hydrophobia, or canine madness.

CYNOMETRA, se-nom'e-tra, *s.* (*kyon*, and *metra*, a matrix, Gr. from the shape of the pods.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees with bifoliate leaves and red flowers, rising from the main trunk of the trees: natives of Cochin-China and the East Indies.

CYNOMORIUM, sin-o-mo're-um, *s.* (*cynomorion*, chokeweed, Lat.) A genus of parasitical plants of the class Rhizogens: Order, Balanophoraceæ. A drachm of the powder of *C. coccinium* used to be given with success as a dose in dysenteries and hemorrhages.

CYNOPHORIA, sin-o-fo're-a, *s.* (*kynophoria*, Gr.) The time of gestation.

CYNOREXIA, sin-o-rek'se-a, *s.* (*kyon*, and *orexis*, appetite, Gr.) Canine appetite; insatiable hunger.

CYNORRHIZA, sin-o-ri'za, *s.* (*kyon*, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) A genus of umbelliferous plants: Tribe, Peucedanidæ.

CYNOSCIADIUM, sin-os-se-a'de-um, *s.* (*kyon*, *kynos*, a dog, and *skiadon*, an umbel, Gr.) A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of glabrous herbs, natives of America: Tribe, Seselineæ.

CYNOSURE, sin'o-sure, *s.* (*kynosoura*, dog's-tail, Gr.) In Astronomy, a constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed like the four wheels of a chariot, and three lengthwise representing the beam: sometimes termed the Chariot, or Charles's Wain. The ancient Phœnicians used to be guided in their voyages by this constellation, from which circumstance it has been used poetically as a point of attraction.

> Where perhaps some beauty lies,
> The *cynosure* of wondering eyes.—*Milton.*

CYNOURUS, sin-o-u'rus, *s.* (*kyon*, a dog, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) Dog's-tail grass, a genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

CYNTHIA, sin'*the*-a, *s.* In Mythology, one of the names given to Diana, as Cynthius was to Apollo, from Cynthus, a mountain in the island of Delos, on which they were said to be born. In Zoology,

a subgenus of the Ascidia; also, a genus of Coleopterous insects.

CYPERACEÆ, si-pe-ra'se-e, *s.* (*cyperus*, one of the genera.) The Sedges, a natural order of Endogenous plants, consisting of grass-like herbs growing in tufts, the stems of which are never hollow, and are generally without partitions at their nodes; they are often angular; the leaves are narrow or tapered; the flowers are imbricated solitary bracts, of which the lowermost are frequently empty, and called *glumes*. They differ from the grasses in the general angularity of the stems, in having no diaphragm at the articulations, and in their flowers being destitute of any other covering than a single bract, in the axil of which they grow, except in the genera Carex, Uncinia, and Diplacrum, where two opposite glumes are added;—calyx none; stamens hypogenous; anthers fixed by their base, entire, and two-celled; ovary one-seeded; nut crustaceous or bony; albumen mealy.

CYPERACEOUS, si-pe-ra'shus, *a.* Belonging to the order Cyperaceæ.

CYPERUS, si-pe'rus, *s.* (Latin name.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Cyperaceæ.

CYPHELLE, si-fel'le, *s.* (*kyphos*, a tubercle, Gr.) In Botany, a tuberculous spot on the under surface of the thallus of lichens.

CYPHER.—See Cipher.

CYPHIA, sif'e-a, *s.* (*kyphos*, curved, Gr. from the gibbous nature of the stigma.) A genus of herbaceous plants with blue or red flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Lobeliaceæ.

CYPHOMYIA, si-fo-me-i'a, *s.* (*kyphos*, bent, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.

CYPHONISM, si'fon-izm, *s.* An ancient mode of punishment or torture inflicted on criminals. It consisted in rubbing the offender with honey, and afterwards fastening him to a stake, or exposing him in a cage, to be a prey to swarms of insects.

CYPHOSIS, si-fo'sis, *s.* (*kyphos*, bent, Gr.) Curvature of the spine.

CYPHUS, si'fus, *s.* (*kyphos*, bent, Gr.) A genus of Weevils, remarkable for the richness of their metallic colouring: Family, Curculionidæ.

CYPRÆA, se-pre'a, *s.* (*Cypria*, one of the names of Venus.) The Cowry, a genus of Mollusca, type of the family Cyprædæ: one of the species, *Cypræa moneta*, is used as a coin in some parts of Africa.

CYPRÆDIA, se-pre'de-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is cypræform; the base contracted; the body whorl not flattened beneath; the shell cancellated; the aperture of equal length throughout; with a few thick teeth on the pillar; lip at the base.

CYPRÆFORM, sip're-fawrm, *a.* Having the shape of the Cypræa, or Cowry shells.

CYPRÆIDÆ, se-pre'e-de, *s.* (*cypræus*, one of the genera, Lat.) The Cowries, a family of marine Gasteropods, the full-grown shells of which are involute, highly enamelled, oval, or oblong, more or less rounded or cylindrical, with a small and embedded spire; aperture longitudinal; nearly straight-toothed, or plaited on each, with a groove or channel at each end; inner lip flattened or subconcave; outer lip involute.

CYPRÆINÆ, sip-re'in-e, *s.* A subfamily of the Cypræidæ, or Cowries, including those genera which have the inner lip striated or toothed.

CYPRÆLLA, sip-rel'la, *s.* A genus of Mollu the Cowry family, in which the shell is c form; the inner lip thickened above into a as long as the outer lip: Subfamily, Ovulin

CYPRÆOVA, si-pre-o'va, *s.* (contracted from c *ovulum*.) A genus of the Cowries, in whic teeth of the inner lip are wanting, being sented by fine raised lines on the back shell; the aperture effuse, and the top outer lip projecting much: Subfamily, Cypr

CYPRÆOVULA, sip-re-ov'u-la, *s.* (so named fr combining the characters of *cypræa* and A subgenus of the Cowries, resembling the but having the front end of the columella c with regular cross ribs, the base internall duced into an acute-toothed ridge, pear-a and of a pale-brown colour; very rare: nati the coast of the Cape of Good Hope.

CYPRESS, si'pres, *s.* The common name plants of the genus Cupressus, but more pa larly of the tree Cupressus Sempervirens, co in the Levant: Order, Pinaceæ. *Cypres pentine*, a turpentine obtained by woundin bark of the tree Pistacea terebinthus.

CYPRIA, sip're-a, *s.* (from the island of Cyprus Mythology, one of the names of Venus.

CYPRIAN, sip're-an, *a.* Relating or belonging island of Cyprus;—*s.* a term given to a prost

CYPRICARDIA, sip-re-kär'de-a, *s.* (*Cypria*, one names of Venus, and *cardia*, the heart, Lat. genus of Mollusca, the bivalve shells of whic elongated and inequilateral; the umbo rec forward; two cardinal diverging teeth beside lamellar tooth; ligament very long, scarcely jecting; abdominal impression sometimes di backwards.

CYPRINA, sip-rin'a, *s.* (*Cypria*, one of the nam Venus.) A genus of Mollusca, the bivalve of which are equivalve, inequilateral, obli cordate; umbones obliquely curved; hinge three unequal teeth, approximating at the subdivaricate above; lateral tooth distant the hinge on the anterior side, sometimes obs nymphal callosities large, arched, and termi near the umbones, with an ovate lunule; liga external: Family, Veneridæ.

CYPRINÆ, sip-rin'e, *s.* Swainson's name for a family of the Salmonidæ, including the carps.

CYPRINE, sip'rine, *s.* A mineral, a cupreous v of idocrase of a fine blue tinge, from the neigh hood of Tellenmarken, in Norway.

CYPRINIDÆ, sip-rin'e-de, *s.* A family of Mal terygious fishes, of which the carp is the ge

CYPRINODON, sip-rin'o-don, *s.* (*cyprinus*, *odous*, a tooth.) A genus of fishes: F Cyprinidæ.

CYPRINUS, sip're-nus, *s.* (dedicated to the Cy Venus.) The Carp, a genus of fishes, ty the family Cyprinidæ. The carps are distingu from their allied genera by having one long fin, a small mouth devoid of teeth, scales o size, the anal and dorsal fins large, bony, and or less serrated, and the gill rays being th number. The common carp, *C. carpio*, freq lakes, ponds, and rivers, and feeds on worm insects. A brace is said to have been kil Gatton, in England, which weighed 35 lbs their tenth year they weigh about 6 lbs.

CYPRIOT, sip're-ot, *s.* An inhabitant of Cyp

CYPRIPEDIUM, sip-re-pe'de-um, *s.* (*kypris*,

the names of Venus, and *podion*, a slipper, Gr. in reference to the elegant slipper-like form of the labellum.) A genus of plants, consisting of perennial herbs: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CYPRIS, si'pris, *s.* A genus of Entomostraca, furnished with only six feet, and having two antennæ terminated by a bundle of setæ resembling a pencil: Order, Branchiopoda.

CYPRUS, si'prus, *s.* (probably corrupted from *cypress*, as being used in mourning.) A thin, transparent black gauze.

> Lawn as white as driven snow,
> *Cyprus* black as e'er was crow.—*Shaks.*

CYPRUS POWDER, si'prus pow'dur, *s.* A cosmetic prepared by the French from the acrid Aram.

CYPSELA, sip-sel'a, *s.* (*kypsele*, a bee-hive, Gr.) In Botany, a one-seeded, one-celled indehiscent fruit, in which the integuments of the seed do not cohere with the pericarp.

CYPSELEA, sip-se'le-a, *s.* (*kypsele*, a bee-hive, Gr. in reference to the form of the capsule.) A genus of annual plants, natives of St. Domingo: Order, Portulaceæ.

CYPSELURUS, sip-se-lu'rus, *s.* (*kypsele*, a hollow, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of flying fish, resembling Exocetus in its general structure, but having the mouth furnished with barbels, either simple or forked: Subfamily, Exocetinæ.

CYPSELUS, sip-sel'us, *s.* (*kypsellos*, or *kypselos* of Aristotle, Gr.) The Swift, a genus of Swallows: Family, Hirundinidæ.

CYRENA, si-re'na, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, in which the bivalve shell is thick, transversely ovate, and nearly equilateral; the cardinal teeth, $\frac{3}{3}$; lateral teeth short, thick, and obtuse, $\frac{2}{2}$: both marine and fluviatile.

CYRENIAN, si-re'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene, a Grecian colony on the northern coast of Africa; —*s.* a native of Cyrene, but more especially applied to a sect of Epicureans established at that place by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates.

CYRILLA, si-ril'la, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Dominico Cyrilli of Naples.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Cyrillaceæ.

CYRILLACEÆ, si-ril-la'se-e, *s.* (*cyrilla*, one of the genera.) A small natural order of Hypogynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs with evergreen leaves without stipules, and regular symmetrical flowers usually in racemes; petals five, hypogynous; stamens five or ten, hypogynous; ovary two, three, or four-celled; style short; stigma with as many lobes as there are in the ovary; fruit a drupe: natives of North America.

CYRIOLOGIC, ser-e-o-lod'jik, *a.* (*kyrios*, chief, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to capital letters.

CYRTANDREÆ, ser-tan'dre-e, *s.* (*cyrtandria*, one of the genera.) A tribe of plants of the order Gesneriaceæ, in which the seeds have no albumen, the fruit wholly free, capsular, and baccate, and the calyx inferior.

CYRTANDRIA, ser-tan'dre-a, *s.* (*kyrtos*, a curve, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

CYRTANTHUS, ser-tan'*th*us, *s.* (*kyrtos*, curved, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the tube of the flower being long and round.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

CYRTOCARPA, ser-to-kär'pa, *s.* (*kyrtos*, gibbous, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. in reference to five gibbosities above the fruit.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tall tree, a native of New Spain: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

CYRTOPHYLLUM, ser-to-fil'lum, *s.* (*kyrtos*, curved, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the leaves of one of the species being convex on the upper side.) A genus of plants, consisting of hardy luctescent trees with opposite leaves, and a corymbose inflorescence: Order, Loganiaceæ.

CYRTOPODIUM, ser-to-po'de-um, *s.* (*kyrtos*, a curve, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

CYRTOSIS, ser-to'sis, *s.* (*kyrtos*, crooked, Gr.) A term used by the ancients for recurvation or crookedness of the spine.

CYRTOTROPIS, ser-tot'ro-pis, *s.* (*kyrtos*, curved, and *tropis*, a carina, Gr. in allusion to the carina of the flower, which is much curved.) A genus of tall, twining, Leguminous herbs, with loose axillary racemes of flesh-coloured flowers, and long, pendulous, many-seeded legumes: Tribe, Phaseoleæ.

CYRTUS, ser'tus, *s.* (*kyrtos*, crooked, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

CYSSOTIS, sis-sot'is, *s.* (*kysos*, the anus, Gr.) Inflammation of the anus.

CYST, sist, *s.* A sac containing some morbid matter.

CYSTANTHE, ses-tan'*th*e, *s.* (*kyste*, a chest or box, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the close hood-like flowers.) A genus of plants with pale red flowers, natives of Van Dieman's Land: Order, Epicridaceæ.

CYSTIBRANCHIANS, sis-te-brang'ke-ans, *s.* (*cystis*, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A family of Crustaceans, the respirating organs of which are lodged in vesicular cavities.

CYSTIC, sis'tik, *a.* Of or belonging to the bladder, as the *cystic duct*, the canal leading from the gall-bladder. *Cystic oxide*, a species of calculus found in the bladder, &c.

CYSTICAPNOS, sis-te-kap'nos, *s.* (*kystis*, a bladder, Gr. and *kapnos*, one of the Greek names for Fumitory, in allusion to its bladdery capsules.) A genus of smooth climbing herbs, with small racemose white flowers, tipped with red: Order, Fumariaceæ.

CYSTICERCUS, sis-te-ser'kus, *s.* (*kystos*, and *kerkos*, a tail, Gr.) A cystose bladder, containing an unattached and almost solitary animal.

CYSTIRRHAGIA, sis-ter-ra'je-a, *s.* (*kystis*, and *regnyo*, I burst forth, Gr.) Hemorrhage from the urinary bladder.

CYSTIS, sis'tis, *s.* (*kystis*, Gr.) In Anatomy, the bladder.

CYSTITES, sis-ti'tes, *s.* (*kystis*, the bladder, Gr.) Inflammation of the bladder.

CYSTITOME, sis-tit'o-me, *s.* (*kystis*, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystaline lens.

CYSTOCELE, sis-tos'se-le, *s.* (*kystis*, and *kyle*, a tumour, Gr.) Hernia formed by the protrusion of the bladder.

CYSTOTOMIA, sis-to-to'me-a, *s.* (*kystis*, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) The operation of cutting the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

CYSTURAPES, sis'tu-rayps, *s.* A name given by Lindley to plants of the order Cytinaceæ.

CYTHEREA, *sith*-e-re'a, *s.* (one of the names of Venus.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is bivalve, generally smooth and glossy; the cardinal teeth

⅔; lateral tooth ½, which is placed on the lateral side: Subfamily, Verterinæ.

CYTHERINA, si*th*-e-ri'na, } *s.* A genus of Entomos-
CYTHERE, si*th*'e-re, } traca, furnished with eight simple feet terminating in a point, and two equally simple setaceous antennæ composed of five or six, furnished with scattered hairs: Order, Branchiopoda.

CYTINACEÆ, si-te-na'se-e, } *s.* One of the orders
CYTINEÆ, si-tin'e-e, } of the Rhizogens of Lindley, in which the flowers occur in spikes at the end of scaly stems, with a three or six-parted calyx; the anthers opening by slits, and innumerable ovules growing over the parietal placentæ.

CYTINUS, sit'e-nus, *s.* (Latin, first bud of the pomegranate.) A genus of Rhizogens, which grow as parasites on the roots of the cytisus, in the south of Europe: Type of the natural order Cytinaceæ.

CYTISIN, sit-e'sin, } *s.* A poisonous emetic, ob-
CYTISSINA, sit-is'se-na, } tained from the plants Cytisus laburnum, Arnica montana, &c.

CYTISUS, sit'e-sus, *s.* (from *Cythnus*, one of the Cyclades, some of the species having been first noticed there.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with trifoliate leaves and papilionaceous yellow flowers. The common broom, *C. scoparius*, and the pea-tree, *C. laburnum*, are well-known British species: Tribe, Loteæ.

CZAR, *zăr*, *s.* A title of the Emperor of Russia; a king or chief.

CZARINA, *zä*-re'na, *s.* A title of the Empress of Russia.

CZARINIAN, *zä*-rin'e-an, *a.* Belonging to the Emperor or Empress of Russia.

CZARISH, *zär*'ish, *a.* Relating to the Czar of Russia.

CZAROWITZ, *zär*'o-witz, *s.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

D.

D is the fourth letter of the English alphabet, and the third consonant. D is a dental articulation, formed in the voice by applying the top of the tongue to the forepart of the palate, and then parting them with a gentle gust of the breath, the lips meanwhile being open. It nearly approaches in sound to T. In English it is always uniform, and in no case quiescent or mute. As a numeral, D represents 500, and with a dash over it thus, $\overline{D}$, it denotes 5000. As an abbreviation, D. stands for Doctor, as D.D., Doctor of Divinity; D.T., Doctor of Theology, or S.T.D., Doctor of Sacred Theology; M.D., Doctor of Medicine; A.D., Anno Domini; D.D.D. is used for *dat, dicat, dedicat*; D.D.D.D., for *dignum Deo, donum dedit*. In Music, it is the nominal of the second note in the natural diatonic scale of C.

DAB, dab, *v. a.* (*dauber*, Fr.) To strike gently with something soft or moist; to slap; to box;—*s.* a blow with something soft or moist; a small lump of anything moist or slimy thrown on a person or thing; a gentle slap with the hand; in vulgar language, an expert person. In Ichthyology, the vulgar name for the flat ray-fish, Pleuronectes limanda: the Platessa limanda of Fleming.

DABÆCEA, da-be'she-a, *s.* (from its being called St. Dabeoc's Heath, in Ireland.) Irish-wort, a genus of plants, a dwarf shrub, with terminous racemose purple flowers: Order, Ericaceæ.

DABBLE, dab'bl, *v. a.* (*dabbelen*, Dut.) To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet;—*v. n.* to play in water; to splash or throw water with the hands; to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

DABBLER, dab'blur, *s.* One that plays in water or mud; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

DABBLINGLY, dab'bling-le, *ad.* In a slight or superficial manner.

DABSTER, dab'stur, *s.* A person who is expert at the business he follows.

DA CAPO, da ka'po, *s.* An Italian phrase, signifying that the first part of a tune is to be gone over again from the beginning. *Da capo* are frequently joined with *al segno*, which means that the performer is to return and commence the repeat at the sign.

DACE.—See Leuciscus.

DACELO, da'se-lo, *s.* (a word formed by transposing the letters of the word Alcedo, the kingfisher.) A large species of Australian birds, nearly allied to the Kingfisher.

DACIAN, da'she-an, *s.* A native of Dacia, the ancient name of a country north of the Danube, and south of Sarmatia;—*a.* belonging to Dacia.

DACNE, dak'ne, *s.* (*daknos*, a ravenous animal, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

DACNIS, dak'nis, *s.* (*dakno*, I bite, Gr. from the sharp conical bill.) A genus of birds, the Elolototl of the Mexicans, and Pit-pit of Buffon; the forehead, shoulders, and wings are of a cerulean blue, and the tail black: Family, Conirostres.

DACRINA, da-krin'a, *s.* (*dakryo*, I weep, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

DACRYCYSTALGIA, dak-re-sis-tal'je-a, *s.* (*dakryo*, I weep, *kystis*, a sac, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the lachrymal sac.

DACRYMYCES, dak-re-mi'sis, *s.* (*dakryo*, I weep, and *mykes*, a fungus, Gr. in allusion to their deliquescent nature.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

DACRYOADENALGIA, dak-re-o-a-de-nal'je-a, *s.* (*dakryo*, *aden*, a gland, and *algos*, Gr.) Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

DACRYOBLENNORRHÆA, dak-re-o-blen-no-re'a, *s.* (*dakryo*, *blenna*, mucus, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) A flow of mucus mingled with tears.

DACRYOHÆMORRHYSIS, dak-re-o-he-mo-ri'sis, *s.* *dakryo*, and *aima*, blood.) A discharge of tears mingled with blood.

DACRYOMA, dak-re-o'ma, *s.* (*dakryo*, I weep, Gr.) A diseased state of the lachrymal duct of the eye, by which the tears are prevented from passing

nose, and therefore trickle over the

HÆA, dak-re-or-re'a, *s.* (*dakryo*, and *ow*, Gr.) A flow of tears.

ak'til, *s.* (*daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) A oot, consisting of three syllables, the and the other two short, as in the bones r.

dak'te-lar, } *a.* Relating to a dactyl;
dak'te-lik, } consisting of dactyls.
—See Dactyl.

IRA, dak-te-le'*thra*, *s.* (*daktylos*, a finger, *ra*, hair, Gr.) A genus of Amphibious a which the three internal toes are en- a conical horny black substance: Order,

dak'te-li, *s.* The priests of Cybele, in were so named from their being five in as the fingers on the hand are.

PNOS, dak-te-le-kap'nos, *s.* (*daktylos*, os, the plant Fumitory, Gr. in allusion to ed tendrils.) A genus of plants: Order, eæ.

dak'te-lis, *s.* (*daktylos*, a finger, Gr. the of its head having something like the form ers.) Cook's-foot Grass, a genus of plants: uminaceæ.

, dak'te-list, *s.* One who writes flowing

S, dak-te-li'tes, *s.* (*daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) tion of the finger.

dak-te-lo'a, *s.* (*daktylos*, Gr.) A genus an Saurian reptiles: Family, Iguanidæ.

RA, dak-te-los'c-ra, *s.* (*daktylos*, and horn, Gr.) A genus of Malacostracan Order, Amphipoda.

IUM, dak-te-lok'she-um, *s.* (*daktylos*, and ht, Gr. from the spikes being digitate.) of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

LYPH, dak-til'o-glif, *s.* (*daktylios*, a ring, *lo*, I engrave, Gr.) The inscription of of the artist on a gem.

RAPHY, dak-te-log'gra-fe, *s.* The sci- an engraving.

OGY, dak-te-lol'o-je, *s.* (*daktylos*, a fin- *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The act or art unicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers.

ANCY, dak-til'o-man-se, *s.* (*daktylios*, *eia*, divination, Gr.) A method of divi- actised among the ancient Greeks and by means of suspending a ring with a er a round table, on the edge of which ked the letters of the alphabet; the ring ration pointed to certain letters, which, ed together in words, gave the answer as asked.

ORA, dak-te-lop'o-ra, *s.* (*daktylos*, and *po-* e, Gr.) A genus of Corals belonging to s Polyparia membranacea.

TEROUS, dak-te-lop'ter-us, *a.* (*daktylos*, n, a wing or fin, Gr.) In Ichthyology, a fish which has the inferior rays of l fins partially or entirely free.

TERUS, dak-te-lop'ter-us, *s.* A name Lacepide to a genus of fishes, in which is flattened, large, and long, and rises from a short muzzle; the body covered scales; the preoperculum armed with a ne; and the subpectoral rays numerous ously large: Family, Loricata.

DAD, dad, } *s.* (*tad*, Welsh, *atta*, Goth.) Fa-
DADDY, dad'de, } ther, as expressed by children.

DADDLE, dad'dl, *v. n.* To walk unsteadily, like an old man or a child.

DADDOCK, dad'dok, *s.* The rotten body of a tree.

DADE, dad, *v. a.* To hold up by leading-strings.—Seldom used.

> The little children, when they learn to go,
> By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.—*Drayton.*

DADO, da'do, *s.* (*dada*, Ital.) In Architecture, the die or part in the middle of the pedestal of a column between the base and cornice; also used to distinguish that part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost moulding.

DÆDAL, de'dal, *a.* (*dædalus*, Lat.) Skilful; variegated; various.

DÆDALEA, de-da'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dædulus, the ancient mechanist, from the artificial-like arrangement of its sinuosities.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

DÆDALIAN.—See Dedalian.

DÆMIA, de'me-a, *s.* (altered from the Arabic name of one of the species.) A genus of plants with twining stems, opposite cordate leaves, and umbellate flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

DÆMONOMANIA, de-mo-no-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*daimon*, a demon, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) That variety of insanity in which the patient imagines himself possessed by devils, or is under the apprehension of their machinations.

DAFF, daf, } *s.* (*dauf*, Icel.) A stupid blockish
DAFFE, daf'fe, } fellow.—Obsolete.

> And when this jape is tald another day,
> I shal be halden a *daffe* or a cokenay.—*Chaucer.*

DAFF, daf, *v. a.* (local.) To daunt; to toss aside; to put off.—Doff is now used, which see.

DAFFLE, daf'fl, *v. n.* To betray loss of memory.

DAFFODIL, daf'fo-dil, *s.* A species of the genus Narcissus, in which the flowers are of a pale yellow colour: the Pseudo-Narcissus of Linnæus.

DAFILA, daf'e-la, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Anatinæ, or River-ducks.

DAFT, daft, *a.* Idiotic; imbecile in mind.

DAG, dag, *s.* (*dague*, Fr.) A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol.—Obsolete.

> D'ye call this gun a *dag*?—*Beau. & Flet.*

(Saxon.) a slip or shred; a leathern latchet;—*v. a.* to daggle; to cut into slips; to bemire.—Obsolete.

DAGGER, dag'gur, *s.* (*dague*, Fr.) A short sword; a poniard. In Fencing Schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence. In Typography, an obelisk; a mark of reference, thus (†);—*v. a.* to pierce or stab with a dagger. In Shipbuilding, a piece of timber that crosses all the puppets of the bulgeways to keep them together. *Dagger-knees*, sometimes termed *lodging-knees*, in a ship, certain pieces whose side-arms cast down and bolt through the clamp. *Dagger money*, a sum of money formerly paid to justices of the peace in the north of England to provide arms against marauders.

DAGGERSDRAWING, dag'gurz-draw-ing, *s.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

DAGGLE, dag'gl, *v. a.* To trail through mire or water; to bemire; to dirty;—*v. n.* to run through wet or dirt.

DAGGLETAIL, dag'gl-tale, } *a.* Bemired; be-
DAGGLETAILED, dag'gl-tayld, } spattered; trailed in mud.

DAGLOCK, dag'lok, *s.* A word used in some places for the befouled locks of a sheep's tail.

DAGON, da'gon, *s.* (*dag*, a fish, Heb.) In Mythology, one of the principal divinities of the ancient Phœnicians and Syrians. He was represented as half man and half fish. Considerable mystery rests on the character of this god, and the nature of the worship paid him, but he does not appear to have been the only fish-deity of the Syrians. Besides their Astergates, the Babylonians had a tradition, according to Berosus, that, at the very beginning of their history, an extraordinary being, called Oannes, having the body of a fish, with the head, hands, and voice of a man, emerged from the Erythræan Sea, appeared in Babylon, and taught the rude inhabitants the use of letters, arts, religion, law, and agriculture; that, after long intervals of time, other similar beings appeared, and taught them the same valuable lessons as Oannes had done; and that the last was called Odagon, considered by Selden as the Dagon mentioned in Scripture.

DAGSWAIN, dag'swane, *s.* A kind of coarse woollen carpeting.

DAGTAILED.—See Daggletailed.

DAGUERREOTYPE, da-ger'ro-tipe, *s.* (named after M. Daguerre, the discoverer.) A process by which delineations of views, portraits, &c. are taken with the greatest accuracy, by means of reflection from the images themselves, when illuminated by a strong solar light on a prepared plate in a camera obscuro.

DAHLIA, dal'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and pupil of Linnæus.) A genus of Composite plants, extensively cultivated as large and richly-coloured garden flowers. It is the Georgina of Willdenow and other continental botanists, natives of Mexico: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

DAHLINE, dal'ine, *s.* A name given by Payen to the inuline extracted by him from the tuberous roots of the dahlia.

DAILY, da'le, *a.* (*dæglic*, Sax.) Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day;—*ad.* every day; very often.

DAINT, daynt, *s.* (*dain*, old Fr.) Something of exquisite taste; a dainty;—*a.* delicate; elegant.—Obsolete.

> Ne poet's wit, that passeth painter farre
> In picturing the parts of beauty *daynt*.—*Spenser.*

DAINTILY, dane'te-le, *ad.* Elegantly; delicately; deliciously; pleasantly; nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.

DAINTINESS, dane'te-nes, *s.* Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; deliciousness; fastidiousness; ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

> Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*.—*Wotton.*

DAINTLY, daynt'le, *ad.* Deliciously.—Obsolete.

DAINTRELL, dane'tril, *s.* A delicacy.—Obsolete.

DAINTY, dane'te, *a.* (from *dain*, old Fr.) Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender; scrupulous; ceremonious; elegant; languishingly, or effeminately beautiful; affectedly fine;—*s.* something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste; a word of fondness.—Seldom used in the last sense.

> Why, that's my *dainty*; I shall miss thee;
> But yet thou shalt have freedom.—*Shaks.*

DAIRY, da're, *s.* (*dia*, Swed.) The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk; the place where milk is manufactured; pasturage; milk farm; ground where milk cattle are kept.

DAIRY-HOUSE, da're-hows, } *s.* A room or house
DAIRY-ROOM, da're-room, } connected with a farm in which milk, cheese, &c. are kept.

DAIRY-MAID, da're-made, *s.* A female servant whose business is to manage the milk in a dairy.

DAIS, da'is, *s.* (French.) A name formerly given to the chief seat at the principal table in a baronial hall, usually covered with hanging of tapestry or carpeting; also, to the raised portion of the floor which extends across the upper part of the dining-hall. Also, a genus of plants: Order, Thymelaceæ.

DAISIED, da'zid, *a.* Full of daisies; adorned or spread with daisies.

DAISY, da'ze, *s.* (*dæges-eye*, the day's-eye, Sax.) The common name of the well-known plants and flowers of the genus Bellis, the gowan of Scotland. The common or mountain daisy; *B. perennis*, the cultivated variety; *B. hortensis*, garden or large double-flowered; *B. fistulosa*, double-quilled; *B. prolifera*, or Hen and Chicken, are British species; the foreign are the sylvestra, or large Portugal, and the annual, natives of the south of Europe.

DAKER-HEN, da'kur-hen, *s.* The female Corncraik or Landrail, *Crex pratensis*.—Old word.

DAKIR, da'kur, *s.* A term used in our statutes for the twentieth part of a last of hides.

DALBERGIA, dal-ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of climbing shrubs and trees, with impari-pinnate leaves and papilionaceous flowers: Type of the tribe Dalbergieæ.

DALBERGIEÆ, dal-ber-je'e, *s.* (*Dalbergia*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Leguminous plants, in which the corolla is papilionaceous and perigynous; the stamens variously connected; embryo with the radicle bent back upon the edge of the cotyledons, which are thick; legumes one or two-seeded and indehiscent: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DALATIAS, da-la'she-as, *s.* A genus of the Squalinæ, or typical Sharks, characterized by having no spiracles; two dorsal fins, the posterior adipose; one anal adipose fin; tail large, vertical, equally divided, and lunate; the snout having its base angulated; teeth unequal, acute, and disposed in different directions; the skin finely tuberculated.

DALE, dale, *s.* (*dalei*, Goth.) A low lying place between two hills; a vale or valley.

DALEA, da'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Thomas Dale, a botanist of the last century.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of American herbs with impari-pinnate leaves and white or blue flowers, disposed in pedunculated spikes: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DALECHAMPIA, da-le-sham'pe-a, *s.* (in honour of James Dalechamp, a French botanist, who died in 1588.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

DALIAN PROBLEM, da'le-an prob'lem, *s.* The duplication of the cube, or finding the side of a cube which shall be double that of another cube, is so called from the story that the Delians, during a pestilence, were ordered by the oracle to produce a cubical altar double of the one which then existed. They applied to the school of Plato at Athens, but the problem eluded all the efforts of that learned body.

DALIBARDA, dal-e-bärd'a, *s.* A genus of herbaceous or shrubby plants, with petiolate or simple leaves, and scape-formed one-flowered peduncles, or panicles of flowers: Order, Rosaceæ.

DALLIANCE, dal'le-ans, *s.* Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness; conjugal conversation; delay; procrastination.—Unusual in the last two senses.

You use this *dalliance* to excuse your breach of promise.—*Shaks.*

DALLIER, dal'le-ur, *s.* A trifler; a fondler.

DALLOP, dal'lop, *s.* A tuft or clump.—Obsolete.

DALLY, dal'le, *v. n.* (*dollen*, Dut.) To trifle; to amuse one's self with idle play; to lose time in trifles; to procrastinate idly; to play the wanton; to exchange caresses; to fondle; to sport; to play; to delay;—*v. a.* to put off; to defer; to amuse till a proper opportunity.—Seldom used as an active verb.

DALMATICA, dal-mat'e-ka, *s.* (Latin.) A long white gown with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic Church over the alb and stole. It is so termed from a dress originally worn in Dalmatia, and imported into Rome by the Emperor Commodus. A similar robe was worn by kings in the middle ages at coronations and other solemnities.

DALOPHIS, dal'o-fis, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the Muræenidæ or Eel family, without pectoral fins; dorsal and anal fins terminating before they reach the end of the tail, which is naked; the former a little behind the head; body cylindrical; mouth small: named from its ophidean or serpent-like shape.

DALTONIA, dal-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. James Dalton.) A genus of Urn-moss plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

DAM, dam, *s.* (from *dame*, which formerly signified mother.) The mother, as applied to beasts or other inferior animals; in contempt, a human mother; (*dame*, Fr.) a crowned man in the game of draughts; (*dam*, Dut.) a mole or bank to confine or act as a fence against water;—*v. a.* (*demman*, Sax. *dammen*, Dut.) to confine or shut up water by moles or dams; to confine or restrain: used by Shakspere of fire, and by Milton of light.

The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns.—*Shaks.*

Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black usurping mists.—*Milton.*

In Law, a boundary or confinement within the bounds of a person's own property or jurisdiction.

DAMA, da'ma, *s.* (Latin.) The fallow-deer.

DAMAGE, dam'ij, *s.* (*dommage*, Fr.) Mischief; hurt; detriment; loss; mischief suffered; the value of mischief done; reparation of damage; retribution;—*v. a.* to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm;—*v. n.* to receive mischief or injury; to be impaired. *Damage cleer*, (*damna clericorum*, Lat.) a fee which was assessed on the tenth part in the Common Pleas, and the twentieth part in the King's Bench and Exchequer, out of all damages, exceeding five marks, recovered in these courts in all actions in the case of covenant, trespass, battery, &c., and given originally to the prothonotaries and their clerks for drawing special writs and pleadings. Abolished by stat. 17 Car. II., c. 6, s. 2.

DAMAGEABLE, dam'ij-a-bl, *a.* That may be impaired or hurt; susceptible of injury; mischievous; pernicious.

DAMAGE-FEASANT, dam'ij-fez'ant, *s.* An old law term for doing hurt or damage, as the cattle of one person entering the grounds of another, and there feeding, or otherwise spoiling the crops, without the permission of the owner: he may distrain them till satisfaction be made for the injury he has sustained.

DAMAGES, dam'e-jes, *s. pl.* In Law, the amount of money assessed upon a defendant as a remuneration to the plaintiff for the injury which he has sustained, as for a battery, false imprisonment, trespass, breach of promise, &c.

DAMALIS, da-ma'lis, *s.* (Greek, a young cow.) A genus of quadrupeds, considered by Major Smith as intervening between the sheep and oxen; they are large, and usually have the first vertebræ of the back much elevated above the rest of the spine. They were formerly classed with the antelopes: Order, Ruminantia.

DAMAR, da'mär, *s.* A mixture of the yellowish oil obtained from incisions made in the trunk of the tree Comarium microcarpum and Chinese varnish. In the naval yards it is mixed with a little white chalk, and used with oakum made of the bark of reeds, to fill up the seams in ships and boats, in which it soon becomes as hard as stone.

DAMASCENE.—See Damson.

DAMASK, dam'ask, *s.* (after *Damascus*, where it was first made.) A fine description of silk or linen cloth of thick texture, with elaborate flowers or figures. Linen damask, for table-cloths and napkins, is extensively manufactured at Dunfermline in Scotland, and in Ireland: red colour, from the damask rose. *Damask steel*, a fine kind of steel from the Levant, of a streaky mottled appearance, used in the manufacture of the best sword and scimitar blades. *Damask rose*, the variety of the rose, *Rosa centifolia*, or Hundred-leaved rose. *Damask water*, perfumed water;—*v. a.* to form flowers on stuffs; to variegate; to diversify; to adorn steel-work with figures.

DAMASKEEN, dam-ask-keen', } *v. a.* (*damasquiner*,
DAMASKEN, dam'ask-kin, } Fr.) To ornament steel with inlaid gold or silver: used chiefly for sword blades, locks of pistols, &c.

DAMASKEENING, dam-ask-keen'ing, *s.* The act or art of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire.

DAMASKIN, dam'ask-kin, *s.* A sabre, so called from being first manufactured at Damascus.

DAMASONIUM, da-ma-so'ne-um, *s.* (*damao*, I take away or diminish, Gr. from its being reputed as efficacious in removing the effects of the venom of the Sea-dog.) A genus of plants: Order, Alismaceæ.

DAMASSIN, da-mas'sin, *s.* Damask woven with gold and silver flowers.

DAME, dame, *s.* (French.) A lady; formerly a title of honour to a woman, now generally applied to the mistress of a family in the humbler walks of life; frequently used in poetry for a woman of rank.

DAME'S VIOLET, daymz vi'o-let, *s.* The Rocket, the common name given to certain species of cruciferous plants belonging to the genus Hesperis.

DAMIANISTS, da'me-an-ists, *s.* A religious sect, disciples of Damian, Bishop of Alexandria, in the sixth century; they disowned any distinction of persons in the Godhead, and professed one single nature, incapable of any change, yet they called God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

DAMMARA, dam-ma'ra, *s.* The Dammar-pine, a

genus of plants, consisting of trees, one of which, the Cowdie-pine of New Zealand, grows perfectly straight to the height of one hundred feet or more, and yields wood of the best description for masts: Order, Pinaceæ.

DAMMARIN, dam'mă-rin, *s.* A resinous substance from the Dammar-pine.

DAMMER-TREE, dam'mer-tre, *s.* The name given in the Bidinose country to the Indian copal-tree, Vateria Indica: Order, Dipterocarpo.

DAMN, dam, *v. a.* (*damner*, Fr. *damno*, Lat.) To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to curse; to censure; to hoot or hiss any public performance, as a mark of its worthlessness; to explode; a term of execration.

DAMNABLE, dam'na-bl, *a.* Deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment; censurable; condemnable: sometimes used in a low and ludicrous sense for something odious, detestable, or pernicious.

DAMNABLENESS, dam'na-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

DAMNABLY, dam'na-ble, *ad.* In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or to deserve condemnation: in a vulgar sense, detestably; odiously.

DAMNACANTHUS, dam-na-kan'*thus*, *s.* (*damnao*, I conquer, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr. in reference to the strong opposite thorns.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

DAMNATION, dam-na'shun, *s.* Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

DAMNATORY, dam'na-tur-e, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, damd, *a.* Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable: chiefly used in a vulgar manner.

DAMNIFIC, dam-nif'ik, *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAMNIFY, dam'ne-fi, *v. a.* (*damnifico*, Lat.) To injure or damage; to cause loss or injury to; to hurt; to impair.

DAMNINGNESS, dam'ning-nes, *s.* Tendency to produce damnation.

DAMONS.—See Hyrax.

DAMP, damp, *a.* (Dutch.) Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; humid; dejected; sunk; depressed;—*s.* moist air; fog; moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection; depression of spirit;—*v. a.* to wet; to moisten; to make humid; to depress; to deject; to chill; to make dull; to weaken; to abate; to discourage; to abate motion.

DAMPER, damp'ur, *s.* That which chills or restrains; a flap, or sliding piece of iron, which, being raised, depressed, or more or less drawn out, increases or lessens the draught of air in the flue of a furnace; a part in a piano-forte, covered with soft leather, by which the sound is deadened.

DAMPIERA, dam-pe'ra, *s.* (in memory of Capt. Dampier, the celebrated circumnavigator.) A genus of Australian plants, consisting of herbs or sub-shrubs, with alternate leaves, and blue or purple flowers: Order, Goodeniaceæ.

DAMPISH, damp'ish, *a.* Moist; inclining to wet.

DAMPISHLY, damp'ish-le, *ad.* In a manner moderately damped.

DAMPISHNESS, damp'ish-nes, *s.* Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

DAMPNESS, damp'nes, *s.* Moisture; fogginess.

DAMPY, damp'e, *a.* Moist; damp; dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

DAMSEL, dam'zel, *s.* (*damoiselle*, Fr.) A young woman; a girl: (formerly, this term was applied indiscriminately to the younger branches of distinguished families of either sex.)

DAMSON, dam'son, *s.* (altered from the older name, *damascene*, the Damascus plant.) A variety of the Prunus domestica, a small black plum.

DAN, dan, *s.* (*don*, Span.) The old term of honour for men, equivalent to master.—Obsolete.

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled.—*Spenser.*

DANACE, da-na'se, or da'nase, *s.* (*danake*, Gr.) A small ancient Persian coin; also, the name of the obolus, which was placed in the mouth of the dead to pay Charon's fare.

DANÆA, da'ne-a, *s.* (*danæ*, a kind of laurel, Gr.) A genus of plants, type of the order Danæceæ.

DANÆACEÆ, day-ne-a'se-e, *s.* An order of fern-like Acrogens, having the habit of dorsiferous ferns, but distinguished by ringless dorsal spore-cases, which are combined in masses, and splitting irregularly by a central cleft. They are all tropical plants, and some of them are trees.

DANAIS, da-na'is, *s.* (*danæ*, the laurel of Alexandria, which it resembles.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing or straggling shrubs, with fragrant orange-coloured flowers, natives of the Mauritius: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

DANCE, dans, *v. n.* (*danser*, Fr.) To move in measure; to trip or move with steps correspondent to the sounds of music; to move nimbly; to leap and frisk about; *to dance attendance*, to wait with suppleness and obsequiousness;—*v. a.* to make to dance; to put into a lively motion;—*s.* a motion or tripping about of one or many, agreeing with the measure or sounds of music; a regulated movement of the feet.

DANCER, dan'sur, *s.* One who practises the art of dancing.

DANCING, dans'ing, *s.* The act of moving with steps, or adjusting the motions of the body, to the sounds or measure of music.

DANCING-MASTER, dans'ing-mas'tur, *s.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANCING-SCHOOL, dans'ing-skool, *s.* A school in which the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, dan-de-li'un, *s.* (corrupted from the French name *dent-de-lion*.) The common and well-known Composite plant Leontedon taraxacum. It has powerful diuretic qualities, and has been called, in consequence, *pissenlis*, in French, and by its equivalent vulgarism in England and Scotland, *piss-the-bed*. The blanched leaves have been recommended as a winter salad, and the roots are eaten as such by the French; when dried and ground into powder they afford a substitute for coffee, equal to that of the chiccory roots.

DANDER, dan'dur, *v. n.* To wander about.

DANDIPRAT, dan'de-prat, *s.* (*dandin*, a ninny, Fr.) A little fellow; an urchin; a term of fondness or contempt.

DANDLE, dan'dl, *v. a.* (*dandelin*, Dut.) To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him; to fondle; to treat as a child; to delay; to procrastinate.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued. —*Spenser.*

DANDLER, dand'lur, *s.* One who dandles or fondles children.

DANDRIF, dan'drif, *s.* (from *tan*, a spreading eruption, and *drof*, filthy, Sax.) In Pathology, Pityriasis, a disease which manifests itself in patches of thin bran-like scales on the skin, which exfoliate and recur without crusts or excoriations. The various species are, dandrif of the head, *Pityriasis capitis;* red dandrif, *P. rubra;* variegated dandrif, *P. versicolor;* and black dandrif, *P. nigra.*

DANDY, dan'de, *s.* (*dandin*, Fr.) A fop; a person extravagantly fond of dress; a useless human being with a showy appearance.

DANDY-COCK, dan'de-kok, } *s.* Bantam fowls.
DANDY-HEN, dan'de-hen, }

DANDYISH, dan'de-ish, *a.* Like a dandy.

DANDYISM, dan'de-izm, *s.* The manners of a dandy.

DANE, dane, *s.* A native of Denmark.

DANEGELT, dane'gelt, *s.* (*dane*, and *gelt*, a debt, Sax.) An annual tax formerly laid on the English nation for the purpose of maintaining an efficient force to resist the piratical and other incursions of the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace with them.

DANE-WORT, dane'wurt, *s.* The Sambucus ebulus, or Dwarf-elder, a noxious fetid herb, said by our ancestors to have sprung from the blood of their detested enemies the Danes: Order, Caprifoliaceæ.

DANGER, dane'jur, *s.* (French.) Risk; hazard; peril; custody:—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> You stand within his danger, do you not?—*Shaks.*

v. a. to put in hazard. Endanger is now used.—Which see.

DANGERLESS, dane'jur-les, *a.* Without risk or hazard; exempt from danger.

DANGEROUS, dane'jur-us, *a.* Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

DANGEROUSLY, dane'jur-us-le, *ad.* With danger; hazardously; perilously.

DANGEROUSNESS, dane'jur-us-nes, *s.* Danger; hazard; peril.

DANGLE, dang'gl, *v. n.* (*dingler*, Dan.) To hang loose, waving, or quivering; to hang upon any one; to be a humble, useless follower.

DANGLER, dang'glur, *s.* One who dangles or hangs about.

DANISH, da'nish, *a.* Relating to the Danes or Denmark;—*s.* the language of the Danes.

DANK, dangk, *a.* (*tunken*, Germ.) Damp; humid; moist; wet;—*s.* damp; moisture.

DANKISH, dangk'ish, *a.* Somewhat damp.

DANKISHNESS, dangk'ish-nes, *s.* Humidity; dampness.

DANNEBROG, dan'ne-brog, *s.* The name of an ancient Danish order of knighthood, supposed to have been founded in 1219. It was revived in 1693, and reconstituted in 1808.

DANS, danz, *s.* A local name for small trucks or sledges in coal mines.

DANUBIAN, da-nu'be-an, *a.* Relating to the river Danube.

DAP, } dape, *v. n.* To let fall gently into the
DAPE, } water—a term used by anglers.

DAPATICAL, da-pat'e-kal, *a.* (*dapaticus*, Lat.) Sumptuous in cheer.

DAPEDIUM, da-pe'de-um, } *s.* (*dapidion*, a small
DAPEDIUS, da-pe'de-us, } pavement, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes from the Lias formation.

DAPHIN, daf'in, *s.* A peculiar acrid principle which forms colourless crystals, discovered by Vauquelin in the mezereon (Daphne mezereon). It is neither alkaline nor acid, but nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

DAPHNE, daf'ne, *s.* In Mythology, one of the nymphs of Diana, who, on being pursued by Apollo, whose love she had resisted, invoked the earth to swallow her, which prayer was immediately granted by her taking root in the ground and being changed into a laurel, which was, from the fable, held as sacred to Apollo, and regarded as the symbol of fame and glory.

DAPHNELÆON, daf-ne-le'on, *s.* (*daphne*, the laurel, and *elaion*, oil, Gr.) Oil of bay-berries.

DAPHNIA, daf'ne-a, *s.* The Water-flea, a genus of the Entomostracans; one of the species, Daphnia pulex, the Monoculus pulex of Linnæus, is a favourite and interesting microscopic object. It is extremely prolific, and as it assumes a rose colour in summer, the swarms which abound in stagnant water often impart to it a deep red colour.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM, daf-ne-fil'lum, *s.* (*daphne*, the laurel, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants, with laurel-like leaves and simple axillary racemes of flowers; a Javanese tree: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

DAPHNITES, daf-ni'tes, *s.* The Spurge-laurel.

DAPIFER, dap'e-fur, *s.* (*à dapes ferendo*, Lat.) An old term, originally applied to a domestic officer, who was clerk or steward of the kitchen; but afterwards to the chief steward or head bailiff of any honor or manor.

DAPPER, dap'pur, *a.* (Dutch.) Little and active; lively without bulk; pretty; neat.

DAPPERLING, dap'pur-ling, *s.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.

DAPPLE, dap'pl, *a.* Marked with spots of various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated; chiefly used of animals;—*v. a.* to streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

DAPPLED, dap'pld, *a.* Streaked; of different colours.

DAPSUS, dap'sus, *s.* (*daps*, Lat.) A subgenus of Coleopterous insects which live in different species of fungi: Family, Fungicolæ.

DAPTUS, dap'tus, *s.* (*dapto*, I consume, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Harpalidæ.

DARDANELLES, dăr'da-nelz, *s.* Fortifications erected on both sides of the Hellespont, or narrow strait connecting the sea of Marmora with the Ægean, and which, from these erections, is now termed the strait of the Dardanelles.

DARE, dare, *v. n.* (*dearran*, Sax.) *Past*, Durst. To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous;—*v. a. past* and *past part.* Dared; to challenge; to defy; *to dare larks*, to catch them by means of a looking-glass; to amaze;—*s.* defiance; challenge.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> Sextus Pompeius
> Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and commands
> The empire of the sea.—*Shaks.*

DAREFUL, dare'fŭl, *a.* Full of defiance.

DARER, da'rur, *s.* One who dares or defies.

DARIC, dar'ik, *s.* (*dareikos*, Gr.) A Persian gold coin of about one hundred and thirty grains. It was so called by the Greeks from Darius, the name of several of the Persian monarchs. On one side is a crowned archer kneeling on one knee; and, on the reverse, a quadrata incusa, or deep cleft. It is equal to 22s. 10½d.

DARING, da'ring, *a.* Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous; brave; intrepid;—*s.* a bold act; a courageous attempt.

DARINGLY, da'ring-le, *ad.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.

DARINGNESS, da'ring-nes, *s.* Boldness; audaciousness.

DARK, dărk, *a.* (*dearc*, Sax.) Wanting light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; without the enjoyment of light; opaque; not transparent; obscure; not perspicuous; not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant; gloomy; not cheerful; secret; unclean; foul;—*s.* darkness; obscurity; want of light; condition of one unknown; want of knowledge; a dark place; a prison; secresy. *Dark-house*, an old term for a madhouse;—*v. a.* to darken; to obscure.—Seldom used as a verb.

> The earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air *dark'd* with plumes.—*Milton.*

DARK-BROWED, dărk'browd, *a.* Of a stern and frowning aspect.

DARKEN, dăr'kn, *v. a.* (*adeorcian*, Sax.) To make dark; to deprive of light; to cloud; to perplex; to foul; to sully;—*v. n.* to grow dark.

DARKENER, dărk'nur, *s.* That which darkens and confounds.

DARKISH, dărk'ish, *a.* Dusky; approaching to dark; not of a vivid colour.

DARKLING, dărk'ling, *a.* Being in the dark, or without light; a poetical term.

> The wakeful bird
> Sings *darkling*, and, in shadiest covert hid,
> Tunes her nocturnal note.—*Milton.*

DARKLY, dărk-le, *ad.* In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly; gloomily; uncertainly; secretly.

DARKNESS, dărk'nes, *s.* Absence of light; want of transparency; obscurity; want of perspicuity; difficult to be understood; infernal gloom; state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance; uncertainty; secresy; opaqueness; wickedness; the empire of Satan.

DARKSOME, dărk'sum, *a.* Gloomy; obscure; not enlightened; not luminous.

DARK-WORKING, dărk-wurk'ing, *a.* Working in darkness; acting in secresy.

DARLING, dăr'ling, *a.* (*deorling*, Sax.) Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness;—*s.* a favourite one much beloved.

DARLINGTONIA, dăr-ling-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Darlington, an American botanist.) A genus of North American herbaceous Leguminous plants, with bipinnate leaves and white flowers: Suborder, Memoseæ.

DARN, dărn, *v. a.* (Welsh.) To mend a hole or rent by imitating the texture of the stuff;—*s.* a part mended by darning.

DARNEL.—See Lolium.

DARNER, dăr'nur, *s.* One who closes rents or holes by darning.

DARNIC.—See Dornic.

DARNING, dăr'ning, *s.* The act of mending holes in apparel.

DARNIS, dăr'nis, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects, belonging to the Centronotidæ, or Horned cicadas, in which the animal is enclosed in a hard shell without any external appearance of wings, which lie concealed beneath: Family, Cercopidæ.

DAROO-TREE, da-roo'tre, *s.* The Egyptian sycamore, *Ficus sycamorus.*

DARRAIN, dar-rane', *v. a.* (*dareigner*, Norm prepare for battle; to range troops for bat apply to the fight.—Obsolete.

> Comes Warwick, backing of the Duke of Yor *Darrain* your battle; for they are at hand.—S

DARSIS, dăr'sis, *s.* (*daro*, I excoriate, Gr.) riation. In Anatomy, the process of re the skin from the subjacent texture, or th bid abrasion of the cuticle, in the living bo

DART, dărt, *s.* (*dard*, Fr.) A pointed missi pon thrown by the hand; a small lance; a sile weapon; that which pierces;—*v. a.* t a pointed weapon offensively; to throw; t to shoot;—*v. n.* to fly as a dart; to let f hostile intention; to spring and run with v

DARTER, dărt'ur, *s.* One who throws a dar

DARTERS.—See Plotus.

DARTFORD WARBLER, dărt'fawrd wawr'l The Sylvia provincialis, a bird found in places in England, and on the Continent.

DARTINGLY, dărt'ing-le, *ad.* Very swiftly; dart.

DARTOS, dăr'tos, *s.* The cellular membran the inside of the scrotum.

DARTRE, dăr'tur, *s.* (*dartos*, a shell or cru Herpes, a term which has been used occa by French writers to express almost all of the skin.

DARTUS, dăr'tus, *s.* (*dartos*, excoriated, Gr. t of the fruit being deciduous.) A genus of Order, Solanaceæ.

DARWINIA, dăr-win'e-a, *s.* (in honour of D win, author of 'The Botanic Garden,' a A genus of plants, consisting of decumbent with red or white flowers, natives of Au Order, Myrtaceæ.

DASCILLUS, das-sil'lus, *s.* (*daskillos*, Greek a species of fish.) A genus of Coleopte sects: Family, Cerbrionidæ.

DASCYLLUS, das-sil'lus, *s.* (*daskillos*, Gr.) of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

DASH, dash, *v. a.* (*dask*, Dan.) To throw o anything suddenly; to break by collision; t water suddenly in separate portions; to bes to sprinkle; to agitate any liquid so as t the surface fly off; to adulterate; to cha some worse admixture; to form or sketch i carelessly; to obliterate; to blot; to cro to confound; to make ashamed suddenly; prise with shame or fear; to depress; t press;—*v. n.* to fly off the surface by a motion; to fly in flashes with a loud no rush with violence and break through; t as a ship upon a rock;—*s.* collision; in something worse mingled in a small prop a mark in writing; a line thus ——, to pause or omission; sudden stroke, blow, bluster; flourish.—Vulgar in the last two *Dash-board*, a board placed on the forep vehicle, to prevent the mud thrown fr horses' heels reaching the carriage.

DASHING, dash'ing, *a.* Precipitate; rushin lessly onward; blustering.

DASTARD, das'tărd, *s.* (*adastrigan*, Sax.) ard; a poltroon; one who meanly shrink danger;—*a.* cowardly;—*v. a.* to terrify; midate; to dispirit.

DASTARDIZE, das'tăr-dize, *v. a.* To deje cowardice; to depress.

DASTARDLINESS, das'tărd-le-nes, *s.* Cowa

DASTARDLY, das'tărd-le, *a.* Cowardly; mean; timorous.

DASTARDNESS, das'tărd-nes, } *s.* Timorousness;
DASTARDY, das'tăr-de, } cowardliness.

DASYANTHOS, das-e-an'*th*us, *s.* (*dasys*, hairy, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the hairy corolla.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceæ.

DASYGASTRÆ, das-e-gas'tre, *s.* (*dasys*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A subdivision of the Bee family, including those solitary bees which have a hirsute venter, by which they carry their provisions, and never by the legs, as in the case of other bees. It is an extensive group; but the only British genus is Lithurgus.

DASYLOMA, das-e-lo'ma, *s.* (*dasys*, thick, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr. in reference to the corky ribs of the fruit.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Tribe, Seselinidæ.

DASYORNIS, das-e-awr'nis, *s.* (*dasys*, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Merulidæ, or Thrush family.

DASYPODA, das-e-po'da, *s.* (*dasys*, hairy, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Bees: Family, Anthiophila.

DASYPOGON, das-e-po'gon, *s.* (*dasys*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

DASYPROCTA, das-e-prok'ta, *s.* (*dasys*, and *proktos*, the anus, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, allied to the Guinea-pigs.

DASYPUS, das'e-pus, *s.* (*dasys*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The Armadillos, a genus of Ant-eaters; the head is long; the mouth and eyes small; the tongue partially extensible; body enveloped in shelly plates, which also cover the upper part of the head and entire tail, with moveable transverse bands between them; the fore-feet furnished with four or five toes, adapted for digging; the tail long and round: Order, Edentata.

DASYSTEMON, das-e-ste'mon, *s.* (*dasys*, thick, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in allusion to the thick filaments.) A genus of Australian plants, with thick flattish leaves and greenish-white flowers: Order, Grossulaceæ.

DASYSTES, das'e-stes, *s.* (*dasystes*, hairiness, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cleridæ. In Physiology, hairiness, or an extraordinary increase of hair on any part not usually covered by it.

DASYURUS, das-e-u'rus, *s.* (*dasys*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The Brush-tailed opossums, a genus of Marsupial animals; they differ from the true opossums in being destitute of a true thumb to the hinder feet, the rudiments of which are only seen like a tubercle, and in being without prehensile tails, which renders them unfit to pursue their prey among the branches of trees like these animals.

[The following compounds of *dasys*, signifying hairy, occur in the definitions of species in Natural History:—*Dasyanthus*, having the corolla hairy; *dasycarpus*, having hairy seeds; *dasycaulon*, having a hairy stem: *dasyglottis*, having the legumes hairy; *dasypus*, hairy-footed; *dasypleurus*, having both sides ciliated; *dasystemon*, having hairy stamens; *dasyurus*, hairy-tailed.]

DATARY, da'ta-re, *s.* An officer of the Chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to the pope's bulls; the employment or office of a datary.

DATE, date, *s.* (French, *datum*, Lat.) That part of a writing or letter which expresses the day of the month and year in which it was written; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when anything shall be done; duration; continuance;—*v. a.* to note the time when anything was written, or any event happened; to fix the time of an event or transaction;—*v. n.* to reckon. The fruit of the Phœnix dactylifera, a lofty palm-tree, which grows in Barbary and in the Levant. The fruit is of an agreeable and saccharine flavour, and constitutes a great portion of the food of the natives. Wine and brandy are prepared from it by the Arabs.

DATELESS, date'les, *a.* Without any fixed term or date.

DATE PLUM.—See Diospyrus.

DATER, da'tur, *s.* One who dates.

DATHOLITE, dath'o-lite, } *s.* (*dasyno*, I thicken, and
DATOLITE, dat'o-lite, } *lithos*, a stone, Gr. in allusion to its want of transparency.) A mineral which occurs massive, and in crystalized rhombic prisms, of which the lateral edges and the solid angles are commonly replaced by planes. It is of a greyish or greenish-white, with an imperfectly conchoidal fracture, and a somewhat vitreous lustre. According to Klaproth, it is composed of boracic acid, 24.00; silica, 36.50; lime, 35.60; water, 4.00; sp. gr. 2.9—3.3.

DATISCA, da-tis'ka, *s.* (meaning unknown.) Bastard Hemp, a genus of plants, type of the order Datiscaceæ.

DATISCACEÆ, da-tis-ka'se-e, } *s.* (*datica*, one of the
DATISCEÆ, da-tis'se-e, } genera.) A small natural order of Exogens, belonging to the Cucurbital alliance of Lindley. It consists of herbaceous, branched plants, or of trees of considerable size, with apetalous flowers in axillary racemes or terminal panicles. It differs from the order Resedaceæ in the seeds being furnished with albumen, the flowers apetalous, and the calyx and fruit adherent.

DATISCENE, dat'e-sene, *s.* A fecula obtained from the plant Datica Cannabina.

DATIVE, da'tiv, *a.* (*dativus*, Lat.) In Grammar, that case of nouns which usually follows a verb or other word expressive of giving, or benefit conferred, as 'facit mihi,' he made or did to me—'utilis vobis,' useful to you. *Dative executor*, in Law, one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator. *Dative* or *datif*, in Law, also signifies whatever may be given or disposed of at will or pleasure.

DATNIA, dat'ne-a, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the subfamily Helotinæ, with broad bodies, and having the head and muzzle contracted and rather pointed, the dorsal and anal spines remarkably large, the head scaly, and the preoperculum toothed: Family, Percidæ.

DATUM, da'tum, *s.* DATA, da'ta, *pl.* (*datum*, from *do*, I give, Lat.) A datum is a quantity, condition, or other mathematical premiss which is given in a particular problem. In a general sense, data are things given or admitted; quantities, principles, or actions known or admitted, by which we find things or results unknown. *Datum-line*, in Civil Engineering, the level or base line from which all the surface points are reckoned or measured in the construction of a plan, as that of a railway or canal.

DATURA, da-tu'ra, *s.* (name said to be corrupted from *tatorah*, the Arabic name of one of the spe-

cies.) The Thorn-apple, a genus of plants, consisting of annual, poisonous, herbaceous plants, with solitary, winged, or violaceous flowers: Order, Solanaceæ.

DATURIA, da-tu're-a, *s.* A crystalizable alkaloid, constituting the poisonous principle of the plant Datura stramonium.

DAUB, dawb, *v. a.* (*dabben*, Dut.) To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to cover with something specious or gross; something that disguises what it lies upon; to lay on anything gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly;—*v. n.* to play the hypocrite; to indulge in gross flattery;—*s.* a coarse painting.

DAUBENTONIA, daw-ben-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of the French naturalist, M. Daubenton.) A genus of Mexican Leguminous shrubs, with abruptly pinnate leaves, and simple racemes of scarlet or yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DAUBER, daw'bur, *s.* One who daubs; a low flatterer; a coarse painter.

DAUBERY, daw'bur-e, *s.* An old word for anything artful.

She works by charms, by spells, and such *daubery* as this is beyond our element.—*Shaks.*

DAUBING, daw'bing, *s.* Coarse painting; gross flattery; plastering.

DAUBY, daw'be, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

DAUCIDÆ, daw-sid'-e, } *s.* (*daucus*, one of the
DAUCINEÆ, daw-sin'e-e, } genera.) A tribe or section of the Umbelliferæ or Apiaceæ, in which the seed is compressed lenticularly, or the back or the transverse section is nearly terete; the mericarps with five primary filiform bristly ribs; the lateral ones placed in the commissure, which is flat, and with four secondary ones, which are more prominent and prickly than the primary ones; the prickles free or joined into a wing; the seed complanate or somewhat semiteretely convex, and flattish in front.

DAUCUS, daw'kus, *s.* (*daukos* of Dioscorides, said to be from *daio*, I make hot, Gr. from its supposed effect in medicine.) The Carrots, a genus of Umbelliferous plants, mostly biennial herbs with bipinnate leaves and white or yellow flowers; the central ones usually fleshy, dark purple, and sterile: Type of the tribe Daucidæ. The cultivated carrot, a well-known esculent, is termed *D. sativa*, but is a variety of *D. carota*.

DAUGHTER, daw'tur, *s.* (*dohter*, Sax.) The female offspring of a man or woman; a daughter-in-law, or son's wife; a woman; a female descendant; the female penitent of a confessor.

DAUGHTERLINESS, daw'tur-le-nes, *s.* The state or duties becoming a daughter.

DAUGHTERLY, daw'tur-le, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

DAUK, } dawk, *s.* The term used in the East In-
DAWK, } dies for the system of forwarding letters and passengers by bearers stationed at certain distances.

DAUNT, dānt, *v. a.* (*dant*, Scot.) To discourage; to intimidate; to frighten; to dishearten.

DAUNTLESS, dānt'les, *a.* Fearless; bold; not timid; not discouraged; intrepid.

DAUNTLESSNESS, dānt'les-nes, *s.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

DAUPHIN, daw'fin, *s.* The title of the heir-apparent of the French crown previous to the Revolution, so called because the principality of Dauphiné was the apanage of the king's eldest son.

DAUPHINESS, daw'fin-es, *s.* The wife or lady of the Dauphin of France.

DAVALLIA, da-val'le-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Daval, a Swiss botanist.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

DAVID GEORGIANS, da'vid jawr'je-anz, } *s.* A reli-
DAVIDISTS, da'vid-ists, } gious sect of the sixteenth century, so called from their founder, David George, a native of Delft.

DAVID'S DAY, ST., saynt da'vid'z day, *s.* The 1st of March, in honour of St. David, Archbishop of Menevia, now called St. David's, in Pembrokeshire. He is said to have died at the age of 146 years, in the sixth century.

DAVIESIA, day-ve'she-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. H. Davies, F.L.S.) A genus of plants, consisting of Australian Leguminous shrubs, having the appearance of the Furze, with flowers usually yellow: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DAVILLA, da-vil'la, *s.* (in honour of H. C. Davilla, an Italian historian, who died in 1599.) A genus of plants, consisting of upright or climbing shrubs with yellow flowers: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

DAVIT, da'vit, *s.* A short piece of timber used as a crane to hoist the flooks of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the planks of the ship's side as it ascends.

DAVITE, da'vite, *s.* A fibrous sulphate of alumina, found in a hot spring near Bogota, in Columbia.

DAVYA, da've-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir Humphrey Davy.) A genus of plants, consisting of South American shrubs or trees, with petiolate oval leaves, and yellow corymbose or panicled flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.

DAVY JONES, da've joues, *s.* A sailor's name for a sea-devil.

DAVYNE, da'vine, *s.* (in honour of Sir Humphrey Davy.) A mineral of a white or yellowish colour, occurring in transparent or opaque crystals, in the more ancient lavas of Vesuvius. It is to be distinguished from the mineral Nephiline, by the length of the crystals always exceeding the breadth, and being acted on by acids. Its constituents are: silica, 42.91; alumina, 33.28; lime, 12.02; iron, 1.25; water, 7.43; loss, 3.11; sp. gr. 2.4.

DAW, daw, *s.* A term found in the compound name of many species of birds;—*v. n.* to advance towards day.—See Dawn.

DAWDLE, daw'dl, *v. n.* To waste time; to trifle.

DAWDLER, daw'dlur, *s.* A trifler.

DAWISH, daw'ish, *a.* Like a daw.

DAWK, dawk, *s.* A local term for a hollow rupture or incision in timber;—*v. a.* to mark with an incision.

DAWM, dawm, *s.* A small Indian coin, value 1-40th of a rupee: said to give rise to the common vulgar expression, 'not worth a damn.'

DAWN, dawn, *v. n.* (*dagian*, Sax.) To begin to grow light; to grow luminous; to glimmer obscurely; to begin gradually or faintly; to give some promise of lustre or future eminence;—*s.* the beginning of the day when the twilight appears; first appearance of expanding intellect; first rise; the beginning.

DAWNING, dawn'ing, *s.* Break of day; the first appearance of intellectual expansion.

DAY, day, *s.* (*dies*, Lat.) In common language, that portion of time in any place during which the sun

remains above the horizon, in which sense it is called the *artificial day*, and is opposed to night. In the computation of time, the *civil* or *mean solar day* is the time employed by the earth in revolving on its axis, 365.2425 of such revolutions constituting a mean Gregorian year. An *astronomical*, *solar*, or *apparent day*, is the time which elapses between the consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the centre of the sun. Solar days are not always of equal length: 1st, from the unequal velocity of the earth in its orbit, that velocity being greater in winter than in summer; and 2d, from the obliquity of the ecliptic, in consequence of which the sun's apparently daily motion in the plane of the earth's equator is less at the equinoxes than at the tropics. The *solar day* commences at noon. *Civil* or *mean solar day*, with most of the modern nations, commences at midnight, and consists of 24h. 3m. 56s., 55 of sidereal time; the sidereal day is 23h. 56m. 4s., 09 of a mean solar day. A *sidereal day*, the day universally adopted by astronomers in their observations, is the time that elapses between two successive culminations of the same star. The *nautical day* ends at the moment the astronomical day begins, so that nautical time, in days of the month, is always twenty-four hours in advance of astronomical time. The Babylonians commenced the day at sun-rising, the Jews at sun-setting, and the Egyptians at midnight, as do many modern nations—the British, French, Spanish, Americans, &c.;—light; sunshine; any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age—the time, in this sense, generally plural; time or season in general; life, in this sense commonly plural, as 'he never in his days broke his word;' the day of contest; the battle; an appointed or fixed time; time of commemorating an event;—*from day to day*, without certainty or continuance; *to-day*, on this day; *day by day*, daily; each day in succession; *daybreak*, the dawn, or first appearance of light in the morning; *daybook*, a daily register of mercantile transactions; *daylabourer*, one that works by the day; *daystar*, the morning star, Venus—termed also Lucifer; *day's-work*, the work of one day; also, the reckoning or account of a ship's course or distance run during twenty-four hours, or from noon to noon, according to the rules of trigonometry.—*Days of grace*, in Commerce, a customary number of days allowed for the payment of a bill after it becomes due, three days being allowed in Great Britain and America. *Days of grace*, in Law, days granted by the court for delay in an action, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant. *Day-rule* or *writ*, in Law, a certificate of permission which the court, in term time, gives to a prisoner to go beyond the bounds of the prison for the purpose of transacting his business, upon application to the marshal or warden, and signing a petition for that purpose. *Days in bank*, in Law, are certain days in each term when writs shall be returned to the Court of King's Bench, or when the party shall appear upon the writ served. To be dismissed, or *go without day*, is to be finally dismissed the court; a case is said to be *put without day* when the justices do not come on the day to which it was continued. *Day-were of land*, an old term for as much arable land as could be ploughed upon in one day's work, or one day's journey, as the farmers call it. *Daymare*, or *Ephialtes vigilantium*, in Pathology, a species of incubus occurring during wakefulness, and attended with that severe pressure on the chest which characterizes *nightmare*. *Daysight*, an affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in daylight. Hens are well known to labour under this affection, and hence it is sometimes called *henblindness*: it is also termed *nyctalopia*, or *night-blindness*.

DAYDREAM, da'dreme, *s.* A vision or phantasm to the waking senses.

DAYFLY.—See Ephemera.

DAYLABOUR, da'lay-bur, *s.* Labour hired by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

DAYLIGHT, da'lite, *s.* The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon or a taper.

DAY-LILY.—See Hemoracallis.

DAY'S-MAN, daze'man, *s.* An umpire; a mediator. Neither is there any *day's-man* betwixt us.—*Job* ix. 13.

DAYSPRING, da'spring, *s.* The dawn; the beginning of the day.

DAYWOMAN, da'wum-un, *s.* A dairymaid.

DAYWORK, da'wurk, *s.* Work imposed by the day; daylabour.

DAZE, daze, *v. a.* (*dwaescan*, to extinguish, Sax.?) To overpower with light; to dim with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by the sudden introduction of light.

DAZZLE, daz'l, *v. a.* To overpower with brilliancy; to hinder the action of vision by sudden or intense lustre; to strike or surprise with splendour;—*v. n.* to be overpowered with light; to lose the power of vision.

DAZZLEMENT, daz'l-ment, *s.* The act or power of dazzling.

DAZZLING, daz'ling, *a.* Striking with splendour.

DAZZLINGLY, daz'ling-le, *ad.* In a manner striking with splendour or surprise.

DEACON, de'kn, *s.* (*deacanos*, a servant, Gr.) One of the orders of the Christian church, to whom originally the administration of charity was committed. In the English church the name continues, but not the office, the care of the poor being committed to the poor-law officers. By the Rubric, it appears that a person in deacon's orders is empowered to read the scriptures and homilies publicly, also to catechise, and to preach when licensed to do so by the bishop; he can, in short, do all the duties of a beneficed clergyman, except consecrating the elements at the administration of the Lord's Supper, or pronouncing the blessing. Before he is qualified to do these, hold a benefice, or take any ecclesiastical promotion, he must take holy orders. In Congregational churches, deacons and deaconesses perform the same duties as in the primitive church, and attend to the secular affairs of the congregation. In Scotland, the term *deacon* is given to the president of a corporate body, and *deacon-convener* to the convener of the various corporations in a burgh.

DEACONESS, de'kn-nes, *s.* A female deacon in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, de'kn-re, } *s.* The office or dignity
DEACONSHIP, de'kn-ship, } of a deacon.

DEAD, ded, *a.* (Saxon.) Deprived of life; inanimate; without life; motionless; imitating death; senseless; inactive; empty; vacant; useless; unprofitable; dull; gloomy; unemployed; still; obscure; having no resemblance of life; obtuse;

not sprightly; frigid; not animated; not affecting; tasteless; vapid; spiritless; uninhabited; without natural force or efficacy; without the power of vegetation; unvaried. In Theology, the state of spiritual death; lying under the power of sin. *Dead as a door nail*, a proverbial expression, denoting any one completely dead. *Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and only found in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. *Dead doors*, in Shipbuilding, those fitted to the outside of the quarter gallery doors, in case the quarter gallery should be carried away. *Dead eyes*, in a ship, a kind of blocks with many holes in them, by which the shrouds are fastened to the chains. *Dead lights*, strong wooden ports made exactly to fit the cabin windows, in which they are fixed on the approach of a storm. *Dead reckoning*, in Navigation, the estimation which is made of the place where a ship is situated, without any observation of the heavenly bodies. It is discovered by keeping an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of her course steered by the compass. *Dead rising*, or *rising line of the floor*, those parts of a ship's floor or bottom, throughout her whole length, where the floor timber is terminated upon the lower futtock. *Dead ropes*, those which do not run in any block. *Dead water*, the eddy of water which appears like little whirlpools, closing in with the ship's stern as she sails through it. *Dead wind*, the wind right against the ship, or that blowing from the very point to which she wants to go. *Dead wood*, certain blocks of timber laid upon the keel, particularly at the extremities afore and abaft. *Dead works*, a name given to all that part of a ship which is above the water when she is laden. *Dead weight*, the name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government, on account of the half-pay and pensions of retired officers of the army and navy. *Dead beat*, in Horology, a peculiar kind of scapement which lessens the effect of the wheel on the motion of the pendulum;—*s. the dead*, those who are dead; *dead of night* and *dead of winter*, time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom, as at midnight and midwinter;—*v. a.* to deprive of force or sensation; to make vapid or spiritless;—*v. n.* to lose force or life.—Obsolete as a verb.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightways. —*Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING, ded'doo-ing, *a.* Destructive; killing; mischievous.

DEAD-DRUNK, ded'drunk, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of taking care of one's self.

DEADEN, ded'dn, *v. a.* To deprive of any kind of vigour or sensation; to blunt or render impervious to sensibility; to lessen force or animation; to make spiritless or inactive.

DEAD-HEARTED, ded'hărt-ed, *a.* Having a faint heart; without fortitude.

DEAD-HEARTEDNESS, ded'hărt-ed-nes, *s.* Pusillanimity; want of fortitude.

DEAD-KILLING, ded'kil-ling, *a.* Instantly killing.

DEAD-LIFT, ded'lift, *s.* A hopeless exigency; a heavy weight.

DEADLIHOOD, ded'le-hŭd, *s.* The state of the dead.—Obsolete.

DEADLINESS, ded'le-nes, *s.* Danger which threatens death.

DEADLY, ded'le, *a.* Destructive; mortal; m ous; implacable;—*ad.* in a manner resei the dead; mortally; implacably; irreconcil destructively; in a ludicrous sense, extrem very.

DEADLY-CARROT.—See Thaspia.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE.—See Atropa.

DEADNESS, ded'nes, *s.* Frigidity; want of or vegetable life; want of warmth or a want of affection; weakness of the vital p languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits pidness; want of spirit; want of circulatio

DEADNETTLE, ded'net-tl, *s.* The common given to certain species of Labiate plants, genus Lamium: called also *Archangel:* Lamiaceæ.

DEAD-STRUCK, ded'struk, *a.* Confounded; with horror.

DEAF, def, *a.* (Saxon.) Wanting the sense of ing; not receiving impressions from the so sonorous bodies; deprived of the power of he obscurely heard; in a metaphorical sense, in ent to, or unwilling to receive, instruction;— to deprive of the power of hearing.—Obsole

DEAFEN, def'fn, *v. a.* To make deaf; to stu a loud noise.

DEAFLY, def'le, *a.* Lonely; solitary; far neighbours.

DEAFNESS, def'nes, *s.* Want of the power of ing; inability of hearing sounds; unwilling indifference to hear.

DEAL, dele, *v. a.* (*dælan*, Sax.) *Past* an *part.* Dealt. To distribute; to dispose to di persons; to divide into parts; to scatt throw about; to give gradually, or one aft other; to distribute the cards of a pack;— traffic; to transact business; to trade; t between two persons; to intervene; to h well or ill in any transaction; to act in any ner; to distribute cards; *to deal by*, to trea or ill; *to deal in*, to have to do with; to b gaged in; to practise; *to deal with*, to treat manner; to use well or ill; to contend wi *s.* a part; a quantity; a degree of more or the act or practice of dealing cards; the di of a piece of timber made by sawing usuall pieces of three inches thick and nine wide; *deal* is one inch and a quarter thick, and *sl* half that thickness. *Deal-fish*, one of the p names of the Gymnetres, or Ribbon-fish.

DEALBATE, de-al'bate, *v. a.* (*dealbo*, Lat.) whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION, de-al-ba'shun, *s.* The act of b ing or whitening.

DEALER, de'lur, *s.* One who deals; one th to do with anything; a trader or trafficker who distributes cards to the players.

DEALING, de'ling, *s.* Practice; action; intero measure of treatment; mode in which one another; traffic; business.

DEAMBULATE, de-am'bu-late, *v. n.* (*deambulo*, To walk abroad.—Obsolete.

DEAMBULATION, de-am-bu-la'shun, *s.* The walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, de-am'bu-lay-to-re, *a.* Re to the practice of walking abroad;—*s.* a pl walk in.

DEAN, dene, *s.* (Spanish, *doyen*, Fr.) An ecc tical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate chu and head of the chapter. *Rural Dean*, on

has no absolute judicial power in himself, but who has the ordering of ecclesiastical affairs within his deanery, by the direction of the bishop or archdeacon; also, the name of an officer in each of the English universities. *Dean and Chapter*, the bishop's council, who assist him with their advice in religious and temporal concerns. *Dean of Guild*, in the Scottish municipal system, an officer of the merchant guilds or societies of trading persons. 'It belongs to the Dean of Guild to take care that buildings within the burgh be agreeable to law, neither encroaching on private property, nor on the public streets or passages; and that houses in danger of falling be thrown down.'—1 *Ersk. Inst.* 4.25.

DEANERY, de'nur-e, *s.* The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dene'ship, *s.* The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dere, *a.* (*deor*, Sax.) Beloved; favourite; darling; valuable; of a high price; costly; scarce, not plentiful, as a *dear* year; sad; hateful; grievous.—Seldom used in the last three senses;

> Let us return,
> And strain what other means is left unto us
> In our *dear* peril.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a word of endearment; darling.

DEARBOUGHT, dere'bawt, *a.* Purchased at a high price.

DEARLING.—See Darling.

DEARLOVED, dere'luvd, *a.* Much loved.

DEARLY, dere'le, *ad.* With great fondness; at a high price.

DEARN, deern, *a.* (*deorn*, Sax.) Lonely; melancholy; solitary; secret.—Obsolete.

> By many a *dearn* and painful perch,
> Of Pericles the careful search
> Is made.—*Shaks.*

DEARNESS, dere'nes, *s.* Fondness; kindness; love; scarcity; high price.

DEARNLY, dern'le, *ad.* Secretly; privately; unseen.

DEARTH, d*e*rth, *s.* Scarcity; want; need; famine; barrenness; sterility.

DEARTICULATE, de-ăr-tik'u-late, *v. a.* To disjoint; to dismember.

DEATH, d*e*th, *s.* (Saxon.) The extinction of life; a total and permanent cessation of the vital principles of action, whether in the vegetable or animal economy; a state in which the animal organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action; the state of the dead; mortality; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully; cause of death; destroyer. In Poetry, the instrument of death. In Theology, separation from God, and eternal punishment. *Civil death*, in Law, where a person is not actually dead, but adjudged so, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, &c. *Deathbed*, the bed on which a person dies, or is confined in his or her last sickness.

DEATH-BODING, d*e*th'bo-ding, *a.* Portending death.

DEATH-DARTING, d*e*th'dărt-ing, *a.* Inflicting death as it were with a dart.

DEATHFUL, d*e*th'fûl, *a.* Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

DEATHFULNESS, d*e*th'fûl-nes, *s.* Appearance of death.

DEATHLESS, d*e*th'les, *a.* Immortal; never dying; everlasting.

DEATHLIKE, d*e*th'like, *a.* Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; resembling either the horrors or the quietness of death.

DEATH'S-DOOR, d*e*ths'dore, *s.* A near approach to death; the gates of death.

DEATH'S-HEAD MOTH, d*e*ths'hed moth, *s.* The Sphinx atropos, the largest moth in Europe, so named from the figure of a human skull being distinctly marked upon its thorax: Family, Spingidæ.

DEATH-SHADOWED, d*e*th'shad-ode, *a.* Encompassed by the shades of death.

DEATHSMAN, d*e*ths'man, *s.* An executioner; a hangman.

DEATH-TOKEN, d*e*th'to-kn, *s.* That which indicates approaching death.

DEATHWARD, d*e*th'wawrd, *ad.* Toward death.

DEATHWATCH, d*e*th'wawtsh, *s.* The name given to the Coleopterous insect, Anobium, which makes a ticking noise like the beat of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to portend the approach of death. It is a small beetle, 5-16ths of an inch long, and inhabits old wooden furniture. The ominous sound, so mysteriously regarded by some, is now well ascertained to be the mode of call which the male insect makes for its mate.

DEAURATE, de-aw'rate, *v. a.* (*deauro*, Lat.) To gild or cover with gold;—*a.* gilded.

DEAURATION, de-aw-ra'shun, *s.* The act of gilding.

DEBACCHATE, de-bak'kate, *v. n.* (*debacchor*, Lat.) To rage or roar after the manner of drunkards.—Obsolete.

DEBACCHATION, de-bak-ka'shun, *s.* A raging; a madness.

DEBACKLE, de-bak'kl, *s.* In Geology, a violent torrent or rushing of waters, which, overcoming all opposing barriers, carries with it stones, rocks, and other fragments, spreading them in all directions.

DEBAR, de-băr', *v. a.* To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from anything; to hinder or prevent.

DEBARB, de-bărb', *v. a.* To deprive of the beard.

DEBARK.—See Disembark.

DEBARKATION.—See Disembarkment.

DEBARRAS, de-băr'ras, *v. a.* (*debarrasser*, Fr.) To free from difficulty; to disembarrass.—Seldom used.

DEBARRING, de-băr'ring, *s.* Hinderance from approach.

DEBASE, de-base', *v. a.* (*debas*, or *debase*, old Fr.) To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to make mean; to sink into meanness; to make despicable; to degrade; to sink; to vitiate; to adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

DEBASEMENT, de-base'ment, *s.* The act of debasing or degrading; degradation; adulteration.

DEBASER, de-ba'sur, *s.* One who debases or adulterates; one who degrades another; one who sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBASING, de-ba'sing, *a.* Tending to debase or degrade.

DEBASINGLY, de-ba'sing-le, *ad.* In a debasing or lowering manner.

DEBATABLE, de-bate'a-bl, *a.* Disputable; subject to controversy.

DEBATE, de-bate', *s.* (*debat*, Fr.) A personal dispute; a controversy; a quarrel; a contest; discussion; oral contention;—*v. a.* to controvert; to

dispute; to contest; to contend for; to argue;—*v. n.* to deliberate; to dispute; to examine; to engage in combat.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Well could he turney, and in lists *debate*.—*Spenser.*

DEBATEFUL, de-bate'fûl, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

DEBATEFULLY, de-bate'fûl-le, *ad.* In a contentious manner.

DEBATEMENT, de-bate'ment, *s.* Controversy; deliberation; battle; combat.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

He with Pyrochles sharpe *debatement* made.—*Spenser.*

DEBATER, de-ba'tur, *s.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

DEBATINGLY, de-ba'ting-le, *ad.* In the manner of debate.

DEBAUCH, de-bawtsh', *v. a.* (*debaucher*, Fr.) To corrupt; to vitiate; to corrupt with lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance; to seduce from virtue;—*s.* (*debauche*, Fr.) a fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

DEBAUCHEDLY, de-bawtsh'ed-le, *ad.* In a profligate and licentious manner.

DEBAUCHEDNESS, de-bawtsh'ed-nes, *s.* Intemperance; lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, deb-aw-she', *s.* A man given to gross intemperance; a person of a lewd or lecherous turn of mind.

DEBAUCHER, de-bawtsh'ur, *s.* One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; one who corrupts others.

DEBAUCHERY, de-bawtsh'ur-e, *s.* The practice of excess in gratifying the animal appetites; intemperance; excessive indulgence of lust; lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, de-bawtsh'ment, *s.* The act of debauching or vitiating; the act of corrupting.

DEBEL, de-bel', DEBELLATE, de-bel'late, } *v. a.* (*debello*, Lat.) To conquer; to overcome in war.—Obsolete.

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army.—*Milton.*

DEBELLATION, de-bel-la'shun, *s.* The act of conquering or subduing.—Obsolete.

DEBENTURE, de-ben'ture, *s.* (from *debeo*, I am in debt, Lat.) A writ or note by which a debt is claimed; a certificate delivered at the custom-house, when the exporter of any goods or merchandize has complied with the statutory regulations, in consequence of which he is entitled to a bounty or drawback on the exportation.

DEBENTURED, de-ben'turde, *a.* Applied to such goods as are entitled to a debenture or drawback.

DEBILE, deb'il, *a.* (*debilis*, Lat.) Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; impotent.

DEBILITATE, de-bil'e-tate, *v. a.* To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.

DEBILITATION, de-bil-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, de-bil'e-te, *s.* Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

DEBIT, deb'it, *s.* (*debet*, Fr. from *debitum*, Lat.) Money due for goods sold on credit; used in book-keeping to denote the left hand page of the ledger, to which all articles are carried that are charged to an account;—*v. a.* to enter on the debtor's side of an account; to charge with debt.

DEBITOR, deb'e-tur, *s.* A debtor.

DEBOISE, DEBOISH, DEBOIST, DEBOSH.—Obsolete forms of the word Debauch.—Which see.

DEBONAIR, deb-o-nare', *a.* (*debonnaire*, Fr.) Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant.

DEBONAIRITY, deb-o-na're-te, *s.* Graciousness; gentleness; elegance of manners.—Obsolete.

DEBONAIRLY, deb-o-nare'le, *ad.* Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBONAIRNESS, deb-o-nare'nes, *s.* Civility; complaisance.—Obsolete.

With all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.—*Sterne.*

DEBOUCH, de-boosh', *v. n.* (*deboucher*, Fr.) To issue or march out of a wood or a narrow pass, in order to meet or retire from an enemy.—A military term.

DEBRIS, de-bre', *s.* (French.) Ruins or rubbish; generally applied to the fragments of rocks. This term is sometimes used by the French to signify the wreck or remains of a routed army.

DEBT, det, *s.* (*debitum*, Lat.) That which one person owes to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer; in a scriptural sense, sin or that which renders liable to punishment.

DEBTED, det'ted, *a.* Indebted to; obliged to.

DEBTEE, det-tee', *s.* One to whom a debt is due; a creditor.

DEBTLESS, det'les, *a.* Without debt; free from debt.

DEBTOR, det'tur, *s.* (*debitor*, Lat.) One who owes something to another, whether money, goods, or services; the side of an account in which debts are charged.

DEBULLITION, deb-bul-lish'un, *s.* A bubbling or seething over.

DEBUT, de-boo', *s.* (French.) A modern expression denoting the commencement or opening of a discourse or any design, usually applied to an orator or actor on the first efforts of their skill.

DECACHORD, dek'a-kawrd, DECACHORDON, dek-a-kawr'don, } *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *chorde*, a string, Gr.) An ancient musical instrument of ten strings; that which has ten parts.

DECACUMINATED, dek-a-ku'me-nay-ted, *a.* (*decaminatus*, Lat.) Having the top or point cut off.

DECADAL, dek'a-dal, *a.* Relating to or consisting of ten.

DECADE, dek'ad, *s.* (*deka*, ten, Gr.) The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

DECADENCE, de-ka'dens, DECADENCY, de-ka'den-se, } *s.* (*decadence*, Fr.) Decay; fall.

DECADON, dek'a-don, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, Gr. in reference to the ten teeth of the calyx.) A genus of American plants with leaves opposite, or three in a whorl, and purple flowers disposed in aggregate corymbose whorls: Order, Lythraceæ.

DECADOPECTEN, dek-a-do-pek'ten, *s.* (*dekadoo*, twelve, and *pekten*, a comb, Gr.) A subgenus of Mollusca, the shell of which is formed like a pecten, but with plicated teeth on the hinge, analogous to Nucula: Family, Ostracidæ.

DECAGON, dek'a-gon, *s.* (*deka*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a plain figure with ten sides and ten angles. If the sides and angles are all equal, the figure is a regular *decagon*, and may be inscribed in a circle.

DECAGRAM, dek'a-gram, *s.* (Greek.) A French weight of ten grams, or 154 grains, 44 decimals.

DECAGYNIA, dek-a-jin'e-a, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) The name of an order in the tenth class of the Linnæan system of Botany, including those plants which have ten pistils or female organs of fructification.

DECAHEDRAL, dek-a-he'dral, *a.* (*deka*, ten, and *hedra*, a side, Gr.) Having ten sides.

DECAHEDRON, dek-a-he'dron, *s.* In Geometry, a figure or body having ten sides.

DECALEPIS, de-kal'e-pis, *s.* (*deka*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. from there being ten scales, five in the throat and five in the tube of the corolla.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

DECALITER, dek'a-li-tur, *s.* A French measure of capacity, containing ten litres, or 610.28 cubic inches.

DECALOGIST, de-kal'o-jist, *s.* An expositor of the ten commandments.

DECALOGUE, dek'a-log, *s.* (*deka*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The ten commandments given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, originally engraved on two tables of stone.

DECAMETER, de-kam'e-tur, *s.* (*deka*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 393 English inches and 71 decimals.

DECAMP, de-kamp', *v. n.* (*decamper*. Fr.) To remove the camp; to move off.

DECAMPMENT, de-kamp'ment, *s.* The act of shifting a camp, or moving off.

DECANAL, dek'a-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a deanery.

DECANDRIA, de-kan'dre-a, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *aner*, a male or stamen, Gr.) One of the Linnæan classes in Botany, including all plants which have ten stamens. It is composed of portions of a considerable number of natural orders, of which the most important is the Apiaceæ or Leguminous plants. Its orders are—*D. monogynia*, ten stamens, one style, as in the pea or bean; *D. digynia*, ten stamens, two styles; *D. trigynia*, ten stamens, three styles; *D. pentagynia*, ten stamens, five styles; *D. decagynia*, ten stamens, ten styles.

DECANDRIAN, de-kan'dre-an, } *a.* Having ten sta-
DECANDRIOUS, de-kan'dre-us, } mens; belonging to the class Decandria.

DECANEURUM, de-ka-nu'rum, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *neuron*, a nerve, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

DECANGULAR, dek-ang'gu-lar, *a.* Having ten angles.

DECANT, de-kant', *v. a.* (*decanto*, Lat.) To pour off gently, as a liquid, by inclination.

DECANTATION, de-kan-ta'shun, *s.* The act of decanting, or of pouring off a liquid from its sediment.

DECANTER, de-kan'tur, *s.* A vessel used for decanting liquids; a glass vessel made for receiving a liquid clear from the lees; one who decants liquids.

DECAPHYLLOUS, de-kaf'il-lus, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a calyx composed of ten segments, or to a corolla of ten petals.

DECAPITATE, de-kap'e-tate, *v. a.* (*decapito*, Lat.) To behead; to cut off the head.

DECAPITATION, de-kap-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of beheading.

DECAPODA, de-kap'o-da, *a.* (*deka*, ten, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) An order of the Crustacea, including those with ten limbs, as the lobster, crab, crawfish, shrimp, &c.

DECAPODAL, de-kap'o-dal, *a.* Having ten feet; belonging to the order Decapoda.

DECAPODE, dek'a-pode, *s.* A crustacean, or other animal, with ten limbs or feet.

DECAPTERYGIANS, de-kap-ter-ij'e-anz, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *pteryx*, a wing or fin, Gr.) A name given by Schneider to an artificial division of fishes, including such as have ten fins.

DECAPULATE, de-kap'u-late, *v. a.* To empty; to lade out.

DECARBONATE, de-kär'bo-nate, *v. a.* To deprive a carbonate of its acid.

DECARBONIZATION, de-kär-bon-ne-za'shun, *s.* The act or process of freeing a substance of carbon.

DECARBONIZE, de-kär'bo-nize, *v. a.* To deprive of carbon.

DECASPERMAL, dek-a-sper'mal, } *a.* Containing
DECASPERMOUS, dek-a-sper'mus, } ten seeds, as the berry of Psidium decaspermum.

DECASPORA, de-kas'po-ra, *s.* (*deka*, ten, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. from the fruit containing ten pyrenæ or seeds.) A genus of beautiful shrubs, with scattered petiolate leaves and red flowers: Order, Epacridaceæ.

DECASTICH, dek'a-stik, *s.* (*deka*, and *stichos*, a line, Gr.) A poem consisting of ten lines.

DECASTYLE, dek'a-stile, *s.* (*deka*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a portico with ten pillars.

DECASYLLABIC, dek-a-sil-lab'ik, *s.* (*deka*, ten, Gr. and *syllable*.) Consisting of ten syllables, as in English heroic verse.

DECAY, de-ka', *v. n.* (*dechoir*, Fr.) To decline gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect condition; to waste or fail; to be gradually impaired;—*v. a.* to impair; to bring to decay;—*s.* decline from a state of soundness or prosperity to a less perfect or worse state; state of depravation or diminution; the effects of diminution; the marks of decay; declension from prosperity; the cause of decline.

DECAYEDNESS, de-ka'ed-nes, *s.* A state of being impaired; diminution.

DECAYER, de-ka'ur, *s.* That which causes decay.

DECAYING, de-ka'ing, *s.* Decline from a state of soundness or prosperity.

DECEASE, de-sees', *s.* (*decessus*, Lat.) Departure from life; death;—*v. n.* to depart from life; to die.

DECEASED, de-seest', *a.* Departed from life; dead.

DECEIT, de-sete', *s.* (*deceptio*, Lat.) Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth; stratagem; artifice. In Law, a wily shift or device; any kind of craft, subtlety, fraud, cunning, or collusion, by which another is taken advantage of or defrauded.

DECEITFUL, de-sete'fûl, *a.* Tending to mislead or ensnare; fraudulent; full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, de-sete'fûl-le, *ad.* In a manner tending to deceive; fraudulently; with deceit.

DECEITFULNESS, de-sete'fûl-nes, *s.* The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

DECEITLESS, de-sete'les, *a.* Free from deceit.

DECEIVABLE, de-se'va-bl, *a.* Subject to fraud or imposture; liable to be misled or ensnared; subject to produce error; deceitful.

DECEIVABLENESS, de-se'va-bl-nes, *s.* Liableness to be deceived, or to deceive.

DECEIVABLY, de-se'va-ble, *ad.* In a manner tending to deceive.

DECEIVE, de-seve', *v. a.* (*decevoir*, Fr.) To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon; to delude by stratagem; to cut off from expectation; to delude; to cheat; to deprive by fraud or stealth; to mock; to fail.

DECEIVER, de-se'vur, *s.* One who deceives or misleads; one who leads another into error; a cheat; an impostor.

DECEIVING, de-se'ving, *s.* The act of cheating, or of carrying on imposture.

DECEMBER, de-sem'bur, *s.* (Latin.) The last month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice: so called from *decem*, ten, being the tenth month of the Roman year, which began with March.

DECEMDENTATE, de-sem-den'tate, *a.* (*decem*, ten, and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.) Having ten points or teeth.

DECEMFID, des'em-fid, *a.* (*decem*, and *fido*, I split, Lat.) Divided into ten parts: having ten divisions; ten-cleft.

DECEMLOCULAR, des-em-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*decem*, and *loculus*, a little place, Lat.) Having ten cells for seeds.

DECEMPEDAL, de-sem'pe-dal, *a.* (*decempeda*, Lat.) Ten feet in length.

[The following compounds of *decem*, signifying ten, occur in the definitions of species in Natural History:—*Decemdentus*, ten-toothed, as in the calyx of Daeus decemdenta; *decemfidus*, ten-cleft; *decemlocularis*, ten-celled; *decemmaculata*, ten-spotted; *decempunctatus*, marked with ten coloured points.]

DECEMVIR, de-sem'ver, *s.* (*decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man, Lat.) In Roman History, one of the ten magistrates or functionaries appointed for various offices in ancient Rome. One decemviri was appointed to frame a code of laws; it was called 'Decemviri legibus scribendis,' another, the 'Decemviri litibus judicandis,' existed for the purpose of deciding suits, and formed a court of justice under the superintendence of the prætor. The 'Decemviri sacris faciundis' formed an ecclesiastical college, which had the care of the sibylline books; they were elected for life. The 'Decemviri agris dividundis' formed a commission for the purpose of dividing lands among the colonists, when a new colony was formed.

DECEMVIRAL, de-sem've-ral, *a.* Relating to a decemvirate, or office of ten governors.

DECEMVIRATE, de-sem've-rate, *s.* The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the Commonwealth instead of consuls; a body of ten men in authority.

DECEMVIRI, de-sem've-re, *s. pl.* Ten magistrates elected by the ancient Roman people, and invested with the authority of administering the laws of the twelve tables, which were framed at the time of their creation.—See Decemvir.

DECENCE.—See Decency.

DECENCY, de'sen-se, *s.* (*decence*, Fr.) Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony; suitableness to character; propriety; modesty, as distinguished from ribaldry or obscenity.

DECENNARY, de-sen'na-re, *s.* (*decem*, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) A period of ten years. In Law, a tithing, consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

DECENNIAL, de-sen'ne-al, *a.* Continuing for a period of ten years, or happening every ten years.

DECENNOVAL, de-sen'no-val, } *a.* (*decem*, and
DECENNOVARY, de-sen'no-va-re, } *novem*, nine, Lat.) Relating to the number nineteen.

DECENT, de'sent, *a.* (*decens*, Lat.) Becoming; fit; suitable; comely; not gaudy; not ostentatious; not wanton or immodest; competent; moderate, as a decent fortune.

DECENTLY, de'sent-le, *ad.* In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without meanness or ostentation; without immodesty.

DECENTNESS.—See Decency.

DECEPTIBILITY, de-sep-te-bil'e-te, *s.* Liableness to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, de-sep'te-bl, *a.* Liable to be deceived; open to fraud or imposture.

DECEPTIVE, de-sep'tiv, *a.* Tending to deceive; having the power of deceiving. *Deceptive cadence*, in Music, a cadence in which the final close is avoided by varying the final chord.

DECEPTIVELY, de-sep'tiv-le, *ad.* In a manner tending to deceive.

DECEPTORY, de-sep'tur-e, *a.* Containing means of deceit.

DECERN, de-sern', *v. a.* (*decerno*, Lat.) To judge; to estimate.

DECERPT, de-serpt', *a.* (*decerptus*, Lat.) Cropped; taken off.

DECERPTIBLE, de-serp'te-bl, *a.* That may be taken off.

DECERPTION, de-serp'shun, *s.* The act of cropping, or taking off.

DECERTATION, de-ser-ta'shun, *s.* (*decertatio*, Lat.) A contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECESSION, de-sesh'un, *s.* (*decessio*, Lat.) A departure; a going away.

DECHARM, de-tshärm', *v. a.* (*decharmer*, Fr.) To counteract a charm; to disenchant.

DECHRISTIANIZE, de-krist'yun-ize, *v. a.* To turn from christianity; to apostatize.

DECIDABLE, de-side'a-bl, *a.* That may be decided.

DECIDE, de-side', *v. a.* (*decido*, Lat.) To fix the event of; to determine;—*v. n.* to determine; to come to a conclusion.

DECIDED, de-side'ed, *a.* Clear; unequivocal.

DECIDEDLY, de-side'ed-le, *ad.* In a determined or decided manner.

DECIDENCE, des'e-dens, *s.* (*decidens*, Lat.) The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, de-side'ur, *s.* One who determines a cause or dispute.

DECIDUA, de-sid'u-a, *s.* (*decido*, I fall off, Lat.) A membrane thrown off the uterus after parturition.

DECIDUOUS, de-sid'u-us, *a.* (*deciduus*, Lat.) Falling off. In Botany, leaves which are shed annually are said to be deciduous, as also plants which shed their leaves: it is the opposite of evergreen; a deciduous calyx is one which falls off previous to the formation of the fruit. In Zoology, the term is applied to parts which have but a temporary existence, and are shed during the lifetime of the animal, as certain kinds of hair, horns, and teeth.

DECIDUOUSNESS, de-sid'u-us-nes, *s.* The quality of falling once a year; aptness to fall.

DECIGRAM, des'e-gram, *s.* The tenth part of the French gramme.

DECIL, des'il, *s.* An aspect or position of two planets when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.

DECILITER, de-sil'it-ur, *s.* A French measure of capacity, equal to one-tenth of a litre.

DECILLION, de-sil'yun, *s.* A number involved to the tenth power.

DECILLIONTH, de-sil'yun*th*, *a.* Relating to a decillion.

DECIMAL, des'e-mal, *a.* (*decimus*, Lat.) Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten. *Decimal Arithmetic*, that part of the science of numerical calculation which treats of decimal fractions. *Decimal fractions*, such fractions as have ten, or some multiple of ten, for a denominator.

DECIMALLY, des'e-mal-le, *ad.* By means of decimals.

DECIMATE, des'e-mate, *v. a.* (*decimo*, Lat.) To tithe; to take the tenth; to select by lot every tenth soldier in a general mutiny for punishment.

DECIMATION, des-e-ma'shun, *s.* A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise; an ancient military method of punishment on such soldiers as acted cowardly on the field, or joined in a mutiny. The names of the guilty were put into an urn or helmet, from which a tenth part was drawn, whose lot it was to suffer death.

DECIMATOR, des'e-may-tur, *s.* One who selects every tenth person for punishment.

DECIMETER, de-sim'e-tur, *s.* A French measure of length, equal to the tenth part of a meter.

DECIMO-SEXTO, des'e-mo-seks'to, *s.* (Latin.) A book is said to be in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves.

DECIPHER, de-si'fur, *v. a.* (*dechiffrer*, Fr.) To explain what is written in ciphers; to unfold; to unravel; to explain; to mark down in characters; to characterize; to write out; to mark.—Obsolete in the last four senses.

> You are both *deciphered*
> For villains.—*Shaks.*

DECIPHERABLE, de-si'fur-a-bl, *a.* That may be deciphered.

DECIPHERER, de-si'fur-ur, *s.* One who explains what is written in ciphers.

DECISION, de-sizh'un, *s.* (French.) Determination of a doubt or difference; determination of an event; final judgment or conclusion. In Scotland, a narrative or report of the proceedings of the Court of Session; the act of separation; decision.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

DECISIVE, de-si'siv, *a.* Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive; having the power of acting promptly, or settling protracted contention.

DECISIVELY, de-si'siv-le, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS, de-si'siv-nes, *s.* The power of an argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECISORY, de-si'so-re, *a.* Able to determine or decide.

DECK, dek, *v. a.* (*decan*, Sax. *deken*, Dut.) To cover; to overspread; to dress; to array; to adorn; to embellish;—*s.* the planked floor of a ship which connects the sides together. *Lower gun-deck*, in first and second-rate ships, is termed the first-deck, the frame being broader and stronger than the other decks, it is laid next the orlop, and sustains the heaviest tier of guns, as 32-pounders. *Middle-deck*, the second deck, and lies between the lower and upper-deck; it is slighter in its construction than the lower-deck; it sustains the second tier of guns, as 18-pounders. *Upper-deck* or *Main-deck*, the third-deck, and sustains the third tier of guns, as 12-pounders; it is constructed much slighter than the middle-deck; in third-rate ships it is termed the second-deck. *Quarter-deck*, that above the upper-deck reaching forward from the stern to the gangway; it supports the carronades, &c. *Gun-deck*, in frigates, sloops of war, brigantines, gun-brigs, and cutters, is the main or upper-deck, whereon the guns are placed in battery. *Flush-deck*, in corvettes, &c., implies a continued floor laid from stem to stern, upon one line, without any stops or intervals. *Half-deck*, the under part of the quarter-deck of a ship of war, contained between the foremost bulkhead of the cabin or wardroom, and the break of the quarter-deck. *Spar-deck*, in frigates and men of war converted into troop-ships, is that continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, and appropriated for the reception of spars, hammocks, &c., and where the crew sleep. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECKER, dek'ur, *s.* One who decks or adorns; a dresser; a coverer; of a ship, we say a *two-decker*, or a *three-decker*, equivalent to say she has two decks or three decks.

DECKING, dek'ing, *s.* Ornament; embellishment.

DECLAIM, de-klame', *v. n.* (*declamo*, Lat.) To harangue; to speak to the passions; to speak a set oration with energy and earnestness; to speak rhetorically.

DECLAIMANT, de-kla'mant, } *s.* One who declaims;
DECLAIMER, de-kla'mur, } one who moves the passions by rhetorical display; one who harangues.

DECLAIMING, de-kla'ming, *s.* A harangue; an appeal to the passions.

DECLAMATION, dek-la-ma'shun, *s.* (*declamatio*, Lat.) A discourse addressed to the passions; a harangue; a set speech delivered with rhetorical earnestness. Among the ancient Greeks, *declamation* was the art of speaking indifferently on all subjects, and on all sides of a question.

DECLAMATOR.—See Declaimer.

DECLAMATORY, de-klam'ma-tur-e, *a.* (*declamatorius*, Lat.) Relating to the practice of declaiming; relating to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions.

DECLARABLE, de-kla'ra-bl, *a.* That may be declared or proved; capable of proof.

DECLARATION, dek-la-ra'shun, *s.* (*declaratio*, Lat.) A proclamation or affirmation; an open expression; publication; an expression of facts or opinions; a public annunciation. In Law, that part of the process or pleadings in which a statement of the plaintiff's complaint against the defendant is set forth.

DECLARATIVE, de-klar'a-tiv, *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; making proclamation or publication.

DECLARATOR, *Action of*, de-klar'a-tur, *s.* A form of procedure in the Court of Session in Scotland, by which an action is raised, to have it judicially declared, that a certain right, or a certain character, exists in a particular person or persons.

DECLARATORILY, de-klar'a-tur-e-le, *ad.* In the form of a declaration.

DECLARATORY, de-klar'a-tur-e, *a.* Affirmative; expressive; clear; making declaration.

DECLARE, de-klare', *v. a.* (*declaro*, Lat.) To make

known; to tell explicitly and openly; to publish; to proclaim; to show in open view; to show an opinion in plain terms; to assert; to affirm; to throw off reserve;—*v. n.* to make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion in favour or opposition; to make known explicitly.

DECLAREDLY, de-kla'red-le, *ad.* Avowedly; without disguise.

DECLARER, de-kla'rur, *s.* One who declares or makes known.

DECLARING, de-kla'ring, *s.* Declaration; publication; exposition.

DECLENSION, de-klen'shun, *s.* (*declinatio*, Lat.) Tendency from a greater to a less degree of perfection; declination; descent. In Grammar, the inflection of nouns according to their cases, as nominative, genitive, dative, &c.

DECLIEUXIA, day-kle-euse'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Declieux, a French gardener.) A genus of plants, consisting chiefly of shrubs, rarely herbs, with leaves opposite or in whorls: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

DECLINABLE, de-kli'na-bl, *a.* That may be declined; having a variety of terminations.

DECLINATE, dek'le-nate, *a.* (*declinatus*, Lat.) Curved or bent downwards.

DECLINATE, dek'le-nate, *s.* In Botany, bending downwards.

DECLINATION, dek-le-na'shun, *s.* Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude; oblique motion; deviation from moral rectitude; variation from a fixed point; obliquity of conduct. In Grammar, the declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations. *Declination of a wall or vertical plane*, in Dialing, an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical, when it is counted from east to west, or between the plane and the meridian, when it is counted from north to south. *Declination circles* are small circles of the sphere parallel to the equator, in which the stars perform their apparent diurnal revolutions. *Declination of a celestial body* is the angular distance of the body north or south from the equator; it is measured on the great circle which passes through the centre of the body and the two poles, and is consequently perpendicular to the equator. *Declination of the magnetic needle*, when the straight line which joins the poles of a magnetic needle does not coincide with the astronomical meridian, but deviates from it more or less either to east or west, the deviation is termed *Declination of the Needle.*

DECLINATOR, dek-le-na'tur, } *s.* An instrument
DECLINATORY, de-klin'a-tur-e, } used in dialing, for taking the declination and inclination of a plane. *Declinatory plea*, in Law, a plea before trial or conviction.

DECLINATURE, de-klin'a-ture, *s.* A declining.

DECLINE, de-kline', *v. n.* (*declino*, Lat.) To lean downward; to deviate; to run into an oblique course; to shun; to avoid the performance of anything; to sink or decay; to be impaired; to refuse; to fall or tend from an exalted or prosperous condition to a less perfect state;—*v. a.* to bend downward; to bring down; to shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of; to decay; to sink; to turn from any course or direction; to modify a word by various terminations; to inflect;

—*s.* the state or tendency of sinking from to an imperfect condition; diminution; de

DECLIVITY, de-kliv'e-te, *s.* (*declivitas*, Lat. clination or obliquity reckoned downwards dual descent; not precipitous or perpendic

DECLIVOUS, de-kli'vus, } *a.* Gradual
DECLIVITOUS, de-kliv'e-tus, } scending; n cipitous; not perpendicularly sinking; slo

DECOCT, de-kokt', *v. a.* (*decoquo*, *decoctum* To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest water; to digest by the heat of the stoma boil in water, so as to draw the strength o of anything; to boil up to a consistence; to

DECOCTIBLE, de-kok'te-bl, *a.* That may be or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, de-kok'shun, *s.* (*decoctus*, boiled The operation of boiling; the thing boiled cocted. *Decoctum*, in Pharmacy, is a s of the active principles of vegetables obtai boiling them in water. The Officinal dec may be classed into simple and compound rations. The *Simple* are—*D. althææ offi* decoction of Marshmallows; used as an em fomentation. *D. anthemidis nobilis*, decoc Camomile; used in the form of clyster and tation. *D. cinchonæ*, decoction of (lan Cinchona. The '*Decoctum Kinæ Kinæ*' Codex of Paris is only half the strength o but contains an addition of a small quan carbonate of potassa. *D. cydoniæ*, decoc Quince Seed; recommended as an applica erysipelatous surfaces, in ophthalmia, & *daphnes mezerei*, decoction of Mezereon; u glandular swellings and chronic rheumatis *digitalis*, decoction of Foxglove; a very in form for the exhibition of digitalis, being v in strength. *D. dulcamaræ*, decoction of Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; it is used in neous diseases. *D. Geoffreæ inermis*, decoc Cabbage-tree Bark; used in worms. *D. rhizæ*, decoction of Liquorice; a demulce vehicle for other medicines. *D. hæmatoxy* coction of Logwood; used in diarrhœa, an cases of dyspepsia. *D. hordei*, decoction ley; used as the compound decoction. *D. l* decoction of Iceland-moss, or Liver-wort: tains the bitter principle of the plant unit its starch; and forms a useful vehicle fo active medicines, as Hydro-cyanic acid, C &c. *D. lobeliæ*, (blue Cardinal Flower ginia,) a purgative decoction. *D. papave* coction of Poppy; it is used as a foment painful swellings, &c. *D. pyrolæ*, decoc Winter Green; used in ascites, rheumatis hysteria. *D. quercûs*, decoction of Oak B is used principally as a local astringent, forms of gargle, injection, or lotion. *D. s rillæ*, decoction of sarsaparilla; used in sec syphilis, &c. *D. senegæ*, decoction of S used in dropsy, rheumatism, and 'affection lungs, attended with debility and inordinat tion.' *D. taraxici*, decoction of Dandelio in deficient and irregular action of the hep gans. *D. ulmi*, decoction of Elm Bark; lepra and hepatic affections: Willan think little efficacy. *D. veratri*, formerly *D. l albi*, or decoction of White Hellebore; use lotion in scabies, and other cutaneous erup

The *Compound* Decoctions are—*D. aloes cosp* compound decoction of Aloes: it resemb

own *Baume de Vie*, but is less purgative. *iaci compositum*, compound decoction of um; commonly called *Decoction of the* it has fallen into disuse, having little *D. hordei compositum*, compound decoc- Barley; an elegant and useful demulcent, aperient tendency. The oriental beverage, t,) from the Arabic word *sherb*, to drink, brated in Eastern song, is a decoction of meal and Sugar, perfumed with roses, flower, violet, or citron. *D. malvæ com-*, compound decoction of Mallow; used in and fomentations. *D. sarsaparillæ com-*, compound decoction of Sarsaparilla: an n of the once celebrated *Lisbon Diet Drink*. rs from the *Decoct. Guaiaci. Comp.* by the n of the mezereon root, which renders it etic and alterative.

VE, de-kok'tiv, *a.* That may be decocted.

RE, de-kok'ture, *s.* A substance drawn ction.

TE, de-kol'late, *v. a.* (*decollo*, Lat.) To

TION, dek-o-la'shun, *s.* The act of be-

RATION, de-kul-lur-a'shun, *s.* (*decoloratio*, Absence of colour.

LEX, de'kom-pleks, *a.* Compounded of x ideas.

OSABLE, de-kom-po'za-bl, *a.* That may mposed.

OSE, de-kom-poze', *v. a.* (*decomposer*, Fr.) arate the constituent parts; to resolve into tary principles; to dissolve.

OSITE, de-kom-poz'it, *a.* (*decompositus*, Compounded a second time; compounded ings already composite.

OSITION, de-kom-po-zish'un, *s.* That en- nge of properties which a compound body oes, either spontaneously, as in putrefaction, n chemical affinity, by which its elements engaged and enter into new combina-

OUND, de-kom-pownd', *v. a.* To compose gs already compounded; to compound a time; to form by a second composition; lve a compound into simple parts;—(sel- ed in the last sense);—*a.* composed of things ls already compounded; compounded a se- ne. In Botany, a leaf is said to be decom- when it is twice or thrice pinnate; a pani- en its branches are also panicled, &c.

OUNDABLE, de-kom-pown'da-bl, *a.* Liable hat may be dissolved.

ENT.—See Decoration.

TE, dek'o-rate, *v. a.* (*decora*, Lat.) To to embellish; to beautify; to deck.

TION, dek-o-ra'shun, *s.* Ornament; em- nent; any addition which heightens the of anything. In Architecture, the combin- f ornamental objects with a view to enrich earance of an edifice, as figures, vases, fes- &c.

TIVE, dek'o-ray-tiv, *a.* Adorning; suitable ellish.

TIVENESS, dek'o-ray-tiv-nes, *s.* Quality decorative.

TOR, dek'o-ray-tur, *s.* One who adorns or shes.

S, dek'o-rus, or de-ko'rus, *a.* (*decorus*, Lat.) Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; seemly.

DECOROUSLY, dek'o-rus-le, *ad.* In a becoming or proper manner.

DECORTICATE, de-kawr'te-kate, *v. a.* (*decortico*, Lat.) To divest of the bark or husk; to peel; to strip.

DECORTICATION, de-kawr-te-ka'shun, *s.* The act of stripping off the bark or husk.

DECORUM, de-ko'rum, *s.* (Latin.) Propriety of behaviour; ready deference to the laws of good society; suitableness of speech and action; decency, as opposed to levity or licentiousness; seemliness. In Architecture, the suitableness of a building, with its several parts and ornaments, to its position and uses.

DECOY, de-koy', *v. a.* (*kooi*, Dut.) To lure into a snare; to entrap; to lead by artifice into a dangerous position;—*s.* any lure intended to ensnare; any allurement which deceives and misleads into mischief or danger. Among Sportsmen, a place for catching wild fowl. *Decoy-duck*, a duck trained to decoy others into a place where they may be caught. *Decoy-man*, a man employed in ensnaring and catching wild fowls.

DECREASE, de-krese', *v. n.* (*decresco*, Lat.) To grow less; to be diminished;—*v. a.* to make less; to diminish;—*s.* the state of growing less; decay; the wane; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

DECREE, de-kre', *s.* (*decretum*, Lat.) Judicial determination of a case in law; an edict; the order of an authoritative power; an established rule; a law; an ordinance enacted by any council for the government of others. In Law, the judgment of a court of equity on any bill preferred, and may be interlocutory or final. In Theology, the predetermined purpose of God;—*v. n.* to make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve;—*v. a.* to doom or assign by a decree.

DECREMENT, dek're-ment, *s.* (*decrementum*, Lat.) Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing. In Heraldry, the wane of the moon from the full to the new, the moon in this state is called *moon decrescent*, or in *decours*. *Decrement equal of life*, a term in the doctrine of annuities, denoting that out of a certain number of lives there should be an equal number decrease within a given number of years

DECREPIT, de-krep'it, *a.* (*decrepitus*, Lat.) Wasted and worn out with age; broken down by the infirmities of old age; in the last stage of decay.

DECREPITATE, de-krep'e-tate, *v. a.* (*decrepo*, Lat.) To roast or calcine a salt or other matter till it has ceased to crackle.

DECREPITATION, de-krep-e-ta'shun, *s.* The crackling noise which several salts make when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent exfoliation of their particles.

DECREPITNESS, de-krep'it-nes, } *s.* The last stage
DECREPITUDE, de-krep'e-tude, } of decay; the last effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, de-kres'sent, *a.* (*decrescens*, Lat.) Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DECRETAL, de-kre'tal, *a.* Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree;—*s.* a letter of the Pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law; the decretals compose the second part of the canon law; a book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

DECRETION, de-kre'shun, *s.* The state of growing less.

DECRETIST, de-kre'tist, *s.* One who studies or professes a knowledge of the decretal.

DECRETORILY, dek're-to-re-le, *ad.* In a definitive manner.

DECRETORY, dek're-tur-e, *a.* Judicial; definitive; critical; in which there is some definitive event.

DECREW, de-kroo', *v. n.* To decrease.—Obsolete.

Sir Arthegal renewed
His strength still more, but she still more *decrewed*.—*Spenser.*

DECRIAL, de-kri'al, *s.* Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring anything.

DECRIER, de-kri'ur, *s.* One who censures hastily or clamorously.

DECROWNING, de-krown'ing, *s.* The act of depriving of a crown.

DECRUSTATION, de-krus-ta'shun, *s.* An uncrusting; a removal of the crust or outmost rind.

DECRY, de-kri', *v. a.* (*decrier*, Fr.) To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against; to cry down; to bring into disrepute.

DECTICUS, dek'te-kus, *s.* (*dektikos*, capacious, Gr.) A genus of insects belonging to the Locustinæ or Locust family.

DECUBATION, dek-u-ba'shun, *s.* (*decumbo*, Lat.) The act of lying down.

DECUMARIA, de-ku-ma're-a, *s.* (*dekuma*, a tenth, Gr. in reference to the tenfold structure of some of the flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of Sarmontose shrubs with glabrous leaves and white sweet-scented flowers: Order, Philadelphaceæ.

DECUMBENCE, de-kum'bens, } *s.* (*decumbens*,
DECUMBENCY, de-kum'ben-se, } Lat.) The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

DECUMBENT, de-kum'bent, *a.* Lying or leaning; recumbent.

DECUMBENTLY, de-kum'bent-le, *ad.* In a decumbent manner.

DECUMBITURE, de-kum'be-ture, *s.* The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease. In Astrology, the appearance or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DECUPLE, dek'u-pl, *a.* (*decuplus*, Lat.) Tenfold; the same number ten times repeated;—*s.* a number ten times repeated;—*v. a.* to make tenfold.

DECURION, de-ku're-un, *s.* (*decurio*, Lat.) An officer in the ancient Roman army who commanded a company of ten men.

DECURRENT, de-kur'rent, *a.* (*decurrens*, Lat.) Running downwards. In Botany, a leaf is said to be decurrent when it extends down the leaf, stalk, or stem.

DECURRENTLY, de-kur'rent-le, *ad.* In a manner extending downwards.

DECURIONES, de-ku-re-o'nes, *s.* (Latin.) A name anciently given to certain persons, who corresponded to the Senate at Rome, in the Roman towns and Italian colonies which enjoyed free municipal rights; the whole administration of the internal affairs of such places being in their hands. At the head of the body were two duumveri or presidents, who were chosen by the citizens.

DECURSION, de-kur'shun, *s.* (*decursio*, Lat.) The act of running down, as a stream.

DECURSIVE, de-kur'siv, *a.* Running down.

DECURSIVELY, de-kur'siv-le, *ad.* In a decursive manner. *Decursively-pinnate*, applied to leaves which have their leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.

DECURT, de-kurt', *v. a.* (*decurto*, Lat.) To abridge; to shorten.—Obsolete.

With reverend curtsies come, and to him bring
Thy free, and not *decurted*, offering.—*Herrick.*

DECURTATION, de-kur-ta'shun, *s.* The act of cutting short, or shortening.

DECUSSATE, de-kus'sate, *v. a.* (*decusso*, Lat.) To intersect at acute angles; to cross as lines. In Botany, leaves and branches are said to be decussate or decussated when two right lines cross each other at right angles, forming a kind of square, or four right angles.

DECUSSATELY, de-kus'sate-le, *ad.* In a decussate manner. In Botany, leaves are said to be decussately-opposite when they are opposite and form right lines, crossing each other at right angles and forming a square.

DECUSSATION, de-kus-sa'shun, *s.* A term used in Geometry, Optics, and Anatomy, to signify the crossing of any two lines, rays, or nerves, when they meet in a point, and then go on separately from one another.

DECUSSORIUM, de-kus-so're-um, *s.* A surgical instrument used for pressing gently on the dura mater, causing an evacuation of the pus collected between the cranium and that membrane, through the perforation made by the trepan.

DEDALIAN, de-da'le-an, } *a.* Various; intricate;
DEDALOUS, ded'a-lus, } variegated. In Botany, applied to leaves of a delicate texture, whose margin is marked by various intricate windings.

DEDECORATE, de-dek'o-rate, *v. a.* (*dedecoro*, Lat.) To disgrace; to bring reproach upon.—Obsolete.

DEDECORATION, de-dek-o-ra'shun, *s.* The act of disgracing; disgrace.

DEDECOROUS, de-dek'o-rus, *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful.

DEDENTITION, de-den-tish'un, *s.* Loss or shedding of the teeth.

DEDICATE, ded'e-kate, *v. a.* (*dedico*, Lat.) To consecrate or set apart to the Divine Being, or for some sacred use; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron;—*a.* devoted; consecrated; appropriated.

DEDICATEE, ded-e-ka-te', *s.* One to whom a thing is dedicated.

DEDICATION, ded-e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation; an address to a patron.

DEDICATOR, ded'e-kay-tur, *s.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, ded'e-kay-tur-e, *a.* Composing a dedication; complimental.

DEDITION, de-dish'un, *s.* (*deditio*, Lat.) The act of yielding up anything.

DEDOLATION, de-do-la'shun, *s.* (*dedolatio*, Lat.) Literally, hewing or chipping. In Surgery, the action whereby a cutting instrument, applied obliquely to any part of the body, inflicts an oblique wound, with loss of substance.

DEDOLENT, de-do'lent, *a.* (*dedoleo*, Lat.) Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

DEDUCE, de-duse', *v. a.* (*deduco*, Lat.) To draw from in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to draw from in reasoning; to infer from some-

thing previously stated; to transplant; to subtract.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

A matter of four hundred
To be *deduc'd* upon the payment.—*Ben Jonson.*

Deducement, de-duse'ment, *s.* The thing deduced; inference; that which is inferred from premises.

Deducible, de-du'se-bl, *a.* That may be deduced by reasoning; that may be inferred from premises; consequential; discoverable.

Deducive, de-du'siv, *a.* Peforming the act of deduction.

Deduct, de-dukt', *v. a.* (*deduco*, Lat.) To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to separate or remove.

Deduction, de-duk'shun, *s.* (*deductio*, Lat.) The act of deducting; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised; that which is deducted; inference; conclusion.

Deductive, de-duk'tiv, *a.* Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised.

Deductively, de-duk'tiv-le, *ad.* Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

Deed, deed, *s.* (*ded*, Sax.) Action, whether good or bad; that which is done; exploit; performance; power of action; agency; fact; reality, as opposed to fiction: whence the word *indeed*. In Law, an instrument in writing or in print, upon paper or parchment, comprehending the terms of agreement between parties able to contract, duly sealed and delivered. *Deed-poll*, in Law, a deed made by one party only, and not indented, beginning generally with these words, 'Know all men by these presents that I,' &c. *Deed or in Law*, contracts or agreements are said to be *in deed* when entered into expressly by the parties themselves; and *in law* when they arrive by construction of the law out of the relative position of the parties.

Deedless, deed'les, *a.* Inactive; without action.

Deedy, deed'e, *a.* Active; industrious.—Obsolete.

Deem, deem, *v. n.* (*deman*, Sax.) To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to estimate;—*v. a.* to judge; to determine; to imagine; to suppose;—*s.* judgment; surmise; opinion.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
I true! how now! what wicked *deem* is this?—
Shaks.

Deemsters, deem'sturs, *s. pl.* (*dema*, a judge, Sax.) A name given to certain judges in the Isle of Man who decide cases without any process or writings, and make no charge for so doing on the parties concerned.

Deep, deep, *a.* (*deop*, Sax.) Having length downwards; descending far; profound, opposed to shallow; low in situation; not high; measured from the surface downward; entering far; piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial; not obvious; sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject; full of contrivance; politic; insidious; grave; solemn; dark-coloured; having a great degree of stillness, gloom, or sadness; depressed; sunk; metaphorically, low; bass; grave in sound;—*s.* the sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean; the most solemn or still part; that which is profound or not easily fathomed.

Deepdrawing, deep'draw-ing, *a.* Sinking deep into the water.

Deepen, dee'pn, *v. a.* To make deep; to sink far below the surface; to darken; to cloud; to make dark; to make sad or gloomy; to make more intense or poignant;—*v. n.* to descend gradually; to grow deep.

Deeplaid, deep'lade, *a.* Formed with profound skill and cunning.

Deeply, deep'le, *ad.* To a great depth; far below the surface; with great study or sagacity; not carelessly or superficially; profoundly; sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness; with a tendency to darkness of colour; to a great degree.

Deepmouthed, deep'mow*th*d, *a.* Having a hoarse loud voice.

Deepmusing, deep'mu-zing, *a.* Thinking profoundly; contemplative.

Deepness, deep'nes, *s.* Depth far below the surface; profundity; insidiousness; craft.

Deepread, deep'red, *a.* Profoundly versed or read.

Deeprevolving, deep're-volv'ing, *a.* Profoundly meditating.

Deepscarred, deep'sk*a*rd, *a.* Having deep scars.

Deepsounding, deep'sownd-ing, *a.* Having a low sound.

Deepthroated, deep'*th*ro-ted, *a.* With deep sounds from the throat.

Deeptoned, deep'tonde, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone.

Deepvaulted, deep'vawlt-ed, *a.* Formed like a deep vault or arch.

Deepwaisted, deep'waste-ed, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship, when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck.

Deer, deer, *s.* (*deor*, Sax.) The English name for the Ruminating quadrupeds which have deciduous horns or antlers.—See Cervus.

Deeringia, deer-inj'e-a, *s.* (in memory of Dr. Charles Deerington, an English botanical writer.) A genus of plants, consisting of weak shrubs with terminal spikes of flowers: Order, Amaranthaceæ.

Deerstealer, deer'ste-lur, *s.* One who steals deer.

Deerstealing, deer'ste-ling, *s.* The act or crime of stealing deer.

Deesis, de-e'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, an invocation; a supplication; an entreaty.

Deess, de'es, *s.* (*deesse*, Fr.) A goddess.—Obsolete.

Deface, de-fase', *v. a.* (*de*, and *facio*, Lat.) To destroy or erase; to ruin; to disfigure; to injure the superficies, or beauty.

Defacement, de-fase'ment, *s.* Violation; injury; obliteration; erasure.

Defacer, de-fa'sur, *s.* One who injures, destroys, or disfigures.

Defacingly, de-fa'sing-le, *ad.* In a defacing manner.

De Facto, de fak'to, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, something actually existing, as distinguished from *de jure*, where a thing is only so in justice, but not in fact.

Defæcation, def-e-ka'shun, *s.* (*de*, and *fæx*, dregs, Lat.) The separation of the dregs and impurities of liquors; also, the expulsion of the fæces of animals.

Defailance de-fa'lans, *s.* (*defaillance*, Fr.) Failure; miscarriage.—Obsolete.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*.—*Glanville.*

Defalcate, de-fal'kate, *v. a.* (*defalquer*, Fr.) To

cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary: chiefly used of money.

Defalcation, def-fal-ka'shun, *s.* Diminution; abatement; deduction of any part of a customary allowance.

Defalk.—See Defalcate.

Defamation, def-fa-ma'shun, *s.* The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction. In Law, the speaking slanderous words of another. The party slandered may bring an action against the slanderer, to recover damages; but in order to enable him to succeed, it is necessary that the words alleged to have been spoken, should express an imputation of some crime or misdemeanour which would make him liable to punishment, or that they should have seriously affected him in business or professional reputation.

Dafamatory, de-fam'ma-tur-e, *a.* Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

Defame, de-fame', *v. a.* (*diffamer*, Fr.) To make infamous; to censure falsely; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by false and malicious reports; to destroy reputation by acts or words;—*s.* disgrace; dishonour.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> Thy chastity and virtue hath infus'd
> Another soul in me, red with *defame*,
> For in my blushing cheeks is seen my shame.—
> *London Prodigal.*

Defamer, de-fa'mur, *s.* One who injures the reputation of another; a detracter; a calumniator.

Defaming, de-fa'ming, *s.* Defamation; the act of reproaching or slandering others.

Defamingly, de-fa'ming-le, *ad.* In a calumnious or defaming manner.

Defatigable, de-fat'e-ga-bl, *a.* Liable to be weary or tired.

Defatigate, de-fat'e-gate, *v. a.* (*defatigo*, Lat.) To weary or tire.

Defatigation, de-fat-e-ga'shun, *s.* Weariness; fatigue.—Seldom used.

> I soon find an unavoidable *defatigation* in all things.—*Bishop Hall.*

Default, de-fawlt', *s.* (*defaut*, Fr.) A failing, or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires—as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default*; neglect; crime; defect; want; fault. A *default* or *fault* may be a crime, a vice, or a mere defect, according to the nature of the duty omitted. In Law, when the defendant omits to plead or put in his answer in the time limited for that purpose by the court, the plaintiff is entitled to sign judgment against him, which is thence called a *judgment by default*;—*v. n.* to offend, or fail in performing a contract;—*v. a.* to fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a stipulation.

Defaulted, de-fawlt'ed, *a.* Having defect; called out of court, as a defendant or his cause.

Defaulter, de-fawlt'ur, *s.* One who makes default; one who fails to appear when called; one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care.

Defeasance, de-fe'zans, *s.* (*defesance*, Norm.) In Law, a condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be *defeated*. A *defeasance*, on a bond, or a recognizance, or a judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, *defeats* it. A *defeasance* differs from the common condition of a bond, in being a separate deed, whereas a common condition is inserted in the bond itself.—*Blackstone*;—the writing containing a defeasance; defeat.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Defeasible, de-fe'ze-bl, *a.* That may be annulled or abrogated.

Defeasibleness, de-fe'ze-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being defeasible.

Defeat, de-fete', *s.* (*defaite*, Fr.) Overthrow of an army; act of destruction; deprivation; frustration; successful resistance, as the defeat of an attack;—*v. a.* to overthrow; to undo; to frustrate; to render null and void; to resist successfully; to change; to alter.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> Put money in thy purse; follow these wars; *defeat* thy favour with an usurped beard.—*Shaks.*

Defeature, de-fe'ture, *s.* Change of feature; alteration of countenance; overthrow; defeat.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> Have you acquainted her with the *defeature*
> Of the Carthaginians?—*Massinger.*

Defecate, def'e-kate, *v. a.* (*defæco*, Lat.) To purify; to cleanse; to purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to brighten; to clear;—*a.* purified; freed from lees or foulness.

Defecation, def-e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of clearing or purifying; purification.

Defect, de-fekt', *s.* (*defectus*, Lat.) Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; failing; imperfection; a fault; mistake; error; any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure;—*v. n.* to be deficient.—Obsolete as a verb.

Defectibility, de-fek-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

Defectible, de-fek'te-bl, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting; liable to defect.

Defection, de-fek'shun, *s.* (*defectio*, Lat.) Want; failure; a falling away; apostasy; the act of abandoning any person or cause to which we had been previously attached, or pledged to; revolt.

Defective, de-fek'tiv, *a.* (*defectivus*, Lat.) Wanting the just quantity or quality; full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose; faulty; vicious; blameable. *Defective noun*, in Grammar, an indeclinable noun, or such as wants a number, or some particular case. *Defective verb*, a verb which wants some of its tenses. *Defective fifth*, in Music, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth: it is also termed a semidiapente, and flat, lesser, or diminished fifth.

Defectively, de-fek'tiv-le, *ad.* In a defective manner.

Defectiveness, de-fek'tiv-nes, *s.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

Defectuosity, de-fek-tu-os'e-te, *s.* Imperfection; faultiness.—Obsolete.

> Those acts, wherein man conceives some perfection, are, in the sight of God, *defectuosities*.—*W. Montagu.*

Defectuous, de-fek'tu-us, *a.* Full of defects; not sufficient.

Defedation.—See Defœdation.

Defend, de-fend', *v. a.* (*defendo*, Lat.) To stand

in defence of; to protect; to support; to vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain; to fortify; to secure; to prohibit; to forbid; to maintain a place or cause against those who attack it; to repel; to keep off.

DEFENCE, de-fens', *s.* (*defensio*, Lat.) Guard; protection; security; vindication; justification; apology; resistance. In Law, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration; also, a general assertion that a plaintiff has no ground of action, which assertion is afterwards extended and maintained in the defendant's plea;—the science of defence; military skill; prohibition.—Obsolete in the last sense. In Fortification, the part that flanks another work;—*v. a.* to defend by fortification.—Obsolete as a verb.

Sennacherib, king of Assyria, came up against all the *defenced* cities of Judah, and took them.—*Isa.* xxxvi. 1.

DEFENCELESS, de-fens'les, *a.* Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared; impotent; unable to make resistance.

DEFENCELESSLY, de-fens'les-le, *ad.* In an unprotected manner.

DEFENCELESSNESS, de-fens'les-nes, *s.* The state of being unguarded or unprotected.

DEFENDABLE, de-fen'da-bl, *a.* That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, de-fen'dant, *a.* Defensive; fit for defence;—*s.* one who defends against an assailant. In Law, the person accused or summoned into court, and who defends, denies, or opposes the demand or charge, and asserts his own right.

DEFENDEMUS, def-en-de'mus, *s.* A word frequently used in feoffments and donations, binding the donor and his heirs to defend the donee against any attempt which may be made to lay any encumbrance on the thing given other than what is imposed by the deed itself.

DEFENDER, de-fen'dur, *s.* One who defends or asserts any cause; a champion; one who vindicates or maintains his position; an advocate; one who defends another in a court of justice. *Defender of the Faith*, a title given by Pope Leo the Tenth to Henry VIII., king of England, for writing against the Reformer, Martin Luther, in behalf of the Church of Rome. It is still retained by the sovereigns of England.

DEFENSATIVE, de-fen'sa-tiv, *s.* Guard; defence; a bandage or plaster used to secure a wound from external injury.

DEFENSIBLE, de-fen'se-bl, *a.* That may be defended; justifiable; right; capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, de-fen'siv, *a.* (*defensif*, Fr.) That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive; in a state or posture of defence;—*s.* safeguard; state of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, de-fen'siv-le, *ad.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive.

DEFER, de-fer', *v. n.* (*differo*, Lat.) To put off; to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion;—*v. a.* to withhold; to delay; to refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

DEFERENCE, def'er-ens, *s.* Regard; respect; complaisance; condescension; submission to the judgment or opinion of another.

DEFERENT, def'er-ent, *a.* That carries up and down;—*s.* that which carries or conveys; a vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids. In Astronomy, a circle or oval curve, on which the centre of another oval moves, while a planet is supposed to move round the latter. The term belongs to the Ptolemaic system.

DEFERENTIAL, def-er-en'shal, *a.* Expressing deference.

DEFERMENT, de-fer'ment, *s.* Delay.

DEFERRER, de-fer'rur, *s.* One who delays or puts off.

DEFFLY, def'fle, *ad.* Finely; nimbly.

DEFIANCE, de-fi'ans, *s.* (French.) A challenge; an invitation to fight; a challenge to make any impeachment good; disregard or contempt of danger or opposition; expression of abhorrence or contempt; a daring.

DEFIATORY, de-fi'a-tur-e, *a.* Bearing defiance, or a challenge.

DEFICIENCY, de-fish'en-se, } *s.* (*deficiens*, Lat.)
DEFICIENCE, de-fish'ens, } Want; something less than is necessary; defect; failing; imperfection.

DEFICIENT, de-fish'ent, *a.* Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect; not having a full or adequate supply. *Deficient numbers*, in Arithmetic, those whose parts or multiples, added together, fall short of the integer, of which they are the parts, such is 8, its parts, 1, 2, and 4, making only 7.

DEFICIENTLY, de-fish'ent-le, *ad.* In a defective manner.

DEFICIT, def'e-sit, *s.* Want; deficiency.

DEFIER, de-fi'ur, *s.* A challenger; one who puts at defiance danger or opposition.

DEFIGURATION, de-fig-u-ra'shun, *s.* A change from a better to a worse form.

DEFIGURE, de-fig'ure, *v. a.* To delineate.—Obsolete.

DEFILADING, de-fe-la'ding, *s.* In Fortification, that part, the object of which is to determine, (when the intended work would be commanded by eminences, within the range of fire-arms,) the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such heights.

DEFILE, de-file', *v. a.* (*afylan*, Sax.) To make foul or impure; to make unclean or filthy; to pollute; to make legally or ritually impure; to corrupt chastity; to vitiate; to taint; to corrupt; to violate; to make guilty;—*v. n.* (*defiler*, Fr.) to march; to go off file by file.

DEFILE, de-file', *s.* (French.) A narrow passage or way through which troops can pass only in file; a long narrow pass between hills, &c.

DEFILED, de-fi'ld, *a. part.* Marched off in file; polluted; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

DEFILEMENT, de-file'ment, *s.* The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; pollution; corruption; uncleanness; moral impurity.

DEFILER, de-fi'lur, *s.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which corrupts or taints.

DEFINABLE, de-fi'na-bl, *a.* That may be defined; capable of definition; that may be fixed or ascertained.

DEFINABLY, de-fi'na-ble, *ad.* In a defining manner.

DEFINE, de-fine', *v. a.* (*definio*, Lat.) To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances; to circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound; to decide; to determine;—*v. n.* to determine; to decide.

DEFINER, de-fi'nur, *s.* One who explains or de-

fines; one who explains a thing by its qualities; one who ascertains or marks the limits of a thing.

Definite, def'e-nit, *a.* (*definitus*, Lat.) Certain; limited; bounded; exact; precise; fixed; determinate;—*s.* the thing explained or defined.

Definitely, def'e-nit-le, *ad.* Precisely; in a definite manner.

Definiteness, def'e-nit-nes, *s.* Certainty; limitedness; determinateness.

Definition, def-e-nish'un, *s.* (*definitio*, Lat.) A short description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word. In Logic, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

Definitive, de-fin'e-tiv, *a.* (*definitivus*, Lat.) Determinate; positive; express; applied to whatever terminates a process, question, &c., in opposition to provisional and interlocutory;—*s.* in Grammar, a word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun.

Definitively, de-fin'e-tiv-le, *ad.* Positively; decisively; expressly; determinately; conclusively.

Definitiveness, de-fin'e-tiv-nes, *s.* Determinateness; decisiveness.

Defix, de-fiks', *v. a.* (*defigo*, Lat.) To fix; to fasten.—Obsolete.

Deflagrability, def-fla-gra-bil'e-te, *s.* Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning totally away.

Deflagrable, de-fla'gra-bl, *a.* Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, and leaving no residue.

Deflagrate, def'fla-grate, *v. a.* (*deflagro*, Lat.) To set fire to; to consume.

Deflagration, def-fla-gra'shun, *s.* A kindling or setting fire to a substance. In Chemistry, the term is applied to sudden and rapid combustion, as when a mixture of charcoal and nitre is thrown into a red hot crucible, it burns with a sort of explosion, and is said to *deflagrate*.

Deflect, de-flekt', *v. n.* (*deflecto*, Lat.) To turn aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

Deflection, de-flek'shun, *s.* In Mathematics, a bending off; a term applied to the distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. It is also applied to any effect of curvature, or of continuous change of direction.

Deflexure, de-flek'sure, *s.* A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

Deflorate, def'flo-rate, *a.* (*defloratus*, Lat.) In Botany, applied to a flower which has discharged its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust.

Defloration, def-flo-ra'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity; a selection of that which is most valuable.

Deflour, de-flowr', *v. a.* (*deflorer*, Fr.) To ravish; to take away a woman's chastity; to take away the beauty and grace of anything; to deprive of flowers.

Deflourer, de-flowr'ur, *s.* A ravisher; one who takes away a woman's chastity.

Deflow, de-flo', *v. n.* (*defluo*, Lat.) To flow or run as water.—Not used.

Defluous, def'flu-us, *a.* (*defluus*, Lat.) That flows down; that falls off.

Deflux, de-fluks', *s.* (*defluxus*, Lat.) Downward flow.

Defluxion, de-fluk'shun, *s.* (*defluxio*, Lat. falling or flowing of humours from a su an inferior part of the body, as a defluxi head or nose in catarrh.

Defly, def'le, *ad.* Dexterously; skilfull solete.

> Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
> To the instrument,
> They dauncen *deftly* and singen soote
> In their merriment.—*Spenser.*

Defœdation, def-fe-da'shun, *s.* (*defeda* Fr.) The act of making filthy; pollutio

Defoliation, de-fo-le-a'shun, *s.* (*de*, and foliage, Lat.) The fall of the leaf, or she leaves; technically applied to the autumna when the leaves of trees and shrubs are s

Deforce, de-forse', *v. a.* (*deforcer*, old F disseize and keep out of lawful possessi estate; to withhold the possession of a from its rightful owner.

Deforcement, de-forse'ment, *s.* The h lands or tenements to which another pers right. In Scotland, a resisting of an offic execution of law.

Deforciant, de-fore'shant, *s.* One who h of possession the rightful owner of an est against whom a fictitious action is brough and recovery.

Deform, de-fawrm', *v. a.* (*deformo*, Lat.) or injure the form; to alter that form or tion of parts which is natural and esteeme ful; to disfigure; to make ugly; to ren pleasing; to disgrace; to dishonour; ungraceful;—*a.* (*deformis*, Lat.) disfigur distorted or irregular form; displeasing eye.

Deformation, de-for-ma'shun, *s.* A defi disfiguring.

Deformed, de-fawrmd', *a. part.* Ugly; natural beauty; base; disgraceful.

Deformedly, de-fawr'med-le, *ad.* In manner.

Deformedness, de-fawr'med-nes, *s.* Ug disagreeable or unnatural form.

Deformer, de-fawr'mur, *s.* One who de deforms.

Deformity, de-fawr'me-te, *s.* (*deformit* Any unnatural state of the shape or form of that symmetry which constitutes beaut ness; ill-favouredness; anything that beauty, grace, or propriety; ridiculousne gularity; deviation from order or propriet

Deforser, de-for'sur, *s.* In Law, one th comes and casts out by force.—Obsolete.

Defoul.—See Defile.

Defraud, de-frawd', *v. a.* (*defrauda*, L rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to c cozen; to deceive; to beguile; to withhol fully from another what is due to him; t or frustrate wrongfully.

Defraudation, de-fraw-da'shun, *s.* Th defrauding; privation by fraud.

Defrauder, de-fraw'dur, *s.* One who d one who takes from another his right ception; a cozener; an embezzler; a pe a cheat.

Defraudment, de-frawd'ment, *s.* The a frauding; privation by deceit.

Defray, de-fray', *v. a.* (*defrayer*, Fr.) to discharge, as cost or expense; to

of; to fill; to satisfy.—Obsolete in the
senses.
ut but dire revenge his anger might *defray*.—
Spenser.

ER, de-fra'ur, *s.* One who pays or dis-
expenses.

MENT, de-fra'ment, *s.* Payment.

T, *a.* Neat; handsome; spruce; proper;
ready; dexterous.—Seldom used.

its of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
nping god so *deft* at his new ministry.—
Dryden.

DAR, def'tur-dăr, *s.* The book-keeper, a
en in Turkey to the Chancellor of the Ex-
and his two coadjutors or deputies in the
department.

deft'le, *ad.* Neatly; dexterously; in a
nanner.—Obsolete.

Come, high or low,
yself and office *deftly* show.—*Shaks.*

S, deft'nes, *s.* Neatness; beauty.—Obso-

', de-fungkt', *a.* (*defunctus*, Lat.) Having
the course of life; dead; deceased;—*s.* a
rson; one deceased.

TION, de-fungk'shun, *s.* Death.—Obsolete.
r *defunction* of King Pharamond.—*Shaks.*

-fi', *v. a.* (*defier*, Fr.) To dare; to pro-
combat or strife; to challenge; to offer to
a conflict by manifesting a contempt of
ion; to slight; to deny; to renounce;—
used in the last two senses);—*s.* a chal-
—Obsolete as a substantive.

he challenger, with fierce *defy*,
pet sounds; the challeng'd makes reply.—
Dryden.

—See Defier.

SH, de-gär'nish, *v. a.* (*degarnir*, Fr.) To
sh; to strip of furniture, ornaments, or
ns; to deprive of a garrison, or troops ne-
for defence.

SHMENT, da-gär'nish-ment, *s.* The act
ving of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison.

ER, de-jen'dur, *v. n.* To degenerate.—
e.

that next offspring of the Maker's love,
t to himself in glorious degree,
ndering to hate, fell from above
rough pride.—*Spenser*.

ERED, de-jen'durd, *a.* Degenerated.—Ob-

ACY, de-jen'er-a-se, *s.* A growing worse
ior; a decline in good qualities, or a state
less valuable; in morals, decay of virtue;
ture from the virtue of ancestors; deteriora-
manners; meanness.

ATE, de-jen'er-ate, *v. n.* (*degenero*, Lat.)
me worse; to decay in good qualities; to
m a good or noble to a vicious or inferior
to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable
s, either in the natural or moral world;—
g fallen from a perfect or good state, into
xcellent or worse state; unworthy; base;
corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural
ce; having lost the good qualities of the

ATELY, de-jen'er-ate-le, *ad.* In a degene-
base manner.

ATENESS, de-jen'er-ate-nes, *s.* A de-
e state; a state in which the natural or
primitive good qualities of the species are either decayed or lost.

DEGENERATION, de-jen-er-a'shun, *s.* A growing worse or losing of good qualities; a deviation from the virtues of one's ancestors; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth, either in the natural or moral world; the thing changed from its better or primitive state.

DEGENEROUS, de-jen'er-us, *a.* Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors; vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, de-jen'er-us-le, *ad.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

DEGLUTINATE, de-glu'te-nate, *v. a.* (*deglutino*, Lat.) To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together.

DEGLUTITION, deg-glu-tish'un, *s.* (*deglutio*, Lat.) The act of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, deg-gra-da'shun, *s.* (French.) A deprivation of dignity; dismission from office; degeneracy; baseness; diminution of strength, efficacy, or value; the act of depriving one of honour, dignity, or rank. In Painting, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance; diminution; reduction of altitude or magnitude. In Geology, the wearing away of rocks, beaches, banks, &c., by the action of water or other causes.

DEGRADE, de-grade', *v. a.* (*degrader*, Fr.) To reduce from a higher to a lower degree or rank; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to lower; to sink; to reduce in altitude or magnitude.

DEGRADEMENT, de-grade'ment, *s.* Deprivation of dignity or office.

DEGRADINGLY, de-gra'ding-le, *ad.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

DEGRAVATION, de-gra-va'shun, *s.* (*de*, and *gravis*, heavy, Lat.) The act of making heavy.

DEGREE, de-gree', *s.* (*degre*, Fr.) Quality; rank; station; the comparative state and condition in which a thing is; a step or portion of progression; orders or classes; measure; proportion. In Genealogy, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood, as a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. In Geometry, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference. Hence, a *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface, north or south of the equator, and a *degree of longitude* the same part of the surface, east or west of any given meridian. In Algebra, a term applied to equations, to distinguish the highest power of the unknown quantity; thus, if the index of that power be three or four, the equation is respectively of the third or fourth *degree*. In Music, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale. In Arithmetic, a *degree* consists of three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two *degrees*. Also, a division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer or barometer. In colleges and universities, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences, giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. This is usually evidenced by a diploma. *Degrees* are conferred *pro*

meritis on the alumni of a college; or they are honorary tokens of respect conferred on strangers of distinguished reputation. The *first degree* is that of Bachelor of Arts; the *second*, that of Master of Arts. *Honorary degrees* are those of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, &c. Physicians also receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine. *By degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances. 'Frequent drinking forms, *by degrees*, a confirmed habit of intemperance.'

Deguelea, de-gu-e'le-a, *s.* (abridged *assa-hapagara undeguele*, the Caribbean name.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing Leguminous shrubs with white flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

Degust, de-gust', *v. a.* (*degusto*, Lat.) To taste.—Obsolete.

Degustation, de-gus-ta'shun, *s.* A tasting.

Dehisce, de-his', *v. n.* (*dehisco*, Lat.) To gape. In Botany, to open as the capsules of plants.

Dehiscence, de-his'sens, *s.* (*dehiscens*, Lat.) A gaping. In Botany, the opening of capsules; the season when capsules open; the opening of the parts of the capsules in plants, and of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c.

Dehiscent, de-his'sent, *a.* Gaping; opening: applied in Botany to the mode in which the anthers or the fruit burst open and discharge their contents.

Dehonestate, de-hon'es-tate, *v. a.* To disgrace.

Dehonestation, de-hon-es-ta'shun, *s.* Disgrace; dishonour.

Dehort, de-hawrt', *v. a.* (*dehortor*, Lat.) To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.—Seldom used.

> The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief.—*Ward.*

Dehortation, de-hawr-ta'shun, *s.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.

Dehortatory, de-hawr'ta-tur-e, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.

Dehorter, de-hawr'tur, *s.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

Deicide, de'e-side, *s.* (*deicidio*, Ital.) The act of putting Jesus Christ our Saviour to death; one concerned in putting Christ to death.

Deidamia, de-e-da'me-a, *s.* (a Mythological name for the daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing shrubs, natives of Madagascar.

Deific, de-if'ik, *a.* (*deus*, a god, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Divine; relating to the gods; making divine.

Deification, de-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among the heathen deities.

Deifier, de'e-fi-ur, *s.* One that deifies.

Deiform, de'e-fawrm, *a.* (*deus*, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Like a god; of a godlike form.

Deiformity, de-e-fawr'me-te, *s.* Resemblance of deity.

Deify, de'e-fi, *v. a.* To make a god of; to adore as a god; to enrol among the number of the deities; to reverence or praise as a deity; to exalt to a deity in estimation.

Deign, dane, *v. n.* (*daigner*, Fr.) To condescend; to think worthy; to vouchsafe;—*v. a.* to grant; to permit; to allow.

Deigning, da'ning, *s.* A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

Deilephila, de-e-lef'e-la, *s.* (*deile*, evening, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A subgenus of the Sp or Hawk-moths.

Deinopsis, de-e-nop'sis, *s.* (*deinops*, stern- Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, b to the family Aleocharidæ, the distin characteristic of which is, that the ante inserted below the eyes.

Deintegrate.—See Disintegrate.

Deiparous, de-ip'a-rus, *a.* (Latin.) Be bringing forth a god, an epithet applied Virgin Mary.

Deipnosophist, de-ip-nos'o-fist, *s.* (*deipnos* and *sophistes*, a sophist, Gr.) One of an sect of philosophers who were famous t learned conversation at meals.

Deism, de'izm, *s.* (*Deus*, God.) Belief in t ence of a God, coupled with a denial that the writings professing to be revelations of are of divine origin; one who professes no religious worship, but follows the light of and nature as his only guides in doctr practice; a theist.

Deist, de'ist, *s.* (*deiste*, Fr. *deista*, Ital.) acknowledges the existence of a God, bu revealed religion; one who professes no religious belief, but takes the light of nat reason as his only guides in doctrine and a freethinker.

Deistic, de-is'tik, } *a.* Relating to
Deistical, de-is'te-kal, } to deism; e deism.

Deitate, de'e-tate, *a.* Made god.

Deity, de'e-te, *s.* (*deite*, Fr.) Godhead; the nature and essence of the Supreme God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self- Spirit; a fabulous god or goddess; a being supposed, by heathen nations, to e to preside over particular departments of as Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Diana, &c.; t posed divinity of a heathen god; divi lities.

Deject, de-jekt', *v. a.* (*dejicio*, Lat.) down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to discourage; to crush; to dishearten; to the form with grief; to make to look cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

Dejectedly, de-jek'ted-le, *ad.* In a manner; sadly; heavily.

Dejectedness, de-jek'ted-nes, *s.* The being cast down; lowness of spirits.

Dejecter, de-jek'tur, *s.* One who dejects down.

Dejection, de-jek'shun, *s.* Lowness of melancholy; depression of mind; weak *dejection* of appetite;—(in the last sense u —the act of voiding the excrements, or t ter ejected.

Dejectly, de-jekt'le, *ad.* In a downcast sive manner.

Dejectory, de-jek'tur-e, *a.* Having the promote evacuation by stool.

Dejecture, de-jek'ture, *s.* That which is excrements.

Dejerate, ded'je-rate, *v. a.* (*dejero*, La swear deeply.—Obsolete.

Dejeration, ded-je-ra'shun, *s.* A taki solemn oath.

Dejeuner, day-zhŭn-er, *s.* A French wor ralized in almost all the European lang signifying the morning meal; but now use

ble world as synonymous with the more term *luncheon*.

ATION, de-las-ser-a'shun, *s.* (*delacero*, A tearing in pieces.

MATION, de-lak-re-ma'shun, *s.* (*delacry-at.*) A preternatural discharge of watery s from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.

TION, de-lak-ta'shun, *s.* (*delactatio*, Lat.) ing.

TION, de-lap-sa'shun, *s.* A falling down.

, de-laps', *v. n.* (*delabor*, *delapsus*, Lat.) or slide down.

N, de-lap'shun, *s.* A falling down of the anus, &c.

, de-la're-a, *s.* (*Delar*, probably the name botanist.) A genus of Leguminous plants, g of shrubs with simple alternate leaves: r, Cæsalpineæ.

de-late', *v. a.* (*delatus*, Lat.) To carry; y;—(seldom used in the preceding senses); ly the time wherein sound is *delated.—Bacon.*

e; to inform against.

, de-la'shun, *s.* Carriage; conveyance; m used in the preceding senses;) accusa-t of charging with a crime.

, de-la'tur, *s.* (Latin.) An accuser; an r.

e-la', *v. a.* (*delai*, Fr.) To defer; to put hinder; to frustrate; to detain, stop, or he course of; to allay; to soften.—Obso-he last two senses;

ill time the tempest do thereof *delay*
'ith sufferaunce soft.—*Spenser.*

to stop; to cease from action;—*s.* a lin-or deferring; procrastination; inactivity; top.

, de-la'ur, *s.* One who defers or puts off; er.

NT, de-la'ment, *s.* Hinderance; procras-.

ERE, del-kred'ur-e, *s.* In Commerce, a iven to a commission to a factor, under he receives an additional per centage to ee the solvency of purchasers.

le, *v. a.* (imperative of *deleo*, Lat.) To ; to erase.

, del'e-bl, *a.* (*delebilis*, Lat.) Capable of faced or blotted out.

BLE, de-lek'ta-bl, *a.* (*delectabilis*, Lat.) ful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy ure.

BLENESS, de-lek'ta-bl-nes, *s.* Delight-pleasantness.

BLY, de-lek'ta-ble, *ad.* Delightfully; ly.

TION, de-lek-ta'shun, *s.* Great pleasure;

Y, del'e-ga-se, *s.* A number of persons d.—Seldom used.

E, del'e-gate, *v. a.* (*delego*, Lat.) To send to send upon an embassy; to send with o transact business; to intrust; to com-nother's jurisdiction; to appoint judges to d determine a particular cause;—*s.* a de-commissioner; a vicar; a person appointed t by another with powers to transact busi-his representative; a commissioner ap-by the crown under the great seal, to hear rmine appeals from the ecclesiastical court, e *court of delegates* is the great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes. It is also used for the court of appeals from that of the Admiralty;—*a.* deputed; sent to act for or represent another.

DELEGATION, del-e-ga'shun, *s.* A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or of investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate; the person appointed to act for another, or for others. In Civil Law, the assignment of a debt to another, as when a debtor appoints his debtor to answer to the creditor in his place.

DELENIFICAL, de-len-if'e-kal, *a.* Having the virtue to assuage or ease pain.

DELESSERIA, de-les-se're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. B. Delessert of Paris.) A genus of the Rose-tangles: Order, Ceramaceæ.

DELESSERIÆ, de-les-se're-e, *s.* A suborder of the Ceramaceæ, in which the fronds are cellular; the coccidiæ enclosing closely-packed oblong granules, arising from the base, within a spherical cellular envelope which finally bursts; the tetraspores in definite heaps, or collected in sporophylls.

DELETE, de-lete', *v. a.* (*deleo*, Lat.) To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, del-e-te're-us, *a.* (*deleterius*, Lat.) Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

DELETERY, del'e-ter-e, *a.* Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

DELETION, de-le'shun, *s.* (*deletio*, Lat.) The act of blotting out or erasing; destruction.

DELETORY, del'e-tur-e, *s.* That which blots out.

DELF, delf, *s.* (*delfan*, Sax.) A quarry or mine from which stone or coal is dug.—*Stat.* 31 Eliz. cap. 7.—Obsolete.

DELFT-WARE, delf'ware, } *s.* A coarse kind of
DELF-WARE, delf'ware, } porcelain, originally made at Delft in Holland.

DELIAC, de'le-ak, *s.* (from *Delos.*) In the Arts, a kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver.

DELIBATE, del'e-bate, *v. a.* (*delibo*, Lat.) To taste; to take a sip.

DELIBATION, del-e-ba'shun, *s.* An essay; a taste.

DELIBERATE, de-lib'ur-ate, *v. n.* (*delibero*, Lat.) To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable results of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider;—*v. a.* to balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider;—*a.* circumspect; wary; advised; discreet; slow in determining; deliberation; not hasty or violent; gradual.

DELIBERATELY, de-lib'ur-ate-le, *ad.* Circumspectly; advisedly; warily; slowly; not rashly.

DELIBERATENESS, de-lib'ur-ate-nes, *s.* Calm consideration; circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

DELIBERATION, de-lib-ur-a'shun, *s.* (*deliberatio*, Lat.) The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and sifting the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration; mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.

DELIBERATIVE, de-lib'ur-a-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation or mutual discussion and examination; having a right or power to deliberate or discuss; apt to consider;—*s.* a discourse in which a question is discussed, or weighed and examined.

Deliberatively, de-lib'ur-a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a deliberate manner.

Delicacy, del'e-ka-se, *s.* (*delicatesse*, Fr.) Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste; nicety in the choice of food; anything highly pleasing to the senses; softness; elegant or feminine beauty; minute accuracy; neatness; elegance of dress; politeness of manners, as opposed to grossness; indulgence; gentle treatment; tenderness; scrupulousness; weakness of constitution; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury; smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenuity; nice susceptibility of impression, as *delicacy* of feeling.

Delicate, del'e-kate, *a.* (*delicat*, Fr.) Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour; dainty; choice; select; excellent; pleasing to the senses; fine; slender; minute; nice and discriminating in beauty and deformity; of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear or fair; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; that cannot be handled without injury or danger; composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; effeminate; unable to bear hardships; feeble; not sound or robust;—*s.* anything nice; a nicety; also, one who is very nice in the choice of food.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Delicately, del'e-kate-le, *ad.* In a delicate manner; beautifully, with soft elegance; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others; tenderly; daintily; choicely; politely.

Delicateness, del'e-kate-nes, *s.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

Delicates, del'e-kayts, *s. plu.* Nicetiès; rarities.

Delices, de'lis-es, *s. plu.* (*deliciæ*, Lat.) Pleasures.—Seldom used.

> And it was seated in an island strong,
> Abounding all with *delices* most rare.—*Spenser.*

Deliciate, de-lish'ate, *v. n.* To take delight; to feast.

> When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis.—*Parthenia Sacra.*

Delicious, de-lish'us, *a.* (*delicieux*, Fr.) Sweet; delicate; that affords exquisite delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

Deliciously, de-lish'us-le, *ad.* In a delicious manner; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; daintily.

Delgation, del-e-ga'shun, *s.* (*delegatio*, Lat.) In Surgery, the binding up of wounds; the regular and methodical application of bandages.

Delight, de-lite', *s.* (*delice*, Fr.) A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; joy; content; satisfaction; that which gives delight;—*v. a.* (*delectar*, Fr. *deleytar*, Span.) to affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to satisfy; to afford pleasure; to receive great pleasure in;—*v. n.* to have delight or pleasure in; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced.

Delighted, de-li'ted, *a.* Full of delight.

Delighter, de-li'tur, *s.* One who has delight or pleasure in a thing.

Delightful, de-lite'fûl, *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; charming.

Delightfully, de-lite'fûl-le, *ad.* In a manner to receive great pleasure; pleasantly; charmingly; in a delightful manner.

Delightfulness, de-lite'fûl-nes, *s.* The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

Delightless, de-lite'les, *a.* Affording no delight; being without anything to cheer the mind.

Delightsome, de-lite'sum, *a.* Very pleasing; delightful.

Delightsomely, de-lite'sum-le, *ad.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

Delightsomeness, de-lite'sum-nes, *s.* Pleasantness; delightfulness.

Delima, de-li'ma, *s.* (*delimo*, I file or shave off, Lat. because the leaves of some of the species are used in polishing.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing shrubs: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

Delimaceæ, de-li-ma'se-e, *s.* (*delima*, one of the genera.) A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Dilleniaceæ, distinguished by the filaments of the stamens being dilated at the apex, and bearing on both sides the separated roundish cells of the anthers.

Delineament, de-lin'e-a-ment, *s.* Representation by delineation.

Delineate, de-lin'e-ate, *v. a.* (*delineo*, Lat.) To draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture; to describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

Delineation, de-lin-e-a'shun, *s.* (*delineatio*, Lat.) The first draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines; sketch; design; representation in words.

Delineator, de-lin'e-ay-tur, *s.* One who delineates.

Delineatory, de-lin'e-ay-tur-e, *a.* Describing; drawing the outline.

Delineature, de-lin'e-ay-ture, *s.* Delineation.

Deliniment, de-lin'e-ment, *s.* (*delinimentum*, Lat.) A mitigating or assuaging.

Delinquency, de-ling'kwen-se, *s.* (*delinquo*, Lat.) Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; an offence; a crime.

Delinquent, de-ling'kwent, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty;—*s.* one who fails to perform his duty; one who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

Deliquate.—See Deliquesce and Deliquiate.

Deliquation.—See Deliquescence.

Deliquesce, del-e-kwes', *v. n.* (*deliquesco*, Lat.) To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air.

Deliquescence, del-e-kwes'sens, *s.* (*deliquescentia*, Lat.) The quality of absorbing the humidity of the atmosphere, and passing from the solid to the fluid state.

Deliquescent, del-e-kwes'sent, *a.* Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid.

Deliquiate, de-lik'kwe-ate, *v. n.* To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air.

Deliquiation, de-lik-kwe-a'shun, *s.* A melting; a dissolving.

Deliquium, de-le'kwe-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Chemistry, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place; a liquid state. In Pathology, a swooning or fainting, termed also *syncope.*

Deliracy.—See Delirium.

Delirament, de-lir'a-ment, *s.* A wandering of the mind; a doting or foolish fancy.

Delirate, del'e-rate, *v. n.* (*deliro*, Lat.) To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly.

Deliration, del-e-ra'shun, *s.* A wandering of mind; dotage; folly.

Delirious, de-lir'e-us, *a.* (*delirus*, Lat.) Roving

ring in mind; light-headed; disordered
t; raving; doting.
LY, de-lir'e-us-le, *ad.* In a delirious

NESS, de-lir'e-us-nes, *s.* The state of
rious; delirium.
de-lir'e-um, *s.* (Latin.) A state in
ideas of a person are wild and irregular,
correspond with the truth or with ex-
jects; an unsettled or wandering state
nd; alienation of the mind; symptoma-
gement.
TREMENS, de-lir'e-um tre'mens, *s.* A
the nervous system, accompanied with
and trembling. It generally attacks per-
are habitually addicted to strong alcoholic

de-lis'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Delisse,
n and naturalist.) A genus of luctescent
plants, with pale-red or reddish-white ra-
owers: Order, Lobellaceæ.
NCE, del-e-tes'sens, *s.* (*delitescentia*,
etirement; obscurity. *Delitescence*, in
y, a mode of termination peculiar to
iæ, in which there is a sudden and total
ance of inflammation.
E, de-lit'e-gate, *v. a.* (*delitigo*, Lat.) To
chide vehemently.
ION, de-lit-e-ga'shun, *s.* Striving; chid-
tending.
de-liv'ur, *v. a.* (*deliver*, Fr.) To set free;
; to save; to rescue; to surrender; to put
ther's hands; to resign; to give up; to
give; to offer; to present; to cast away;
off; to disburden of a child; to speak;
to relate; to utter; to pronounce; *to de-*
r, to transfer; to give a pass from one to
to deliver up, to give up; to surrender;
in motion;—(obsolete in the last sense);
er, Lat.) nimble; free; active.—Obso-
n adjective.

stature he was of even length,
vonderly *deliver*, and grete of strength.—
Chaucer.

BLE, de-liv'ur-a-bl, *a.* That may be or
delivered.
NCE, de-liv'ur-ans, *s.* (*delivrance*, Fr.)
of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any
n; rescue; the act of delivering a thing
er; the act of bringing forth children;
of speaking or pronouncing; utterance;
of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.
R, de-liv'ur-ur, *s.* One who delivers;
releases or rescues; a preserver; one who
communicates either by speech or writing.
Y, de-liv'ur-le, *ad.* Nimbly.—Obsolete.
ESS, de-liv'ur-nes, *s.* Agility.—Obsolete.
, de-liv'ur-e, *s.* The act of delivering;
rescue, as from slavery, oppression, or re-
surrender; act of giving up; a giving or
from one to another; utterance; pronun-
speech; childbirth.
s. A narrow opening or small valley be-
ro hills.
LA, de-los'to-ma, *s.* (*delos*, manifest, and
mouth, Gr. in reference to the large
the calyx.) A genus of plants, consist-
ndose trees, with opposite petiolate leaves,
racemose rose-coloured flowers; natives
Order, Bignoniaceæ.

DELPHAX, del'faks, *s.* (*delphax*, a sow, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects, belonging to the Fatidæ, or Moth cicadas.
DELPHENIA, del-fin'e-a, } *s.* A vegetable alkaline
DELPHIA, del'fe-a, } base, obtained from the Delphinium Staphisagria, or Stavesacre.
DELPHIAN, del'fe-an, } *a.* (from *Delphi*, a town of
DELPHIC, del'fik, } Phocis, in Greece.) Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.
DELPHIN, del'fin, *s.* In Bibliology, a name given to the edition of the Latin classics, prepared and commented upon by thirty-nine of the most famous scholars of the day, at the suggestion of Louis XIV., king of France, for the benefit of his young son, the Dauphin, (*in usum Delphini*,) under the superintendence of his governor Montausier, and his preceptors Bossuet and Huet.
DELPHINAPTERUS, del-fin-ap'ter-us, *s.* (*delphin*, a dolphin, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.) A genus of Cetacea: Family, Delphinidæ.
DELPHINATE, del-fin'ate, *s.* A genus of salts, resulting from delphinic acid with salifiable bases.
DELPHINIC ACID, del-fin'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid extracted by Chevreul from the oil of Delphinus globiceps.
DELPHINIUM, del-fin'e-um, *s.* (*delphin*, a dolphin, Gr. from the resemblance which the nectary bears to the imaginary figures of the dolphin.) Larkspur, a genus of erect branching herbs, with blue or violet, rarely white, racemose flowers, the calyx of which is deciduous, petal-like, and irregular, with the upper sepal drawn out below into a spur: Order, Ranunculaceæ.
DELPHINULA, del-fin'u-la, *s.* (from *delphinus*, a dolphin, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is a turbinated, subdiscoidal, and umbilicated univalve; the aperture is round and pearly, and the operculum horny.
DELPHINUS, del-fin'us, *s.* In Astronomy, the Dolphin, one of the old Greek constellations, referred to in the fable of Amphitrite and that of Arion. It is situated near to Aquila, in the northern hemisphere. In Zoology.—See Dolphin.
DELTA, del'ta, *s.* The name of the letter △, the D of the Greek alphabet. In Geology, the term is applied to the alluvial deposits formed at the mouths of rivers, which are generally of a triangular form, the base of the triangle being the coast: some of them are of immense extent.
DELTHYRIS.—See Spirifer.
DELTOID, del'toyd, *a.* (*delta*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Resembling the Greek △, triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder. In Botany, shaped like a delta or rhomb. *Deltoid-ovate*, having an outline between the shape of an egg and a △.
DELTOIDES, del'toy-des, *s.* (*delta*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) The deltoid muscle of the humerus.
DELUDABLE, de-lu'da-bl, *a.* That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on.
DELUDE, de-lude', *v. a.* (*deludo*, Lat.) To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to beguile; to cheat; to mislead the judgment; to disappoint; to frustrate.
DELUDER, de-lu'dur, *s.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.
DELUDING, de-lu'ding, *s.* The act of deceiving; collusion; falsehood.
DELUGE, del'uje, *s.* (French.) A general inunda-

tion; any overflowing of water; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river, or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land; the great flood, or overflowing of the earth by water, in the days of Noah, according to the common chronology, Anno Mundi, 1656, (Gen. vi.); any sweeping and resistless calamity;—*v. a.* to overflow with water; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

DELUNDUNG, de-lun'dung, *s.* The Javanese name of the Weasel-Cat, the Prionodon Gracilis of Dr. Horsfield, and Vivera Lesang of Hardwicke. It is a small animal, inhabiting the vast forests of the eastern extremities of Java. It is elegantly marked with stripes and bands of a deep brown upon a pale yellowish-white ground. Swainson considers it as connecting the two families of the tiger cats and weasels.

DELUSION, de-lu'zhun, *s.* (*delusio*, Lat.) The act of delusion; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood; a false representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.

DELUSIVE, de-lu'siv, *a.* Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.

DELUSIVELY, de-lu'siv-le, *ad.* In a delusive manner.

DELUSIVENESS, de-lu'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

DELUSORY, de-lu'sur-e, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.

DELVE, delv, *v. a.* (*delfan*, Sax. *delven*, Dut.) To dig; to open the ground with a spade; to fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

> What's his name and birth?
> ——I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
> Was call'd Sicillius.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a ditch; a pit; a pitfall; a den; a cave.—Obsolete as a substantive. *Delve of coals*, a quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit.

DELVER, del'vur, *s.* One who delves or opens the ground with a spade.

DEMAGOGUE, dem'a-gog, *s.* (*demos*, the people, and *ago*, I lead, Gr.) A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace by great professions of liberality; any factious orator who acquires great influence by flattering and cajolling the multitude; one who suits his public addresses to the selfishness and prejudices of his listeners.

DEMAIN, de-mane', *s.* (*demainer*, Norm.) A manor-house, and the lands which are next or more convenient to the mansion of the lord of the manor, and which he keeps in his own hands: written also *demesne*.

DEMAND, de-mand', *v. a.* (*demander*, Fr.) To claim; to ask for with authority; to question; to interrogate; to require as necessary or useful; to ask or require; to sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process;—*s.* an asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right, to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; that which is or may be claimed as due; debt; the calling for a thing in order to purchase it; a question; an interrogation; a desire or a seeking to obtain. In Law, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed, either expressly by words or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands

DEMANDABLE, de-man'da-bl, *a.* That may be demanded, requested, or asked for.

DEMANDANT, de-man'dant, *s.* In Law, all civil actions are prosecuted by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called *demandant* in actions real, and the *plaintiff* in personal actions; in a *real* action, lands, &c. are demanded.—*Co. Litt.* 127. *b.*

DEMANDER, de-man'dur, *s.* One who requires a thing with authority; one who claims as due; one that asks a question, or asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

DEMANDRESS, de-man'dres, *s.* A female demandant.

DEMARCATION, de-mär-ka'shun, *s.* (*demarcacion*, Span.) Division; separation of territory; the act of marking or of ascertaining and setting a limit which is not to be passed by foreign powers.

DEMARCH, de-märtsh', *s.* (*demarche*, Fr.) Gait; march; walk.—Seldom used.

DEMATIUM, de-ma'she-um, *s.* (dim. of *dema*, a bundle or parcel, Gr. the filamentous thallus being often collected into bundles.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenocetes.

NOTE.—We think it more correct, notwithstanding the testimony of Webster and Knowles, to pronounce scientific terms, ending in *cia*, *sia*, *cio*, *sio*, *tia*, *tio*, *tion*, &c., by she-a, she-o, she-un, than by *sha*, *sho*, and *shun*. It should be observed, that the *e* in *she*, in such cases, is much shorter than in other syllables, but certainly not entirely mute, any more than in the pronunciation of *Asia*, a'zhe-a.

DEMEAN, de-mene', *v. a.* (*demener*, Fr.) To behave; to conduct; to lessen; to debase; to undervalue; to treat; to use in a bad manner.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> That mighty man did her *demeane*
> With all the evil terms, and cruell meane,
> That he could make.—*Spenser.*

—*s.* mein; carriage; deportment.—Obsolete as a substantive.

DEMEANOUR, de-me'nur, *s.* Carriage; behaviour; deportment.

DEMEANURE.—See Demeanour.

DEMENCY, de'men-se, *s.* (*dementia*, Lat.) Madness.

> The kyng his clemency
> Dispenseth with his *demency*.—*Skelton.*

DEMENTATE, de-men'tate, *a.* Infatuated; insane;

—*v. a.* (*demento*, Lat.) to make mad.

DEMENTATION, de-men-ta'shun, *s.* The act of making frantic or mad.

DEMENTIA, de-men'she-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, a form of mental alienation most frequently met with in aged persons.

DEMEPHITIZATION, de-mef-e-te-za'shun, *s.* The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

DEMEPHITIZE, de-mef'e-tize, *v. a.* To purify from foul unwholesome air.

DEMERIT, de-mer'it, *s.* (*demerite*, Fr.) That which makes one worthy of blame or punishment; ill-deserving; the opposite to merit; vice or crime; anciently merit or desert;—*v. a.* to deserve blame or punishment.—Obsolete as a verb.

> Adam *demerited* but one sin to his posterity, viz., original, which cannot be augmented.—*Shelford.*

DEMERSED, de-mers'ed, *a.* (*demersus*, Latin.) Plunged into; drowned.

DEMERSION, de-mer'shun, *s.* (*demersio*, Lat.) A plunging into a fluid; a drowning; the state of being overwhelmed in water or earth; the putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.

DEMESNE.—See Demain.

-me'tur, *s.* (*da*, the earth, and *mater*, Doric Gr.) The name given by the he deity Ceres.

de-met'tre-as, } *s.* A genus of Cole-
de-met'tre-us, } opterous insects: Fa- idæ.

, (French.) A prefix frequently used position of English and French words, to the Latin prefix *semi*, a half.

lem'e-*bath*, } *s.* A bath, in which the
em'e-bane, } lower half only of the nersed.

DE, dem'e-bre-gade', *s.* A half bri-

CE, dem'e-ka'dens, *s.* In Music, an adence, or one that falls on any other ey-note.

N, dem'e-kan'un, *s.* A cannon of dif- : the lowest carries a ball of 30 lbs. 6 inches diameter; the ordinary is 12 nd carries a shot of 6 inches and 1-6th nd 32 lbs. weight; that of the greatest eet long, and carries a ball of 6 inches diameter, and 36 lbs. weight.

dem'e-kros, *s.* An instrument for altitude of the sun and stars.

RIN, dem'e-kul'ver-in, *s.* A large gun, ordnance: the least is 10 feet long, a ball of 9 lbs. weight and 4 inches that of ordinary size carries a ball of 4 2-8ths diameter, and 10 lbs. 11 oz. the largest size is 10 feet and a third nd carries a ball 4½ inches in diameter, lbs. 11 oz. in weight—point blank, 178

dem'e-dev'vl, *s.* Half a devil.

CE, dem'e-dis'tans, *s.* In Fortifica- istance between the outward polygons nk.

, dem'e-de'tone, *s.* (*ditonos*, Gr.) In inor third.

lem'e-god, *s.* (*demi*, and *god*.) A pellation for an inferior divinity in the of Greece and Rome, applied to such garded as the mixed offspring of gods s, who were afterwards deified.

SS, dem'e-god'des, *s.* A female demi-

, dem'e-gorj, *s.* In Fortification, that polygon which remains after the flank nd goes from the curtain to the angle of ; it is half of the vacant space or en- a bastion.

—See Migrate.

ON.—See Migration.

, dem'e-grote, *s.* A half groat.

dem'e-jon, *s.* (*dame-jeanne*, Fr.) A l or bottle with a large body and small sed in wicker work.

, dem'e-lans, *s.* A light lance; a short alf pike.

dem'e-lune, *s.* A half moon. In For- n outwork consisting of two faces and

em'e-man, *s.* Half a man; a term of

ED, dem'e-na'turde, *a.* Having half of another animal.

AL, dem'e-of-fish'al, *s.* Partly official ed.

DEMIQUAVER, dem'e-kwa'vur, *s.* In Music, a note equal to half a quaver.

DEMIREP, dem'e-rep, *s.* (*demi*, and an abbreviation of *reputation*.) A woman of suspicious chastity.

DEMISABLE, de-mi'za-bl, *a.* That may be leased, as an estate *demisable* by copy of court-roll.

DEMISE, de-mize', *s.* (*demis*, *demise*, Fr.) A laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority. The *demise* of the crown, is a transfer of the crown, royal authority, or kingdom to a successor; as when Edward IV. was driven from his throne for a few months by the House of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was termed a *demise*. In Law, applied to an estate, either in fee, or for a term of life or years, though generally the latter;—*v. a.* to transfer or convey; to grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath. *Demise* and *Redemise*, in Law, a conveyance where there is a lease made from one to another at a peppercorn, or some other nominal rent, and the latter *redemises* to the first lessee the same land for a shorter term, subject to an actual rent.

DEMISEMIQUAVER, dem'e-sem'e-kwa'vur, *s.* The shortest note in music, being half a demiquaver.

DEMISS, de-mis', } *a.* Humble.—Obsolete.
DEMISSIVE, de-mis'siv, }

He downe descended, like a most *demisse*
And abject thrall, in fleshe's frail attyre.—*Spenser.*

DEMISSION, de-mish'un, *s.* Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

DEMISSLY, de-mis'le, *ad.* In a humble manner.

DEMISSORY.—See Dimissory.

DEMIT, de-mit', *v. a.* (*demitto*, Lat.) To depress; to hang down; to let fall; to humble.

DEMITINT, dem'e-tint, *s.* In Painting, a gradation of colour between positive light and positive shade.

DEMITONE, dem'e-tone, *s.* In Music, an interval of half a tone; a semitone.

DEMIURGE, dem'e-urj, } *s.* (*demiourgos*, from
DEMIURGUS, dem'e-ur'gus, } *demos*, people, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) A name given originally by the classical writers of Greece to an artificer; but afterwards applied by the Platonian philosophers to an exalted and mysterious agent, by whom God was supposed to have created the universe. It corresponds with the *logos* or word of St. John, and the Platonizing Christians of the early church.

DEMIURGIC, dem'e-ur'jik, *a.* Relating to a demiurge, or to creative power.

DEMIVIL, dem'e-vil, *s.* A half vil, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges.

DEMIVOLT, dem'e-volt, *s.* One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his forelegs in a particular manner.

DEMIWOLF, dem'e-wŭlf, *s.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf; lycisca.

DEMOCRACY, de-mok'ra-se, *s.* (*demos*, the people, and *kratio*, I govern, Gr.) That form of government in which the whole, or the greater portion, of the adult males of a population have a voice in the election of their political rulers and lawgivers, as in the United States of America.

DEMOCRAT, dem'o-krat, *s.* One who adheres to a government by the people, or favours the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.

DEMOCRATIC, dem-o-krat'ik, } *a.* Popular;
DEMOCRATICAL, dem-o-krat'e-kal, } relating to democracy or government by the people.

DEMOCRATICALLY, dem-o-krat'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a democratical manner.

DEMOCRATIST.—See Democrat.

DEMOCRATY, de-mok'kra-te, *s.* An old term for democracy.—Which see.

DEMOCRITEA, de-mo-krit'e-a, *s.* (in honour of the philosopher Democritis.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

DEMOGORGON, dem-o-gawr'gun, *s.* (*daimon*, a demon, and *gorgos*, terrible, Gr.) In Mythology, a name given to a mysterious, and, as the name implies, terrific divinity, regarded by some as the author of creation, but by others as a mighty magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

DEMOISELLE CRANE, dem-oy'sel krane, *s.* Ardea Pavonina, a species of Crane, the head of which is generally bare of feathers, but is ornamented by a lateral crest.

DEMOLISH, de-mol'ish, *v. a.* (*demolir*, Fr.) To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy.

DEMOLISHER, de-mol'ish-ur, *s.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

DEMOLISHMENT, de-mol'ish-ment, *s.* Ruin; overthrow; destruction.

DEMOLITION, dem-o-lish'un, *s.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

DEMON, de'mon, *s.* (*dæmon*, Lat.) A name given by the ancient Greeks to beings equivalent to the spiritual existences termed angels in the Bible. The word, in Scripture, is translated devil, but that by no means was its acceptation among the ancients, whose bad spirits were called *cacodemons*, and their good ones *agathodemons*. Demon, therefore, merely meant a supernatural spiritual existence, which was supposed to have the power of taking possession of persons, particularly of the insane.—See Genii. The word demon, in the middle ages, was restricted to devils or fallen angels. The fairies, and other creations of superstition, sprung from the peris and genii of the east.

DEMONESS, de'mo-nes, *s.* A female demon.

DEMONIAC, de-mo'ne-ak, *s.* A human being who is supposed to be under the control of demons or devils, as those were who are mentioned so frequently in the scriptural records of the miracles of Jesus Christ. In Church History, the name *demoniacs* was given to a sect of Anabaptist Universalists, who extended their belief to the final salvation of Satan and his angels.

DEMONIAC, de-mo'ne-ak, } *a.* Relating to
DEMONIACAL, de-mo-ni'a-kal, } demons or evil
DEMONIAN, de-mo'ne-an, } spirits; influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits; devilish.

DEMONIACALLY, de-mo-ni'a-kal-le, *ad.* In a demoniacal manner.

DEMONIACISM, de-mo'ne-a-sizm, *s.* The state of being a demoniac; the practice of demoniacs.

DEMONIANISM, de-mo'ne-an-izm, *s.* The state of being possessed by a devil.

DEMONISM, de'mo-nizm, *s.* The belief in demons or false gods.

DEMONOCRACY, de-mo-nok'ra-se, *s.* (*daimon*, and *krateo*, I rule, Gr.) The power or government of demons, or of evil spirits.

DEMONOLATRY, de-mo-nol'a-tre, *s.* (*daimon*, and *latreia*, worship, Gr.) The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.

DEMONOLOGY, de-mo-nol'o-je, *s.* (*daimon*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits: so King James entitled his book concerning witches.

DEMONOMIST, de-mon'o-mist, *s.* (*daimon*, and *nomos*, a law, Gr.) One who lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits.

DEMONOMY, de-mon'o-me, *s.* The dominion of demons, or of evil spirits.

DEMONSHIP, de'mon-ship, *s.* The state of a demon.

DEMONSTRABLE, de-mon'stra-bl, *a.* That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made not only probable but evident.

DEMONSTRABLENESS, de-mon'stra-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being demonstrable.

DEMONSTRABLY, de-mon'stra-ble, *ad.* In a manner that admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

DEMONSTRATE, de-mon'strate, *v. a.* (*demonstro*, Lat.) To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity. In Anatomy, to exhibit the parts when dissected.

DEMONSTRATION, dem-mon-stra'shun, *s.* The act of demonstrating; the highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but establishes the contrary position to be absurd and impossible; indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason. In Logic, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established; show; exhibition. In Anatomy, the exhibition of parts dissected. In Military affairs, a movement of troops toward a given point, as if to make an attack.

DEMONSTRATIVE, de-mon'stra-tiv, *a.* Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain; having the power of showing with clearness and certainty.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, de-mon'stra-tiv-le, *ad.* With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly; plainly; convincingly.

DEMONSTRATIVENESS, de-mon'stra-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being demonstrative.

DEMONSTRATOR, dem-mon-stra'tur, *s.* One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty, or with indubitable evidence. In Anatomy, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DEMONSTRATORY, de-mon'stra-tur-e, *a.* Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMORALIZATION, de-mor-al-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DEMORALIZE, de-mor'al-ize, *v. a.* To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals.

DEMORALIZING, de-mor'al-i-zing, *a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

DEMOSTHENIC, de-mos'*the*-nik, *a.* Relating to Demosthenes the Grecian orator.

DEMOTIC, de-mot'ik, *a.* (*demos*, people, Gr.) Relating to the people; popular; common.

DEMSTERS.—See Deemsters.

DEMULCE, de-mnls', *v. a.* (*demulceo*, Lat.) To soothe; to pacify; to soften.

DEMULCENT, de-mul'sent, *s.* (*demulceo*, I soothe, Lat.) A medicine which protects sensible parts of the body from the irritating action of other substances;—*a.* softening; mollifying; lenient.

DEMUR, de-mur', *v. n.* (*demeurer*, Fr.) To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair; to doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate. In Law, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause;—*v. a.* to doubt of;—(not legitimate as an active verb);—*s.* doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

DEMURE, de-mure', *a.* Sober; decent; grave; modest; downcast;—*v. n.* to look with an affected modesty.—Obsolete as a verb.

> Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
> And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour
> *Demuring* upon me.—*Shakz.*

DEMURELY, de-mure'le, *ad.* With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed, staid look; with a solemn gravity.

DEMURENESS, de-mure'nes, *s.* Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

DEMURRAGE, de-mur'raje, *s.* (*demeror*, I delay, Lat.) An allowance made by the freighters of a ship to the master thereof, for being detained in port longer than the time appointed and agreed for his departure.

DEMURRER, de-mur'rur, *s.* (*demoror*, I delay, Lat.) One who demurs. In Law, is an issue joined upon matter of law, to be determined by the judges, and is an abiding in point of law, and a referring to the judgment of the court, whether the declaration or plea of the adverse party is sufficient to be maintained in law.—*Finch*, lib. v. cap. 40, 1 *Inst.* 71. It confesses that the facts are true as stated by the opposite party, but denies the legal consequences inferred by him from these facts. *Demurrer in Equity*, is a defence which rests on the bill, and on the foundation of matter there apparent, demanding the judgment of the court whether the suit shall proceed at all.

DEMY, de-mi', *s.* (*demi*, Fr.) A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size; a half-fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford. In Heraldry, a term for any charge that is borne half, as a demy lion, or half lion.

DEN, den, *s.* (*den*, *dene*, *denn*, a valley, Sax.) A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly; as a termination in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood;—*v. n.* to dwell as in a den. *Den and Strond*, an old phrase for liberty to a ship to run or come ashore, granted by charter, in the reign of Edward I., to the barons of the cinque ports.

DENARCOTIZE, de-nar'ko-tize, *v. a.* To deprive of narcotine; to take away the narcotic principle or quality.

DENARIUS, de-na're-us, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Rome, the chief silver coin among the Romans, worth 8d. As a weight, it was the seventh part of a Roman ounce. In Law, an English penny. *Denarius Dei*, God's penny, or earnest-money given and received by parties in contracts, &c. *Denarius St. Petri*, St. Peter's pence, an annual payment of one penny from every family to the pope, during the time that the Roman Catholic religion prevailed in this country—paid on the feast of St. Peter. *Denarius tertius comitatus*, when county courts had superior jurisdiction in England, two-thirds of the fines were reserved for the king, and one-third, or a penny, to the earl of the county, who either received it in specie, or had an equivalent for it out of the exchequer.—*Paroch. Antiq.* 418.

DENARY, den'a-re, *a.* (*denarius*, Lat.) Containing ten;—*s.* the number ten.

DENATIONALIZE, de-nash'un-al-ize, *v. a.* To divest of national rights or character; to destroy national privileges.

DENATURALIZE, de-nat'u-ral-ize, *v. a.* To render unnatural; to alienate.

DENAY, de-na', *s.* An old term for deny.—Which see.

DENDRACHATE, den'dra-kate, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *achates*, an agate, Gr.) In Mineralogy, an agate, with delineations of trees, mosses, ferns, &c. upon it. The colouring matter in these minerals is dentritic manganese.

DENDRIFORM, den'dre-fawrm, *a.* (*dendron*, and *forma*, shape, Gr.) Having the appearance of a tree.

DENDRINA, den'dre-na, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Hymenomycetes.

DENDRITE, den'drite, *s.* (*dendritis*, Gr.) A stone or mineral, on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral.

DENDRITIC, den-drit'ik, } *a.* Containing the
DENDRITICAL, den-drit'e-kal, } resemblance of trees, ferns, or mosses.

DENDROBATES, den-drob'a-tes, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *bateyo*, I mount, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Picianæ, or True Woodpeckers: Family, Picidæ.

DENDROBIUM, den-dro'be-um, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, Gr. in reference to the species growing upon trees.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies and Australia: Order, Orchidaceæ.

DENDROCHIRUS, den-dro-ki'rus, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *cheir*, a hand, Gr. from the pectoral rays being branched.) A genus of fishes with scaly body; head compressed and spinous; mouth horizontal; pectoral fins short, undivided; and rays branched: Family, Scorpenidæ.

DENDROCITTA, den'dro-sit-ta, *s.* A genus of Indian birds, belonging to the Corvidæ, or Crow family.

DENDROCOLAPTES, den-dro-ko-lap'tes, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *colapto*, I cut with the beak, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Certhianæ, or True Creepers; Family, Certhiadæ.

DENDROCOPS, den'dro-kops, *s.* (*dendron*, and *kopis*, a prater, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Certhianæ, or True Creepers: Family, Certhiadæ.

DENDROCYGNA, den-dros'ig-na, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, Gr. and *cygnus*, a swan, Lat.) The Tree Ducks, a genus of aquatic birds, belonging to the Anserinæ, or Geese and Swans. The toes are long, and project beyond the membrane, which enables them to perch on trees—hence the name: Family, Anatidæ.

DENDRODOA, den-drod'o-a, *s.* A name given by MacLeay to a genus of Acidians, having a subcylindrical body, a branchial pouch marked with eight folds, and simple tentacula.

DENDRODUS, den'dro-dus, *s.* (*dendron*, and *odous*,

a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Placoid fossil fishes from the red sandstone of Morayshire.

DENDROGRAPHY.—See Dendrology.

DENDROID, den'droyd, *a.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Resembling a shrub.

DENDROIDES, den-droy'des, *s.* (*dendron*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects found under the bark of trees: Tribe, Œstridæ.

DENDROIT, den'droyt, *s.* A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

DENDROLITE, den'dro-lite, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Fossil wood; the branch or stem of a fossil tree.

DENDROLITHARIA, den-dro-lith-a're-a, *s.* (*dendron*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to a class of corallines, comprehending such as assume an arborescent form.

DENDROLOGY, den-drol'o-je, *s.* (*dendron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Dendrography; a dissertation on, or description of trees.

DENDROMA, den'dro-ma, *s.* (*dendron*, and *dromas*, running swiftly, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Anabatinæ, or Tree-runners: Family, Certhiadæ.

DENDROMETER, den-drom'e-tur, *s.* (*dendron*, and *metreo*, I measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees.

DENDROMUS, den'dro-mus, *s.* (same as Dendroma.) A genus of olive-coloured birds belonging to the Picinæ, or True Woodpeckers: Family, Picidæ.

DENDRONESSA, den-dro-nes'sa, *s.* (*dendron*, and *nessa*, a bird or young animal, Gr.) The Tree Ducks, a genus of the Anatinæ, or River Ducks: Family, Anatidæ.

DENDROPHAGUS, den-drof'a-gus, *s.* (*dendron*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects found living beneath the bark of trees: Family, Prionidæ.

DENDROPHILA, den-drof'e-la, *s.* (*dendron*, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Sittinæ, or Nut-hatches: Family, Certhiadæ.

DENDROPHILUS, den-drof'e-lus, *s.* (*dendron*, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects found under the bark of trees: Family, Œstridæ.

DENDROPHIS, den'dro-fis, *s.* (*dendron*, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of serpents, with very long and slender bodies; the Ahœtulla of Gray: Family, Serpentia.

DENDROPHTHOE, den-drof-*tho*'e, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *phthoe*, corruption, Gr. in reference to plants destroying the trees on which they grow.) A genus of plants: Order, Loranthaceæ.

DENDROPLEX, den'dro-pleks, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *plexis*, striking, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Certhianæ, or True Creepers: Family, Certhiadæ.

DENDROSTRÆA, den-dros'tre-a, *s.* (*dendron*, a tree, and *ostreon*, an oyster, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Ostracidæ, or Oyster family, in which the shell is irregular, equivalve, and attached by its under valve with extraneous processes; the margins are solid and plicated.

DENEB, den'eb, *s.* (an Arabic word signifying the tail.) The name of a bright star in the tail of Leo, the Lion.

DENEGATE, den'e-gate, *v. a.* (*denego*, Lat.) To deny.—Obsolete.

DENEGATION, den-e-ga'shun, *s.* Denial.—Obsolete.

DENGUE, den'gu, *s.* A peculiar kind of f and erratic epidemic rheumatism.

DENIABLE, de-ni'a-bl, *a.* That may be d that to which one may refuse belief.

DENIAL, de-ni'al, *s.* Negation; an affirmat the contrary; an assertion that a declara fact stated is not true; contradiction; r the contrary to grant, allowance, or conc abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment o rence. *A denial of one's self*, a declining gratification; restraint of one's appetites pensities.

DENIER, de-ni'ur, *s.* (French.) One who de contradicts; one who holds the negative of position; a disowner; one who does no avow, or acknowledge; one that refuses.

DENIER, de-neer', *s.* (*denarius*, Lat.) A coin now out of use. It consisted of 20 s 240 deniers.

DENIGRATE, den'e-grate, *v. a.* (*denigro*, Lat. blacken; to make black.

DENIGRATION, den-e-gra'shun, *s.* The making black; a blackening.

DENITRATION, de-ni-tra'shun, *s.* A disen of nitric acid.

DENIZATION, den-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of n one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

DENIZEN, den'e-zn, *s.* (*dinasor*, Welsh.) alien made a subject by the king's letters holding a middle state between an alien natural born subject; a stranger admit residence and certain rights in a foreign co a citizen;—*v. a.* to make a denizen; to chise; to make free.

DENIZENSHIP, den'e-zn-ship, *s.* State of b denizen.

DENOMINABLE, de-nom'e-na-bl, *a.* That denominated or named.

DENOMINATE, de-nom'e-nate, *v. a.* (*denomin* To name; to give a name or epithet to.

DENOMINATION, de-nom-e-na'shun, *s.* The naming; a name or appellation given to a which commonly marks some quality or teristic of it; a class, society, or collection viduals, is also called by the same name.

DENOMINATIONAL, de-nom-e-na'shun-al, a lating to a denomination, or a number of duals called by the same name.

DENOMINATIVE, de-nom'e-na-tiv, *a.* That name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DENOMINATIVELY, de-nom'e-na-tiv-le, *ad* denomination.

DENOMINATOR, de-nom'e-nay-tur, *s.* The a name; the person or thing that causes pellation. In Arithmetic, the parts into whole is divided, the number of which is ex by the numerator of a fraction; but, in de the denominator is understood to contain a ciphers as there are terms in the numerat is not written.

DENOTABLE, de-no'ta-bl, *a.* That may be or distinguished.

DENOTATE.—See Denote.

DENOTATION, den-o-ta'shun, *s.* (*denotatio*, The act of denoting.

DENOTATIVE, de-no'ta-tiv, *a.* Having the to denote.

DENOTE, de-note', *v. a.* (*denoto*, Lat.) To to betoken; to signify by a visible sign; cate; to express; to show.

Denotement, de-note'ment, *s.* Indication; token.

Denouement, day-nū-monh, *s.* (French.) The unravelling or discovery of a plot; the winding up of an event.

Denounce, de-nowns', *v. a.* (*denoncer*, Fr.) To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare as a threat; to threaten by some outward sign or expression; to inform against; to accuse.

Denouncement, de-nowns'ment, *s.* The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

Denouncer, de-nown'sur, *s.* One who denounces; one who declares a menace.

De Novo, de no'vo, (Latin.) Anew; again.

Dens, dens, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, a tooth. Teeth are organs of destruction and mastication possessed only by the mammifera, reptiles, and fishes. In man they are thirty-two in number, and are of three kinds—the incisor or cutting teeth, two; the cuspidate, canine, or eye teeth, two; the molars or grinding teeth, ten; making sixteen in each jaw.—See Tooth.

Note.—The following compounds of *dens, dentis*, a tooth, occur in Natural History:—*Denticollis*, having the neck or corselet dentated; *denticornis*, having dentated antennæ; *dentipede*, having the feet or limbs with a small spine or tooth, as in Buprestis dentipes, or Melolontha dentipes.

Dense, dens, *a.* (French, *densus*, Lat.) Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; thick.

Denseness, dens'nes, } *s.* (*densitas*, Lat.) That
Density, den'se-te, } quality of a body which depends upon the approximation or nearness of its constituent molecules. It is estimated by the proportion which the bulk bears to the weight.

Dent, dent, *s.* A tooth or projecting point; commonly used to express a gap or notch, or rather a depression or small hollow, in a solid body; a hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation;—*v. a.* to make a dent or small hollow.

Dental, den'tal, *a.* Relating to the teeth. In Grammar, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue, as D and T are dental letters;—*s.* an articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth.

Dentalite, den'ta-lite, } *s.* (*dens*, a tooth, and
Dentalithe, den'ta-lithe, } *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A fossil dentalium. Shells of this genus occur in the gault and green sand of Chalk formation, and in tertiary strata.

Dentalium, den-ta'le-um, *s.* (*dens*, a tooth, from the shape of the shell, which has something like the form of an elephant's tusk.) A genus of Mollusca, possessed of a shell, which is an elongated tubular cone open at both ends.

Dentaria, den-ta're-a, *s.* (*dens*, a tooth, in allusion to the tooth-like structure of the roots.) Toothwort, a genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

Dentata, den-ta'ta, *s.* (*dens*, a tooth, Lat.) In Anatomy, a name given to the second vertebra of the spinal column, from a tooth-like process which occurs in it.

Dentate, den'tate, } *a.* (*dens*, a tooth, Lat.)
Dentated, den'tay-ted, } Toothed; having the margin divided into incisions resembling teeth.

Dentately, den'tate-le, *ad.* In a dentate manner.

Note.—The following combinations with this word occur in Botany:—*Dentately-ciliated*, or *dentately-fringed*, having the margin toothed and tipped with hairs; *dentately-lobed*, toothed so deep as to appear lobed; *dentately-pinnatifid*, toothed so as to appear pinnatifid; *dentately-runcinate*, toothed so as to appear runcinate; *dentately-serrated*, having the margin divided into incisions resembling the teeth of a saw; *dentately-sinuated*, having the margin scalloped and slightly toothed.

Dented, den'ted, *a.* (*denté*, Fr.) Toothed; notched; indented.

Dentella, den-tel'la, *s.* (dim. of *dens*, a tooth, from the lobes or segments of the corolla being furnished with a small tooth on each side.) A genus of annual plants with glabrous leaves and small white flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Dentelli, den-tel'li, *s.* (*dentello*, Ital.) Modillions.

Dentex, den'teks, *s.* (Latin name of a species of fish, from *dens*, a tooth.) A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Sparianæ; the mouth is larger than in Sparus; in each jaw there is a row of strong conic teeth; the dorsal fin is slightly emarginate: Family, Chætodonidæ.

Denticle, den'te-kl, *s.* A small tooth or projecting point.

Denticulate, den-tik'u-late, } *a.* (*denticulatus*,
Denticulated, den-tik'u-lay-ted, } having little teeth, Lat.) Having the margin finely and slightly toothed.

Denticulately, den-tik'u-late-le, *ad.* In a denticulated manner.

Note.—The following compounds with this word occur in Botany:—*Denticulately-serrated*, having the margin finely toothed, resembling the edge of a fine saw; *denticulately-ciliated*, having the margin so finely toothed as to appear edged with hairs; *denticulately-scabrous*, having rough denticulations, or very small teeth.

Denticulation, den-tik-u-la'shun, *s.* The state of being set with small teeth; *denticulations*, very small teeth.

Dentiform, den'te-fawrm, *a.* (*dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the form of a tooth.

Dentifrice, den'te-fris, *s.* (*dens*, and *fricare*, to rub, Lat.) Tooth-powder, a tropical remedy for the teeth.

Dentils, den'tils, *s.* (*dentes*, teeth, Lat.) In Architecture, the small square blocks or projections resembling teeth, in the bed-mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric orders; their breadth should be half their height, and, according to Vitruvius, the intervals between them two-thirds of their breadth. In the Grecian orders they are not used under modillions.

Dentipora, den-tip'o-ra, *s.* (*dens*, and *pora*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of Corals belonging to the family Madrephyllœa.

Dentirosters, den-te-ros'turs, } *s.* (*dens*, and *ros-*
Dentirostres, den-te-ros'tres, } *trum*, the bill of a bird, Lat.) A tribe of the order Insessores, or Perching-birds, so named from a notch near the tip of the beak in the upper mandible.

Dentirostrate, den-te-ros'trate, *a.* (*dens*, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) Having a beak like a tooth.

Dentist, den'tist, *s.* One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair them when diseased.

Dentition, den-tish'un, *s.* (French.) The period at which the teeth are formed within the jaws, and protruded through the gums.

Dentize, den'tize, *v. a.* To renew the teeth, or have them renewed.

DENTOID, den'toyd, *a.* (*dens*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Tooth-shaped.

DENTRITINA, den-trit'e-na, *s.* A genus of microscopic shells belonging to the class Foraminifera: so named from their tooth-like shape.

DENUDATE, de-nu'date, } *v. a.* (*denudo*, Lat.) To
DENUDE, de-nude', } strip; to divest of all covering; to make bare or naked.

DENUDATED, de-nu-da'ted, *a.* In Botany, applied to the texture or polish of bodies, as opposed to hairy or downy.

DENUDATION, de-nu-da'shun, *s.* (French, from *denudatio*, Lat.) The act of laying bare, or divesting of covering. In Geology, the laying of rocks bare by the washing away of the superficial deposits. In Surgical Pathology, the condition of a part deprived of its natural envelopes.

DENUNCIATE, de-nun'she-ate, *v. a.* (*denuncio*, Lat.) To denounce; to threaten.

DENUNCIATION, de-nun-she-a'shun, *s.* (*denunciatio*, Lat.) The act of denouncing; publication; proclamation; annunciation; preaching; solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace, or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

DENUNCIATOR, de-nun-she-a'tur, *s.* One who threatens or denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; an accuser; one who informs against another.

DENY, de-ni', *v. a.* (*denier*, Fr.) To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true; to refuse to grant; not to afford; to withhold; to disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess; to reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace; *to deny one's self*, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain.

DEOBSTRUCT, de-ob-strukt', *v. a.* (*de*, and *obstruo*, I stop up, Lat.) To clear from impediments; to free from anything which hinders or obstructs a passage.

DEOBSTRUENT, de-ob'strŭ-ent, *a.* Removing obstructions; having the quality or power of opening the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient;—*s.* any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient.

DEODAND, de'o-dand, *s.* (*Deo dandum*, to be given to God, Lat.) In Law, any personal chattel that is the immediate occasion of the death of any person, as a horse or carriage, becomes forfeited either to the king or to the lord of the manor, and ought to be sold, and the proceeds given to the poor; but no deodand is due where an infant, under the age of discretion, is killed by a fall from a cart or horse, or the like.—1 *Blount*, 300.

DEONERATE, de-on'ur-ate, *v. a.* (*de*, and *onus*, a load, Lat.) To unload.—Obsolete.

DEONTOLOGY, de-on-tol'o-je, *s.* (*deon*, due, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of moral duty.

DEOPPILATE, de-op'pe-late, *v. a.* (*de*, and *oppilo*, I shut up, Lat.) To free from obstructions; to clear a passage.—Seldom used.

DEOPPILATION, de-op-pe-la'shun, *s.* The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

DEOPPILATIVE, de-op'pe-la-tiv, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

DEORDINATION, de-or-de-na'shun, *s.* (*d*
dinatio, Lat.) Disorder.

DEOSCULATE, de-os'ku-late, *v. a.* (*deosc*
To kiss.—Obsolete.

DEOSCULATION, de-os-ku-la'shun, *s.* A

DEOXIDATION, } de-ok-se-da'shun, *s.*
DEOXYDATION, } or total abstraction or
of oxygen from any body.

DEOXYDATE, de-ok'se-date, *v. a.* (*de*, Lat
date.) To deprive of oxygen, or redu
state of an oxyde.

DEOXYDIZATION, de-ok-se-de-za'shun, *s.*
dation.

DEOXYDIZE, de-ok'se-dize, *v. a.* To de

DEOXYGENATE, de-ok'se-jen-ate, *v. a.*
of oxygen.

DEOXYGENATION, de-ok-se-jen-a'shun, *s.*
or operation of depriving of oxygen.

DEPAINT, de-paynt', *v. a.* (*depeindre*, *de*
To paint; to picture; to represent in
by painting the resemblance of; to
words.—Seldom used.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint.—*Go*

DEPAINTER, de-pane'tur, *s.* A pai
solete.

DEPART, de-pärt', *v. n.* (*departor*, Fr.)
move from; to go from; to leave; to
from a practice; to deviate from; to fo
to adhere to or follow; to abandon;
to perish; to vanish; to die; to decea
this world; *to depart this life* is ellipt
being understood; to vary from; to pa
(obsolete in the last sense;)—

He that *departs* with his own honesty
For vulgar praise, doth it too dearly b
B

to depart from God, to forsake his
live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to
government and laws. God is said to *d*
men when he abandons them to their
inclinations, or ceases to bestow on th
vour;—*v. a.* to divide or separate;
(obsolete as an active verb);—*s.* the
away; death; division; separation.—S
as a substantive.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from Fr
To marry Princess Margaret.—*Shaks.*

DEPARTER, de-pär'tur, *s.* One who refi
by separation.

DEPARTING, de-pär'ting, *s.* A going aw
ration.

DEPARTMENT, de-pärt'ment, *s.* (*departe*
A separation or division, hence a separ
portion; a separate allotment or part
a distinct province in which a class of
allotted to a particular person; a separ
In France, a district usually comprehe
or five arrondisements, each of whic
several cantons, which again consists
communes.

DEPARTMENTAL, de-pärt-men'tal, *a.* B
a department or division.

DEPARTURE, de-pär'ture, *s.* The act
away; a moving from or leaving a pla
decease; the act of leaving the prese
existence; a forsaking; abandonment
tion from the title or defence in ple
Navigation, the distance of two places o
parallel, counted in miles, of the equat

Depascent, de-pas'sent, *a.* (*depascens*, Lat.) Feeding.

Depasture, de-pas'ture, *v. a.* (*depascor*, Lat.) To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it;—*v. n.* to feed; to graze.

Depasturing, de-pas'tu-ring, *s.* In Law, the act of feeding cattle on pastured land, for doing which, at the request of another, the action lies. The terms used in the declaration are, 'agisting, depasturing, and feeding of divers cattle, &c. on certain pastures.'

Depauperate, de-paw'per-ate, *v. a.* (*depaupero*, Lat.) To make poor; to impoverish; to consume; to deprive of fertility or richness.

Depectible, de-pek'te-bl, *a.* (from *depecto*, I comb, Lat.) Tough; thick; tenacious.

Depeculation, de-pek-u-la'shun, *s.* A robbing of the commonwealth.

Depeinct.—See Depaint.

Depend, de-pend', *v. n.* (*dependeo*, Lat.) To hang from; to be in a state influenced by some external cause; to live subject to the will of others; to be in a state of dependence; to retain to others; to have such connection with anything as a cause, that without it the effect would not be produced; to be in suspense; to be undetermined; to rely; to rest with confidence or belief; *to depend upon*, to rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.

Dependable, de-pen'da-bl, *a.* That may be depended on.

Dependence, de-pen'dens, } *s.* The state of
Dependency, de-pen'den-se, } hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatenation; connection; relation of one thing to another; state of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another; the things or persons of which any one has the disposal; reliance; trust; confidence; accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it is subject.

Dependent, de-pen'dent, *a.* Hanging down; at the disposal of; subject to the power of; not able to sustain itself without the will or power of; relying on for support or favour; relating to something previous;—*s.* one who lives in subjection, or is at the disposal of another; a retainer.

Dependently, de-pen'dent-le, *ad.* In a dependent manner.

Depender, de-pen'dur, *s.* A dependent; one who looks for assistance from others.

Depending, de-pen'ding, *a.* Pending; undecided.

Deperdit, de-per'dit, *s.* (*deperditus*, Lat.) That which is lost or destroyed.

Deperdition, de-per-dish'un, *s.* Loss; destruction.

Deperditly, de-per'dit-le, *ad.* In a lost or ruined manner.

Dephlegmate, de-fleg'mate, *v. a.* (*de*, and *phlegma*, phlegm, Gr.) To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear spirits or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify.

Dephlegmation, de-fleg-ma'shun, *s.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation.

Dephlegmedness, de-flem'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

Dephlogisticate, de-flo-jis'te-kate, *v. a.* (*de*, and *phlogistos*, burnt, Gr.) To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Depict, de-pikt', *v. a.* (*depingo*, *depictum*, Lat.) To paint; to portray; to form a likeness in colours; to describe; to represent in words.

Depiction, de-pik'shun, *s.* The operation of depicting or painting.

Depicture, de-pik'ture, *v. a.* To paint; to represent in colours.

Depilate, dep'e-late, *v. a.* (*depilo*, Lat.) To strip off hair.

Depilation, dep-e-la'shun, *s.* The act of pulling off the hair.

Depilatory, de-pil'la-tur-e, *a.* Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald;—*s.* any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body, such as lime and orpiment.

Depilous, dep'e-lus, *a.* Without hair.

Deplantation, dep-plan-ta'shun, *s.* (*deplanto*, Lat.) The act of taking up plants from beds.

Depletion, de-ple'shun, *s.* (*depleo*, Lat.) The act of emptying. In Pathology, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.

Depletory, dep'ple-tur-e, *a.* Calculated to obviate or counteract fulness of habit.

Deplication, dep-ple-ka'shun, *s.* (*de*, and *plico*, to unfold, Lat.) An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting.

Deplorable, de-plo'ra-bl, *a.* (*deploro*, to wail, Lat.) That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; sad; calamitous; miserable; wretched. In popular use, low; contemptible; despicable.

Deplorableness, de-plo'ra-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; hopelessness.

Deplorably, de-plo'ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably; hopelessly.

Deploration, de-plo'ra-shun, *s.* The act of deploring or lamenting. In Music, a dirge; a mournful strain.

Deplore, de-plore', *v. a.* (*deploro*, Lat.) To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief.

Deploredly, de-plo'red-le, *ad.* Lamentably.

Deplorement, de-plore'ment, *s.* A weeping; a lamenting.

Deplorer, de-plo'rur, *s.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Deploring, de-plo'ring, *s.* Act of deploring.

Deploringly, de-plo'ring-le, *ad.* In a deploring manner.

Deploy, de-ploy', *v. a.* (*deployer*, Fr.) In Military Science, to extend a line of small depth, an army, a division, or a battalion, which has been previously formed in one or more columns, either in a review, or in making a charge upon an enemy.

Deplumation, dep-plu-ma'shun, *s.* The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; a tumour of the eyelids with loss of hair.

Deplume, de-plume', *v. a.* (*deplumo*, Lat.) To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.

Depolarize, de-po'lăr-ize, *v. a.* To deprive of polarity.

Depone, de-pone', *v. a.* (*depono*, Lat.) To lay down as a pledge or security; to risk upon the success of an adventure; to bear testimony.

Deponent, de-po'nent, *s.* (*deponens*, laying down, Lat.) One who deposes to, or makes a deposition or statement of, any fact; a witness whose evidence is not given *viva voce*, but is taken down in writ-

ing and then sworn to, is also so termed; one who makes an affidavit to any statement of fact is likewise commonly so called;—*a.* laying down. *Deponent verb*, in the Latin Grammar, a verb which has a passive termination with an active signification, and wants one of the passive participles, as, '*loquor*, I speak.'

DEPOPULATE, de-pop'u-late, *v. a.* (*depopulor*, Lat.) To dispeople; to unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries;—*v. n.* to become dispeopled.

DEPOPULATION, de-pop-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of dispeopling; havoc; waste; destruction of mankind.

DEPOPULATOR, de-pop'u-lay-tur, *s.* One who depopulates; one who lays waste or destroys inhabited countries; a destroyer of mankind.

DEPORT, de-porte', *v. a.* (*deporter*, Fr.) With the reciprocal pronoun, to carry; to demean; to behave; to transport; to carry away, as from one country to another.

He told us he had been *deported* to Spain, with a hundred others like himself.—*Walsh.*

—*s.* demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.—Chiefly used in poetry.

She Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*.—*Milton.*

DEPORTATION, dep-ore-ta'shun, *s.* Transportation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.

DEPORTMENT, de-porte'ment, *s.* (*deportement*, Fr.) Demeanour; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behaviour; carriage; conduct; management.

DEPOSABLE, de-po'za-bl, *a.* That may be deposed or deprived of office.

DEPOSAL, de-po'zal, *s.* The act of deposing or divesting of office.

DEPOSE, de-poze', *v. a.* (*deposer*, Fr.) To lay down; to lodge; to let fall; to degrade from a throne or high station; to take away; to divest; to strip off;—(obsolete in the last three senses;)

You may my glory and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.—*Shaks.*

to lay aside; to give testimony on oath, especially to give testimony which is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court;—*v. n.* to bear witness.

DEPOSER, de-po'zur, *s.* One who deposes or degrades another from a throne or high station.

DEPOSING, de-po'zing, *s.* The act of dethroning.

DEPOSIT, de-poz'it, *v. a.* (*depositum*, Lat.) To lay down; to lodge in any place for preservation; to lay up; to lay up as a pledge or security; to place at interest; to intrust; to lay aside;—*s.* that which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down or lodged; anything intrusted to the care of another; a pledge or pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation; a place where things are deposited; a depository. In Geology, matter laid or thrown down after being suspended in or carried along by water, as the mud, gravel, stones, &c. at the bottom of a river, lake, or sea. *In deposit*, in a state of pledge or safe keeping.

DEPOSITARY, de-poz'e-ta-re, *s.* (*depositaire*, Fr.) A person with whom anything is lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe keeping; a trustee; a guardian.

DEPOSITING, de-poz'it-ing, *s.* A laying aside.

DEPOSITION, dep-po-zish'un, *s.* (*depositio*, Lat.) The act of laying or throwing down; that wh
thrown down; that which is lodged; the
dethroning a king, or the degrading of a
from an office or station; a divesting of
reignty, or of office and dignity; a depriv
clerical orders. In Law, the testimony of
ness in a judicial proceeding reduced to w
and given on oath.

DEPOSITOR, de-poz'e-tur, *s.* One who ma
deposit.

DEPOSITORY, de-poz'e-tur-e, *s.* A place
anything is lodged for safe keeping.

DEPOSITUM.—See Deposit.

DEPOT, de-po', *s.* (French.) A city, town, or
in which military stores are deposited, or
recruits for an army are assembled; a place
any kind of goods are deposited.

DEPRAVATION, dep-ra-va'shun, *s.* (*depravatio*,
The act of making anything bad; the act
rupting; corruption; the state of being mad
degeneracy; depravity; defamation; cens
Obsolete in the last two senses.

Stubborn critics are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to square all the sex.—*Sh*

DEPRAVE, de-prave', *v. a.* (*depravo*, Lat.)
tiate; to corrupt; to contaminate; to impai
qualities; to misrepresent; to defame.—O
in the last two senses.

Unjustly thou *deprav'st* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.—

DEPRAVED, de-prayvd', *a.* Corrupt; wicked
titute of holiness or good principles.

DEPRAVEDLY, de-pra'ved-le, *ad.* In a
manner.

DEPRAVEDNESS, de-pra'ved-nes, } *s.* Corru
DEPRAVEMENT, de-prave'ment, } taint;
mination; a vitiated state.

DEPRAVER, de-pra'vur, *s.* A corrupter; o
vitiates; a vilifier.

DEPRAVING, de-pra'ving, *s.* The act of trad
—Obsolete.

DEPRAVINGLY, de-pra'ving-le, *ad.* In a dep
manner.

DEPRAVITY, de-prav'e-te, *s.* Corruption; a v
state; wickedness; destitution of holiness o
principles.

DEPRECABLE, dep'pre-ka-bl, *a.* That is
deprecated.

DEPRECATE, dep'pre-kate, *v. a.* (*deprecor*,
To pray against; to pray or entreat that a
evil may be removed, or an expected one a
to regret; to have or to express deep sorr
present evil, or at one that may occur; to
mercy of.—Improper in the last sense.

At length he sets
Those darts, whose points make gods adr
His might, and *deprecate* his power.—*Pyt*

DEPRECATION, dep-pre-ka'shun, *s.* A
against; a praying that an evil may be r
or prevented; entreaty; petitioning; an ex
a begging pardon for.

DEPRECATIVE, dep'pre-kay-tiv, } *a.* That
DEPRECATORY, dep'pre-kay-tur-e, } to dep
apologetic; tending to avert evil by suppl

DEPRECATOR, dep'pre-kay-tur, *s.* One who
cates.

DEPRECIATE, de-pre'she-ate, *v. a.* (*de*, and *p*
price, Lat.) To bring a thing down to
price; to undervalue; to represent as of no

or of less value than is commonly supposed;—*v. n.* to fall in value; to become of less worth.

DEPRECIATION, de-pre-she-a'shun, *s.* The act of lessening the worth or value of anything; the falling of value; reduction of worth.

DEPRECIATIVE, de-pre'she-ay-tiv, *a.* Undervaluing.

DEPREDATE, dep'pre-date, *v. a.* (*deprædor*, Lat.) To plunder; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy or of a foreign country by force; to prey upon; to waste; to spoil; to devour; to destroy by eating, as wild animals;—*v. n.* to take plunder or prey; to commit waste.

DEPREDATION, dep-pre-da'shun, *s.* The act of plundering; a robbing or pillaging; waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence.

DEPREDATOR, dep'pre-day-tur, *s.* One who plunders or pillages; a robber; a spoiler.

DEPREDATORY, dep'pre-day-tur-e, *a.* Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.

DEPREHEND, dep-pre-hend', *v. a.* (*deprehendo*, Lat.) To catch one; to take unawares; to take in an unlawful act; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of;—*v. n.* to discover.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dep-pre-hen'se-bl, *a.* That may be caught or discovered.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dep-pre-hen'se-bl-nes, *s.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.

DEPREHENSION, dep-pre-hen'shun, *s.* A catching or taking unawares; a discovery.

DEPRESS, de-pres', *v. a.* (*depressus*, Lat.) To press or thrust down; to let fall; to let down; to humble; to deject; to sink; to abuse; to sink in altitude; to impoverish; to lower in temporal estate; to lower in value.

DEPRESSINGLY, de-pres'sing-le, *ad.* In a depressing manner.

DEPRESSION, de-presh'un, *s.* The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down; a low state; a hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface, or a forcing inwards; the act of humbling; abasement; a sinking of the spirits; dejection; state of sadness; want of vigour or animation; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease. *Depression of equations*, in Algebra, the reduction of equations to a lower degree, by dividing them by one or more of their component factors. *Depression or dip of the horizon*, in Nautical Astronomy, the depression or dipping of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, arising from the eye of the observer not being placed on the same level with the surface of the sea, but at some distance above it. *Depression of the sun or a star*, in Astronomy, is its distance at any time below the horizon, measured by an arc of the vertical circle. *Depression of the pole*, a phenomenon which arises from the spherical figure of the earth; thus, when a person sails or travels towards the equator, he is said to depress the pole, because as many degrees as he approaches nearer the equator, so many degrees will the pole be nearer the horizon.

DEPRESSIVE, de-pres'siv, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

DEPRESSOR, de-pres'sur, *s.* (*deprimo*, I press down, Lat.) One that presses down. In Anatomy, a muscle which depresses or lowers any part, as those of the ala of the nose, the angle of the mouth, and of the lower lip.

DEPRIMENS, dep'pre-mens, *s.* (*deprimo*, Lat.) One of the muscles that moves or draws down the ball of the eye.

DEPRIMENT, dep'pre-ment, *s.* Depression.

DEPRIVABLE, de-pri'va-bl, *a.* That may be deprived.

DEPRIVATION, dep-pre-va'shun, *s.* The act of depriving; a taking away; a state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods. In Law, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds: *a beneficio* and *ab officio*. The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter of his order, and otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*.

DEPRIVE, de-prive', *v. a.* (*de*, and *privo*, I take away, Lat.) To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar; to release or free from; to divest of a dignity or office.

DEPRIVEMENT, de-prive'ment, *s.* The state of losing or being deprived.

DEPRIVER, de-pri'vur, *s.* He or that which deprives or bereaves.

DEPTH, dep*th*, *s.* Deepness; the measure of anything from the surface downwards; a deep place; the sea; the ocean; the abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season, as the *depth* of winter; or the inner part, a part remote from the border, as the *depth* of a wood; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part, as the *depth* of night; abstruseness, as the *depth* of a science; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; unsearchableness; infinity; profoundness; extent of penetration; *depth of a squadron or battalion*, the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear; *depth of a sail*, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leash of a staysail or a boomsail.

DEPTHEN, dep'*th*n, *v. a.* To deepen.—Obsolete.

DEPTHLESS, dep*th*'les, *a.* Having no depth; shallow.

DEPUCELATE, de-pu'se-late, *v. a.* To deflour; to bereave of virginity.—Obsolete.

DEPULSE, de-puls', *v. a.* (*de*, and *pulsus*, driven, Lat.) To drive away.—Obsolete.

DEPULSION, de-pul'shun, *s.* (*depulsio*, Lat.) A driving or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY, de-pul'sur-e, *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.

DEPURATE, dep'u-rate, *v. a.* (*depurer*, Fr.) To purify; to cleanse; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence;—*a.* cleansed; freed from dregs or impurities; not contaminated.

DEPURATORY, dep'u-ra-tur-e, *a* Cleansing; purifying, or tending to purify.

DEPURE, de-pure', *v. a.* To depurate.—Obsolete.

DEPURITION, de-pu-rish'un, *s.* (*depuro*, I make clean, Lat.) The removal of impurities from the humours of the animal body; the clarification of a liquid.

DEPUTATION, dep-u-ta'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent; the person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another.

Depute, de-pute', *v. a.* (*deputer*, Fr.) To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name.

Deputize, dep'u-tize, *v. a.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff.

Deputy, dep'u-te, *s.* (*depute*, Fr.) A lieutenant; a viceroy; one who is appointed or elected to act for another, or by a special commission to govern or act instead of another. In Law, one who exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanour of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office; *deputy-collector*, a person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs in place of the collector; *deputy-marshal*, one appointed to act in place of the marshal; *deputy-postmaster*, a person under the control of the postmaster-general, and who acts in his stead as occasion may require; *deputy-sheriff*, a person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff as his substitute. *Deputies*, (*Chamber of*,) the lower of the two legislative chambers of the French Government. The right of election belongs to males paying two hundred francs direct taxes, except officers in the army and navy, who have a vote if paying one hundred francs. To be eligible to the chamber, the candidate must be thirty years of age, and pay five hundred francs of direct taxes. The election is triennial.

Dequantitate, de-kwan'te-tate, *v. a.* To diminish the quantity of.

Der, der. A prefix to names of places, said to signify that such were formerly places where wild beasts herded together: so called from the Saxon *deor*, a wild beast, unless the situation was near some river.

Deracinate, de-ras'e-nate, *v. a.* (*deraciner*, Fr.) To pluck or tear up by the roots; to abolish; to extirpate.

Deraign, **Derain**, de-rane', *v. a.* (*derener*, Norm.) To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self.—Obsolete.

Deraignment, **Derainment**, de-rane'ment, *s.* The act of deraigning or proving; justification.

Derange, de-ranje', *v. a.* (*deranger*, Fr.) To turn out of the proper course; to disorder; to embarrass; to disturb the regular operations of reason; to put in confusion any fixed arrangements.

Derangement, de-ranje'ment, *s.* A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment; disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

Deray, de-ra', *s.* Tumult; disorder; noise; merriment.—Obsolete.

Derbe, der'be, *s.* A name given by Fabricius to a genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidæ.

Derbyshire Spar, der'be-shir spär, *s.* A beautiful variety of the fluate of lime. It occurs in nodules and in cubic crystals of a blue, white, or variegated colour.—See Fluor Spar.

Dere, dere, *a.* Hurtful;—*v. a.* (*derian*, Sax.) to hurt.—Obsolete. Some are of opinion that in the following example it means *daring*:—

> Dred for his *derring* doe and bloody deed;
> For all in blood and spoil is his delight.—*Spenser.*

Derelict, der'e-likt, *a.* (*derelictus*, Lat.) Left or forsaken;—*s.* in Law, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

Dereliction, der-e-lik'shun, *s.* The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment; the state of being left or abandoned. In Law, *dereliction* is used for the retiring of the sea from parts of the coast, and likewise for lands going from the sea either by alluvial deposition, or by the alteration of the relative level of sea and land, which, when gradual, goes to the owner of the adjoining grounds.

Deric, **Derrick**, der'rik, *s.* A contrivance by way of temporary crane, for the purpose of hoisting goods or provisions in or out of a ship; also, a tackle used at the outer quarter of a mizen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall; likewise applied to a diagonal shore, as a support to sheers.

Deride, de-ride', *v. a.* (*derido*, Lat.) To laugh at in contempt; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Derider, de-ri'dur, *s.* One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer; a buffoon.

Deridingly, de-rid'ing-le, *ad.* By way of derision or mockery.

Derision, de-rizh'un, *s.* (*derisio*, Lat.) The act of laughing at in contempt; contempt manifested by scorn; an object of derision or contempt.

Derisive, de-ri'siv, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; scoffing.

Derisively, de-ri'siv-le, *ad.* In a mocking or contemptuous manner.

Derisiveness, de-ri'siv-nes, *s.* The state of being derisive.

Derisory, de-ri'sur-e, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.

Derivable, de-ri'va-bl, *a.* That may be derived; that may be drawn or received, as from a source; that may be received from ancestors; that may be drawn as from premises; deducible; that may be drawn from a radical word.

Derivably, de-ri'va-ble, *ad.* By derivation.

Derivate, der'e-vate, *v. a.* To derive;—*s.* (*derivatus*, Lat.) a word derived from another.

Derivation, der-e-va'shun, *s.* (*derivatio*, Lat.) The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source. In Grammar, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; a drawing or turning aside from a natural course or channel; the thing derived or deduced. In Medicine, revulsion, or drawing away the fluids of an inflamed part by the application of blisters, &c., over it: agents producing this effect are called *derivatives*. *Derivation*, (*Law of*,) in Algebra, to find the successive differential coefficients of a power of x,—get the next differential coefficient, multiply the last by its exponent, and reduce the exponent by a unit.

Derivative, de-riv'a-tiv, *a.* Derived or taken from another; *derivative chord*, in Music, is one derived from a fundamental chord;—*s.* that which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it; in Music, a chord not fundamental.

Derivatively, de-riv'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a derivative manner.

Derivativeness, de-riv'a-tiv-nes, *s.* The state of being derivative.

Derive, de-rive', *v. a.* (*derivo*, Lat.) To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance; to draw or receive, as from a source or origin; to

deduce as from a root, cause, or principle; to turn from its natural course; to divert; to communicate from one to another by descent; to spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another;—*v. n.* to come from; to owe its origin; to descend from.—Seldom used as a neuter verb.

For power from heaven
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.—*Prior.*

DERIVER, de-ri'vur, *s.* One who draws or derives from a source or principle.

DERMA, der'ma, *s.* (Greek.) The cutis vera, or true skin.

DERMABRANCHIATA, der-ma-brang-ki'a-ta, } *s.*
DERMABRANCHIATES, der-ma-brang'ke-aytz, } *s.*
(*dermabranchus*, one of the genera.) A family of Gasteropods, or Snails, the external branchiæ or gills of which occur in the form of thin membranous plates, tufts, or filaments.

DERMABRANCHUS, der-ma-brang'kus, *s.* (*derma*, skin, and *bragchia*, *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A genus of gasteropodous Mollusca, or snails, the branchiæ or respiratory organs of which consist of ramified skin.

DERMAL, der'mal, *a.* Relating to skin; consisting of skin.

DERMAPTERA, der-map'ter-a, } *s.* An order
DERMAPTERANS, der-map'ter-anz, } of insects separated from the Orthoptera of Latreille. It comprehends those genera which have the elytra wholly coriaceous and horizontal, the two membranous wings folded longitudinally, and the tail armed with a forceps.

DERMATIC, der-mat'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to the
DERMATINE, der'ma-tine, } skin.

DERMATINE, der'ma-tine, *s.* (*derma*, a skin, Gr. from its occurring sometimes in thin coatings or crusts.) A mineral found in the Serpentine quarry near Waldheim, in Saxony. It occurs in reniform masses as well as in thin coatings, and is of a dark olive-green or liver-brown colour; sp. gr. 2.136.

DERMATOID, der'ma-toyd, *s.* (*derma*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A substance like skin without being skin.

DERMATOLOGY, der-ma-tol'o-je, *s.* (*derma*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise or history of the skin, and the diseases to which it is subject.

DERMESTIDÆ, der-mes'te-de, *s.* (*dermistes*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects of the section Nicrophaga of MacLeay. The antennæ short, eleven-jointed, and terminated by a compressed club of three joints; the head is inserted into the thorax; the body oval, and scaly or hairy; the legs short, with five-jointed tarsi.

DERMISTES, der-mis'tes, *s.* (*derma*, and *esthio*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, so named from the ravages on dead animals and the skins of stuffed species in museums which they make.

DERMOID, der'moyd, *a.* (*derma*, the skin, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Belonging to the skin; resembling the skin.

DERN, dern, *a.* (*dearn*, Sax.) Sad; solitary; barbarous; cruel.—Obsolete.

DERNFUL, dern'fûl, *a.* Sad; mournful.—Obsolete.

The birds of ill presage this luckless chance foretold
By *dernfull* noise.—*Brysket.*

DERNIER, dern-yare, *a.* (French.) Last; final; ultimate; as, 'the *dernier* resort.'

DERNLY, dern'le, *ad.* Mournfully; anxiously.

DEROGATE, der'o-gate, *v. a.* (*derogo*, Lat.) To repeal, annul, or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law, distinguished from abrogate; (seldom used in the foregoing senses;) to lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage;—*v. n.* to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; to act beneath one's rank, place, or birth.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Is there no derogation in't?
—— You cannot *derogate*, my lord.—*Shaks.*

DEROGATELY, der'o-gate-le, *ad.* In a manner to lessen honour or respect.

DEROGATION, der-o-ga'shun, *s.* The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract; the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; the act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honour; detraction; defamation

DEROGATIVE, de-rog'a-tiv, *a.* Derogatory—the term generally used.

DEROGATORILY, de-rog'a-tur-e-le, *ad.* In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, de-rog'a-tur-e-nes, *s.* The quality of being derogatory.

DEROGATORY, de-rog'a-tur-e, *a.* Detracting, or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value. *Derogatory clause*, in a person's will, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid unless this clause is inserted word for word. This is done as a precaution to guard against later wills being extorted by violence, or otherwise improperly obtained.

DEROSTOMA, der-os'to-ma, *s.* (*dere*, the neck, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, belonging to the order Parenchymata, and family Acanthocephala.

DERRING, der'ring, *a.* Daring.—Obsolete.

All mightie men and dreadful *derring* doers.—*Spenser.*

DERRIS, der'ris, *s.* (*derris*, a skin, Gr. in reference to the skinlike consistence of the legumes.) A genus of Leguminous climbing shrubs, with impari-pinnate leaves and white flowers, natives of China and Cochin-China: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DERTROIDES, der-troy'des, *s.* (*dertron*, a bill, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Coccothraustinæ, or Hard-bills: Family, Fringillidæ.

DERVISE, der'vis, *s.* (a Persian word, signifying poor.) An Asiatic religious fanatic, who has voluntarily renounced the luxuries and comforts of life, from a belief that poverty is the road to heaven, and that privation here is the way to secure heavenly rewards. The *Dervises*, like the monks of Christendom, are divided into many orders: some live in monasteries, and some live solitary, either as hermits or wandering mendicants. Their worship is full of fanaticism and buffoonery, and their moral character is said to be hypocritical and licentious in the extreme.

DESCANT, des'kant, *s.* (*discante*, Span.) A song or tune composed in parts; a song or tune with various modulations; a discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion; comment, or a series of comments; the art of composing music in several parts. *Descant* is plain, figurative, and double. *Plain descant* is the groundwork of musical compositions, consisting in the orderly disposition of

concords, answering to simple counterpoint. *Figurative* or *florid descant* is that part of an air in which some discords are concerned. *Double descant* is when the parts are so contrived that the treble may be made the base, and the base the treble.

DESCANT, des-kant', *v. n.* To run a division or variety with the voice on a musical ground in true measure; to sing; to discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

DESCANTER, des-kan'tur, *s.* One who descants.

DESCANTING, des-kan'ting, *s.* Remark; conjecture.

DESCEND, de-send', *v. n.* (*descendo*, Lat.) To go downwards; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink; to come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another; to come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence; to make an invasion; to proceed as from an original; to be derived from; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from general to particular consideration. In Music, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from a sharp to a flat;—*v. a.* to walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity.

DESCENDANT, de-sen'dant, *s.* (French.) Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring in the line of generation.

DESCENDENT, de-sen'dent, *a.* Descending; falling; sinking; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBILITY, de-sen-de-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors.

DESCENDIBLE, de-sen'de-bl, *a.* That may be descended or passed down; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

DESCENSION, de-sen'shun, *s.* (*descensio*, Lat.) The act of going downwards; falling or sinking; descent; declension; degradation. In Astronomy, *right descension* is an arch of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in a right sphere. *Oblique descension* is an arch of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere. *Descension of a sign* is an arch of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of the zodiac, or any planet in it. *Right descension of a sign* is an arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere, or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere.

DESCENSIONAL, de-sen'shun-al, *a.* Relating to descent.

DESCENSIVE, de-sen'siv, *a.* Descending; having power to descend.

DESCENSORIUM, de-sen-so're-um, *s.* A chemical furnace.

DESCENT, de-sent', *s.* (*descente*, Fr.) The act of passing from a higher to a lower place; progress downwards; obliquity; inclination; lowest place; fall from a higher state; degradation; invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom or state; transmission of anything by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth; extraction; process of lineage; offspring; those proceeding in the line of generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale of subordination. In Music, a passing from a note or sound to a more grave or less acute. In Mechanics, the motion of a body towards the centre of the earth occasioned by the attraction of gravity. The laws of descent are—1. Bodies in an unresisting medium have a uniformly accelerated velocity. 2. When the action of gravity is uniform, the space passed over in a given time is exactly one-half that which would be passed over in the same time by the velocity acquired at the end of the descent continued uniformly. 3. The spaces passed over in different times are proportioned to the squares of the velocities or the squares of the times. 4. The time of the oblique descent of a body down any chord of a circle, drawn from the highest or lowest point of the circle, is equal to the time through the diameter of the circle. 5. The time of descent through all arcs of the same cycle is equal. 6. A heavy body falling to the earth by its own gravity is found to descend through 16 feet in the first second, 32½ in the second second, and in the third, and so on according to the second. *Descent*, in Heraldry, expresses the coming down of anything from above, as a lion *en descent* has his head towards the base points, and his tail towards one of the corners of the chief, as if he were leaping down from some high place.

DESCRIBABLE, de-skribe'a-bl, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

DESCRIBE, de-skribe', *v. a.* To delineate or mark the form or figure; to make or exhibit a figure by motion, as a star *describes* a circle or an ellipse in the heavens; to show or represent to others by words; to communicate the resemblance of anything by naming its nature, form, or properties; to represent by signs; to draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper or other matter; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, de-skribe'ur, *s.* One who describes by marks, words, or signs.

DESCRIER, de-skri'ur, *s.* One who espies or discovers; a discoverer; a detecter.

DESCRIPTION, de-skrip'shun, *s.* The act of delineating or representing the figure of anything on a plan, to be presented to the eye; the sketch or passage in which anything is described; the figure or appearance of anything delineated or presented by visible lines, marks, colours, &c.; definition; the qualities expressed in a representation; the person having the qualities expressed.

DESCRIPTIVE, de-skrip'tiv, *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing. *Descriptive geometry*, that branch of mathematical science which consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures and the various relations of the parts of bodies. In this system the situation of a point in space is represented by their orthographic projection.

DESCRIPTIVELY, de-skrip'tiv-le, *ad.* In the manner of description.

DESCRIVE, de-skrive', *v. a.* (*describere*, Ital.) To describe.—Obsolete.

> In her own breast this mother's joy *descrive*

DESCRY, de-skri', *v. a.* (*descrier*, or *descrivere*, Ital.) To espy; to explore; to examine by observation; to detect; to find out; to discover anything

to see; to behold; to have a sight of from
ice; to give notice of something suddenly
red;—(obsolete in the last sense);—*s.* dis-
thing discovered.—Seldom used as a sub-
s.

> How near's the other army?
> r, and on speedy foot; the main *descry*
> nds in the hourly thought.—*Shaks.*

TE, des'e-krate, *v. a.* (*desecro*, Lat.) To
from a sacred purpose or appropriation; to
o a wrong use; to divest of a sacred cha-
or office.

TION, des-e-kra'shun, *s.* The act of di-
from a sacred purpose or use to which a
ad been devoted; the act of diverting from
d character or office.

dez'ert, *a.* (*desertus*, Lat.) Wild; waste;
; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled;—
rtum, Lat.) an uninhabited tract of land; a
ess; solitude; waste country.

de-zert', *s.* A deserving; that which
right to rewards or demands, or which
liable to punishment; merit or demerit;
ional merit; claim to reward; excellence;
hich entitles to a recompense of equal value,
ands a punishment equal to the offence;—
deserter, Fr.) to forsake; to fall away from;
meanly or treacherously; to abandon; to
utterly; to leave without permission; to
the service in which one is engaged, in
n of duty;—*v. n.* to run away; to quit a
without permission.

ER, de-zer'tur, *s.* One who has forsaken
se, post, party, or friend; particularly ap-
o a soldier or seaman who quits the service
t permission, and in violation of his engage-

FUL, de-zert'fŭl, *a.* High in desert; meri-
.

ON, de-zer'shun, *s.* The act of forsaking
ndoning, as a party, a friend, a country, or
vice of the army or navy; the act of quit-
ithout permission, or in violation of a pre-
ngagement, with an intention never to re-
the state of being forsaken by God; spiri-
spondency.

LESS, de-zert'les, *a.* Without merit; with-
im to favour or reward.

LESSLY, de-zert'les-le, *ad.* Undeservedly.

RICE, de-zert'ris, } *s.* A female who de-
RIX, de-zert'riks, } serts.

E, de-zerv', *v. a.* (*deservio*, Lat.) To merit;
worthy of, applied to good or evil; to merit
our or services; to have a just claim to an
lent for good conferred; to merit by good
or qualities in general; to be worthy of
ount of excellence; to be worthy of, *in a*
se; to merit by an evil act; as, to deserve
or punishment;—*v. n.* to merit; to be
of, or deserving.

EDLY, de-zer'ved-le, *ad.* Justly; accord-
desert, whether good or evil.

ER, de-zer'vur, *s.* One who deserves or
; one who is worthy.

ING, de-zer'ving, *a.* Worthy of reward or
; meritorious; entitled to approbation;—
act of meriting; desert; merit.

INGLY, de-zer'ving-le, *ad.* Worthily; ac-
g to desert.

TAINEA, des-fon-ta'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M. R. L. Desfontaines, author of Flora Atlantica.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

DESHABILLE, } desh-a-bil, *s.* (French.) An un-
DESHABIL, } dress; a loose morning dress: hence, any home dress, as 'the lady is in *deshabille*.'

DESICCANT, de-sik'kant, *a.* Drying;—*s.* a medicine or application that dries a sore.

DESICCATE, de-sik'kate, *v. a.* (*desicco*, Lat.) To dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale moisture from;—*v. n.* to become dry.

DESICCATION, de-sik-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

DESICCATIVE, dis-sik'ka-tiv, *s.* (*de*, and *siccus*, dry, Lat.) In Materia Medica, an application which dries up the secretions or matter discharged from membranes, wounds, ulcers, &c.;—*a.* drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

DESIDERATE, de-sid'ur-ate, *v. a.* To want; to miss; to desire in absence.

DESIDERATUM, de-sid-e-ra'tum, *s.* A Latin word, meaning *wished for*, frequently used by English authors to express something wanted to improve or perfect any art or science, or to promote the advancement of any object. *Pl.* Desiderata.

DESIDIOSE, de-sid'e-ose, *a.* (*desidiosus*, Lat.) Idle; lazy; heavy.—Obsolete.

DESIGN, de-sine', *v. a.* (*designo*, Lat.) To delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline; to sketch; to plan; to form an outline or representation of anything; to form in idea, as a scheme; to purpose; to intend; to intend to apply or appropriate; to mark out by particular tokens;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*s.* (*dessein*, Fr.) a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines; an intention; a purpose; a scheme; a plan of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of another. In Manufactories, the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from paintings or draughts. In Music, the invention and conduct of the subject, the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole. In the Arts, the idea formed in the mind of an artist as to the construction of any picture, pattern, or edifice which he endeavours to paint, draw, or lay down on a plan. *School of design*, a school or seminary in which the principles of drawing, connected with the industrial arts, are taught.

DESIGNABLE, de-sine'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out.

DESIGNATE, des'sig-nate, *v. a.* To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by some tangible mark or description, or something known and determinate; to point out; to distinguish from others by indication; to appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose;—*a.* marked out; chosen; appointed.—Seldom used as an adjective.

DESIGNATION, des-sig-na'shun, *s.* The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; appointment; direction; a selecting and appointing; assignment; import; distinct application.

DESIGNATIVE, des'sig-nay-tiv, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.

DESIGNATOR, des'sig-nay-tur, *s.* The name given to an ancient Roman officer, who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

DESIGNEDLY, de-sine'ed-le, *ad.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

Designer, de-sine'ur, *s.* One who designs, intends, or purposes; one who plans or gives the first outlines of any subject in the arts; a schemer; a contriver; a plotter.

Designfulness, de-sine'fŭl-nes, *s.* Abundance of design; formed to the detriment of another.

Designing, de-sine'ing, *a.* Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful;—*s.* the art of delineating the appearance of natural objects.

Designless, de-sine'les, *a.* Without design or intention.

Designlessly, de-sine'les-le, *ad.* Without design; ignorantly; inadvertently.

Designment, de-sine'ment, *s.* Design; sketch; delineation; purpose; intent; aim; scheme.

Desinence, des'e-nens, *s.* (*desino*, Lat.) End; close.

Desinent, des'e-nent, *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost.—Seldom used.

In front of this sea were placed six tritons—their upper parts human, their *desinent* parts fish.—*Ben Jonson.*

Desipient, de-sip'e-ent, *a.* (*desipiens*, Lat.) Trifling; foolish; playful.

Desirable, de-zi'ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of desire; to be wished for with earnestness; pleasing; delightful.

Desirableness, de-zi'ra-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being desirable; that which is wished for with earnestness.

Desirably, de-zi'ra-ble, *ad.* In a desirable manner.

Desire, de-zire', *s.* (*desir*, Fr.) An emotion, wish, or eagerness of the mind to obtain or enjoy; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession; a prayer or request to obtain; the object desired; love; affection; appetite; lust;—*v. a.* to wish; to long for or covet the possession or enjoyment of; to express a wish to obtain; to ask; to entreat; to request; to petition; to require.—Obsolete in the last sense.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments.—
Spenser.

Desireless, de-zire'les, *a.* Without desire.

Desirer, de-zi'rur, *s.* One who desires or eagerly asks; one who wishes.

Desirous, de-zi'rus, *a.* Full of desire; eager to obtain; longing after; solicitous to possess and enjoy.

Desirously, de-zi'rus-le, *ad.* Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes.

Desirousness, de-zi'rus-nes, *s.* Fulness of desire; eagerness.

Desist, de-sist', *v. n.* (*desisto*, Lat.) To stop; to cease; to forbear.

Desistance, de-sis'tans, *s.* The act of desisting; cessation.

Desistive, de-sis'tiv, } *a.* (*desitus*, Lat.) Final;
Desitive, des'e-tiv, } conclusive.—Obsolete.

Desk, desk, *s.* (*disch*, Dut. *disc*, Sax.) An inclining table for the use of writers and readers, usually made with a box or drawer underneath, and sometimes with a bookcase above; the pulpit in a church;—*v. a. to shut up in a desk*, to treasure.

Desmanthus, des-man'thus, *s.* (*desme*, a bundle, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the flowers, which are aggregated into bundles or spikes.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of herbs or shrubs, with bipinnate leaves and linear leaflets, and white flowers, with the fertile fil
usually yellow: Suborder, Mimoseæ.

Desmatodon, des-mat'o-don, *s.* (*desma*, a
and *odous*, a tooth, Lat.) A genus of Ur
plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

Desmea, des'me-a, *s.* (*desme*, a fascicle, in re
to the glomerate flowers.) A genus of sma
shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hop
der, Ericaceæ.

Desmidieæ, des-mid'e-e, *s.* (*desmidium*,
the genera.) A suborder of the Diotoma
Brittleworts, in which the individuals a
cylindrical shape, and not angular, as in t
order Cymbelleæ.

Desmidium, des-mid'e-um, *s.* (same as *desm*
in allusion to the irregular manner in wi
parts cohere when in a state of dissolutio
genus of Algæ, or Brittleworts, type of t
order Desmidieæ: Order, Diotomaceæ.

Desmine, des'mine, *s.* (*desme*, a bundle, Gr.
occurring in fasciculated tufts.) A minera
in the lavas of extinct volcanoes.

Desmoceros, des-mos'e-rus, *s.* (*desmos*,
and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleo
insects: Family, Longicornes.

Desmodium, des-mo'de-um, *s.* (*desmos*, a b
in reference to the stamens being connecte
genus of Leguminous plants, with blue, pu
white flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

Desmography, des-mog'ra-fe, *s.* (*desmos*, a
pho, I describe, Gr.) A description of t
ments of the body.

Desolate, des'o-late, *a.* (*desolatus*, Lat.)
tute or deprived of inhabitants; desert;
bited; laid waste; neglected; destroyed
ruinous condition; solitary; without a com
afflicted; deserted of God; deprived of c
—*v. a.* (*desola*, *desolatus*, Lat.) to depriv
habitants; to make desert; to lay waste;
stroy improvements or works of art.

Desolately, des'o-late-le, *ad.* In a
manner.

Desolateness, des'o-late-nes, *s.* The
being desolate.

Desolater, des'o-lay-tur, *s.* One who la
or desolates; that which desolates.

Desolation, des-o-la'shun, *s.* The act
lating; destruction or expulsion of inha
ruin; waste; gloominess; sadness; mela
destitution; a place ravaged, wasted, or f

Desolatory, des'o-lay-tur-e, *a.* Causing
tion.

Despair, de-spare', *s.* (*desespoir*, Fr.) H
ness; a destitution of hope or expectatio
which causes despair; that of which the
hope; loss of confidence in the mercy of
v. n. (*desesperer*, Fr.) to be without hope;
spond;—*v. a.* to cause to despair.

Despairable, de-spare'a-bl, *a.* Unhopefu

Despairer, de-spare'ur, *s.* One without

Despairful, de-spare'fŭl, *a.* Hopeless.

Despairingly, de-spa'ring-le, *ad.* In a de
manner; in a manner betokening hopeles
despondency.

Despairingness, de-spa'ring-nes, *s.* S
being in despair.

Despatch, de-spatch', *v. a.* (*depêcher*, Fr. de
Span.) To send, or send away; particul
plied to the sending of messengers, age
letters on special business, and often i

send out of the world; to put to death; ; to execute speedily; to finish;—*v. n.* le an affair with another; to transact ;—(obsolete as a neuter verb;)
ave *despatched* with Pompey.—*Shaks.*
y performance; execution or transaction with due diligence; speed; haste; ex- due diligence; conduct; management; in the last two senses;) a letter sent or t with expedition, by a messenger ex- a letter on some affair of state, or of ncern; or a packet of letters, sent by ic officer, on public business. It is often e plural, as 'a vessel or a messenger has th *despatches*,' or 'the secretary was pre- *despatches*.'

N, de-spek'shun, *s.* (*despectio*, Lat.) A wn; a despising.

), des-pe-ra'do, *s.* (from *desperate.*) A fellow; one who is reckless of life or and acts without fear of danger or con- ; a fearless person; a madman.

, des'pe-rate, *a.* (*desperatus*, Lat.) hope; without care of safety; rash; t; fearless of danger; irretrievable; ble; unsurmountable; hotbrained; fu- a popular sense, great in the extreme.

LY, des'pe-rate-le, *ad.* In a desperate furiously; madly; without attention to anger; in a popular sense, greatly, ex- iolently.

NESS, des'pe-rate-nes, *s.* Madness; precipitance.

ON, des-pe-ra'shun, *s.* A despairing; p of hope; despondency; hopelessness; ; disregard of safety or danger.

E, des'pe-ka-bl, *a.* That may be or be despised; contemptible; vile; mean; orthless.

ENESS, des'pe-ka-bl-nes, *s.* The quality being despicable; meanness; vileness; ess.

R, des'pe-ka-ble, *ad.* Meanly; sordidly; ntemptibly.

Y, des-pish'en-se, *s.* (*despicio*, Lat.) A wn; a despising.

E, de-spi'za-bl, *a.* Despicable; con-

le-spi'zal, *s.* Contempt.

-spize', *v. a.* To scorn; to contemn; ; to slight; to disrespect; to have the nion of.

ESS, de-spi'zed-nes, *s.* The state of ised.

le-spi'zur, *s.* A contemner; a scorner.

de-spi'zing, *s.* Scorn; contempt.

Y, de-spi'zing-le, *ad.* With contempt.

e-spite', *s.* (*depit*, Fr.) Extreme ma- nt hatred; malignity; spleen; mali- defiance; unsubdued opposition; an ce or contempt.

, de-spite'fŭl, *a.* Full of spite; mali- lignant.

LLY, de-spite'fŭl-le, *ad.* Maliciously; y.

LNESS, de-spite'fŭl-nes, *s.* Malice; ignity.

, des-pit'e-us, *a.* Malicious.—Obso-

despiteous torture out of doors.—*Shaks.*

DESPITEOUSLY, des-pit'e-us-le, *ad.* In a furious manner.—Obsolete.

> The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd
> Deep in their flesh.—*Spenser.*

DESPOIL, de-spoyl', *v. a.* (*despolio*, Lat.) To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive of; to strip or divest by any means.

DESPOILER, de-spoyl'er, *s.* One who strips or divests by force; a plunderer.

DESPOILMENT, de-spoyl'ment, *s.* Act of despoiling; plundering.

DESPOLIATION, des-po-le-a'shun, *s.* The act of despoiling or stripping.

DESPOND, de-spond', *v. n.* (*despondeo*, Lat.) To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fail in spirits; to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate.

DESPONDENCY, de-spon'den-se, *s.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage on the failure of hope, in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

DESPONDENT, de-spon'dent, *a.* Losing courage on the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive; in despair

DESPONDENTLY, de-spon'dent-le, *ad.* Without hope.

DESPONDER, de-spon dur. *s.* One who is without hope

DESPONDINGLY, de-spon'ding-le, *ad.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.

DESPONSATE, de-spon'sate, *v. a.* (*desponso*, Lat.) To betroth.—Obsolete.

DESPONSATION, des-pon-sa'shun, *s.* The act of betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, des'pot, *s.* (*despotes*, Gr.) An emperor, king, or prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws; in a general sense, a tyrant.

DESPOTIC, de-spot'ik, } *a.* Absolute in power;
DESPOTICAL, de-spot'e-kal, } independent of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power, as a despotic prince; unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; absolute; arbitrary, as *despotic* authority or power; tyrannical.

DESPOTICALLY, de-spot'e-kal-le, *ad.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.

DESPOTICALNESS, de-spot'e-kal-nes, *s.* Absolute or arbitrary authority.

DESPOTISM, des'po-tizm, *s.* (*despotismo*, Span. *despotisme*, Fr.) Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince, as the *despotism* of a Turkish sultan; an arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.

DESPRETZIA, des-pret'ze-a, *s.* A genus of the order Graminaceæ, or Grasses: Tribe, Phalareæ.

DESPUMATE, des'pu-mate, *v. n.* (*despumo*, Lat.) To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.

DESPUMATION, des-pu-ma'shun, *s.* (*despumatio*, Lat.) The separation of scum or other impurities from an animal or vegetable fluid, by the action of fire or albumen.

DESQUAMATION, des-kwa-ma'shun, *s.* (*desquamatio*, Lat.) Separation of the epidermis or cuticle in scales.

DESS.—See Deis.

DESSERT, dez-zert', *s.* (French.) A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of an entertainment.

a party seeks to recover goods and chattels, or deeds and writings, detained from him.

DETONATE, det'o-nate, *v. a.* (*detono*, Lat.) In Chemistry, to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report;—*v. n.* to explode; to burn with a sudden report. Niter *detonates* with sulphur.

DETONATING TUBE, det'o-nay-ting tube, *s.* A stout glass tube used by chemists for the detonation of gaseous bodies. *Detonating powder*, fulminating mercury, silver, or other compounds, which detonate when struck or heated.

DETONATION, det-o-na'shun, *s.* In Chemistry, the act of decomposition, attended with flame and explosion.

DETONIZATION, det-to-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of exploding, as in the case of certain combustible bodies.

DETONIZE, det'o-nize, *v. a.* To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation;—*v. n.* to explode; to burn with a sudden report.

DETORT, de-tawrt', *v. a.* (*detortus*, Lat.) To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design; to pervert.

DETORTION, de-tawr'shun, *s.* A turning or wresting; perversion.

DETOUR, de-toor', *s.* (French.) A turning; a circuitous way.

DETRACT, de-trakt', *v. a.* (*detractum*, Lat.) To derogate; to take away, by envy, calumny, or censure, anything from the reputation of another; to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth: to take away; to withdraw.

DETRACTINGLY, de-trak'ting-le, *ad.* In a detracting manner.

DETRACTION, de-trak'shun, *s.* (*detractio*, Lat.) The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another from envy or malice.

DETRACTIOUS, de-trak'shus, *a.* Containing detraction; lessening reputation.

DETRACTIVE, de-trak'tiv, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DETRACTOR, de-trak'tur, *s.* One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honour of another.

DETRACTORY, de-trak'tur-e, *a.* Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert.

DETRACTRESS, de-trak'tres, *s.* A female detractor; a censorious woman.

DETRECT, de-trekt', *v. a.* (*detrecto*, Lat.) To refuse.—Obsolete.

DETRECTATION, de-trek-ta'shun, *s.* A refusing to do a thing.—Obsolete.

DETRIMENT, det'tre-ment, *s.* (*detrimentum*, Lat.) Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution.

DETRIMENTAL, det-tre-men'tal, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

DETRIMENTED, det-tre-men'ted, *a.* Made worse; injured

DETRITAL, de-tri'tal, *a.* Pertaining to detritus.

DETRITION, de-trish'un, *s.* (*detero*, Lat.) A wearing off.

DETRITUS, de-tri'tus, *s.* (*detritus*, worn, Lat.) In Geology, the waste or matter worn off rocks, &c.; the disintegrated materials of the earth's surface.

DETRUDE, de-trūd', *v. a.* (*detrudo*, Lat.) To thrust down; to push down with force.

DETRUNCATE, de-trung'kate, *v. a.* (*detrunco*, Lat.) To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

DETRUNCATED, de-trung'kay-ted, *a. part.* Cut off; shortened.

DETRUNCATION, de-trung-ka'shun, *s.* (French.) The separation of the trunk of the fœtus from the head, the latter remaining *in utero*; the act of cutting off.

DETRUSION, de-trū'zhun, *s.* The act of thrusting or driving down.

DETRUSOR URINÆ, de-trū'zur u're-ne, *s.* The muscle whose office is to expel the urine.

DETUMESCENCE, de-tum-es'ens, *s.* (*detumescentia*, low Lat.) Diminution of swelling.

DETURBATION, det-ur-ba'shun, *s.* (*deturbo*, Lat.) Degradation.—Obsolete.

DETURPATE, de-tur'pate, *v. a.* (*deturpo*, Lat.) To defile.—Little used.

DEUCALION, du-ka'le-un, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, were preserved at the deluge, and, according to Grecian fable, repeopled the earth by throwing stones, which were changed into human beings.

DEUCE, duse, *s.* (*deux*, Fr.) Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots; a demon.

DEUHYDROGURET, du-hi-drog'u-ret, } *s.* In
DEUTOHYDROGURET, du-to-hi-drog'u-ret, } Chemistry, a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

DEUTEROGAMIST, du-ter-og'a-mist, *s.* (*deuteros*, and *gamos*, Gr.) One who marries a second time.

DEUTEROGAMY, du-ter-og'a-me, *s.* A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

DEUTERONOMY, du-ter-on'o-me, *s.* (*deuteros*, and *nomos*, Gr.) The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

DEUTEROPATHIA, du-ter-o-pa'the-a, *s.* (*deuteros*, and *pathos*, suffering, Gr.) A sympathetic affection of one part with another, as of headache from an overloaded stomach.

DEUTEROSCOPY, du-ter-os'ko-pe, *s.* The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense. —Obsolete.

DEUTO. A term used in Chemistry when two equivalents of any substance are combined with one of another.

DEUTOXIDE, } du-toks'ide, *s.* (*deuteros*, second, Gr.
DEUTOXYDE, } and *oxyde*.) In Chemistry, a body in the second degree of oxydization.

DEUTZIA, dute'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of John Deutz, a Dutch naturalist.) A genus of shrubs, much branched, with opposite leaves and flowers in compound panicles; natives of the East Indies: Order, Philadelphaceæ.

DEVAPORATION, de-vap-o-ra'shun, *s.* The change of vapour into water, as in the generation of rain.

DEVAST, de-vast', *v. a.* (*devasto*, Lat.) To lay waste; to plunder.—Obsolete.

DEVASTATE, de-vas'tate, *v. a.* To lay waste; to waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy improvements.

DEVASTATION, dev-as-ta'shun, *s.* (*devastatio*, Lat.) Waste; ravage; desolation; destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man; havoc. In Law, waste of the

goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator.

Develop, de-vel'op, *v. a.* (*developper*, Fr.) To uncover; to unfold; to lay open; to disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice; to unravel; to unfold what is intricate.

Developer, de-vel'o-pur, *s.* One who develops or unfolds.

Development, de-vel'op-ment, *s.* An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition; the unravelling of a plot. In Algebra, a term used for the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form.

Devenustate, dev-e-nus'tate, *v. a.* (*devenusto*, Lat.) To deface; to despoil.

Devergence, de-ver'jens, } *s.* (*devergentia*, Lat.)
Devergency, de-ver'jen-se, } Declivity; declination.—Obsolete.

Deverra, de-ver'ra, *s.* (the name of a goddess worshipped by the ancients for encouraging industry, or rather the goddess of brooms, the plant having much the appearance of a broom.) A genus of Umbelliferous flowers: Tribe, Seselineæ.

Devest, de-vest', *v. a.* (*devêtir*, Fr.) To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to take off; to deprive; to take away; to free from; to disengage. In Law, to alienate, as to title or right; also, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate. This word is generally written *divest*, except in the latter and legal sense.

Devex, de-veks', *a.* (*devexus*, Lat.) Bending down; declivous.

Devexity, de-veks'e-te, *s.* (*deveritas*, Lat.) A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward.

Deviate, de've-ate, *v. n.* (*deviare*, Ital.) To turn aside or wander from the common or right way; to stray; to wander; to err; to sin.

Deviation, de-ve-a'shun, *s.* A wandering or turning aside from the right way; variation from a common or established rule, or from analogy; error; sin; obliquity of conduct. In Commerce, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured.

Device, de-vise', *s.* (*devis*, *devise*, Fr.) Scheme; contrivance; stratagem; project. In Painting, Sculpture, and Heraldry, an emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto;—invention; genius; faculty of devising; a spectacle or show.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Devicеful, de-vise'fûl, *a.* Full of devices; inventive.

Devicefully, de-vise'fûl-le, *ad.* In a manner curiously contrived.

Devil, dev'il, *s.* (*diabolus*, an accuser, Gr.) The evil principle, or adversary of man and God, described as a fallen angel, and tempter of man to wickedness. The personation of that principle, under the names of Satan, Lucifer, Apollyon, Abaddon, &c., is considered by some to have been derived from the Persian *Ahrimanes*, and, as far as the language of Scripture is concerned, held merely as symbolical of the alienation of the heart from God and virtue, which has so fatally characterized the history of the human race. Such an opinion, however, is not held by any of the orthodox or established bodies holding the Christian faith. It is almost confined to the Unitarian Church. The word *devil* is often applied to a wicked person.

Deviling, dev'vl-ing, *s.* A young devil.—Not in use.

Devilish, dev'vl-ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious; having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil; excessive; enormous.

Devilishly, dev'vl-ish-le, *ad.* In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly; greatly; excessively.

Devilishness, dev'vl-ish-nes, *s.* The qualities of the devil.

Devilism, dev'vl-izm, *s.* The state of devils.—Obsolete.

Devilize, dev'vl-ize, *v. a.* To place among devils.—Obsolete.

Devilkin, dev'vl-kin, *s.* A little devil.

Devil's Bit, dev'il's bit, *s.* The vulgar name of the plant Scabiosa succisa, so named from its having a bitten-off-like root: Order, Dipsaceæ.

Devil's Coach-horse, dev'il's kotshe-hawrs, *s.* The vulgar name of a species of insects of the genus Goerius, frequently found in our gardens: Family, Staphylinidæ or Rove-beetles.

Devilship, dev'vl-ship, *s.* The character of a devil.

Deviltry, dev'vl-tre, *s.* Diabolical act.

Devious, de've-us, *a.* (*devius*, Lat.) Out of the common way or tract; wandering; roving; rambling; erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Devirginate, de-ver'je-nate, *v. a.* (*devirgino*, low Lat.) To deflour.

Devisable, de-vi'za-bl, *a.* That may be bequeathed or given by will; that can be invented or contrived.

Devise, de-vize', *v. a.* (*deviser*, Fr.) To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to excogitate; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project; to give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate;—*v. n.* to consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme;—*s.* primarily, a dividing or division—hence the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed. In Heraldry, an armorial bearing; strictly a symbol or representation of some object on a shield, in many instances accompanied by a motto, used not by way of heraldric bearing, but according to the fancy of the bearer.

Devisee, dev-e-ze', *s.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

Deviser, de-vi'zur, *s.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Devisor, de-vi'zur, *s.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements.

Devitable, dev'e-ta-bl, *a.* (*devitabilis*, Lat.) Avoidable.—Obsolete.

Devitation, dev-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*devitatio*, Lat.) An escaping.—Obsolete.

Devocation, dev-o-ka'shun, *s.* (*devocatio*, Lat.) A calling away; seduction.—Obsolete.

DEVOID, de-voyd′, *a.* Void; empty; vacant; destitute; not possessing; free from.

DEVOIR, dev-wor′, *s.* (French.) Service or duty; an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

DEVOLUTION, dev-o-lu′shun, *s.* (*devolutio*, Lat.) The act of rolling down; removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.

DEVOLVE, de-volv′, *v. a.* (*devolvo*, Lat.) To roll down; to pour or flow with windings; to move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor;—*v. n.* to roll down; to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor.

DEVOLVEMENT, de-volv′ment, *s.* Act of devolving.

DEVOLVING, de-vol′ving, *pr. part.* Rolling down; falling to a successor.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM, dev-o′ne-an, sis′tem, *s.* The name given by Prof. Sedgwick and Mr. Murchisen to the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon, considered as coeval with the old red sandstone of Herefordshire. The rocks of South Devon probably belong to the newer old red sandstone deposits.

DEVORATION, dev-o-ra′shun, *s.* Act of devouring.

DEVOTARY, de-vo′ta-re, *s.* A votary.—Obsolete.

DEVOTE, de-vote′, *v. a.* (*devoveo*, *devotus*, Lat.) To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate; to give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to attach; to resign; to doom; to consign over; to execrate; to doom to evil;—*a.* devoted;—*s.* a devotee.

DEVOTED, de-vo′ted, *a. part.* Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned.

DEVOTEDNESS, de-vo′ted-nes, *s.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness.

DEVOTEE, dev-vo-te′, *s.* (*devot*, Fr.) One who is wholly devoted; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

DEVOTEMENT, de-vote′ment, *s.* Devotedness; devotion; vowed dedication.

DEVOTER, de-vo′tur, *s.* One that devotes; also, a worshipper.

DEVOTION, de-vo′shun, *s.* (*devotio*, Lat.) The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose; a solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God; devoutness; external worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties; prayer to the Supreme Being; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; ardent love or affection; attachment manifested by constant attention; earnestness; ardour; eagerness; disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.

DEVOTIONAL, de-vo′shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, de-vo′shun-al-ist, } *s.* A person
DEVOTIONIST, de-vo′shun-ist, } given to devotion, or one superstitiously or formally devout.

DEVOTO, de-vo′to, *s.* (Italian.) A devotee.—Obsolete.

DEVOTOR, de-vo′tur, *s.* One who reverences or worships.—Obsolete.

DEVOUR, de-vowr′, *v. a.* (*devoro*, Lat.) To eat up; to eat with greediness or ravenously; to destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence; to annihilate; to waste; to consume; to spend in dissipation and riot; to consume wealth and s
by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions
stroy spiritually; to ruin the soul; to
enjoy with avidity.

DEVOURER, de-vowr′ur, *s.* One who devo
or that which eats, consumes, or destroys;
preys on.

DEVOURINGLY, de-vowr′ing-le, *ad.* In a d
manner.

DEVOUT, de-vowt′, *a.* (*devoto*, Ital. *de*
Yielding a solemn and reverential attenti
ligious exercises, particularly in prayer;
devoted to religion; religious; expressing
or piety; sincere; solemn; earnest;—*s.* a
—Obsolete as a substantive.

DEVOUTLESS, de-vowt′les, *a.* Destitute of
DEVOUTLESSNESS, de-vowt′les-nes, *s.*
devotion.

DEVOUTLY, de-vowt′le, *ad.* With solemn
to God; with ardent devotion; piously
ously; with pious thoughts; sincerely;
earnestly.

DEVOUTNESS, de-vowt′nes, *s.* The quality
devout.

DEVOW, de-vow′, *v. a.* To give up.—Obs

DEW, dew, *s.* (*deaw*, Sax.) The water or
collected or deposited on plants or the gro
ing night. 'The coloric radiated during
by substances on the surface of the earth
clear expanse of sky is lost, and no return
from the blue vault, so that their temperat
below that of the air, whence they abstra
of the coloric, which holds a part of t
spheric humidity, and a deposition of
place.'—*Mrs. Sommerville.*—*v. a.* To
dew.

DEWBENT, du′bent, *a.* Bent by the dew.

DEWBERRY, du-ber′re, *s.* The brambl
cæsius, so called from its black shining fr
covered over by a fine waxy white secr
dew: Order, Rosaceæ.

DEW-BESPANGLED, du-be-spang′gld, *a.*
with dewdrops.

DEW-BESPRENT, du-be-sprent′, *a.* Sprin
dew.

DEW-BESPRINKLED, du-be-spring′kld, *a.*
kled with dew.

DEWDRENCHED, du′drensht, *a.* Drenc
dew.

DEWDROP, du′drop, *s.* A drop of dew;
of dew.

DEWDROPPING, du′drop-ping, *a.* Wettin
dew.

DEW-IMPEARLED, du-im-perld′, *a.* Cov
dewdrops like pearls.

DEWINESS, du′e-nes, *s.* State of being d

DEWLAP, du′lap, *s.* The flesh that hangs
throat of oxen, which laps or licks th
grazing; a lip flaccid with age.

DEWLAPT, du′lapt, *a.* Furnished with a

DEWLESS, du′les, *a.* Having no dew.

DEW-POINT, du′poynt, *s.* That degree of
ture in the atmosphere, as denoted by
meter, when the dew begins to be depos

DEW-WORM, du′wurm, *s.* A large varie
Earth-worm, so termed from its comi
ground when wet with dew.

DEXAMINE, dek-sam′e-ne, *s.* A genus o
podous Crustaceans, established by D
antennæ three-jointed; legs fourteen, w

yles on each side; body, including the
elve-jointed.
'se-a, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects,
he family Dexiariæ.
, dex-i-a're-e, *s.* (*dexia*, one of the
A family of Dipterous insects, which
iefly on the juices of flowers.
r, deks-ter'e-te, *s.* (*dexteritas*, Lat.)
of limbs; expertness; skill; readiness
ning an action, which proceeds from ex-
or practice, united with activity or quick
readiness of contrivance, or of inventing
accomplish a purpose; promptness in
expedients; quickness and skill in man-
conducting a scheme of operations.
S, deks'ter-us, *a.* Ready and expert in the
e body and limbs; skilful and active in
mployment; adroit; prompt in contri-
d management; expert; quick at invent-
lients; skilful; artful.
SLY, deks'ter-us-le, *ad.* With dexterity;
skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.
SNESS, deks'ter-us-nes, *s.* Dexterity;
s.
deks'tral, *a.* Right as opposed to left.
ology, a dextral shell, as in mostly all uni-
as its turns or convolutions from left to
en placed in a perpendicular position, with
downwards. Sinister or reverse shells
ary.
TY, deks-tral'e-te, *s.* The state of being
ght side.
, deks'trine, *s.* (from *dexter*, the right
t. on account of the extent to which it
rays of polarized light to the right hand.)
ble or gummy matter into which the in-
estance of starch is convertible by dias-
y certain acids. Its composition is the
hat of starch.
AL, deks-tror'sal, *a.* Rising from right
s a spiral shell of the genus Helex or
:c.
. The title held by the governor of Al-
rious to the French conquest.
, day-yuke'ze-a, *s.* A genus of the or-
inaceæ, or Grasses: Tribe, Arundinaceæ.
fix (a contraction of *dis*) denoting from,
n or negation, or two.
reek prefix, denoting through.
di'a-base, *s.* Another name of green-

AL, di-a-ba-te're-al, *a.* (*diabaino*, I pass
Gr.) Border-passing.
di-a-be'tes, *s.* (*dia*, through, and *baino*-
ss, Gr.) In Pathology, an immoderate
of urine, of which there are two species:
dus, from the insipid nature of the urine;
ellitus, from the urine containing abun-
a peculiar saccharine matter.
di-a-bet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.
di-ab'le-re, *s.* (*diablerie*, Fr.) A dia-
ed.
di-a-bol'ik, } *a.* (*diabolus*, Lat.)
L, di-a-bol'e-kal, } Devilish; pertain-
he devil; hence, extremely malicious;
atrocious; nefarious; outrageously
partaking of any quality ascribed to the

LLY, di-a-bol'le-kal-le, *ad.* In a dia-
anner; very wickedly; nefariously.

DIABOLICALNESS, di-a-bol'e-kal-nes, *s.* The qualities of the devil.
DIABOLIFY, di-a-bol'e-fi, *v. a.* To ascribe diabolical qualities to.
DIABOLISM, di-ab'o-lizm, *s.* The actions of the devil; possession by the devil.
DIABROSIS, di-a-bro'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Corrosion; the action of substances which occupy an interposition between escharotics and caustics.
DIACANTHUS, di-a-kan'*th*us, *s.* (*dis*, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the body of which is oval and destitute of scales, with a forked caudal fin: Family, Cobitidæ.
DIACASSIA, di-a-kas'se-a, *s.* Electuary of cassia.
DIACATHOLICUM, di-a-ka-*th*ol'e-kum, *s.* The universal purgative; the old name given to an electuary composed of vegetable and carminative substances.
DIACAUSTIC, di-a-kaws'tik, *a.* (*dia*, and *kaio*, I burn, Gr.) In Surgery, cauterizing by refraction, as when the solar rays are concentrated and made to act on the animal organs by a burning lens. *Diacaustic curve*, in the higher Geometry, the caustic curve by refraction.
DIACHENIUM, di-a-ke'ne-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *achanes*, gaping, Gr.) In Botany, a simple fruit formed by the ovary adhering with the calyx, which, on ripening, separates into two cells.
DIACHORESES, di-a-ko-re'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Excrement.
DIACHRYSUM, di-ak're-sum, *s.* (*dia*, and *chrysos*, gold, Gr.) A name formerly given to a plaster of a yellow colour for fractured limbs.
DIACHYLON, di-ak'e-lon, } *s.* (*dia*, and *chylos*,
DIACHYLUM, di-ak'e-lum, } juice, Gr.) A plaster formerly made of the juices of several plants. The name is still given to common plaster, made by boiling hydrated oxyde of lead with olive oil.
DIACISSUM, di-a-sis'sum, *s.* (*dia*, and *kissos*, ivy, Gr.) A medical application containing ivy leaves.
DIACODIUM, di-a-ko'de-um, *s.* (*dia*, and *kodia*, a poppy, Gr.) A pharmaceutical preparation of the poppy. *Syrup of diacodium*, the former name of the syrup of white poppies.
DIACONAL, di-ak'o-nal, *a.* (*diaconus*, Lat.) Pertaining to a deacon.
DIACOPE, di-ak'o-pe, *s.* (*diakope*, a cutting off—the preoperculum being notched, Gr.) A genus of fishes, many beautiful species of which inhabit the Indian seas. It is allied to Serranius, but distinguished from it by a notch in the lower part of the preoperculum, in which a projecting tubercle is fitted: Family, Chætodonidæ. In Surgery, a longitudinal fracture or fissure of the cranial bone, or an oblique cut of the cranial integuments.
DIACOUSTIC, di-a-kows'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.
DIACOUSTICS, di-a-kows'tiks, *s.* (*dia*, and *akouo*, I hear, Gr.) That branch of physical science which treats of the properties of sound refracted through media possessed of different densities.
DIACRISIS.—See Diagnosis.
DIACRITIC, di-a-krit'ik, } *a.* (*diakritikos*, Gr.)
DIACRITICAL, di-a-krit'e-kal, } That separates or distinguishes; distinctive. Applied to those marks used in some languages to distinguish one letter from another which it resembles; as *ũ* by the Germans to distinguish it from *n*.
DIADELPHIA, di-a-del'fe-a, *s.* (*dia*, and *delphys*, the

womb, Gr.) A class of plants, the seventeenth in the Linnæan system, embracing those that have the stamens collected into two parcels at the base.

DIADELPHIC, di-a-del'fic, *a.* Pertaining to the class Diadelphia; having the stamens collected into two parcels at the base.

DIADELPHOUS, di-a-del'fus, *a.* In Botany, applied to such plants as have the filaments of the stamens collected into two masses or parcels.

DIADEM, di'a-dem, *s.* (*diadema*, from *diadeo*, I bind round, Gr.) A name given originally in Greece to a fillet wound round the head as a symbol of royalty. It was first used by the Roman emperors in the person of Constantine the Great, and after his time was set with pearls and precious stones; the crown of a monarch; supreme power; empire; a distinguished ornament.

DIADEMA, di-a-de'ma, *s.* A genus of Cirripedes, in which the tubular portion of the shell is almost spherical. It has two small valves, almost hidden in the membranes, which close the operculum.

DIADEMED, di'a-demd, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented.

DIADEXIS, di-a-deks'is, *s.* (*diadechomai*, I transfer or take the place of, Gr.) In Pathology, a translation of the humours of the body from one place to another.

DIADROM, di'a-drum, *s.* (*diadrome*, Gr.) A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

DIÆRESIS, di-e'ris-is, *s.* (*diairo*, I divide, Gr.) In Grammar, the resolution of a diphthong or a syllable into two syllables; as, aër, belovëd, cursëd.

DIAGNOSIS, di-ag-no'sis, *s.* (*diagignosko*, I distinguish, Gr.) In Pathology, the act of distinguishing one disease from another.

DIAGNOSTIC, di-ag-nos'tik, *a.* (*diagnostikos*, Gr.) Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease;—*s.* the sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL, di-ag'o-nal, *a.* (*dia*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) Applied to a straight line joining any two opposite angles of an equilateral figure, or drawn from corner to corner;—*s.* a line drawn from the opposite angles of a parallelogram or square.

DIAGONALLY, di-ag'o-nal-le, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.

DIAGONOUS, di-ag'o-nus, *a.* In Botany, having four corners.

DIAGRAM, di'a-gram, *s.* (*diagramma*, Gr.) A mathematical figure of any kind, drawn for the illustration of a scheme or proposition, or, in the other branches of science or the arts, for the purpose of illustration.

DIAGRAPH, di'a-graf, *s.* (*dia*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A name given to a certain instrument used in perspective drawing, invented by M. Gavard, Paris.

DIAGRAPHIC, di-a-graf'ik, } *a.* (*dia*, and *gra-*
DIAGRAPHICAL, di-a-graf'e-kal, } *pho*, Gr.) Descriptive.

DIAGRYDIATES, di-a-grid'e-aytz, *s.* Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

DIAGRYDIUM, di-a-grid'e-um, *s.* A preparation consisting of one part of quince juice and two parts of scammony, digested twelve hours and evaporated to dryness.

DIAL, di'al, *s.* (*dies*, a day, Lat.) An instrument constructed on an immoveable surface, admitting of many constructions, depending on t
ture of the surface and its position with re
the equator of the earth, and used for show
hour of the day when illuminated by the
the sun.

DIALECT, di'a-lekt, *s.* (*dialektos*, from *dialé*
I converse, Gr.) An appellation given to
guage when spoken of in contradistinction
other language which it resembles in its
features, though differing from it more or
details.

DIALECTICAL, di-a-lek'te-kal, *a.* Pertaini
dialect or dialects; not radical; logical;
mental.

DIALECTICALLY, di-a-lek'te-kal-le, *ad.*
manner of a dialect.

DIALECTICIAN, di-a-lek-tish'an, *s.* A logi
reasoner.

DIALECTICS, di-a-lek'tiks, *s.* (*dialektike*, Gr.
practical part of logic; the art of conversa

DIALECTOR, di-a-lek'tur, *s.* One learned in

DIALISSA, di-a-lis'sa, *s.* (*dia*, throughout, an
glossy, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order,
daceæ.

DIALIUM, di-a'le-um, *s.* (*dialion*, the Greek
of the Heliotropium.) A genus of Legu
plants, consisting of trees with impari-
leaves, and panicled racemes of small
Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

DIALLAGE, di'al-laje, *s.* (*diallage*, differen
A mineral of a brilliant or emerald-green
with a silky or pearly lustre, found mass
disseminated. It consists of silica, 50; a
21; lime, 13; magnesia, 3; oxide of chro
oxide of iron, 13; sp. gr. 3.0. It has a
structure easily divisible in one direction,
tural joints and fractures exhibiting a cons
difference in lustre and appearance: the S
dite of Saussure.

DIALLAGIC, di-a-laj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to d
formed of diallage.

DIALLING, di'a-ling, *s.* The art of const
dials. In Scotland, the term is used by
for the use of the mining compass. *Diall*
or scales, graduated lines or rules made t
tate the construction of dials.

DIALLIST, di'a-list, *s.* A constructor of dia
skilled in dialling.

DIALLOGITE, di-al'lo-jit, *s.* A mineral of
red colour, with a laminar structure and
lustre; a carbonate of manganese, more
mixed with the carbonate of lime.

DIALOGISM, di-al'o-jizm, *s.* (*dia*, and *logos*
course, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a mode of m
dialogues, in which the third person instea
first is used, and the personages are not
introduced speaking as in dramatic dialogu

DIALOGIST, di-al'o-jist, *s.* A speaker in a d
also, a writer of dialogues.

DIALOGISTIC, di-al-o-jis'tik, } *a.* Ha
DIALOGISTICAL, di-al-o-jis'te-kal, } form
logue.

DIALOGISTICALLY, di-al-o-jis'te-kal-le, *a*
the manner of a dialogue.

DIALOGIZE, di-al'o-jize, *v. n.* To discourse
logue.

DIALOGUE, di'a-log, *s.* (*dialogos*, Gr.) A
sation between two persons; a literary com
or part of a composition, in the form of a
sation between two or more persons.

E, di'al-plate, *s.* The plate of a dial on
lines are drawn to show the hours; the
clock or watch on which the hours are

di-al'e-sis, *s.* (Greek.) A mark in writ-
inting, consisting of two points placed
of two vowels to dissolve a diphthong, or
hat the two vowels are to be separated
nciation. In Surgery, solution of conti-
n Pathology, exhaustion; loss of strength.
di-a-li'ta, *s.* (*dis*, twice, and *alytos*,
r. from the rings of the abdomen, which
st five in number.) A genus of Dip-
ects: Family, Athericera.
E, di-a-man'tin, *a.* For Adamantine.—

di-am'e-tur, *s.* (*diametros*, Gr.) A
n through the centre of a circle, and
on both sides by its diameter. Any point
ects all lines drawn through a figure
osite boundaries is called a *centre*, and,
n language, any line drawn through that
alled a *diameter*. Thus, the circle, the
ions, the sphere, cube, and parallelopiped
entres, and, by analogy, diameters.
L.—See Diametrical.
LLY.—See Diametrically.
AL, di-a-met're-kal, *a.* Describing a
; observing the direction of a diameter;

ALLY, di-a-met'tre-kal-le, *ad.* In a dia-
direction; directly.
di'a-mund, *s.* (*diament*, Fr. *adamos*,
rable, Gr.) The hardest and most valu-
l the precious stones, the primitive crys-
hich is the regular octahedron, each
r facet of which is sometimes replaced
econdary triangles, bounded by curved
that the crystal becomes spheroidal with
t facets. It reflects all the light falling
sterior surface at an angle of incidence
an 24° 13′, whence its great brilliancy
L. The diamond is pure carbon. The
nown is said to have belonged to the
of Brazil: it is rough, and weighs 1180
r 11 ounces 96 grains. Supposing the
rates at which diamonds are sold appli-
stones above a certain size, the value of
nificent gem would be £5,645,000; but
st price ever given for a single diamond
),000. The Pitt diamond, the property
ng of the French, weighs about an ounce,
lued at £100,000. Diamonds are either
or of a yellowish, bluish, yellowish-
ve-brown, or rose-red tinge.
d (C36 H22 O22) to continue to decay till
gen and carbonic acid had been removed,
only would be left. If the carbon should
l in a liquid, or in such situations as to
articles to arrange themselves freely, it
llize, and yield the diamond.—*Turner*.
-shaped, in Botany, applied to leaves
shaped like the figure of a diamond on

D, di'a-mund-ed, *a.* Having the figure
que-angled parallelogram or rhombus.
HILTED, di'a-mund-hilt'ed, *a.* Having
with diamonds.
A, di-a-mawr'fa, *s.* (*diamorpho*, I de-
in reference to the fruit which is formed
and contrary to the rest of the order.)

A genus of plants, with small white flowers dis-
posed in cymes: Order, Crassulaceæ.

DIAMOTOSIS, di-am-o-to'sis, *s.* (*dia*, and *motos*, lint, Gr.) The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

DIANA, di-an'a, *s.* In Roman Mythology, the Latin name of the virgin goddess of the chase. She was worshipped by the Greeks under the name of Artemis: the sudden deaths of women were attributed to her darts, as those of men to the arrows of Apollo. She was invoked as Lucina in childbirth. In later times the name became confounded with Hecate, Proserpina, and Luna, or the Moon. She was generally represented as a healthy active maiden in a hunter's dress, with a handsome but robust countenance. She had temples in almost every city of note, but the most famous was that at Ephesus. She was the reputed daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo. *Tree of Diana*, a name given to the arborescent form of the crystalized silver which becomes separated when mercury is put into a solution of the nitrate of silver. *Diana monkey*, Cercopithecus Diana, the Semia Diana of Linnæus, or Palatine monkey of Pennant, an African species of the monkey, so named from the crescent-shaped band resembling that ornament which poets and mythologists assign to the goddess Diana. It is very gentle, and about eighteen inches in length, without reckoning the tail, which is about two feet in length.

DIANANCASMUS, di-a-nan-kas'mus, *s.* The reduction of a dislocation.

DIANATHEROUS, di-an-a-*the*'rus, *a.* (*dia*, and *antheros*, flowery, Gr.) Having two anthers, as in Polanista dianthera.

DIANCHORA, di-an'ko-ra, *s.* A genus of fossil Conchifera, the shells of which are delicate, adherent, regular, symmetrical, equilateral, subarticulated, and inequivalve; one valve hollowed within and convex without, the other flat; the hinge composed of two distant condyles.

DIANDRIA, di-an'dre-a, *s.* (*dis*, two, and *aner*, *andros*, a male or stamen, Gr.) One of the Linnæan botanical classes, comprehending those plants which have two stamens.

DIANDRIAN, di-an'dre-an, } *a.* Having two sta-
DIANDROUS, di-an'drus, } mens; belonging to the class Diandria.

DIANELLA, di-a-nel'la, *s.* (dim. of *Diana*, in reference to the species being found in the recesses of forests.) A genus of plants, chiefly Australian tuberous-rooted perennial herbs, with blue flowers: Order, Liliaceæ.

DIANEMA, di-a-ne'ma, *s.* (*dis*, two, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) Having two filaments, as in the pectoral rays of the fish Lonchiurus dianema.

DIANTHUS, di-an'*thus*, *s.* (*deos*, divine, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the exquisite fragrance and neatness of the flowers.) A genus of plants, including the pinks, carnations, and sweet-williams: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

DIAPASON, di-a-pa'son, *s.* (*dia*, and *pason*, of all, Gr.) In Music, the interval of the octave, so called because it includes all admitted musical sounds. It is also used to denote the compass of any voice or instrument, and by the French to express what is meant by the term *concert-pitch*.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began;

From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man.—*Dryden.*

DIAPEDESIS, di-a-pe-de'sis, *s.* (*diapedao*, I leap through, Gr.) The transudation or escape of blood through the coats of a vessel.

DIAPENSIA, di-a-pen'se-a, *s.* (the ancient Greek name of the plant Sanicle.) A genus of plants, consisting of small tufted American herbs, with salver-shaped corollas and alternate leaves: Order, Diapensiaceæ.

DIAPENSIACEÆ, di-a-pen-se-a'se-e, *s.* (*diapensia*, one of the genera, Gr.) A natural order of perigynous Exogens, belonging to the Gential alliance of Lindley. It consists of prostrate under-shrubs, with densely-imbricated leaves and solitary terminal flowers; the calyx consists of five sepals, forming a broken whorl; corolla monopetalous and regular; five stamens, the filaments rising from the margin of the sinus of the corolla; anthers two-celled; ovary superior and three-celled: natives of the north of Europe and North America.

DIAPENTE, di-a-pen'te, *s.* (*dia*, and *pente*, five, Gr.) A musical term, signifying the interval of a fifth.

DIAPER, di'a-pur, *s.* (*Ypres*, in Flanders, where first manufactured, whence d'Yepres, corrupted into *diaper*.) A kind of ornamented linen used for table-cloths and towels;—*v. a.* to variegate; to diversify; to draw flowers on cloth.

DIAPERIDÆ, di-a-per'e-de, *s.* A tribe of Coleopterous insects.

DIAPERIS, de-ap'e-ris, *s.* (*dis*, and *apereido*, I fix firmly, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Taxicornes.

DIAPHANED, di'a-faynd, *a.* (*dia*, through, and *phaino*, I show, Gr.) Transparent.—Little used.

DIAPHANEITY, di-a-fa-ne'e-te, *s.* In Physics, the property of affording passage to the rays of light; transparency.

DIAPHANIC, di-a-fan'ik, *a.* Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

DIAPHANOUS, di-a-fa'nus, *a.* Transparent.

DIAPHONICS, di-a-fon'iks, *s.* (*dia*, and *phone*, a sound, Gr.) The doctrine of refracted sounds.

DIAPHORA, di-af'o-ra, *s.* (*diaphoros*, various, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

DIAPHORESIS, di-a-fo-re'sis, *s.* (*diaphoresis*, dispersion, Gr.) Augmentated perspiration or elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

DIAPHORETIC, di-a-fo-ret'ik, *a.* (*diaphoreo*, I carry through, Gr.) Sodorific, causing perspiration, or rather the discharge of humours through the skin in an imperceptible manner; having the power to increase perspiration.

DIAPHORUS, di-af'o-rus, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Sanystoma.

DIAPHRAGM, di'a-fram, *s.* (*diaphragma*, Gr.) The midriff, or large circular muscular organ situated between the thorax or chest and the abdomen, forming a moveable partition between these two cavities. Its most important office is connected with the function of respiration, being the principal agent both in enlarging the cavity of the thorax in inspiration and extending it in expiration, by virtue of the power it possesses, in common with the other muscles, of alternate contraction and relaxation. It is the antagonist of the abdominal muscles in inspiration, but it act them in vomiting, in the discharge of the c of the bowels and of the urinary bladder, assisting the expulsion of the fœtus in part It is imperfectly developed in birds, and d exist in the lower animals. The term is a plied to the straight calcareous plate which the cavity of certain shells into two parts.

DIAPHRAGMATIC, di-a-fra-mat'ik, *a.* Pl pertaining to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS, di-a-frag-ma-ti'tis, *s.* I mation of the diaphragm, or of its peritonea

DIAPHTHORA, di-af'*tho*-ra, *s.* (*diaphtheira*, rupt, Gr.) In Pathology, the corruption part.

DIAPHYSIS, di-a-fe'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Inte the state of growing between. In Anat term applied to the body, or central por the long bones. By some botanists it is designate the *nodi* of the grasses, and by more correctly, the interstices or portions culms between the nodes.

DIAPLASIS, di-a-pla'sis, *s.* (Greek.) The re of a luxated or fractured bone in its prope tion.

DIAPNOE, di-ap'no-e, *s.* (Greek.) A gent spiration or breathing moisture through the

DIAPNOTIC, di-ap-not'ik, *s.* (*diapnoe*, resp Gr.) In Materia Medica, applied to re which operate by promoting gentle imper perspiration.

DIAPRIA, di-ap're-a, *s.* A genus of Hymeno insects: Family, Pupivora.

DIAPYESIS, di-a-pi-e'sis, *s.* (Greek.) The of suppuration.

DIARRHENA, di-ar-re'na, *s.* (*dis*, two, and *a* a male, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives o America: Order, Graminaceæ.

DIARRHERA, di-ar-re'ra, *s.* (*dis*, two, and *a* male, Gr.) A genus of North American Order, Graminaceæ.

DIARRHETIC, di-ar-ret'ik, *a.* Promoting tion by stool; purgative.

DIARRHODOMELI, di-ar-ro-dom'e-li, *s.* (*dia*, a rose, and *meli*, honey, Gr.) A compos the juice of roses, scammony, agaric, pepp honey.

DIARRHŒA, di-ar-re'a, *s.* (*diarreo*, I purg A purging or flux of the bowels, general duced from food or drink of too stimul nature, or from overloading the stomach. tainted with living or dead animalculæ, is mon cause of diarrhœa. The species of *Di* are—*D. crapuloso*, (*crapula*, surfeit, La ingurgitation; *D. biliosa*, bilious; *D.* mucous; *D. lienteriea*, lienary, when t passes off unchanged; *D. cœliaca*, cœliac when the food passes off in a white liqu like chyle; *D. verminosa*, from worms.

DIARTHRODIAL, di-ar-*thro*'de-al, *a.* Perta diarthrosis; having free motion in the a tions of the joints.

DIARTHROSIS, di-ar-*thro*'sis, *s.* (Greek.) tomy, a moveable joint; an articulation ad of motion in various directions.

DIARY, di'a-re, *s.* (*dies*, a day, Lat.) A no in which the occurrences of each day is It is commonly used to signify a register o rences in which the writer had a persona or which have at least come in some manne

n observation by having happened in his

SM, di-as'kizm, } *s.* (*diaschizo*, I cleave,
SMA, di-as-kis'ma, } Gr.) In Music, an
l consisting of a minor semitone or diesis.

LIUM, di-a-sil'le-um, *s.* (*dia*, and *skilla*,
uill, Gr.) A preparation of oxymel and
r of squills.

IA, di-as-pa'se-a, *s.* (*diaspasis*, a pulling
r, Gr. in reference to the segments of the
, which is salver-shaped, with a five-parted
A genus of plants, natives of New Hol-
Order, Goodeniaceæ.

E, di'as-pore, *s.* (*diaspeiro*, I scatter,
A mineral occurring massive in slightly
near laminæ, of a shining pearly lustre and
sh-grey colour; also, in cellular masses,
uted of slender crystals of a pearly lustre,
intercept each other in every direction:
exposed to heat in a matrass it decripitates
ly, is dispersed, (hence its name,) and splits
mall white brilliant scales. It consists of
a and water, and in some specimens mixed
rom 3 to 7 per cent. of oxide of iron.

TIC, di-a-stal'tik, *a.* (Greek.) Dilated;
bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to
intervals in music.

E, di-as'tase, *s.* (*dia*, and *istemi*, I set, Gr.)
liar vegetable principle, analogous to gluten,
ted during the germination of barley, wheat,
The amount of *diastase* in malted grain
more than 1-500th part. It is, however,
action of this small portion that the starch
barley is converted into sugar in the first
f brewing, preparatory to the fermentation
ich ale or malt spirits is obtained.

IS, di-as-tas'is, *s.* (Greek.) Literally, dis-
n; division; separation. In Surgical Pa-
y, the separation of two bones previously in
t, or of the pieces of a fractured bone.

A, di'a-stem, *s.* (*diastema*, Gr.) In An-
Music, a simple interval as distinguished
compound one.

IA, di-as-te'ma, *s.* (Greek.) In Zoology,
ace which occurs in the dentition of animals
the canine teeth are wanting, as in the Ro-
; a fissure or longitudinal aperture.

he following compounds connected with *dia-*
fissure, Gr., are used by Breshet for organic
ns or monstrosities, characterized by a longi-
division or fissure of the part; as, *Diastemato-*
f the vagina; *diastematocephalia*, of the brain;
stocaulia, of the trunk of the body; *diastemato-*
of the lip; *diastematocrania*, of the skull; *dia-*
ystia, of the bladder; *diastematogastria*, of the
of the belly; *diastematoglossia*, of the tongue;
gnathia, of the jaws; *diastematometria*, of the
diastematopyelia, of the pelvis; *diastematorachia*,
pine; *diastematorhenia*, of the nose; *diastemato-*
, of the uvula; *diastematosternia*, of the ster-
diastematria, of the intestinal canal; *diastema-*
he mesial line of the body.

E, di-as'to-le, *s.* (*diastello*, I separate, Gr.)
ilatation of the heart and arteries. In
nar, the extension of a syllable, or a figure
ich a syllable naturally short is made long.

ORA, di-as-top'o-ra, *s.* (*diastisso*, I separate
nts, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of
nes, in which the cells are rather tubular,
ounded openings disposed irregularly in ver-
ows on one face of a lamelliform, irregular,
riously disposed polypiaria: Subclass, Poly-
Membranaceæ.

DIASTREMMA, di-as-trem'ma, } *s.* (*diastropho*, I
DIASTROPHE, di-as'tro-fe, } turn aside, Gr.)
A distortion in any part of the body.

DIASTRODOX, di-as'tro-doks, *s.* (*dia*, and *astron*, a star, and *doxa*, glory, Gr.) The name given to a machine for displaying the glory of the starry firmament.

DIASTYLE, di'as-tile, *s.* (*dia*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, that mode of intercolumniation in the arrangement of pillars, where the space between the columns consists of three, or, according to others, of four diameters.

DIASTYLLIS, di-as-til'lis, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans of the crab kind, found on the coasts of Florida and Georgia.

DIATERETICUS, di-a-ter-et'e-kus, *s.* (*diatereo*, I preserve, Gr.) A medicine which preserves health and prevents disease.

DIATESSARON, di-a-tes'sa-ron, *s.* (*dia*, and *tessara*, four, Gr.) In Greek Music, the interval of a third.

DIATHERMAL, di-a-*ther*'mal, } *a.* (*dia*, and
DIATHERMATOUS, di-a-*ther*'ma-tus, } *therme*, heat, Gr.) A term applied to such transparent bodies which suffer the radiation of heat to pass through them, as in the case of rock salt, &c.

DIATHESES, di-a-*the*'sis, *s.* (*diatithemi*, I depose, Gr.) In Pathology, a certain state of constitution by which a person is predisposed to particular diseases.

DIATOMACEÆ, di-a-to-ma'se-e, *s.* (*diatoma*, one of the genera.) An order of minute Algæ, consisting of crystaline fragmentary bodies, generally bounded by right lines—rarely included in curve lines—flat, stiff, and brittle, usually nestling in slime, uniting into various forms, and then separating again. 'They seem to form the extreme limits of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Their regular form, and the power of separating into distinct particles, which most of them have, are almost as much the attributes of the mineral as of the animal or vegetable kingdom. Agardh includes them among plants; Kützing asserts that their life is as much animal as vegetable.'—*Lindley*.

DIATOMOUS, di'a-to-mus, *a.* (*dia*, and *temno*, I cleave.) In Mineralogy, having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

DIATONI, di-at'o-ni, *s.* (*dia*, and *tonos*, an extension, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a term applied when the angle stones of a wall, wrought with two faces and stretching beyond the stones both above and below, make a good bend or tie to the work.

DIATONIC, di-a-ton'ik, *a.* (*dia*, and *tonos*, a tone, Gr.) In Music, the *diatonic* is the natural scale of music proceeding by degrees, and including both tones and semitones. It includes the intervals formed by the natural notes, as well as those produced in the transposition of the natural.

DIATRIBE, di'a-tribe, *s.* (Greek.) A continued discourse or disputation.

DIATRIBIST, di-at'ro-bist, *s.* One who prolongs his discourse or discussion.

DIAVOLETTI, di-a-vol-let'te, *s.* An Italian name for lozenges made of cocoa and the most pungent aromatics, to excite venereal desire.

DIAZENETIC, di-a-ze-net'ik, *a.* (*diazeygnymi*, I separate, Gr.) In ancient Greek Music, a term applied to the tone disjoining two fourths, one on each side, and which, when joined to either the one or the other, made a fifth.

DIAZOMA, di-a-zo'ma, *s.* (*dia*, and *zoma*, a cincture, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a term used for the landing and resting places which encircled the amphitheatre, at different heights, like so many bands. In Zoology, a genus of the Acidia, in which the species dispose themselves circularly or in rays, often sufficiently regularly disposed round a centre, so as to form one or more stelliform systems, imbedded in a horizontal gelatinous mass.

DIAZOSTER, di-a-zos'tur, *s.* (Greek.) The twelfth lumber vertebra, so termed from its corresponding to the waistband of the human figure or dress.

DIBBLE, dib'bl, *s.* A pointed instrument for making holes with in the ground, in the process of planting;—*v. n.* in Angling, to nibble;—*v. a.* to plant with a dibble.

DIBBLER, dib'blur, *s.* One who makes holes in the ground to receive seed.

DIBOLIA, dib-o'le-a, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, in which the greater part of the head is sunk in the thorax and the posterior tibiæ, terminated by a forked spine: Family, Cyclica.

DIBOTHRI, dib-*oth*'ri, } *s.* (*dis*, twice, and
DIBOTHRIANS, dib-*oth*'re-anz, } *bothrion*, a pit, Gr.) A division of the Entozoa, including those tapeworms of the family Bothriocephala which have not more than two pits or fossæ on the head.

DIBOTHRYORHYNCHUS, di-b*oth*-re-o-ring'kus, *s.* (*dis*, *bothros*, a pit, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, in which the summit of the head is furnished with two little trunks or tentacula, bristled with hooks.

DIBRANCHIA, di-brang'ke-a, *s.* (*dis*, two, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to a class of the Cirripedes, comprehending such as have their respiratory organs in two leaf-like expansions.

DIBRANCHIATA, di-brang'ke-ay-ta, } *s.* An order
DIBRANCHIATES, di-brang'ke-ayts, } of the Cephalopods, including such as are furnished with two gills, have three distinct hearts, an apparatus for secreting and discharging an inky fluid, with never more than ten arms set with acetabulæ.

DIBSTONE, dib'stone, *s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICACITY, de-kas'e-te, *s.* (*dicacitas*, Lat.) Pertness; much talk, as prating.—Seldom used.

As every one had something to say to Ferry, so Ferry had something to say to every one; and this gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees.—*Graves.*

DICÆLUS, di-se'lus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

DICÆUM, di-se'um, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the family Cinnyridæ, or Sun-birds, natives of the Indian and Australian islands.

DICALYX, di-kal'iks, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *kalyx*, a calyx, Gr. in reference to the calyx being calyculated by bracteas, which assume the appearance of an outer calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of Java and Cochin-China: Order, Pomaceæ.

DICARYUM, di-ka're-um, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *karyon*, a nut, Gr. from the drupe containing two nuts.) A genus of South American trees, with opposite leaves and terminal pannicles, or axillary racemes of flowers: Order, Strychnaceæ.

DICAST, di'kast, *s.* (*dikase*, Gr.) In ancient Greece, an office answering nearly to our juryman.

DICASTERIUM, di-kas-te're-um, *s.* (*dike*, justice, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, the name of a tribunal in the city of Athens.

DICE, dise, *s. plu.* of Die. Also a game with dice —*v. n.* to play a game with dice.

DICE-BOX, dise'box, *s.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

DICE-COAL, dise'kole, *s.* A local name for a kind of coal.

DICEPHALOUS, di-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*dis*, twice, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) Having two heads to one body.

DICER, di'sur, *s.* A player at dice.

DICERA, dis'e-ra, *s.* (*dis*, double, and *keras*, a horn, Gr. in allusion to the anthers being terminated by two bristles.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs and trees with laurel-like leaves: Order, Tiliaceæ.

DICERANDRIA, dis-er-an'dre-a, *s.* (*dis*, *keras*, and *andros*, a male, from the anthers being two-horned, each of the cells being spurred at the base.) A genus of Labiate plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

DICERAS, dis'e-ras, *s.* (*dis*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of fossil shells, found in the lower green sand and upper oolite, and thus named from possessing two prominent spiral umbones, which have the appearance of two twisted horns.

DICERATA, dis-e-ra'ta, } *s.* (*dis*, and *keras*,
DICERATES, dis'e-rayts, } Gr.) A name given by Blainville to a family of Mollusca, comprehending such gasteropods as have the head furnished with two tentacula.

DICERMA, dis-er'ma, *s.* (*dis*, twice, and *derma*, a prop, Gr. in reference to the calyx being supported by two bracteas.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs with trifoliate leaves and purple or yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DICEROS, dis'e-ros, *s.* (*dis*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Lizards of the Chamelionidæ, or Chameleon family. It is distinguished by the frontal male being produced into two compressed cylindrical horns.

DICH, ditsh, *v. a.* This word seems corrupted from *dit*, for *do it*.—Obsolete.

Rich men sin and I eat root;
Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus!

DICHÆTÆ, di-ke'te, *s.* A subdivision of the Dipterous insects, consisting of two families, the Hippoboscidæ and the Pupipara, the first of which are distinguished by the sucking-tube being contained within the proboscis, and the terminal joint of the antennæ being usually patelliform. Both families have two setæ to the proboscis.

DICHELES, di-ke'les, *s.* (*dis*, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæicornes.

DICHELESTIUM, di-ke-les'te-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *chelestium*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Pæcilopodous Crustacea, with narrow elongated bodies, slightly dilated before, and composed of seven segments: Suborder, Siphonostoma.

DICHILUS, dik-i'lus, *s.* (*dis*, twice, and *chilos*, a lip, Gr. in reference to the calyx being two-lipped.) A genus of Leguminous subshrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DICHOBUNE, dik'o-bune, *s.* A genus of fossil quadrupeds, differing from the Anoplotheria and Xiphodons in having two small and distinct toes on each foot, at the side of the two principal ones. They occur in tertiary rocks, near Paris.

DICHONDRA, dik-on'dra, *s.* (*dis*, and *chondros*, a grain, Gr. in reference to its double capsule.) A genus of creeping downy herbs: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

DICHORIZANDRA, dik-o-re-zan'dra, *s.* (*dis*, *choris*, separately, and *aner andros*, a male, in reference to the separation of the two anthers upon which the character of the genus depends.) A genus of plants: Order, Commelynaceæ.

DICHOSPORIUM, dik-o-spo're-um, *s.* (*dicha*, double, and *spora*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gasteromycetes.

DICHOTOMARIA, dik-o-to-ma're-a, *s.* (*dichotomos*, divided into two parts, Gr.) A genus of membraneous Corallines, originating in a short simple stem, and terminating in compressed dichotomous ramifications, rounded at the extremity: Family, Corallineæ.

DICHOTOMIZE, dik-ot'o-mize, *v. n.* To separate into pairs.

DICHOTOMOUS, dik-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*dichotomos*, Gr.) Occurring in pairs, as the veins of some ferns and the nervures in the wings of certain insects; repeatedly bifurcated.

DICHOTOMY, dik-ot'o-me, *s.* An artificial arrangement of natural objects into pairs. In Botany, branching by constant forking, as when the stem or vein of a plant divides into two branches, each branch dividing into two others, and so on.

DICHROISM, dik'ro-izm, *s.* (*dis*, *chroma*, colour, Gr.) In Optics, the property of appearing under two distinct colours, according to the direction in which light is transmitted through a body, as in the muriate of palladium, which appears of a deep red colour along the axis, and of a lively green when viewed in a transverse direction.

DICING-HOUSE, dise'ing-hows, *s.* A house where dice is played; a gaming-house.

DICKENS, dik'ens, (derivation uncertain.) An adverbial exclamation used by some of our old writers, synonymous with the *devil*.

> Where had you this pretty weathercock?
> ——I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of.—*Shaks.*

DICKER, dik'kur, *s.* (probably from *deka*, ten, Gr.) In old authors, the number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; sometimes applied to other things, as a *dicker* of gloves, &c.

DICKSONIA, dik-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. James Dickson.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodaceæ.

DICLIDANTHERA, dik-le-dan-*the*'ra, *s.* (*diklis*, double doors, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the anthers dehiscing by two valves.) A genus of plants, consisting of small shrubs or trees, with hardwood and elongated, often pendulous, branches; thick petiolate leaves, and racemose bracteate flowers with cream-coloured corollas, which become purplish on drying—natives of Brazil: Order, Ebenaceæ.

DICLINOUS, dik'le-nus, *a.* In Botany, applied to a plant which has its sexes in distinct flowers.—Obsolete.

DICLIPTERA, dik-lip'te-ra, *s.* (*dis*, and *kleio*, I shut, Gr. from the fruit being composed of two valves.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

DICOCCOUS, di-kok'kus, *a.* (*dis*, and *kokkos*, a berry, Gr.) Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each.

DICOLOPHUS, di-kol'o-fus, *s.* (*dicha*, separately, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of Wading-birds, in which the crown of the head is furnished with a tuft of feathers which spreads in two directions—hence the name.

DICORPHE, di-kawr'fe, *s.* (*dis*, and *korphe*, a vertex, Gr. in reference to the two horns on the top of the fruit.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Hamamelidaceæ.

DICOTYLEDON, di-ko-te-le'dun, *s.* (*dis*, and *kotyledon*, a seed-leaf, or lobe, Gr.) A plant which has cotyledons or seminal leaves.

DICOTYLEDONEÆ, di-ko-te-le-do'ne-e, } *s.* (*dis*, two,
DICOTYLEDONIA, di-ko-te-le-do'ne-a, } and *koty-*
DICOTYLEDONS, di-ko-te-le'duns, } *ledon*, a seed-leaf, or lobe, Gr.) Exogens, one of the names given by botanists to the first grand division of the vegetable kingdom; so termed from the embryo having two opposite cotyledons, or, when more, disposed in a whorl; the stem is increased by external layers, with an evident distinction between bark and wood; the leaves are traversed by branch veins, and the parts of the flower very commonly disposed in a quinary number. The plumule is situated in the centre of the point of junction of the cotyledons; the inferior end of the embryo is elongated into a radicle, and does not contain any secondary radicle in its substance.—See Exogens and Botany.

DICOTYLEDONOUS, di-ko-te-le'do-nus, *a.* Having two seed-leaves.

DICOTYLES, di-kot'e-les, *s.* The Peccaries, a genus of hogs which have the grinder and incisor teeth very similar to the domesticated hogs, but their canines are like those of ordinary quadrupeds, and do not project from the mouth. They have no tail, and are without an external toe on the hinder feet. In their mode of living they resemble the common pig.

DICRÆUS, dik're-us, *a.* (*dikroos*, double-headed, Gr.) Bifid; cloven.

DICRANIA, di-kra'ne-a, *s.* (*dikranos*, having two prongs, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, natives of Brazil: Family, Lamellicornes.

DICRANOCERUS, dik-ra-nos'e-rus, *s.* (*dikranos*, forked, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the Antelope family, in which the horns are greatly compressed, rough, with an anterior process, and the point uncinating backwards, placed upon the orbits, and impending over the eyes; tail very short; structure cervine; facial line convex.

DICRANOURA, dik-ra-now'ra, *s.* (*dikranos*, having two prongs, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the posterior of the caterpillar being forked.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.

DICROIT, } dik'royt, *s.* A mineral of a blue colour
DICROITE, } and shining lustre. It is likewise called *iolite*. It is the prismatic quartz of Mohs. It occurs in granite and gneiss, and consists of silica 50, alumina 30, magnesia 11, oxide of iron 5, with a trace of manganese.

DICROMATIC, di-kro-mat'ik, *a.* (*dis*, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) Having two colours; producing two colours.

DICROTIC, di-krot'ik, *a.* (*dis*, and *kroyo*, I strike, Gr.) In Pathology, applied to a pulse which, when felt, conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

DICRURINÆ, dik-ru're-ne, *s.* (*dicrurus*, one of the genera.) The Drongo Shrikes, a subfamily of

birds. They are fly-catchers, having the bill much compressed, and the mouth furnished with very stiff long bristles.

DICRURUS, dik-ru'rus, *s.* (*dis*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from its forked tail.) A genus of birds, type of the Dicrurinæ, or Drongo Shrikes.

DICTAMNUS, dik-tam'nus, *s.* (an ancient name of what is supposed to be *Organum dictamnus*.) Bastard, false, or white Dittany, a genus of strong smelling herbs, with impari-pinnate extipulate leaves, having four or six pair of exserrulate leaflets, full of pellucid dots; flowers in terminal racemes: Order, Rutaceæ.

DICTATE, dik'tate, *v. a.* (*dicto*, Lat.) To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; to order or instruct what is to be said or written; to suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind;—*s.* a rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; precept; suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind.

DICTATION, dik-ta'shun, *s.* The act or practice of dictating or prescribing.

DICTATOR, dik-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who dictates; one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others; one invested with absolute authority. In ancient Rome, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power. He had authority to raise or disband troops, and to make war or peace, and that without consulting either the senate or people. He remained in office six months.

DICTATORIAL, dik-ta-to're-al, *a.* Relating to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable; authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing; imperious.

DICTATORSHIP, dik-ta'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office; authority; imperiousness; dogmatism.

DICTATORY, dik-ta'tur-e, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTATRIX, dik-ta'triks, *s.* A female who dictates or commands.

DICTATURE, dik-ta'ture, *s.* The office of a dictator; dictatorship; absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTION, dik'shun, *s.* (*dictio*, Lat.) Expression of ideas by words; style; language; manner of expression.

DICTIONARY, dik'shun-a-re, *s.* (*dictionarium*, Lat.) A collection of all the words in a language, or belonging to any particular branch of science or art, arranged in alphabetical order, with the peculiar significations attached. The term *lexicon* is properly applied to a dictionary which merely defines words. Dictionaries of facts or things are of two kinds—the one being devoted to separate or single branches of science, art, or literature; the other embraces the whole circle of the arts and sciences, to which the name cyclopedia, or encyclopedia, is given.—The present effort is the first attempt in any language to combine the lexicon and cyclopedia, so as to form an etymological and pronouncing dictionary, explanatory of facts as well as words.

DICTUM, dik'tum, *s.* (Latin, something said.) A word used in common language to signify the arbitrament of a judge.

DICTYOCHA, dik-ti'o-ka, *s.* A genus of fossil Infusoria from the Polierchiefer of Oran.

DICTYOGENS, dik-te-o'jens, *s.* (*diktyon*, a from the reticulated nature of the lea name given by Lindley to a class of pla ing, as he considers, an intermediate st tween the Endogens and the Exogens, the leaves are net-veined and deciduous root of the wood in a solid concentric cir

DICTYOLOMA, dik-te-o-lo'ma, *s.* (*diktyo* and *loma*, a fringe, Gr. in allusion to being expanded on the back into a narro A genus of plants, consisting of trees with alternate or opposite leaves, and h flowers axillary and terminal, and vari posed; the male and female sometimes in and sometimes on different branches, and cases on different trees: Order, Rutaceæ

DICTYOPHYLLIA, dik-te-o-fil'le-a, *s.* (*d* net, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus corals, the cells of which are separated tions denticulated on both sides, and t reous polyparium deeply reticulated on th

DICTYOPHYLLUM, dik-te-o-fe'lum, *s.* (*d* net, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genu plants, regarded as a fern, with rudely r leaves: one species is found in the new red of Liverpool, and another in the oolitic the coasts of Yorkshire.

DICTYOPTERA, dik-te-op'ter-a, *s.* (*diktyo* and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus o terous insects, belonging to the section dermi: Tribe, Cerbrionidæ.

DICTYOSPHÆRIA, dik-te-o-sfe're-a, *s.* (*dik* *sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) A genus of longing to the tribe Halymedidæ: Orde vaceæ.

DICTYOSYPHON, dik-te-o-si'fon, *s.* (*diktyo* *sypho*, a pipe, Lat.) A genus of Fuci: Halsereæ.

DICTYOTA, dik-te-o'ta, *s.* (*diktyon*, and *o* ear, Gr.) A genus of Fuci, type of Dictyotidæ.

DICTYOTHEON, dik-te-o-*the*'on, *s.* (*diktyo* and *tithemi*, I place, Gr.) A term in ar chitecture for masonry worked like netw lattice-work for admitting light and air.

DICTYOTIDÆ, dik-te-ot'te-de, *s.* (*dictyot* the genera.) A tribe of Fuci, in which are continuous and membraneous, and th supported by flocks, collected in heaps tered over the upper surface of the fron

DICYPELLIUM, dis-e-pel'le-um, *s.* (*dik* *pellis*, a bowl, Gr. in reference to the des spread out calyx, with equal permanent s The Wood-rose, a genus of plants, native and Guiana: Order, Lauraceæ.

NOTE.—The following compounds occur in N tory connected with *dis*, double, and *dicho*. *Dicarpus*, two-seeded; *dicephalus*, two-heade *tus*, two-horned, or having two antennæ; *di* having two petals; *dichopterus*, two-winged two-coloured; *dichrurus*, having a two-colo *dictinus*, two-bedded, or having the seeds *diccocus*, two-seeded;—(*dictyon*, a net, Gr.) *di* having reticulated fruit; *dictyoxlon*, net-like, r *dictyorhizus*, having a reticulated root; *dictyo* ing reticulated wings; *dicrantherus*, (*dikran* having dichotymous flowers.

DID, did. *Past* of Do, contracted from *doe* thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye did. *Did* is used as the sign of the pas verbs, particularly in interrogative and sentences.

DIDACTIC, de-dak'tik, } *a.* (*didaktikos*, Gr.)
DIDACTICAL, de-dak'te-kal, } Preceptive; adapted to teach; containing precepts, doctrines, principles, or rules intended to instruct.

DIDACTICALLY, de-dak'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a didactic manner.

DIDACTYLE, di-dak'tile, *s.* (*dis*, and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) Two-toed, or two-fingered. In Zoology, applied to various animals—as to the ruminants among quadrupeds, the ostrich among birds, the amphiuma among reptiles, and to certain insects.

DIDACTYLOUS, di-dak'te-lus, *a.* Having two toes or fingers.

DIDASCALIC, de-das'ka-lik, *a.* (*didaskalikos*, Gr.) Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts in some art.

DIDDER, did'dur, *v. n.* (*diddern*, Teut.) To shiver with cold.—Obsolete.

DIDDLE, did'dl, *v. n.* To move or totter like an old person or a child walking; to trick.

DIDECAHEDRAL, di-dek-a-he'dral, *a.* In Crystalography, having the form of a decahedral or ten-sided prism, with pentahedral or five-sided summits.

DIDELPHIDÆ, di-del'fi-de, *s.* (*didelphis*, one of the genera.) A family of the Marsupialia, including the opossums, kangaroos, and other species of the genus Didelphis.

DIDELPHIS, } di-del'fis, *s.* (*dis*, and *delphys*, a
DIDELPHYS, } womb, Gr.) A genus of Marsupial Mammals, possessed, as the name implies, of an external abdominal pouch or sac, in which the fœtus is placed after a short period of uterine gestation, and where it remains suspended to the nipple by its mouth until sufficiently matured to come forth into the air, as in the species opossum and kangaroo.

DIDELPHOID, di-del'foyd, *a.* Having two wombs; belonging to the Didelphidæ.

DIDELTA, di-del'ta, *s.* (*dis*, and *delta*, the Greek letter Δ, from the receptacle resembling a double triangle.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

DIDEMOCRATER, did-e-mok'ray-tur, *s.* (*didymos*, double, and *krater*, a cup, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Physomycetes.

DIDERMA, di-der'ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *derma*, skin, Gr. on account of its double peridium.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

DIDERMUM, di-der'mum, *s.* A name given by Savigny to the Synoicum subgelatinosum.—See Synoicum.

DIDESMUS, di-des'mus, *s.* (*dis*, and *desmos*, a chain, Gr. from the pod being two-jointed like the links of a chain.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, consisting of annual erect-branched herbs with white or yellow flowers: Tribe, Orthoploceæ.

DIDISCUS, di-dis'kus, *s.* (*dis*, and *diskos*, a disk, Gr. from the mericarps appearing like two disks.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, belonging to the suborder Orthospermeæ: Tribe, Hydrocotyleæ.

DIDST, didst. The second person of the imperfect tense of Do.

DIDUCTION, de-duk'shun, *s.* (*diductio*, Lat.) Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

DIDYMOCARPUS, did-e-mo-kär'pus, *s.* (*didymos*, twin, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. in reference to the twin capsules.) A genus of perennial herbs, with rose-coloured or purple flowers involucrated and disposed in dichotomous umbels: Order, Gesneraceæ.

DIDYMOCHETON, did-e-mo-ke'ton, *s.* (*didymos*, double, and *chiton*, a coat, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Miliaceæ.

DIDYMOCHLÆNA, did-e-mo-kle'na, *s.* (*didymos*, and *klaina*, a cloak.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodaceæ.

DIDYMODON, de-dim'o-don, *s.* (*didymos*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. in reference to the geminate arrangement of the teeth of the theca.) A genus of Urn-mosses: Order, Bryaceæ.

DIDYMOPHYSA, did-e-mo-fi'za, *s.* (*didymos*, and *physa*, a bladder, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

DIDYMOUS, did'e-mus, *a.* (*didymos*, twofold, Gr.) Two united. In Botany, applied to fruit when it occurs in pairs.

DIDYNAMIA, did-e-na'me-a, *s.* The fourteenth class of the botanical arrangement of Linnæus. It comprehends those plants which, like Tetradynamia, have four stamens, only two are shorter than the other two. Lamia, Verbena, Scrophularia, Bignonia, Acantha, and their cognate genera, belong to this artificial class, which is divided into two orders: 1st, Gymnospermia, including those genera, the ovary of which split into four seed-like lobes; and 2d, Angiosperma, those which have the seed enclosed in a pericarp of some kind.

DIDYNAMIAN, did-e-na'me-an, } *a.* In Botany,
DIDYNAMOUS, did-e-na'mus, } having two long stamens and two short ones on the same flower.

DIE, di, *v. n.* (*doe*, Swed.) To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence; to perish; to be punished with death; to lose life for a crime, or for the sake of another; to come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to sink; to faint; to languish with pleasure or tenderness; to languish with affection; to recede as sound, and become less distinct; to become less and less; to vanish from the sight, or disappear gradually; to lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish, as plants or seeds; to become vapid or spiritless, as liquors; to become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of. In Theology, to perish everlastingly; to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world;—*s.* (*de*, Fr.) *pl.* Dice; a small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box; any cubic body; a flat tablet; hazard; chance. In Architecture, the cubical part of the pedestal, between its base and cornice;—*s. pl.* Dies. In the Arts, a stamp, or reversed impression of a coin, medal, or other similar object, made for the purpose of impressing the device or motto, cut out on the surface of it, upon a piece of metal prepared to receive the impression.

DIECTOMIS, di-ek'to-mis, *s.* (*dis*, and *ektome*, a cutting out, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

DIELYTRA, di-e-li'tra, *s.* (*dis*, and *elytron*, a sheath, Gr. in allusion to the sheath-like spurs at the base of the flower.) A genus of perennial herbs, with racemose, white, or purple flowers: Order, Fumariaceæ.

DIENIA, di-e'ne-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *enia*, a rein or shoe-string.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

DIERESILIS, di-e-re-sil'is, *s.* A term invented by Mirbel to denote a many-celled superior fruit, the cells of which are dry, indehiscent, few-seeded, and cohering by a common style round a common axis, as in the marsh-mallow.

DIERVILLA, di-er-vil'la, *s.* (in honour of M. Dierville, a French surgeon.) A genus of erect shrubs: Order, Caprifoliaceæ.

DIESIS, di-e'sis, *s.* (Greek.) The mark (‡), called also a double dagger, and used as a mark for reference. In ancient Music, the division of a tone in a major and minor semitone, in which the greater was termed an *apotome*, and the lesser a *diesis* or *limma*; to the difference between the two, the name of *comma* was given.

DIET, di'et, *s.* (*diæta*, Lat.) Food or victuals; food regulated by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity; allowance of provision; board or boarding, as to pay a certain sum for *diet*; (*ryksdag*, Dut. *reichstag*, Germ.) an assembly of the states or circles of the empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire; there are also *diets* of states and cantons;—*v. a.* to feed; to board; to furnish provisions for; to take food by rules prescribed; to furnish aliment;—*v. n.* to eat according to rules prescribed; to eat; to feed.

DIETARY, di'e-ta-re, *a.* Relating to diet or the rules of diet;—*s.* a medicine of diet.

DIET-DRINK, di'et-drink, *s.* Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

DIETER, di'et-ur, *s.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.

DIETETIC, di-et-tet'ik, } *a.* (*diaitetike*, Gr.)
DIETETICAL, di-et-tet'e-kal, } Relating to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DIETETICS, di-et-tet'iks, *s. pl.* The science or philosophy of diets, or that which teaches us to adapt the quantity and quality of particular kinds of food to suit the state or power of the digestive organs, also with a view to extract the greatest quantity of nutrition from a given quantity of nutritive matter.

DIETINE, di'et-tine, *s.* A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

DIETING, di'et-ing, *s.* The act of eating according to prescribed rules.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, du e mong drwa, (French.) 'God and my Right,' the motto of the Royal Arms of England. It was first assumed by King Richard I. to intimate that he did not hold his empire in vassalage of any mortal.

DIFFAREATION, dif-far-re-a'shun, *s.* (*dis*, and *farreatio*, Lat.) The parting of a cake, a ceremony of the ancient Romans, at the divorce of man and wife.

DIFFER, dif'fur, *v. n.* (*differo*, Lat.) To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing; to disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion; to contend; to dispute; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to quarrel;—*v. a.* to cause to be different or various.

DIFFERENCE, dif'fur-ens, *s.* The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity; the quality by which one differs from another; dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy; point in dispute; ground of controversy; a logical distinction; evidences of distinction; differential marks. In Arithmetic, the remainder of a sum or quantity, when one number or sum is subtracted. In Logic, an essential attribute belonging to some species, and not found in the genus, being the idea that defines the species. In Heraldry, a certain figure added to a coat-of-arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch;—*v. a.* to cause a difference or distinction.

DIFFERENT, dif'fur-ent, *a.* Distinct; separate; not the same; of contrary qualities; unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFERENTIAL, dif-fur-en'shal, *a.* A term applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity; this is called a *differential quantity*. *Differential thermometer*, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature. *Differential calculus*, the method of finding the ratios of the differences of variable magnitudes, on the supposition that these differences become infinitely small. *Differential coefficient*, the ratio of the differential of any function of a variable quantity to the differential of the variable.

DIFFERENTLY, dif'fur-ent-le, } *ad.* In a different
DIFFERINGLY, dif'fur-ing-le, } manner; variously.

DIFFICILE, dif'fe-sil, *a.* (*difficilis*, Lat.) Difficult; hard; not easy; scrupulous.—Obsolete.

> Latin was no more *difficil*,
> Than for a blackbird 'tis to whistle.—*Butler.*

DIFFICILENESS, dif'fe-sil-nes, *s.* Difficulty to be persuaded.—Obsolete.

DIFFICILITATE, dif-fe-sil'e-tate, *v. a.* To make difficult.—Obsolete.

DIFFICULT, dif'fe-kult, *a.* (*difficilis*, Lat.) Hard to be made, done, or performed; not easy; attended with labour and pains; troublesome; vexatious; hard to please; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; peevish; not easily managed;—*v. a.* to render difficult; to perplex.—Obsolete as a verb. Lord Chancellor Thurlow was fond of using this verb, as he *difficulted* the matter, but its use was pronounced unjustifiable.

DIFFICULTATE, dif'fe-kul-tate, *v. a.* To render difficult; to perplex.

DIFFICULTY, dif'fe-kul-te, *s.* (*difficulte*, Fr.) Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; distress; opposition; perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances; objection; obstacle to belief; that which cannot be easily understood, explained, or believed; cavil.

DIFFIDE, dif-fide', *v. n.* (*diffido*, Lat.) To distrust; to have no confidence in.—Obsolete.

> The man *diffides* in his own augury,
> And doubts the gods.—*Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE, dif'fe-dens, *s.* (*difidencia*, Span. *diffidanza*, Ital.) Distrust; want of confidence in others; doubt; want of confidence in ourselves; a doubt respecting some personal qualification; modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness.

DIFFIDENT, dif'fe-dent, *a.* Distrustful; doubting others; distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency; reserved; modest; timid.

DIFFIDENTLY, dif'fe-dent-le, *ad.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; not presumptuous; modestly.

)d, *v. a.* (*diffindo*, Lat.) To cleave
dit.—Obsolete.
dif-fin'e-tiv, *a.* Determinate; de-

fish'un, *s.* (*diffisio*, Lat.) The act
splitting.—Obsolete.
if-fla'shun, *s.* (*difflatio*, Lat.) The
ng by a blast of wind.
lif'flu-ens, } *s.* (*diffluo*, Lat.) The
dif'flu-en-se, } quality of flowing or
on all sides.
f'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing away on all
ed.
if-flu'je-a, *s.* (*diffluere*, to spread
out in all parts, Lat.) A genus of
Dubia, in which the body is small,
ntractile, enclosed in an oval sub-
extended into a straight termination,
ith arenaceous grains, with unequal
tentacula: inhabitants of fresh water.
awrm', *a.* (*dis*, diversity, and *forma*,
Irregular in form; not uniform; dis-
te; anomalous, as a *difform* flower
parts of which do not correspond in
tion.
dif-fawr'me-te, *s.* Irregularity of
ilitude.
frakt', *v. a.* (*diffringo*, *diffractum*,
eak in pieces.
dif-frak'shun, *s.* The act of break-
Diffraction of light, the peculiar
which light undergoes when it passes
f an opaque body.
, } See Disfranchise and Dis-
MENT. } franchisement.
ize', *v. a.* (*diffusus*, Lat.) To pour
l as a liquid; to cause to flow and
read; to send out or extend in all
scatter; to disperse.
se', *a.* Widely spread; dispersed;
ix; using many words; giving full
verbose; not concise.
dif-fu'zed-le, *ad.* In a diffused
wide dispersion.
, dif-fu'zed-nes, *s.* The state of
spread.
f-fuse'le, *ad.* Widely; extensively;
t concisely.
fu'zur, *s.* One who diffuses.
, dif-fu-ze-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality
sible, or capable of being spread.
if-fu'ze-bl, *a.* That may flow or be
directions; capable of being dis-

ss, dif-fu'ze-bl-nes, *s.* Diffusibility.
f-fu'zhun, *s.* Dispersion; the state
ered in every direction; a spreading;
opagation; copiousness; exuberance
solete in the last two senses. *Dif-*
es, in Chemistry, when two gaseous
do not act chemically upon each
xed together in any relative propor-
ffuse themselves through each other
intimately blended—the heavier one
nor the lighter one float.
f-fu'siv, *a.* Having the quality of
spreading by flowing as liquid sub-
ids, or of dispersing as minute par-
ded; spread widely; extending in
extensive.

DIFFUSIVELY, dif-fu'siv-le, *ad.* Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dif-fu'siv-nes, *s.* Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused; want of conciseness; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

DIG, dig, *v. a.* (*dika*, Swed. *diger*, Dan. *dic*, Sax.) *Past*, Digged or Dug; *past* and *past part.* Digged or Dug. To open and break or turn up the earth with a spade or other sharp instrument; to excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; to pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in; to pierce or open, as by swine and moles; *to dig down*, to undermine and cause to fall by digging; *to dig out* or *to dig from*, to obtain by digging, as to dig out fossils, or to dig coals from a mine; *to dig up*, to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument;—*v. n.* to work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work; to work in search of; to search; *to dig in*, to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument; *to dig through*, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

DIGAMMA, dig-am'ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *gamma*, the G of the Greek alphabet.) The name of a letter in the ancient Greek alphabet, which was written much in the same form as the Roman capital F, and considered to have had the sound of the English W, V, or F.

DIGAMY, dig'a-me, *s.* (*dis*, and *gamia*, marriage, Gr.) Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first, as opposed to bigamy.

DIGASTRIC, di-gas'trik, *s.* (*dis*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr. from its having the appearance of a double belly.) A term applied to a double muscle situated externally between the lower jaw and the mastoid process. Its office is to pull the lower jaw downwards and backwards, and when the jaws are shut to draw the larynx, and with it the pharynx, upwards in the act of swallowing.

DIGERENT, dij'er-ent, *a.* (*digerens*, Lat.) Digesting.—Obsolete.

DIGEST, di'jest, *s.* (*digestus*, Lat.) A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; a pandect; any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles.

DIGEST, de-jest', *v. a.* (*digestum*, Lat.) To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; to separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to concoct; to convert into chyme; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; to receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject; to dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate; to dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances. In Chemistry, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations;—*v. n.* to be prepared by heat; to generate healthy pus, as an ulcer or wound; to dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

DIGESTEDLY, de-jes'ted-le, *ad.* In a methodical and regular way.

DIGESTER, de-jes'tur, *s.* He that digests or disposes in order; one who digests his food; a medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach. In Chemistry, a strong iron or copper vessel, having the lid tightly fitted and furnished with a safety valve, in which bodies may be subjected to high pressure from steam.

DIGESTIBILITY, de-jes-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being digestible.

DIGESTIBLE, de-jes'te-bl, *a.* Capable of being digested.

DIGESTION, de-jes'tshun, *s.* (*digestio*, Lat.) The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of decomposing aliment in the stomach, and recomposing it in a new form, and thus preparing it for circulation and nourishment; the act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturation of a design; the process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; the process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost. In Chemistry, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.

DIGESTIVE, de-jes'tiv, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; capable by heat of softening and preparing; methodizing; reducing to order; causing maturation in wounds or ulcers; dissolving;—*s.* in Medicine, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant. In Surgery, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate. *Digestive salt*, the muriate of potash.

DIGESTIVES, de-jes'tivs, *s.* Applications which promote the generation of healthy pus.

DIGESTURE, de-jes'ture, *s.* Concoction; digestion. —Seldom used.

DIGGABLE, dig'ga-bl, *a.* That may be digged.

DIGGED. *Past* and *past part.* of Dig.

DIGGER, dig'gur, *s.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up, and breaks the earth.

DIGHT, dite, *v. a.* (*diht*, Sax.) To prepare; to put in order; to dress; to deck; to adorn.—Obsolete.

> But now, ye shepherd lasses, who shall lead
> Your wandering troops, or sing your virelays?
> Or who shall *dight* your bow'rs, sith she is dead
> That was the lady of your holy-days?—*Spenser.*

DIGIT, dij'it, *s.* (*digitus*, a finger, Lat.) The measure of a finger's breadth, or three-fourths of an inch. In Astronomy, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: a term used to express the quantity and magnitude of an eclipse—thus, an eclipse is said to be of six digits, when six of these parts are hid. In Arithmetic, any integer under 10, so called from counting on the fingers; thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called *digits*.

DIGITAL, dij'e-tal, *a.* (*digitalis*, Lat.) Relating to the fingers or to digits.

DIGITALIA, dij-e-ta'le-a, } *s.*
DIGITALINA, dij-e-ta'le-na, } A vegetable alkali procured from Digitalis purpurea. It has, like other alkalis, the property of restoring the blue colour of bitmus which has been reddened. Its medical properties are similar to those of the Foxglove.

DIGITALIS, dij-e-ta'lis, *s.* (*digitalis*, of or belonging to a finger, Lat. from the resemblance which the flower has to the finger of a glove.) Foxglove, a genus of herbs with alternate leaves, and terminal racemes of secund, bracteate, drooping flowers. Four ounces of the leaves of foxglove yield 9 drachms of water, and 78 grains of alcoholic extract. When taken into the stomach its tendency is to diminish the frequency of the pulse and the irritability of the system, and to increase the action of the absorbents and the discharge of urine. When taken in excess, it produces vomiting, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, collapse, and death.

DIGITARIA, dij-e-ta're-a, *s.* A genus of Grasses, so named from its fingered spikes: Tribe, Paniceæ.

DIGITATE, dij'e-tate, } *a.*
DIGITATED, dij'e-tay-ted, } In Botany, a digitate leaf is one which branches into several distinct leaflets like fingers, or when a simple undivided petiole connects several leaflets at the end of it.

DIGITATELY, dij'e-tate-le, *ad.* In a digitate manner.

DIGITATION, dij-e-ta'shun, *s.* Division into fingers, or finger-like processes, as exhibited by several of the muscles, particularly those of *Serratus magnus* and *Obliquus externus abdominis*, in their coalescence on the ribs.

DIGITIFORM, dij'e-te-fawrm, *a.* Having the appearance of fingers, as in the leaves of Hibiscus digitiformis.

DIGITIGRADE, dij'e-te-grade, *a.* Walking on the toes.

DIGITIGRADES, dij'e-te-graydz, }
DIGITIGRADI, dij-e-te-gra'di, } *s.* (*digitus*, a finger, and *gradior*, I tread, Lat.) A name given by Cuvier and other zoologists to quadrupeds, which, while walking, move only on the extremity of the toes, as in the genera Canis, Felis, and Mustela.

DIGLADIATE, di-gla'de-ate, *v. n.* (*digladior*, Lat.) To fence; to quarrel.—Seldom used.

DIGLADIATION, di-gla-de-a'shun, *s.* A combat with swords; a quarrel or contest.—Seldom used.

> Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial *digladiations*.—*Glanville.*

DIGLOBICERUS, di-glo-bis'e-rus, *s.* (*dis*, two, Gr. *globus*, a globe, Lat. and *keras*, a horn or antenna, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, the antennæ of which consist of ten distinct joints, of which two are large and globular—hence the name: Tribe, Cebrionites.

DIGLOTTIS, di-glot'tis, *s.* (*dis*, and *glotta*, a tongue, Gr. from the two anthers ending each in a tongue-shaped ligula.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceæ.

DIGLYPH, di'glif, *s.* (*dis*, and *glypho*, I carve, Gr.) In Architecture, an ornament which has two channels sunk in, while the *triglyph* has three.

DIGNIFICATION, dig-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

DIGNIFIED, dig'ne-fide, *a.* Marked or invested with dignity; noble.

DIGNIFY, dig'ne-fi, *v. a.* (*dignificar*, Span.) To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office; to honour; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

DIGNITARY, dig'ne-ta-re, *s.* In the Canon Law, an ecclesiastic who holds a dignity or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c.

lig'ne-te, *s.* (*dignitas*, Lat.) True ho-
bleness or elevation of mind, consisting
sense of propriety, truth, and justice,
bhorrence of mean and immoral actions;
honourable place or rank; degree of
, either in estimation or in the order of
levation of aspect; grandeur of mein;
of deportment; advancement; prefer-
elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical,
igh rank in society. In Oratory, one of
parts of elocution, consisting in the right
pes and figures. In Astrology, an ad-
hich a planet has on account of its being
articular place of the zodiac, or in a par-
tion in respect to other planets.

, dig-no'shun, *s.* (*dignosco*, Lat.) Dis-
g mark; distinction.

dig'o-nus, *a.* (*dis*, twice, and *gonia*, an
.) In Botany, having two angles, as a

RIA, di-gram-ma're-a, *s.* (*dis*, and
a letter, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Or-
podaceæ.

di'graf, *s.* (*dis*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.)
of two vowels, of which one only is pro-
as in head, breath, &c.

e-gres', *v. n.* (*digressus*, Lat.) To turn
of the road; to depart from the main
a discourse, or chief tenor of an argu-
wander; to go out of the right way or
rack; to transgress; to deviate.—Obso-
e last three senses.

ble shape is but a form of wax,
ing from the valour of a man.—*Shaks.*

N, de-gresh'un, *s.* (*digressio*, Lat.) The
ressing; a departure or deviation from
tenor or design of a discourse; an ex-
speech or writing; the part or passage
ourse, argument, or narration, which
from the main subject, tenor, or design,
may have some relation to it; devia-
a regular course.—Seldom used in the

gression of the sun is not equal.—*Brown.*

n, in Astronomy, the apparent distance
ferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from
The greatest digression of the former is
he latter, 47½°.

NAL, de-gresh'un-al, *a.* Relating to or
in digression; departing from the main
r subject.

E, de-gres'siv, *a.* Departing from the
ject; partaking of the nature of digres-

ELY, de-gres'siv-le, *ad.* By way of di-

di-jin'e-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.)
ean systematic name for plants with two
a single style deeply cleft into two parts.
di-jin'e-an, *a.* Having two pistils or

, di-jin'e-us, *a.* (*dis*, and *gyne*, a female,
Botany, having two styles or female
fructification.

, di-he'dral, *a.* (*dis*, and *hedra*, a base,
aving two sides, as a figure.

, di-he'dron, *s.* A figure with two sides
s.

DRAL, di-heks-a-he'dral, *a.* In Crystalo-
graphy, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

DIJUDICATE, di-ju'de-kate, *v. a.* (*dijudico*, Lat.) To judge or determine by censure.

DIJUDICATION, di-ju-de-ka'shun, *s.* Judicial distinction.

DIKE, dike, *s.* (*dic*, Sax. *dike*, Swed. *dyk*, Dut.) A mound of earth, stones, or other materials, intended to prevent low land from being inundated by the sea or a river; a ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir for water, a drain, or for other purpose;—*v. a.* to surround with a dike; to secure by a bank;—*v. n.* to dig.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

> It were better *dike* and delve,
> And stand upon the right faith,
> Than know all that the Bible saith,
> And err as some clerkes do.—*Gower.*

In Geology, a wall of mineral matter cutting through strata in a vertical or inclined direction. The term *dyke* is sometimes locally misapplied for a dislocation or fault. Dykes differ from veins in being generally of greater dimensions, and in being seldom ramified, as veins generally are.

DILACERATE, de-las'e-rate, *v. a.* To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force.

DILACERATION, de-las-e-ra'shun, *s.* (*dilacero*, I tear in pieces, Lat.) In Surgery, the separation of soft parts by the action of a tearing body; the act of tearing to pieces.

DILANIATE, de-la'ne-ate, *v. a.* (*dilanio*, Lat.) To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle.—Seldom used.

DILANIATION, de-la-ne-a'shun, *s.* A tearing in pieces.

DILAPIDATE, de-lap'e-date, *v. n.* (*dilapido*, Lat.) To go to ruin; to fall by decay;—*v. a.* to pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin; to consume wastefully.

DILAPIDATION, de-lap-e-da'shun, *s.* In Ecclesiastical Law, the waste or decay of a parsonage, or the outhouses connected therewith, for which proceedings may be raised against the incumbent in the spiritual court. The remedy against his executors is either by proceeding in that court, or the successor may have an action, in a case for damages, at common law. Also, applied to the waste or destruction of wood and other property of the church;—destruction; demolition; decay; ruin.

DILAPIDATOR, de-lap'e-day-tur, *s.* One who causes dilapidation.

DILATABILITY, de-la-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it.

DILATABLE, de-la'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic.

DILATATION, dil-la-ta'shun, *s.* The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded.

DILATE, de-late', *v. a.* (*dilato*, Lat.) To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely;—*v. n.* to widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions; to speak largely and copiously; to dwell on in narration;—*a.* expanded; expansive.

DILATER, de-la'tur, *s.* One who enlarges; that which expands.

DILATION, de-la'shun, *s.* Delay.

DILATOR, de-la'tur, *s.* That which widens or expands. Also, a name given to some of the muscles, the office of which is to *dilate* the parts on which they act.

DILATORILY, dil'a-tur-e-le, *ad.* In a procrastinating manner; with delay.

DILATORINESS, dil'a-tur-e-nes, *s.* The quality of being dilatory; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

DILATORIUM.—See Speculum.

DILATORY, dil'a-tur-e, *a.* (*dilatoire*, Fr.) Tardy; slow; late; given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay. In Law, intended to make delay; tending to delay, as a *dilatory* plea.

DILATRIS, di-la'tris, *s.* (*dis*, and *latris*, a servant, Gr.?) A genus of plants: Order, Hæmodoraceæ.

DILECTION, de-lek'shun, *s.* (*dilectio*, Lat.) The act of loving; kindness.—Seldom used.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.—*Boyle.*

DILEMMA, de-lem'ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *lemma*, an assumption, Gr.) In Logic, a species of argument in the form of a complex conditional syllogism; an argument in which two or more propositions are pressed upon the mind in such a way, that by granting which, we are compelled to infer the same conclusion.—"A young rhetorician said to an old sophist: 'Instruct me in pleading, and I will pay you when I gain a cause.' The master sued for the reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude the claim by a *dilemma*. 'If I gain my cause I shall withhold your pay, because the award of the judge will be against you. If I lose it I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause.' The master replied: 'If you gain your cause you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it you must pay me, because the judge will award it.'"—*Johnson.*—A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

DILETTANTE, dil-et-tan'te, *s.* (Italian.) An admirer or lover of the fine arts; one who delights in promoting science or the fine arts.

DILIGENCE, dil'e-jens, *s.* (*diligentia*, Lat.) Industry; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; care; heed; heedfulness; the name of a stage-coach used in France. In Scottish Law, a process by which persons, lands, or effects, are seized in execution, or in security for debt; also, the name of a warrant for enforcing the attendance of witnesses, or the production of writings.

DILIGENT, dil'e-jent, *a.* (*diligens*, Lat.) Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle or negligent; industrious; steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort.

DILIGENTLY, dil'e-jent-le, *ad.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

DILL, dil, *s.* The common name given to plants of the genus Anethum, particularly to Anethum graveolens, the seeds of which are stimulant and carminative.

DILLIGROUT, dil'le-growt, *s.* An old term for a tenure in Serjeantry, by which lands were held of the king by the service of finding *dilligrout*, that is, pottage at the king's coronation.

DILLINIA, dil-le'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Jo James Dillinius.) A genus of elegant Indi trees, with large white or yellow flowers. T acid juice of the fruit of some of the species used in India mixed with water and sugar, a pleasant beverage: Type of the order Dilliniace

DILLINIACEÆ, dil-lin-e-a'se-e, *s.* (*dillinia*, one the genera.) A natural order of plants, consi ing of evergreen trees, shrubs, or climbing plan with alternate simple, feather-nerved, entire, toothed-leaves; flowers solitary, racemose or p nicled, terminal or lateral, and usually yello the calyx four or five permanent sepals; pet the same in number as the sepals, and alternati with them; stamens indefinite, free, or polyde phous; anthers adnate, bursting inwards or lat rally; carpels one-celled, capsular, and baccat seeds attached to the inner angle of the cel usually in two rows.

DILLINIADS, dil-lin'e-ads, *s.* Plants belonging the natural order Dilliniaceæ.

DILLWYNIA, dil-win'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Lew Weston Dillwyn, F.R.S., a writer on the Briti Confervæ.) A genus of American subshrub with simple leaves and yellow flowers on sho pedicels: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DILOCHIA, di-lo'ke-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *locheia*, chil birth, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orch daceæ.

DILOPHUS, dil'o-fus, *s.* (*dis*, and *lophos*, a crest Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Famil Nemocera.

DILUCID, de-lu'sid, *a.* (*dilucidus*, Lat.) Clea plain; not obscure.—Obsolete.

DILUCIDATE.—See Elucidate.

DILUCIDATION.—See Elucidation.

DILUCIDLY, de-lu'sid-le, *ad.* Clearly; evidently.

DILUENT, dil'u-ent, *a.* (*diluens*, Lat.) Maki liquid or more fluid; making thin; attenuatin weakening the strength of, by mixing with wate —*s.* that which thins or attenuates; that whi makes more liquid; that which weakens t strength of—as water, which, mixed with wi or spirit, reduces the strength of it. In Medic treatment, applied to a liquid which has a te dency to increase the fluids in the body. *Dilue* consist chiefly of water, whey, or buttermilk, wit additions to render them agreeable, or give the a slightly demulcent quality. They are employe when the secretions are too viscid, or the content of the stomach, of the intestines, or any of th glands, are too acrid, and also when the heat o the body, as indicated by thirst, &c., is too great and causes a feeling of uneasiness in the patient.

DILUTE, de-lute', *v. a.* (*diluo*, *dilutus*, Lat.) To make thin; to render liquid or more liquid; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts; to weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated; to make weak or weaker, as colour by mixture; to weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of;—*a.* thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or colour.

DILUTEDLY, de-lu'ted-le, *ad.* In a diluted form.

DILUTER, de-lu'tur, *s.* That which makes thin or more liquid.

DILUTION, de-lu'shun, *s.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid.

DILUVIAL, de-lu've-al, } *a.* (*diluvialis*, Lat.) Be-
DILUVIAN, de-lu've-an, } longing to the deluge;

produced by the deluge. The superficial deposits of clay, gravel, and sand, sometimes containing shells and bones of land mammalia, which lie far from their original sites on hills, and in other situations, to which no forces of water now in action could transport them, have attracted much of the attention of geologists, but as yet no satisfactory solution of the phenomena has been given. 'Violent floods passing over the land, streams flowing formerly at levels and in lines now impossible, the literal action of the sea during the time of the uplifting of the land, glacier movements and the floating of icebergs over the surface while it was yet covered by the ocean, have all been strongly proposed for adoption, but the phenomena are very complicated, and seem to require many partial solutions, involving change of level of sea and land as the fundamental condition.'—*Pen. Cyc.*

Diluvialist, de-lu've-al-ist, *s.* One who attributes certain effects, as the dispersion of the erratic boulders, to the action of the deluge.

Diluviate, de-lu've-ate, *v. n.* To run as a flood.

Diluvium, dil-u've-um, *s.* (Latin, a flood.) In Geology, a term given to the clay, sand, and boulder deposits, which occupy the surface or underlie alluvial strata in this and other countries. The name *diluvium* has been given it from the supposition that it was deposited at the flood of Noah, but its antiquity is now considered as of a much older date than that event.

Dim, dim, *a.* (Saxon.) Not seeing clearly; having the vision impaired; not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered; dull of apprehension; obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark;—*v. a.* to cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light and free exercise of vision; to make less bright; to obscure; to tarnish or sully.

Dimble, dim'bl, *s.* A bower; a cell or retreat.—Obsolete.

> Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell.—*Drayton.*

Dime, dime, *s.* (French.) A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

Dimension, de-men'shun, *s.* (*dimensio*, Lat.) Space contained in anything; bulk; extent; capacity. In Geometry, the extent of a body, or length, breadth, and thickness or depth: a line has one dimension or length—a superfices has two dimensions, length and breadth—and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness or depth. In Algebra, the same as *degree*—thus z^2y is of three dimensions, or of the third degree.

Dimensionless, de-men'shun-les, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless.

Dimensity, de-men'se-te, *s.* Extent; capacity.

Dimensive, de-men'siv, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Dimerans, di-me'ranz, *s.* (*dis*, and *meros*, a thigh, Gr.) A section of Coleopterous insects, comprehending those genera which apparently have only two joints in each tarsus, the third being merely rudimental.

Dimeria, di-me're-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *meris*, a portion, Gr.?) A genus of Grasses: Order, Graminaceæ.

Dimerocrinites, dim-e-ro-kre-ne'tes, *s.* (*dimeris*, divided into two parts, and *krînon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of Crinoideans, from the Wenlock limestone, in which the finger-joints are in two rows.

Dimerosomata, di-me-ro-so-ma'ta, *s.* (*dis*, *meros*, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A name given by Leach to an order of the Arachnidians, or Spiders, the bodies of which are divided into two principal segments.

Dimerus, dim'e-rus, *a.* (*dis*, and *meros*, a part or portion, Gr.) A name given by Kirby to such insects as have the trunk composed of two principal segments, as in the Coleoptera.

Dimeter, dim'e-tur, *a.* Having two poetical measures;—*s.* a verse of two measures.

Dimication, dim-e-ka'shun, *v. a.* (*dimicatio*, Lat.) A battle; a contest.—Obsolete.

Dimidiate, de-mid'e-ate, *v. a.* (*dimidio*, Lat.) To divide into two equal parts.

Dimidiation, de-mid-e-a'shun, *s.* The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

Diminish, de-min'ish, *v. a.* (*diminuo*, Lat.) To lessen; to make less or smaller by any means; to impair; to degrade. In Music, to take from a note by a sharp, flat, or natural; *to diminish from*, to take away something;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you *diminish* aught from it.—*Deut.* iv. 2.

—*v. n.* to grow less; to be impaired.

Diminishable, de-min'ish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being diminished.

Diminisher, de-min'ish-ur, *s.* One who impairs or lessens; that which diminishes.

Diminishingly, de-min'ish-ing-le, *ad.* In a manner tending to villify or lessen.

Diminuendo, dim-en-u-en'do, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a mark to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft, noted thus (>).

Diminuent, de-min'u-ent, *a.* Lessening.

Diminute, dim'e-nute, *a.* Small.

Diminutely, dim'e-nute-le, *ad.* In a manner which lessens.

Diminution, dim-e-nu'shun, *s.* The act of making less; the state of becoming or appearing less; discredit; loss of dignity; degradation; deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation. In Architecture, a contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter is made less than that of the lower part. In Rhetoric, the exaggerating what you have to say by an expression that seems to diminish it. In Music, a division of a long note into shorter ones, as a semibreve into two minums, or four crotchets, &c. In Law, where the plaintiff or defendant in a writ of error alleges to the court that part of the record is omitted, and remains in the inferior court not certified; whereupon he prays that it may be certified by *certiorari*.

Diminutive, de-min'u-tiv, *a.* (*diminutif*, Fr.) Small; little; narrow;—*s.* in Grammar, a word or termination which lessens the meaning of the original word; as, in Latin, *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*.

Diminutively, de-min'u-tiv-le, *ad.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen.

Diminutiveness, de-min'u-tiv-nes, *s.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

Dimish, dim'ish, *a.* Somewhat dim or obscure.

Dimission, de-mish'un, *s.* Leave to depart.

Dimissory, dim'is-sur-re, *a.* (*dimissorius*, Lat.) Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. *A letter dimissory*, is one given by a bishop to a

candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him; granting leave to depart.

DIMIT, de-mit', *v. a.* (*dimitto*, Lat.) To permit to go; to grant; to form; to let.—Obsolete.

DIMITY, dim'e-te, *s.* (*diemit*, Dut.) A cotton stuff, similar in fabric to fustian, from which it differs chiefly in having ornaments woven in it. In the weaving, longitudinal stripes are usually raised just above the surface of the piece—hence *dimities* are called single, corded, or broad-striped, according to the flatness and breadth of these stripes.

DIMLY, dim'le, *ad.* In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight; not brightly or clearly; with a faint light.

DIMMING, dim'ming, *s.* Obscurity.

DIMNESS, dim'nes, *s.* Dulness of sight; obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; faintness; imperfection; want of brightness; want of clear apprehension; stupidity.

DIMOCARPUS, dim-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*didymos*, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. from the fruit growing in pairs.) A genus of plants, consisting of fruit-bearing trees; the fruit is a red berry larger than the grape, and disposed like it in bunches—natives of China: Order, Sapindaceæ.

DIMORPHANDRA, di-mawr-fan'dra, *s.* (*dis*, and *morphe*, form, and *aner andros*, a male or stamen, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

DIMORPHANTHUS, di-mawr-fan'*th*us, *s.* (*dis*, *morphe*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Araliaceæ.

DIMORPHINA, di-mawrf'e-na, *s.* (*dis*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of microscopic Cephalopods, belonging to the Enallostegæ of D'Orbigny.

DIMORPHOUS, di-mawr'fus, *a.* (*dis*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) In Mineralogy, applied to a substance, the crystals of which belong to different systems, or pertain to the same system, but possess such a difference in their angles as to render uncertain which is the primary form.

DIMPLE, dim'pl, *s.* A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face;—*v. n.* to form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

DIMPLED, dim'pld, *a.* Set with dimples.

DIMPLY, dim'ple, *a.* Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

DIM-SHINING, dim'shi-ning, *a.* Giving a dim light.

DIM-SIGHTED, dim'si-ted, *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.

DIMYARIA, de-mi-a're-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *myon*, a muscle, Gr.) A name given by Lamarck to such Conchifers or bivalvular Mollusca as are furnished with two abductor muscles; those which have one abductor muscle are termed the *Monomyaria*. These form the class Conchifera into two orders; but Dishayes subdivides the class into three—the Polymyaria or Brachiopoda, and the two others.

DIMYARIAN, dim-i-a're-an, *s.* A shell with two muscular impressions on each valve;—*a.* belonging to the class Dimyaria.

DIN, din, *s.* (*dyn*, Sax.) Noise; a loud sound; a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued;—*v. a.* to strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

DINARCHY, din'ar-ke, *s.* (*dis*, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

DINE, dine, *v. n.* (*dynan*, Sax.) To eat the chief meal of the day;—*v. a.* to give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed.

DINEMA, di-ne'ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *nema*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

DINEMAGONUM, di-ne-ma-go'num, *s.* (*dis*, *nema*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

DINEMANDRA, di-ne-man'dra, *s.* (*dis*, *nema*, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

DINEMOURA, di-nem'ow-ra, *s.* (*dis*, *nema*, a thread, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Pœcilopoda.

DINETICAL, de-net'e-kal, *a.* (*dinetikos*, Gr.) Whirling round.

DINETUS, di-ne'tus, *s.* (*dis*, and *netos*, twisted, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, of the section Fossores: Family, Larridæ.

DING, ding, *v. a.* (*denegan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Ding or Dinged. To thrust or dash with violence;—*v. n.* to bluster; to bounce.—A vulgar term.

DING-DONG, ding'dong, *s.* Words used to express the sound of bells.

DINGINESS, din'je-nes, *s.* A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DINGLE, ding'gl, *s.* A narrow dale or valley between hills.

DINGLE-DANGLE, ding'gl-dang'gl. An expression denoting anything carelessly pendent.

DINGY, din'je, *a.* Soiled; sullied; of a dark colour; brown; dusky; dun.

DINICUS, din'e-kus, *s.* (*dinos*, giddiness, Gr.) Applied to a medicine which has a tendency to relieve giddiness.

DINING-ROOM, di'ning-room, *s.* A room for a family, or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments, and generally one of the largest in a dwelling-house.

DINNER, din'nur, *s.* (*diner*, Fr.) The meal taken about the middle of the day, or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening; an entertainment; a feast.

DINNERLESS, din'nur-les, *a.* Having no dinner.

DINNER-TIME, din'nur-time, *s.* The usual time of dining.

DINODES.—See Epomis.

DINOPS, di'nops, *s.* A genus of Bats, in which the ears are united and extended on the front, the lips pendent and plaited, and the tail enveloped for half its length in the interfemoral membrane.

DINOTHERIUM, din-o-*the*'re-um, *s.* (*deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) An extinct genus of proboscal Mammalia, the gigantic remains of which have been found most abundantly at Eppelsheim in Hesse-Darmstadt, in strata of sand belonging to the second or Miocene period of tertiary deposition. The *Dinotherium* seems to have been the largest of all known terrestrial mammalia, the head measuring four feet long and three broad, with large tusks bent downward. In its construction it resembled the living tapir, and is considered to have been an herbaceous animal, of aquatic habits, measuring about eighteen feet in length with a proportionate height.

DINT, dint, *s.* (*dynt*, Sax.) A blow; a stroke; force; violence; power exerted; the mark made

)w; a cavity or impression made by a blow pressure on a substance: frequently pro- *dent*;—*v. a.* to make a mark or cavity on nce by a blow, or by pressure.

ATION, di-nu-mur-a'shun, *s.* The act of ing singly.

'nus, *s.* (*dine*, a whirlpool, Gr.) Giddi- lusory appearance of objects whirling round. Vertigo.

s, di-os'e-san, *a.* Relating to a diocese; bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

di'o-ses, *s.* (*dioikesis*, Gr.) The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an stical division of a kingdom or state, sub- the authority of a bishop. In England e two provinces or circuits of archbishop's tion, Canterbury and York. The province terbury contains twenty-one *dioceses*, and York three, besides the Isle of Man. Every is divided into archdeaconries, of which e sixty; and each archdeaconry, into rural s; and every deanery, into parishes. A was originally a division of the Roman for the purpose of civil government—a pre- but the term is now exclusively appro- to ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

di-o'kle-a, *s.* (in memory of Diocles Ca- , an ancient Greek botanist.) A genus of nous twining plants, with trifoliate leaves flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

EDRAL, di-ok-ta-he'dral, *a.* (*dis*, *octo*, nd *hedra*, a base, Gr.) Applied to a crys- faces of which form two octahedrons.

, di-ok'tre-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *octerea*, with wers, in allusion to the appendages of the r. ?) A genus of Dipterous insects: Fa- anystoma.

A, di-o-des'ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *desma*, a chain, A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, ophora.

di-o'de-a, *s.* (*diodos*, a passage, Gr. in al- to the species growing by waysides.) A f plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, nall white flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

di'o-don, *s.* A genus of Cheliform fishes, h the body is nearly orbicular, and covered pines; the jaws without teeth, and the undivided: Family, Balistidæ: Order, athes.

CEPHALOUS, di-o-don-o-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*dis*, a tooth, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A plied to a monster with two sets of teeth.

di-e'she-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *oikos*, a house, Gr.) enty-second class in the Linnæan system ny. It comprehends those genera and which have the male and female flowers on t plants.

s, di-e'shus, *a.* Having the male flowers plant, and the female on another; belong- he class Diœcia.

di-o'e-ka, *s.* A name given by Latreille to u of the Cephalopoda, and by Blainville to of his Paracephalophora, comprehending these animals as have the sexes distinct, different individuals: used also as *diœcious* ny, as in Urtica dioica.

A, di-o-me'de-a, *s.* (after Diomedes, a Gre- arrior.) The Albatros, a genus of web- birds. The common albatros measures about twelve or thirteen feet between the extre- mities of the extended wings. It feeds on fish and other marine animals. There are three spe- cies.

DION, di'un, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Cyca- daceæ.

DIONÆA, di-o-ne'a, *s.* (one of the names of Venus.) Venus's Fly-trap, a genus of curious plants, the leaves of which are of an anomalous form, and have a singular motion, by which insects are caught. On each side of the leaf are three highly irritable bristles, which, when touched, cause the two lobes to fold together like a rat-trap. An in- sect alighting on the leaf is speedily entrapped, and continues so as long as it struggles to escape; but when quiet, the leaf expands, and it is set free. The flowers are white and terminal corymbs: Or- der, Droseraceæ.

DIONIX, di'o-niks, *s.* (*dis*, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Sela- phii.

DIONYSISCUS, di-o-ne-sis'kus, *s.* (Dionysos, Bac- chus, who was sometimes represented as having horns.) A name given by Vogel to certain bony excrescences near the temples.

DIONYSIUS, di-o-ne'she-us, *s.* One of the names of Bacchus; the Grecian festivals, in honour of whom, were termed *Dionysia*.

DIOPSIDE, di'op-side, *s.* (*diopsis*, transparent, Gr. in allusion to the occasional transparency of its crys- tals.) A mineral which occurs in colourless or pale-green prismatic crystals, generally striated longitudinally, with a shining lustre. It is like- wise Mussite and Alalite. A specimen from Pied- mont contained silica, 57.50; lime, 16.50; mag- nesia, 18.50; oxides of manganese and iron, 6.00.

DIOPSIS, di-op'sis, *s.* (*dia*, through, and *ops*, an eye, Gr.) The name of a genus of Dipterous insects, in which the eyes and antennæ are situated at the extremity of long, slender, horny peduncles, rising from the sides of the head.

DIOPTASE, di'op-tase, *s.* (*dioptomai*, I look through, Gr. in allusion to the possibility of seeing the na- tural joints by transparent light: called also *emerald copper*, *emerald malachite* or *achrite*.) A mineral of a fine emerald-green colour, the crystals of which are elongated rhombic dodeca- hedrons. It consists of from 48 to 55 per cent. of the oxide of copper; 33 to 43 per cent. of sili- ca; water, 12 per cent., and sometimes a little of the protoxide of iron; sp. gr. 3.2—3.4.

DIOPTRA.—See Speculum.

DIOPTRIC, di-op'trik, } *a.* (*dioptrikos*, Gr.)
DIOPTRICAL, di-op'tre-kal, } Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; relating to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light: sometimes written *dioptic* and *dioptical*.

DIOPTRICS, di-op'triks, *s.* The science of refractive vision, or that part of optics which treats of the different refractions of light in passing through different mediums, as air, water, glass, &c.

DIORAMA, di-o-ra'ma, *s.* (*dia*, through, and *orama*, sight, Gr.) An exhibition of paintings, so ar- ranged as to receive shades of light and various hues by means of moveable blinds.

DIORAMIC, di-o-ra'mik, *a.* Relating to a diorama.

DIORISM, di'o-rizm, *s.* (*diorisma*, Gr.) Distinction or definition, which, in a few words, explains what is spoken of.—Seldom used.

d between the divisions.) A genus of : Order, Graminaceæ.

UM, dip-lak'rum, *s.* (*dis*, and *plakeros*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cy-æ.

THERA, dip-lan-*the'ra*, *s.* (*diploos*, double, *nthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the f the anthers being distinct and divergent.) ns of plants, with showy yellow flowers— s of New Holland.

RHENA, dip-ls-re'na, *s.* (*diploos*, and *arren*, , Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

RHENUS, dip-la-re'nus, *s.* A genus of : Order, Cyperaceæ.

UM, dip-la'she-um, *s.* (*diplazo*, I am double, e endusia being double.) A genus of Ferns, which, *D. auriculum*, a native of Caraccas, a small tree: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

LOBEÆ, dip-le-ko-lo'be-e, *s.* (*diploos*, , and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr. from the cotyledons ; a double plait, or two legs.) A suborder Cruciferæ, distinguished by the cotyledons incumbent, linear, and twice plaited cross-

SIA, dip-le-ko'she-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *kos*, a g, Gr. in reference to the double covering, sed of the calyx and calyculus.) A genus asitical shrubs, with pale-green corollas— s of Java: Order, Ericaceæ.

ROBRANCHIA, di-plu-ro-brang'ke-a, *s.* (*dis*, *n*, a side, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A name by J. E. Gray to the Pleurobranchia of Cu- —Which see.

ENTRUM, dip-lo-sen'trum, *s.* (*diploos*, and *n*, a spur, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, laceæ.

EPHALIA, dip-lo-sef-a'le-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *le*, the head, Gr.) A monster, or organic ion, with two heads on one body.

LÆTE, dip-lo-ke'te, *s.* (*diploos*, and *chaite*, r mane, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, aceæ.

HITA, dip-lo-ki'ta, *s.* (*diploos*, and *chiton*, ter covering or cloak, Gr. in reference to the which is involved by two bracteas while in g state.) A genus of tall South American trees or shrubs, with white or rose-coloured s, except one of the species, in which they llow: Order, Melastomaceæ.

OMIUM, dip-lo-ko'me-um, *s.* (*diploos*, and hair of the head, Gr.) A genus of Urn- s: Order, Bryaceæ.

TENIUM, dip-lok-te'ne-um, *s.* (*diploos*, and a comb, Gr.) A genus of fossil Corals, al- Turbinolia.

ACTYLUS, dip-lo-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*diploos*, and *tas*, a digit, Gr.) A genus of Lizards: Fa- Geckotoidæ.

EX.—See Naiades.

ERMA, dip-lo-der'ma, *s.* (*diploos*, and *derma*, kin, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gas- ycetes.

ODUS, dip'lo-dus, *s.* (*diploos*, and *odous*, a Gr.) A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, found toal formation.

, dip'lo-e, *s.* (*diploos*, double, Gr.) In Ana- the cellular osseous tissue between the two of the skull.

GASTRIA, dip-lo-gas'tre-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and , the belly, Gr.) An organic deviation, characterized by the presence of two trunks seated on the same pelvis.

DIPLOGENIA, dip-lo-je'ne-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *genea*, generation, Gr.) A genus of parasitical shrubs, with small white flowers, disposed in short axillary racemes: Order, Melastomaceæ.

DIPLOGENIC, dip-loj'e-nik, *a.* (*diploos*, and *genea*, generation, Gr.) Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

DIPLOLÆNA, dip-lo-le'na, *s.* (*diploos*, and *klaina*, a cloak, Gr. in allusion to the double involucre.) A genus of shrubs with alternate oval leaves, and a many-flowered involucre, which appears like one terminal pedicellate flower—natives of New Holland: Order, Rutaceæ.

DIPLOLEPIS, dip-lol'e-pis, *s.* (*diploos*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. the leaves of the corona being each furnished with a scale inside.) A genus of plants, natives of Chili: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

DIPLOMA, de-plo'ma, *s.* (Greek.) Anciently, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment, and folded; a letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honour. *Diplomas* are given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practice their profession; and to agents who are authorized to transact business for their principals.

DIPLOMACY, de-plo'ma-se, *s.* The customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation; a diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court; the agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.

DIPLOMATE, de-plo'mate, *v. a.* To invest with a privilege.

DIPLOMATED, dip'lo-may-ted, *a.* Made by diplomas.

DIPLOMATIC, dip-lo-mat'ik, *a.* Relating to diplomas; privileged; furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court; pertaining to ministers at a foreign court, or to men authorized by diploma;—*s.* a minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court.

DIPLOMATICS, dip-lo-mat'iks, *s.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, &c., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, &c.

DIPLOMATIST, de-plo'ma-tist, *s.* One employed or skilled in diplomacy.

DIPLONEMA, dip-lo-ne'ma, *s.* (*diploos*, and *nema*, a filament, Gr. the filaments being double.) A genus of shrubs, with entire leaves and axillary one-flowered pedicels—natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ebenaceæ.

DIPLONEURA, dip-lo-nu'ra, } *s.* A name given
DIPLONEURANS, dip-lo-nu'ranz, } by Rudolphe to the vertebrated division of the animal kingdom, from the species having two nervous systems, the ganglionic, and the cerebro-spinal.

DIPLONYX, dip-lon'iks, *s.* (*diploos*, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr. in reference to the wings being furnished with two claws each.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DIPLOPHRACTUM, dip-lo-frak'tum, *s.* (*diploos*, and

phragmos, a dissepiment, Gr. in allusion to the cells of the fruit being divided by transverse dissepiments.) A genus of trees, with yellowish or white flowers—natives of Java: Order, Tiliaceæ.

DIPLOPHYLLUM, dip-lo-fil'lum, *s.* (*diploos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the two-leaved calyx.) A genus of annual plants, of the habit of Veronica, with pale-blue flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

DIPLOPIA, dip-lo'pe-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A disease in the eye, in which the person sees double or triple. In one species of the disease, objects appear single when one eye is shut.

DIPLOPOGON, dip-lo-po'gon, *s.* (*diploos*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

DIPLOPRION, dip-lo-pri'on, *s.* (*diploos*, and *prion*, a saw, Gr. in reference to the legume being serrated on all sides.) A genus of Leguminous herbs, with trifoliate leaves and yellow flowers: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

DIPLOPTERA, dip-lop'ter-a, *s.* (*diploos*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A division of the stinging Hymenopterous insects, consisting of those wasps which have the upper wings folded and doubled up longitudinally when at rest.

DIPLOPTERON, dip-lop'te-ron, *s.* (*diploos*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with large high heads and oblique mouths; the dorsal fins united at the base; ventrals longer than the pectorals; caudal round; scales small: Family, Percidæ.

DIPLOPTERUS, dip-lop'te-rus, *s.* (*diploos*, and *pteryx*, a wing or fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with herring-shaped bodies: Family, Salmonidæ.

DIPLOSPORA, dip-los'po-ra, *s.* (*diploos*, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the cells of the fruit being two-seeded.) A genus of Chinese shrubs, with opposite leaves and yellowish-green axillary flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

DIPLOSTEGIUM, dip-los-te'je-um, *s.* (*diploos*, and *stegos*, a covering, Gr. in reference to the calyx being enclosed in a double calyptra or covering.) A genus of Brazilian shrubs, with large red flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.

DIPLOSTOMA, dip-los'to-ma, *s.* (*diploos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) The Sand-rats, a genus of Rodents, with very large cheek-pouches, the opening being exterior.

DIPLOTAXIS, dip-lo-taks'is, *s.* (*diploos*, and *taxis*, a series, Gr. because the seeds are disposed in two rows in each cell.) A genus of Cruciferous herbaceous plants, with yellow flowers: Suborder, Orthoploceæ.

DIPLOZOON, dip-lo-zo'on, *s.* (*diploos*, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A parasitical worm which infests the gills of the Bream, and which has the appearance of two distinct bodies united in the form of an X, or St. Andrew's cross.

DIPLURA, dip-lu'ra, *s.* (*diploos*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fossil Trilobites.

DIPLUSODON, dip-lu'so-don, *s.* (*diploos*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. in reference to the double row of teeth in the calyx.) A genus of shrubs, with opposite leaves and racemosely panicled inflorescence: Order, Lythraceæ.

DIPNEUMONIÆ, dip-nu-mo'ne-e, } *s.* (*dis*, and
DIPNEUMONIANS, dip-nu-mo'ne-anz, } *pneumon*, a lung, Gr.) A section of Araneidæ, or Spiders, comprehending such as have two pulmonary sacs.

DIPODIUM, di-po'de-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

DIPOSIS, di-po'sis, *s.* (*dis*, twice, and *posis*, a husband, Gr. in reference to their being two male flowers in each umbellule, and only one fertile.) A genus of stemless, glabrous, leguminous shrubs, with white flowers—natives of Chili and Brazil: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DIPPELS OIL, dip'pelz oyl, *s.* An animal oil procured by the destructive distillation of animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances.

DIPPER, dip'pur, *s.* One that dips; he or that which dips; a vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle. The Cinclus aquaticus, a species of Thrush: Family, Merulidæ.

DIPPING, dip'ping, *s.* The act of plunging or immersing; the act of inclining toward the earth; inclination downward; the interruption of a vein of ore, or of a stratum or bed in a mine, or a sloping downward; the act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water. *Dipping-needle*, a needle that dips; a magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth; an instrument which shows the magnetic inclination at the different points of the earth's surface. In the equatorial regions, the needle takes a horizontal position; but as we recede from the equator toward either pole, it dips or inclines one end to the earth, the north end as we proceed northward, and the south end as we proceed southward, and the farther north or south we proceed, the greater is the dip or inclination.

DIPRISMATIC, di-priz-mat'ik, *a.* Doubly prismatic; having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and, at the same time, to a horizontal prism.

DIPSACACEÆ, dip-sa-ka'se-e, } *s.* (*dipsacus*, one of
DIPSACEÆ, dip-sa'se-e, } the genera.) A natural order of plants, consisting of Exogenous herbs or subshrubs, with opposite, rarely verticillate leaves, the flowers in dense heads, on a common receptacle, girded by involucra, very rarely in whorls; calyx adherent, membranous, and surrounded by a scarious involucel; corolla monopetalous, tubular, inserted in the calyx; stamens four, alternate with the lobes of the corolla; anthers distinct; ovary inferior and one-celled; style one; stigma simple; fruit dry, indehiscent, and crowned by a puppus-like calyx. The plants belonging to this order are termed Teazelworts by Lindley, from *Teazel*, the name given to the dried heads of Dipsacus fullonum, used by fullers in dressing cloth.

DIPSACOZAMIA, dip-sa-ko-za'me-a, *s.* (compounded of *dipsacus* and *zamia*.) A genus of plants, allied to Zamia: Order, Cycadeaceæ.

DIPSACUS, dip-sa'kus, *s.* (*dipsao*, I thirst, probably in consequence of the connate leaves holding water, from which the plant was called *dipsakos*, or *thirsty*, as also *Venus*, both the rain and dew thus collected being superstitiously deemed good for bleared eyes.) Teazel, a genus of erect, pilose, or prickly biennial herbs, with liliac, white, or yellow flowers, in terminal oblong-ovate or roundish heads: Type of the order Dipsacaceæ.

DIPSADA, dip-sa'da, *s.* A name given by Leach to a subgenus of fresh water muscles, in which there is a vestige of a tooth on the hinge, allied to the Anodon and Unio.

ip'sas, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of serpents, rt broad head-plated crown, and long com- body; vertebral scales square; lateral ones subcaudal plates double: Family, Colu-

ÆA, dip-sas'tre-a, *s.* (*dipsao*, and *astræa*, of corals, Gr.) A section of Corals, of a figure, the cells of which are profound, uliform, subpolygonal, contiguous, with partitions, which are elevated, sulcated, nulated on the edges.

dip-set'ik, *s.* (*dipsetikos*, Gr.) Having a to excite thirst.

dip-so'sis, *a.* (*dipsa*, thirst, Gr.) In Pa- morbid thirst.

dip'ter-a, } *s.* (*dis*, and *pteron*, a
s, dip'ter-anz, } wing, Gr.) A class of comprising such as have two membranous with their disk variously occupied with inal nervures, and comparatively few trans- es; these wings are attached to the meso- In addition to these two wings, and behind them, are a couple of, usually, organs, having a moderate peduncle: e termed *halsteres* or *poisers*. These in many species, are covered with a con- e, called the alula or winglet. They are d with a flexible proboscis, and feed on The common house-fly is a familiar ex-

EÆ, dip-ter-a'se-e, } *s.*
ARPACEÆ, dip-ter-o-kär-pa'se-e, } (*dip- us*, one of the genera.) A natural order gynous Exogens, consisting of gigantic bounding in resinous juice, with simple leaves, and large convolute stipules; ical flowers; equilateral petals; perma- equal, winged calyx; beaked anthers, and lled, one-seeded fruit;—natives of India.

ARPUS, dip-ter-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*dis*, *pteryx*, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in allusion to two egments of the calyx being extended into wings.) A genus of plants, consisting trees, with showy white flowers, mixed : Type of the order Dipteraceæ.

s, dip'ter-us, *a.* Having two wings; be- to the order of insects Diptera.

, dip'ter-us, *s.* (*dis*, and *pteryx*, a wing, genus of Fossil fishes, from the old red e formation.

IA, dip-ter-ij'e-a, } *s.* (*dis*, and
IANS, dip-ter-ij'e-anz, } *pteryx*, Gr.) of fishes, furnished with two fins only.

IUM, dip-ter-ij'e-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *pteryx*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cap- e.

, dip'ter-iks, *s.* (*dis*, and *pteryx*, a wing, eference to the two upper lobes of the hich appear like two wings.) A genus of ous plants, consisting of trees, with ab- innate leaves: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

dip'tote, *s.* (*dis*, and *pipto*, I fall, Gr.) mar, a noun which has only two cases.

dip'tik, *s.* (*diptychos*, Gr.) A public of the names of consuls and other magis- mong the ancient Romans, and of bishops, and others, so called because it consisted eaves folded; but it sometimes contained more leaves. The sacred *diptych* was a atalogue, in one of which there were registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be rehearsed during the office.

DIPUS, di'pus, *s.* (*dis*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A name given to the Jerboas, Rodents in which the hind legs are disproportionally longer than the fore ones.

DIPYRE, di'pir, *s.* (*dipyros*, twice baked, Gr. in allusion to the double effects on it by fire, as to its phosphorescence and fusibility.) A rare mineral, occurring in the Western Pyrenees in slender indistinctly-formed prisms, of a greyish or reddish-white colour, fasciculated into masses. It consists of silica, 60; alumina, 24; lime, 10; water, 2; loss, 4; sp. gr. 2.7.

DIRADIATION, di-ra-de-a'shun, *s.* (*diradiatio*, Lat.) The rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

DIRCÆA, dir'se-a, *s.* A genus of Celeopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

DIRE, dire, *a.* (*dirus*, Lat.) Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

DIRECT, de-rekt', *a.* (*directus*, Lat.) Straight; right in the line of father and son; opposed to collateral; leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous; open; not ambiguous or doubtful; plain; express. In Astronomy, appearing to move forward in the zodiac, in the direction of the signs; opposed to retrograde, as the motion of a planet is *direct*. In Music, a *direct interval* is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it, as the fifth, major third, and octave. *Direct ray*, in Optics, a ray which is carried from a point of the invisible object directly to the eye, without being turned out of its rectilinear direction, by any intervening body. *Direct tax*, a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands;—*v. a.* (*directum*, Lat.) to point or aim in a straight line toward a place or object; to point; to show the right road or course; to regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; to prescribe a course; to mark out a way; to order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceeding with authority; to command;—*s.* in Music, a character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave.

DIRECTER.—See Director.

DIRECTION, de-rek'shun, *s.* (*directio*, Lat.) Aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course; the line on which a body moves by impulse; course; a straight line or course; the act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; regularity; adjustment; order; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed; the superscription of a letter, including the name, title, and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended; a body or board of directors.

DIRECTIVE, de-rek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of direction; informing; instructing; showing the way.

DIRECTLY, de-rekt'le, *ad.* In a straight line or course; rectilineally; immediately; apparently; without circumlocution or ambiguity; without a train of inferences.

DIRECTNESS, de-rekt'nes, *s.* Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

DIRECTOR, de-rek'tur, *s.* One who directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; one who prescribes to others by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counsellor; that which directs; a rule; an ordinance; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, as the *director* of a bank, or of the India Company; that which directs or controls by influence. In Surgery, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision knife.

DIRECTORIAL, de-rek-to're-al, *a.* Relating to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

DIRECTORY, de-rek'tur-e, *a.* Containing directions; enjoining; instructing;—*s.* a guide; a rule to direct; particularly a book containing direction for public worship or religious services; a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode. In French History, the name given by the Constitution of 1795 to the executive body of the French Republic. It was composed of five persons elected by the council of elders from a list of candidates presented by the council of five hundred; one director retiring every year, and being succeeded by another elected on the same principle.

DIRECTRESS, de-rek'tres, } *s.* A female who di-
DIRECTRIX, de-rek'triks, } rects, manages, or governs.

DIRECTRIX, de-rek'triks, *s.* In Geometry, the name given to a certain straight line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section; the distance of any point of the curve from the *directrix* is to the distance of the same point from the focus in a constant ratio. The term is sometimes used generally for any line, whether straight or curved.

DIREFUL, dire'fûl, *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous.

DIREFULLY, dire'fûl-le, *ad.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

DIREFULNESS, dire'fûl-nes, *s.* Terribleness; calamitousness.

DIRELOOKING, dire'look-ing, *a.* Looking direfully.

DIREMPTION, di-remp'shun, *s.* (*diremptio*, Lat.) Separation.

DIRENESS, dire'nes, *s.* Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

DIREPTION, di-rep'shun, *s.* (*direptio*, Lat.) The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dirje, *s.* (*dirige*, Lat.) A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning.

DIRIGENT, dir'e-jent, *a.* In Geometry, applied to the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure.

DIRK, durk, *s.* A kind of dagger or poniard;—*a.* the old northern word for dark;

> Day that was is wightly past,
> And now at earst the *dirke* might doe haste.—
> *Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to darken; to stab.—Obsolete as an adjective and verb.

> Thy vaste bigness but cumbers the ground,
> And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round.—
> *Spenser.*

DIRKA, dir'ka, *s.* (*dircaia*, the Greek name of the Enchanters' Night-shade.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymeleaceæ.

DIRRHINUS, dir-rin'us, *s.* (*dis*, and *rhin*, the snout, Gr. from its deeply bifid head.) A ge
menopterous insects; Family, Securife
DIRT, durt, *s.* (*gedritan*, Sax. *dryten*, D
foul or filthy substance; excrement; ea
mire; dust; whatever adhering to anyt
it foul or unclean; meanness; sor
v. a. to make foul or filthy; to soil; t
to pollute; to defile.
DIRTILY, durt'e-le, *ad.* In a dirty ma
tily; foully; filthily; meanly; sordidl
means.
DIRTINESS, durt'e-nes, *s.* Nastiness;
foulness; meanness; baseness; sordid
DIRTPIE, durt-pi', *s.* A form moulded
in clay in imitation of pastry.
DIRTY, durt'e, *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy
clouded; not elegant; mean; base;
grovelling;—*v. a.* to foul; to soil;
filthy; to tarnish; to disgrace; to sca
DISRUPTION.—See Disruption.
DIS, dis. A prefix or inseparable prepo
the Latin; whence, Fr. *des*, Span. *d*
may, in some instances, be the same
tracted. *Dis*, denotes separation, a par
hence, it has the force of a privative an
as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*.
DISA, di'sa, *s.* (*dis*, double, Gr.) A genus
Order, Orchidaceæ.
DISABILITY, dis-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of
natural or bodily power, strength,
weakness; impotence; want of compe
lectual power or strength of mind;
want of proper qualifications for an
In Law, a state by which a person
incapable of enjoying certain legal ri
the case of an alien, a minor, &c.
DISABLE, dis-a'bl, *v. a.* To deprive o
disqualify for any act; to deprive o
means, instruments, or resources; to
strength, so as to impair and render i
action; to weaken; to diminish or
competent means; to deprive of usefu
cacy; to incapacitate; to render incap
DISABLEMENT, dis-a'bl-ment, *s.* Weak
ability; legal impediment.
DISABLING, dis-a'bling, *a.* That disab
qualifies; depriving of moral power or
disabling statute.
DISABUSE, dis-a-buze', *v. a.* (*desabuser*
free from mistake; to disentangle from
to undeceive; to set right.
DISACCOMMODATE, dis-ak-kom'mo-date
put to inconvenience.
DISACCOMMODATION, dis-ak-kom-mo-
The state of being unfit or unprepared.
DISACCORD, dis-ak-kawrd', *v. n.* To re
—Obsolete.

> She was daughter to a noble lord
> Which dwelt thereby, who sought her
> To a great peer; but she did *disaccord*,
> Ne could her liking to his love apply

DISACCUSTOM, dis-ak-kus'tum, *v. a.*
familiar or customary practice; to
force of habit by disuse.
DISACKNOWLEDGE, dis-ak-nol'ledj, *v. a.*
to disown.
DISACQUAINT, dis-ak-kwaynt', *v. a.* T
dissolve acquaintance.
DISACQUAINTANCE, dis-ak-kwane'tans,
or disuse of familiarity, or familiar kno

DISADORN, dis-a-dawrn', *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

DISADVANCE, dis-ad-vans', *v. a.* or *v. n.* To check; to halt.—Obsolete.

Which th' other seeing, 'gan his course relent,
And vaunted spear eftsoons to *disadvance*.—*Spenser.*

DISADVANTAGE, dis-ad-van'taje, *s.* (*desavantage*, Fr.) That which prevents success or renders it difficult; a state not favourable to successful operation; any unfavourable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained; loss; injury to interest; diminution of anything desirable, as credit, fame, honour;—*v. a.* to injure in interest of any kind.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dis-ad-van'tay-ja-bl, *a.* Not advantageous.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dis-ad-van-ta'jus, *a.* Unfavourable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dis-ad-van-ta'jus-le, *ad.* In a manner unfavourable to interest, success, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dis-ad-van-ta'jus-nes, *s.* Unfavourableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

DISADVENTUROUS, dis-ad-ven'tu-rus, *a.* Unprosperous; unhappy.—Obsolete.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loss,
And of my doleful *disadventurous* deare.—*Spenser.*

DISAFFECT, dis-af-fekt', *v. a.* To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party, or cause, or less zealous in their support; to make discontented or unfriendly; to disdain or dislike; to throw into disorder.

DISAFFECTED, dis-af-fek'ted, *a. part.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dis-af-fek'ted-le, *ad.* In a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dis-af-fek'ted-nes, *s.* The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dis-af-fek'shun, *s.* Alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; want of affection, or more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or unfriendliness; disloyalty; disorder; bad constitution.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

DISAFFECTIONATE, dis-af-fek'shun-ate, *a.* Not disposed to affection or zeal.

DISAFFIRM, dis-af-firm', *v. a.* To deny; to contradict; to overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dis-af-fir'mans, *s.* Confutation; negation; overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal.

DISAFFOREST, dis-af-for'rest, *v. a.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

By charter 9, Henry III., many forests were *disafforested*.—*Blackstone.*

DISAGGREGATE, dis-ag'gre-gate, *v. a.* To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

DISAGGREGATION, dis-ag-gre-ga'shun, *s.* The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

DISAGREE, dis-a-gre', *v. n.* To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar; to differ, as in opinion; to be unsuitable; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREEABLE, dis-a-gre'a-bl, *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous; unpleasing; offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dis-a-gre'a-bl-nes, *s.* Unsuitableness; contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

DISAGREEABLY, dis-a-gre'a-ble, *ad.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

DISAGREEMENT, dis-a-gre'ment, *s.* Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not likeness or identity; difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

DISALLIEGE, dis-al-leej', *v. a.* To alienate from allegiance,—Obsolete.

What greater dividing than, by a perulcious and hostile peace, to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England.—*Milton.*

DISALLOW, dis-al-low', *v. a.* To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; to deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; to testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent; to reject; not to justify;—*v. n.* to refuse permission; not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dis-al-low'a-bl, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE, dis-al-low'ans, *s.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DISALLY, dis-al-li', *v. a.* To form an improper alliance.

DI SALTO, de sal'to, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a motion by skips, not by degrees. A melody proceeds by skips when it omits one or more degrees. In general, degrees and skips are intermixed. The degrees and skips of melody are both called by the general term interval, which is the distance between two sounds, or their difference in respect of pitch.

DISANCHOR, dis-ang'kur, *v. a.* To force from its anchor, as a ship.

DISANDRA, dis-an'dra, *s.* (*dis*, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr. in reference to the stamens being sometimes four and sometimes eight, therefore often double the common number of four.) A genus of prostrate shrubs: Order, Sibthropiaceæ.

DISANGELICAL, dis-an-jel'e-kal, *a.* Not angelical; not suiting the nature or dignity of angels.

DISANIMATE, dis-an'e-mate, *v. a.* To discourage; to deject; to depress; to dishearten; to deprive of life.—Seldom used in the last sense.

DISANIMATION, dis-an-e-ma'shun, *s.* The act of discouraging; depression of spirits; privation of life.—Obsolete in the last sense.

DISANNEX, dis-an-neks', *v. a.* To disunite; to separate that which was annexed.

DISANNUL.—See Annul.

DISANNULMENT, dis-an-nul'ment, *s.* The act of making void.

DISANOINT, dis-a-noynt', *v. a.* To render consecration invalid.

DISAPPAREL, dis-ap-par'el, *v. a.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

DISAPPEAR, dis-a-pere', *v. n.* To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible; to cease, as the epidemic has disappeared; to withdraw from observation.

DISAPPEARANCE, dis-a-pe'rans, *s.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.

DISAPPEARING, dis-ap-pe'ring, *s.* A vanishing or removal from sight.

DISAPPOINT, dis-ap-poynt', *v. a.* To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession

or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected; to frustrate; to prevent an effect intended.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dis-ap-poynt'ment, *s.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan.

DISAPPRECIATE, dis-ap-pre'she-ate, *v. a.* To undervalue; not to esteem.

DISAPPROBATION, dis-ap-pro-ba'shun, *s.* Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

DISAPPROBATORY, dis-ap'pro-bay-tur-e, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

DISAPPROPRIATE, dis-ap-pro'pre-ate, *a.* Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property. *Disappropriate church*, a church from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed;—*v. a.* to sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use; to deprive of appropriated property, as a church.

DISAPPROVAL, dis-ap-proo'val, *s.* Disapprobation; dislike.

DISAPPROVE, dis-ap-proov', *v. a.* (*disapprouver*, Fr.) To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong; to manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction.

DISAPPROVINGLY, dis-ap-proo'ving-le, *ad.* By disapprobation.

DISARD, } diz'ărd, *s.* (*dysig*, Sax.) A prater; a
DIZARD, } boasting talker.—Obsolete.

How like a *dizard*, a fool, an ass, he looks! how like a clown he behaves!—*Burton.*

DISARM, diz-ărm', *v. a.* (*desarmer*, Fr.) To deprive of arms; to deprive of means of attack or defence; to deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell; to strip; to divest of anything injurious or threatening.

DISARMAMENT, diz-ăr'ma-ment, *s.* Act of disarming.

DISARMER, diz-ăr'mur, *s.* One who deprives of arms.

DISARMING, diz-ăr'ming, *s.* Deprivation of arms.

DISARRANGE, dis-ar-ranje', *v. a.* To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. *Derange* is generally used.

DISARRANGEMENT, dis-ar-ranje'ment, *s.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder.

DISARRAY, dis-ar-ray', *v. a.* To undress; to divest of clothes; to discomfit; to rout; to overthrow;—*s.* disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle; undress.

DISASSIDUITY, dis-as-se-du'e-te, *s.* Absence of care or attention.—Obsolete.

DISASSOCIATE, dis-as-so'she-ate, *v. a.* To disunite; to disconnect things associated.

DISASTER, diz-as'tur, *s.* (*desastre*, Fr.) Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity; the blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Stars shone with trains of fire; dews of blood fell;
Disasters veil'd the sun; and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to injure; to afflict; to blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet.

DISASTROUS, diz-as'trus, *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; gloomy; threatening misfortune; struck with affliction.

DISASTROUSLY, diz-as'trus-le, *ad.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, diz-as'trus-nes, *s.* Unfor
ness; calamitousness.

DISAUTHORISE, dis-aw'*th*ur-ize, *v. a.* To
of credit or authority.

DISAVOUCH, dis-a-vowtsh', *v. a.* To retra
fession; to disown.

DISAVOW, dis-a-vow', *v. a.* To disown;
knowledge of; to deny to be true; to
from; not to admit as true or justifiable;
vindicate.

DISAVOWAL, dis-a-vow'al, *s.* Denial; a disc
rejection; a declining to vindicate.

DISAVOWMENT, dis-a-vow'ment, *s.* Denial;
owning.

DISBAND, dis-band', *v. a.* To dismiss from
service; to break up a band or body
enlisted; to scatter; to disperse;—*v. n.* t
from military service; to separate; to bre
to dissolve connection; to be dissolved.—
in the last sense.

Yea, when both rocks and all things shall
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower.—*H*

DISBARK, dis-bărk', *v. a.* (*debarquer*, Fr
land from a ship; to put on shore. *Deb*
disembark are now used.

DISBELIEF, dis-be-leef', *s.* Refusal of c
faith; denial of belief.

DISBELIEVE, dis-be-leve', *v. a.* Not to beli
hold not to be true, or not to exist; to r
credit.

DISBELIEVER, dis-be-le'vur, *s.* One who
belief; one who denies to be true or real.

DISBENCH, dis-bensh', *v. a.* To drive from
or seat.

DISBLAME, dis-blame', *v. a.* To clear from
or censure.

DISBODIED.—See Disembodied.

DISBOWEL, dis-bow'el, *v. a.* To take out
testines.

DISBRANCH, dis-bransh', *v. a.* To separate
off, as the branch of a tree; to deprive of br

DISBUD, dis-bud', *v. a.* To deprive of b
shoots.

DISBURDEN, dis-bur'dn, *v. a.* To ease of
den; to unload; to disencumber, discha
clear; to throw off a burden; to clear
thing oppressive or cumbersome.

DISBURSE, dis-burs', *v. a.* (*debourser*, Fr.)
out as money; to spend or lay out; prima
pay money from a public chest or treasury.

DISBURSEMENT, dis-burs'ment, *s.* (*debour*
Fr.) The act of paying out, as money
public or private chest; the money or su
out, as the annual *disbursements* exceed the i

DISBURSER, dis-burs'sur, *s.* One who pays
disburses money.

DISC, } disk, *s.* (*discus*, Lat.) The body and
DISK, } the sun, moon, or a planet, as it ap
us on the earth—or the body and face of th
as it would appear to a spectator in the moo
a circular flat piece of stone, wood, metal,
which the thickness is not considered. In
the magnitude of a telescope glass, or th
of its aperture.

DISCÆLIS, dis-se'les, *s.* (*dis*, and *skalis*, a
digging instrument, Gr.?) A genus of Hy
terous insects, belonging to the Vesparia, o
tribe.

DISCALCEATE, dis-kal'se-ate, *v. a.* (disc
Lat.) To pull off the shoes or sandals.

DISCALCEATED, dis-kal'se-ay-ted, *a.* Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION, dis-kal-se-a'shun, *s.* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.

DISCANDY, dis-kan'de, *v. n.* To melt; to dissolve.—Seldom used.

The hearts
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar.—*Shaks.*

DISCANTHERA, dis-kan-*the'ra*, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Curbitaceæ.

DISCARD, dis-kärd', *v. a.* (*discartar*, Span.) To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to dismiss or eject from service or employment, or from society; to cast off; to thrust away; to reject.

DISCARIA, dis-ka're-a, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, Gr. from its broad disk.) A genus of plants, consisting of spiny shrubs—natives of Buenos Ayres: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

DISCARNATE, dis-kär'nate, *a.* (*dis*, and *caro*, flesh, Lat.) Stripped of flesh.

DISCASE, dis-kase', *v. a.* To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress.

DISCELIUM, dis-se'le-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *kelios*, brilliant, Gr.) A genus of Urn-moss plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

DISCEPTATION, dis-sep-ta'shun, *s.* Controversy; disputation.—Obsolete.

The proportion is such as ought not to be admitted in any science or any *disceptation*.—*Barrow.*

DISCEPTATOR, dis-sep-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who arbitrates or decides.—Obsolete.

DISCERN, diz-zern', *v. a.* (*discerno*, Lat.) To descry; to see; to discover; to judge; to have knowledge of by comparison; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate; to make the difference between;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

They follow virtue for reward to-day;
To-morrow vice, if she give better pay;
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or the vice.—
Ben Jonson.

—*v. n.* to see or understand the difference; to make distinction; to have judicial cognizance.—Obsolete in the last sense.

DISCERNER, diz-zer'nur, *s.* One who sees, discovers, or distinguishes; an observer; one who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing; that which distinguishes, or that which causes to understand.

DISCERNIBLE, diz-zer'ne-bl, *a.* That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable.

DISCERNIBLENESS, diz-zer'ne-bl-nes, *s.* Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY, diz-zer'ne-ble, *ad.* Perceptibly; apparently.

DISCERNING, diz-zer'ning, *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute;—*s.* the power of distinguishing.

DISCERNINGLY, diz-zer'ning-le, *ad.* With discernment; judiciously; rationally; acutely.

DISCERNMENT, diz-zern'ment, *s.* The act of discerning; the power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas.

DISCERP, dis-serp', *v. a.* (*diserpo*, Lat.) To tear in pieces; to separate.—Obsolete.

Orpheus says, Bacchus was *discerped* by the giants.—
Dr. Stukeley.

DISCERPIBILITY, dis-serp-e-bil'e-te, *s.* Capability of being torn asunder; liableness to be rent asunder or disunited.

DISCERPIBLE, dis-serp'e-bl, *a.* That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence; frangible.

NOTE.—This term is erroneously written *discerptible* in some dictionaries.

DISCERPTION, dis-serp'shun, *s.* The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

DISCESSION, dis-sesh'un, *s.* (*discessio*, Lat.) Departure.—Obsolete.

DISCHARGE, dis-tshärj', *v. a.* (*decharger*, Fr.) To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience; to unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo; to throw off anything collected or accumulated; to give vent to anything; to let fly; to unload a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him; to free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor; to free from an obligation; to clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve; to acquit; to perform or execute, as a duty or office, considered as a charge; to put away; to obliterate; to destroy; to divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service; to release; to send away from any business or appointment; to emit or send out; to liberate from confinement; to remove; to clear from;—*v. n.* to break up;—*s.* vent; explosion; emission; that which is thrown out; matter emitted; dismission from office or service, or the writing which evidences the dismission; release from obligation, debt, or penalty, or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; absolution from a crime or accusation; ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance; performance; execution; liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement; exemption; escape; payment, as of a debt.

DISCHARGER, dis-tshär'jur, *s.* One who discharges in any manner; one who fires a gun. In Electricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.

DISCHIDIA, dis-kid'e-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *schizo*, I cut, Gr. in reference to the bifid leaflets of the corona.) A genus of creeping parasitical trees, with small subumbellate flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

DISCHIRIUS, dis-ki're-us, *s.* (*dis*, and *cheir*, a hand, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

DISCHURCH, dis-tshurtsh', *v. a.* To deprive of the rank of a church.—Seldom used.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians.—*Bp. Hall.*

DISCIDE, dis-side', } *v. a.* To divide; to cut in
DISCIND, dis-sind', } pieces.—Obsolete.

And as her tongue, so was her heart *discided*,
That never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided.—*Spenser.*

DISCIFORM, dis'e-fawrm, *a.* (*discus*, a quoit, and *forma*, form, Lat.) In the form of a disk.

DISCINCT, dis-singkt', *a.* Ungirded; loosely dressed.

DISCIPLE, dis-si'pl, *s.* (*discipulus*, Lat.) A learner;

a scholar; one who receives, or professes to receive, instruction from another; a follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another;—*v. a.* to teach; to train or bring up; to make disciples; to convert to doctrines or principles; to punish; to disciple. —Obsolete in the last two senses.

> She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
> Was wont him to *disciple* every day.—*Spenser.*

DISCIPLELIKE, dis-si'pl-like, *a.* Becoming a disciple.

DISCIPLESHIP, dis-si'pl-ship, *s.* The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts.

DISCIPLINABLE, dis-sip'lin-a-bl, *a.* Capable of instruction and improvement in learning; that may be subjected to discipline; subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, dis-sip'plin-a-bl-nes, *s.* Capacity of receiving instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

DISCIPLINANT, dis-sip'lin-nant, *s.* One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dis-sip-le-na're-an, *a.* Relating to discipline;—*s.* one who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles, and practice, and who teaches them with precision; one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvers; a puritan or presbyterian, so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, dis-sip'lin-a-re, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; relating to a regular course of education.

DISCIPLINE, dis'se-plin, *s.* (*disciplina*, Lat.) Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners; rule of government; order; method of government; subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts, or regulations; correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent, or that infliction or external mortification which a religious person inflicts on himself. In Ecclesiastical affairs, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed, and infliction of the penalties enjoined against offenders who profess the religion of Jesus Christ. *Book of Discipline*, in the Church of Scotland, a book drawn up by the General Assembly in 1650, from the reformation and uniformity to be observed in the discipline and policy of the church;—*v. a.* to educate; to instruct; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; to instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; to correct; to chastise; to punish; to execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life; to advance and prepare by instruction.

DISCLAIM, dis-klame', *v. a.* To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce; to reject; to deny all claim;—*v. n.* to disavow all part or share.

DISCLAIMATION, dis-klay-ma'shun, *s.* The act of disclaiming; a disavowing.—Obsolete.

DISCLAIMER, dis-kla'mur, *s.* A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces. In Law, an express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure by plea or otherwise.

DISCLOSE, dis-kloze', *v. a.* (*discludo*, Lat.) To uncover; to open; to remove a cover from, and lay open to the view; to cause to appear; to lay open to the view; to reveal; to bring to light; to tell; to utter; to make known; to show in any manner; to hatch.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them.—*Bacon.*

—*s.* discovery.

DISCLOSER, dis-klo'zur, *s.* One who discloses or reveals.

DISCLOSURE, dis-klo'zure, *s.* The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; the act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; the act of making known what was concealed; that which is disclosed or made known.

DISCLUSION, dis-klu'zhun, *s.* (*disclusus*, Lat.) An emission or throwing out.

DISCOAST, dis-koste', *v. n.* To depart from; to quit the coast.—Obsolete.

> They would not be singular and uncouth in *discoasting* from the common road or fashion of men.—*Barrow.*

DISCOBOLE, dis-kob'o-le, } *s.* (*diskos*, a quoit or
DISCOBOLES, dis'ko-bo-les, } disk, and *ballo*, I throw, Gr.) A family of fishes, in which the pectoral fins are of a discoidal form.

DISCOCACTUS, dis-ko-kak'tus, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, Gr. and *cactus*.) A genus of plants: Order, Cactaceæ.

DISCOCAPNOS, dis-ko-kap'nus, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *kapnos*, the Greek name of Fumitory.) A genus of flowers, with red obtuse-spurred flowers: Order, Fumariaceæ.

DISCOCARPUS, dis-ko-kär'pus, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. from the shape of the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

DISCODOMA, dis-kod'o-ma, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *dome*, a structure, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Lucerninæ, or Land-volutes, the shell of which has the aperture angulated, the inner lip nearly obsolete; the outer only slightly thickened; the margin corinated: Family, Helicidæ.

DISCOHERENT, dis-ko-he'rent, *a.* Incoherent.

DISCOID, dis'koyd, } *a.* (*diskos*, a quoit, and
DISCOIDAL, dis-koy'dal, } *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Having the form of a disk. In Botany, a term applied to parts or organs of plants which have two flattened surfaces, with an obtuse circular border. In Composite plants, the heads of the flowers are said to be *discoid* when the florets are all tubular; the term is also applied when the florets of the centre of a head of flowers are more perfect than the rest. In Conchology, univalve shells are said to be *discoid* when their spire are vertically convoluted on the same plane, and which, consequently, have the figure of a disk.

DISCOIDEA, dis-koyd'e-a, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of fossil Echinodermata, found in the Chalk, Green-sand, and Oolitic formations.

DISCOLOBIUM, dis-ko-lob'e-um, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DISCOLORATION, dis-kul-lur-a'shun, *s.* The act of altering the colour; a staining alteration of colour; stain; alteration of complexion or appearance.

DISCOLOUR, dis-kul'lur, *v. a.* (*discoloro*, Lat.) To alter the natural hue or colour of; to stain; to tinge; to change any colour, natural or artificial; to alter a colour partially; figuratively, to alter the complexion; to change the appearance.

URED, dis-kul'urd, *a.* Variegated; having colours.

URING, dis-kul'ur-ing, *s.* The act of alter- our for the worse.

IT, dis-kum'fit, *v. a.* (*deconfire, deconfit,* To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to o flee; to vanquish;—*s.* rout; dispersion; overthrow.

ITURE, dis-kum'fit-ure, *s.* Defeat; loss le; ruin; overthrow.

ORT, dis-kum'furt, *s.* Uneasiness; sorrow; holy gloom;—*v. a.* to disturb peace or hap- to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to ; to deject.

ORTABLE, dis-kum'fur-ta-bl, *s.* Causing ess; unpleasant; giving pain; making neasy; melancholy. *Uncomfortable* is gen- ised.

ORTABLENESS, dis-kum'fur-ta-bl-nes, *s.* ate of being discomfortable.—Obsolete.

END, dis-kom-mend', *v. a.* To blame; to ; to mention with disapprobation.

ENDABLE, dis-kom-men'da-bl, *a.* Blam- ensurable; deserving disapprobation.

ENDABLENESS, dis-kom-men'da-bl-nes, *s.* bleness; the quality of being worthy of dis- ation.

ENDATION, dis-kom-men-da'shun, *s.* ; reproach; censure.

ENDER, dis-kom-men'dur, *s.* One who mends.

ODATE, dis-kom'mo-date, *v. a.* To molest; mmode.—Obsolete.

ars did drain and *discommodate* the king of *lowell.*

ODE, dis-kom-mode', *v. a.* (*dis,* and *com-* r.) To put to inconvenience; to molest; mmode.

ODIOUS, dis-kom-mo'de-us, *a.* Incon- ; troublesome.

ODIOUSLY, dis-kom-mo'de-us-le, *ad.* In mmodious manner.

ODITY, dis-kom-mod'e-te, *s.* Inconveni- trouble; hurt; disadvantage; mischief.

ION, dis-kom'mun, *v. a.* To deprive of ht of common; to deprive of the privileges ace.

LEXION, dis-kom-plek'shun, *v. a.* To the hue or colour.—Obsolete.

Can sorrow enter but upon thy garment, r *discomplexion* thy attire, whilst I njoy a life for thee?—*Beau. & Flet.*

OSE, dis-kom-poze', *v. a.* To disorder; to e; to ruffle; to disturb peace and quiet- to agitate; to displace; to discard.—Obso- the last two senses.

he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspi- never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor or ant.—*Bacon.*

OSITION, dis-kom-po-zish'un, *s.* Incon- y; disagreement.—Obsolete.

exed *discomposition!* O riddling distemper! O condition of man!—*Donne.*

OSURE, dis-kom-po'zhure, *s.* Disorder; on; disturbance; perturbation.

ERT, dis-kon-sert', *v. a.* To break or in- any order, plan, or harmonious scheme; eat; to frustrate; to unsettle the mind; to pose; to disturb.

DISCONCERTION, dis-kon-ser'shun, *s.* The act of disconcerting.

DISCONFORMITY, dis-kon-fawr'me-te, *s.* Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

DISCONGRUITY, dis-kon-gru'e-te, *s.* Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

DISCONNECT, dis-kon-nekt', *v. a.* To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

DISCONNECTION, dis-kon-nek'shun, *s.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

DISCONSENT, dis-kon-sent', *v. n.* To differ; to disagree; not to consent.

DISCONSOLANCE, dis-kon'so-lans, } *s.* Disconso-
DISCONSOLANCY, dis-kon'so-lan-se, } lateness.

DISCONSOLATE, dis-kon'so-late, *a.* (*dis,* and *consolatus,* Lat.) Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless, or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; not affording comfort; cheerless.

DISCONSOLATELY, dis-kon'so-late-le, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dis-kon'so-late-nes, *s.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

DISCONSOLATION, dis-kon-so-la'shun, *s.* Want of comfort.

DISCONTENT, dis-kon-tent', *s.* Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things;—*a.* uneasy; dissatisfied;—*v. a.* to make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

DISCONTENTEDLY, dis-kon-ten'ted-le, *ad.* In a discontented manner or mood.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dis-kon-ten'ted-nes, *s.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTFUL, dis-kon-tent'fûl, *a.* Full of discontent.

DISCONTENTING, dis-kon-ten'ting, *a.* Giving uneasiness; disgusting.

DISCONTENTMENT, dis-kon-tent'ment, *s.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude.

DISCONTINUABLE, dis-kon-tin'u-a-bl, *a.* That may be discontinued.

DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kon-tin'u-ans, *s.* Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption. In Law, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case the entry of the feoffee is lawful during the life of the feoffer; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffer, it is an injury which is termed a *discontinuance,* the legal estate of the heir in tail being *discontinued* till a recovery can be had in law. *Discontinuance of a suit,* is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day; in which case the defendant is not bound to attend. Formerly the demise of the king caused a *discontinuance* of all suits; but this is remedied by statute 1 Edw. VI.

DISCONTINUATION, dis-kon-tin-u-a'shun, *s.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

DISCONTINUE, dis-kon-tin'u, *v. a.* To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; to break off; to interrupt; to cease to take or receive;—*v. n.* to cease; to leave

the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right; to lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

DISCONTINUER, dis-kon-tin'u-ur, *s.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

DISCONTINUITY, dis-kon-te-nu'e-te, *s.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

DISCONTINUOUS, dis-kon-tin'u-us, *a.* Broken off; interrupted; separated; wide; gaping.

DISCONVENIENCE, dis-kon-ve'ne-ens, *s.* Incongruity; disagreement.—Seldom used.

DISCONVENIENT, dis-kon-ve'ne-ent, *a.* Incongruous.

DISCOPLEURA, dis-kọ-plu'ra, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *pleura*, a rib, Gr. in reference to the two lateral nerves of the fruit forming a disk on both sides of it.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, with white flowers—natives of North America: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

DISCOPODIUM, dis-ko-po'de-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the root.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceæ.

DISCORBIS, dis-kawr'bis, *s.* (*discus*, a quoit, and *orbis*, an orb, Lat.) A genus of microscopic, spiral, discoidal, univalve shells.

DISCORD, dis'kawrd, *s.* (*discordia*, Lat.) Disagreement among persons or things; difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions; contest; dispute; litigation or war; want of order; a clashing. In Music, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear, or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce; also applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval; but more appropriately to the mixed sound of dissonant tones.

DISCORD, dis-kawrd', *v. n.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident.

DISCORDANCE, dis-kawr'dans, } *s.* Disagree-
DISCORDANCY, dis-kawr'dan-se, } ment; opposition; inconsistency.

DICORDANT, dis-kawr'dant, *a.* (*discordans*, Lat.) Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; opposite; contrarious; not coincident; dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring.

DISCORDANTLY, dis-kawr'dant-le, *ad.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with itself, or with another.

DISCORDFUL, dis-kawrd'fûl, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

DISCORDIA, dis-kawr'de-a, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Night, and sister of Erinnys the Parcæ, and Death. She was said to have been banished from heaven by Jupiter, for the disturbances she was in the habit of exciting. She is represented by the ancient poets as having a pale and ghastly look, with a dagger in her hand, and her hair entwined with serpents.

DISCOSOMA, dis-kos'o-ma, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of the Acalephæ, of a discoid shape, and with very short tentacula: Order, Carnosi.

DISCOUNSEL, dis-kown'sil, *v. a.* To dissuade; to give contrary advice.—Obsolete.

> But him that Palmer from that vanity,
> With temperate advice *discounselled*.—*Spenser.*

DISCOUNT, dis'kownt, *s.* (*decompte*, or *decompt*
A sum deducted for prompt or advanced pay
an allowance or reduction from a sum due,
a credit; a certain rate per cent. deducte
the credit price of goods sold, on account of
payment, or any deduction from the cus
price, or from a sum due, or to be due at a
time. In Banking, a premium paid for
money, when by agreement, or the usages o
it is understood that credit is given. A
note is said to be *discounted*, when a third
in respect of the credit of the names on it,
to pay its contents to the holder before it b
due, deducting the interest, and, in some
commission for trouble and expense; the s
ducted or refunded, as, the *discount* was f
cent.; the act of discounting.

DISCOUNT, dis-kownt', *v. a.* (*decompter*, Fr. *tar*, Span.) To deduct a certain sum or r
cent. from the principal sum; to lend or
the amount of, deducting the interest or ot
per cent. from the principal, at the time
loan or advance;—*v. n.* to lend or make
tice of lending money, deducting the interes
time of the loan.

DISCOUNTABLE, dis-kown'ta-bl, *a.* That
discounted.

DISCOUNT-DAY, dis'kownt-day, *s.* The da
week on which a bank discounts notes and

DISCOUNTENANCE, dis-kown'te-nans, *v. a.* courage; to check; to restrain by frowns,
arguments, opposition, or cold treatme
abash; to put to shame;—(obsolete in
two senses;)

> He came, and with him Eve, more loth, thou
> To offend, *discountenanc'd* both, and discompo

—*s.* cold treatment; unfavourable aspe
friendly aspect; disapprobation; whatev
to check or discourage.

DISCOUNTENANCER, dis-kown'te-nan-sur,
that discourages by cold treatment; one t
presses by unfriendly regard.

DISCOUNTER, dis-kown'tur, *s.* One who
money on discounts.

DISCOUNTING, dis-kown'ting, *s.* The act
tice of lending money on discounts.

DISCOURAGE, dis-kur'rij, *v. a.* (*dis*, and
Fr.) To extinguish the courage of; to dish
to depress the spirits; to deject; to de
confidence; to deter from anything; to
to repress or prevent; to dissuade from.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dis-kur'rij-ment, *s.*
of disheartening or depriving of courage;
of deterring or dissuading from an under
the act of depressing confidence; that wh
stroys or abates courage, or depresses co
or hope; that which deters or tends to de
an undertaking or from the prosecution
thing.

DISCOURAGER, dis-kur'rij-ur, *s.* One w
courages; one who disheartens or depre
courage; one who impresses diffidence or
success; one who dissuades from an unde

DISCOURAGING, dis-kur'rij-ing, *a.* Ten
dishearten or to depress the courage.

DISCOURSE, dis-korse', *s.* (*discours*, Fr. di
Lat.) The act of the understanding by w
passes from premises to consequences;
which connects propositions, and deduces

sions from them; conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk; effusion of language; speech; a written treatise; a formal dissertation; a sermon uttered or written;—*v. n.* to talk; to converse; to communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn set manner; to reason; to pass from premises to consequences; —*v. a.* to treat of; to talk over; to discuss.—Seldom used as an active verb.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes.—*Shaks.*

DISCOURSER, dis-kore'sur, *s.* One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer; the writer of a treatise or dissertation.

DISCOURSIVE, dis-koro'siv, *a.* Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences; containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kur'te-us, *a.* Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dis-kur'te-us-le, *ad.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DISCOURTESY, dis-kur'te-se, *s.* Incivility; rudeness of behaviour or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

DISCOURTSHIP, dis-korte'ship, *s.* Want of respect. —Obsolete.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.—*Ben Jonson.*

DISCOUS, dis'kus, *a.* (*discus*, a quoit, Lat.) Broad; flat; wide; quoit-shaped.

DISCOVENANT, dis-kuv'e-nant, *v. a.* To dissolve covenant with.

DISCOVER, dis-kuv'ur, *v. a.* (*decouvrir*, Fr.) To show; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible; to expose to view something before unseen or concealed; to reveal; to make known; to espy; to have the first sight of; to find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought, or before unknown; to detect.

DISCOVERABLE, dis-kuv'ur-a-bl, *a.* That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view; that may be seen; that may be found out or made known; apparent; visible; exposed to view.

DISCOVERER, dis-kuv'ur-ur, *s.* One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something; a scout; an explorer.

DISCOVERTURE, dis-kuv'ur-ture, *s.* (*decouvert*, Fr.) A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DISCOVERY, dis-kuv'ur-e, *s.* The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; disclosure; a making known; the action of finding something hidden; the act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of; the act of espying; first sight of; that which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known. In dramatic poetry, the unravelling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.

DISCOVIUM, dis-ko've-um, *s.* (*diskos*, a disk, Gr. the valves of the pods being keeled in the disk.) A genus of annual Cruciferous plants—natives of North America: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

DISCREDIT, dis-kred'it, *s.* (French.) Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem; want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief;—*v. a.* (*decrediter*, Fr.) to disbelieve; to give no credit to; to deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honourable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute; to deprive of credibility.

DISCREDITABLE, dis-kred'e-ta-bl, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

DISCREDITABLY, dis-kred'e-ta-ble, *ad.* In a discreditable manner.

DISCREET, dis-kreet', *a.* (*discret*, Fr.) Prudent; circumspect; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; cautious; wary; not rash.

DISCREETLY, dis-kreet'le, *ad.* Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

DISCREETNESS, dis-kreet'nes, *s.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE, dis-krep'ans, } *s.* (*discrepantia*,
DISCREPANCY, dis-krep'an-se, } Lat.) Difference; disagreement; contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dis-krep'ant, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DISCRETE, dis-krete', *a.* (*discretus*, Lat.) Distinct; disjoined; not continuous. *Discrete proportion*, is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers, as 3 : 6 :: 8 : 16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6 as 8 does to 16; but 3 is not to 6 as 6 to 8. It is thus opposed to continued or continual proportion, as 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24; disjunctive, as 'I resign my life, but not my honour,' is a *discrete* proposition; —*v. a.* to separate; to discontinue.—Obsolete as a verb.

DISCRETION, dis-kresh'un, *s.* (French.) Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper; skill; wise management; liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; *to surrender at discretion*, to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit one's self entirely to the power of the conqueror; disjunction; separation.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

DISCRETIONAL, dis-kresh'un-al, } *a.* Left to
DISCRETIONARY, dis-kresh'un-ar-e, } discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment.

DISCRETIONALLY, dis-kresh'un-al-le, } *ad.* At
DISCRETIONARILY, dis-kresh'un-ar-e-le, } discretion; according to discretion.

DISCRETIVE, dis-kre'tiv, *a.* Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition. In Logic, a *discretive proposition* expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.; as, 'Travellers change their climate, *but* not their temper;' 'Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.' In Grammar, *discretive distinctions* are such as imply opposition or difference; as, 'Not a man, *but* a beast.'

DISCRETIVELY, dis-kre'tiv-le, *ad.* In a discretive manner.

DISCRIMINABLE, dis-krim'e-na-bl, *a.* That may be discriminated.

DISCRIMINATE, dis-krim'e-nate, *v. a.* (*discrimino*, Lat.) To distinguish; to observe the difference between; to separate; to select from others; to

make a distinction between; to mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark; —*v. n.* to make a difference or distinction, as in the application of law and the punishment of crimes; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish, as in judging of evidence;—*a.* distinguished; having the difference marked.

DISCRIMINATELY, dis-krim'e-nate-le, *ad.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dis-krim'e-nate-nes, *s.* Distinctness; marked difference.

DISCRIMINATING, dis-krim'e-nay-ting, *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences; that discriminates; able to make nice distinctions.

DISCRIMINATION, dis-krim-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; distinction; the state of being distinguished; mark of distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dis-krim'e-nay-tiv, *a.* That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; that observes distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVELY, dis-krim'e-nay-tiv-le, *ad.* With discrimination or distinction.

DISCRIMINATOR, dis-krim'e-nay-tur, *s.* One who discriminates.

DISCRIMINOUS, dis-krim'e-nus, *a.* Hazardous; dangerous.—Obsolete.

DISCROWN, dis-krown', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown.

DISCRUCIATING, dis-kru'she-ay-ting, *a.* Painful. —Obsolete.

To single hearts, doubling its *discruciating*.—*Brown.*

DISCUBITORY, dis-ku'be-tur-e, *a.* (*discubitorius*, Lat.) Leaning; inclining, or fitted to a leaning posture.

DISCULPATE, dis-kul'pate, *v. a.* (*disculper*, Fr.) To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.

DISCULPATION, dis-kul-pa'shun, *s.* Exculpation.

DISCULPATORY, dis-kul'pa-tur-e, *a.* Tending to exculpate.

DISCUMBENCY, dis-kum'ben-se, *s.* (*discumbens*, Lat.) The act of leaning at meat after the manner of the ancients.—Seldom used.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand was free and ready for all service.—*Brown.*

DISCUMBER, dis-kum'bur, *v. a.* To disengage from any troublesome weight or impediment; to unburden.

DISCURE, dis-kure', *v. a.* To discover; to reveal. —Obsolete.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill.—*Spenser.*

DISCURRENT, dis-kur'rent, *a.* Not current.—Obsolete.

DISCURSION, dis-kur'shun, *s.* (*discurro*, Lat.) A running or rambling about.

DISCURSIST, dis-kur'sist, *s.* An arguer; a disputer. —Obsolete.

Great *discursists* were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the prince's resolution, and stir up the people.—*L. Addison.*

DISCURSIVE, dis-kur'siv, *a.* (*discursivo*, Span.) Moving or roving about; desultory; argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences. This word is sometimes written *Discoursive.*

DISCURSIVELY, dis-kur'siv-le, *ad.* Ar
tively; in the form of reasoning or argu
DISCURSIVENESS, dis-kur'siv-nes, *s.*
gradation of argument.
DISCURSORY, dis-kur'sur-e, *a.* Argum
tional.
DISCUS, dis'kus, *s.* (Latin.) The face
of the sun or moon; a quoit; a piece of
per, or stone, to be thrown in play, us
ancients.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies,
And sings with unmatch'd force along the

DISCUSS, dis-kus', *v. a.* (*discutio, discus*
To debate; to agitate by argument; t
objections and difficulties, with a view
illustrate truth; to sift; to examine b
tion; to ventilate; to reason for the p
separating truth from falsehood; to di
scatter; to dissolve; to repel, as to
tumor—a medical use of the word; t
pieces; to shake off.—Obsolete in the
senses.

All regard of shame she had *discust*.—Sp

DISCUSSER, dis-kus'sur, *s.* One who
one who examines.
DISCUSSING, dis-kus'sing, *s.* Discussio
nation.
DISCUSSION, dis-kush'un, *s.* In Surge
tion; the dispersion of a tumor, or a
lated matter; debate; disquisition; th
of a point or subject with a view to sh
the treating of a subject by argument,
of difficulties, and separate truth from f
DISCUSSIVE, dis-kus'siv, *a.* Having th
discuss, resolve, or disperse tumors or
matter.
DISCUTIENT, dis-ku'shent, *a.* (*discutiens*, L
cussing; dispersing morbid matter;—
cine or application which disperses a tu
coagulated fluid in the body.
DISDAIN, dis-dane', *v. a.* (*dedaigner*,
think unworthy; to deem worthless; t
to be unworthy of notice, care, regard,
unworthy of one's character; to scor
temn;—*s.* contempt; scorn; a passion
noble minds by the hatred or detestati
is mean and dishonourable, and imply
sciousness of superiority of mind, or a
superiority.
DISDAINFUL, dis-dane'fûl, *a.* Full o
expressing disdain; contemptuous;
haughty; indignant.
DISDAINFULLY, dis-dane'fûl-le, *ad.* C
ously; with scorn; in a haughty mann
DISDAINFULNESS, dis-dane'fûl-nes, *s.*
contemptuousness; haughty scorn.
DISDAINING, dis-da'ning, *s.* Contempt;
DISDIAPASON, dis-de-a-pa'zun, *s.* In Mu
pound concord, in the quadruple ratio
8 : 2. *Disdiapason diapente*, a concor
tuple ratio of 1 : 6. *Disdiapason sem*
compound concord in the proportion
Disdiapason ditone, a compound conson
proportion of 10 : 2. *Disdiapason se*
compound concord in the proportion
Sometimes written *Bisdiapason.*
DISEASE, diz-eze', *s.* (*dis*, and *ease*)
tion from health in function or str
cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper

sickness; disorder; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or preternatural action, without a disrupture of parts by violence, which is called a *wound*. The first effect of disease is uneasiness or pain, and the ultimate effect is death. A disease may affect the whole body, or a particular limb or part of the body. We say, 'a *diseased* limb,' 'a *disease* in the head or stomach;' and such partial affection of the body is called a *local* or *topical disease*. The word is also applied to the disorders of other animals, as well as to those of man; and to any derangement of the vegetative functions of plants. *Disease*, in its primary sense, means pain, uneasiness, distress, and is so used by Spenser; but in this sense is obsolete. In Society, vice; corrupt state of morals; a disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired; political or civil disorder, or vices in a state; any practice which tends to disturb the peace of society, or impede or prevent the regular administration of government;—*v. a.* to interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; to interrupt or render imperfect the regular functions of the brain or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange; to infect; to communicate disease to, by contagion.

DISEASEDNESS, diz-e'zed-nes, *s.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

DISEASEFUL, diz-eze'fŭl, *a.* Abounding with disease; producing disease; occasioning uneasiness.

DISEASEMENT, diz-eze'ment, *s.* Uneasiness; inconvenience.

DISEDGED, dis-edjd', *a.* Blunted; made dull.

DISEMBARK, dis-em-bărk', *v. a.* (*desembarquer*, Fr.) To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore, generally applied to the landing of troops and military apparatus;—*v. n.* to land; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore.

DISEMBARKMENT, dis-em-bărk'ment, *s.* The act of disembarking.

DISEMBARRASS, dis-em-bar'ras, *v. a.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

DISEMBARRASSMENT, dis-em-bar'ras-ment, *s.* The act of extricating from perplexity.

DISEMBAY, dis-em-bay', *v. a.* To clear from a bay.

DISEMBELLISHED, dis-em-bel'lisht, *a.* Deprived of embellishment.

DISEMBITTER, dis-em-bit'tur, *v. a.* To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant.

DISEMBODIED, dis-em-bod'id, *a.* Divested of the body; separated; discharged from keeping in a body.

DISEMBODY, dis-em-bod'e, *v. a.* To divest of body; to free from flesh; to discharge from military incorporation.

DISEMBOGUE, dis-em-boge', *v. a.* (*disemboucher*, old Fr.) To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake;

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.—
Dryden.

—*v. n.* to flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean or into a lake.

DISEMBOGUEMENT, dis-em-boge'ment, *s.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.

DISEMBOSOM, dis-em-boo'zum, *v. a.* To separate from the bosom.

DISEMBOSOMED, dis-em-boo'zumd, *a. part.* Separated from the bosom.

DISEMBOUCHURE, dis-em-bo-shure', *s.* The mouth of a river, or the discharge of the waters of a river.

DISEMBOWEL, dis-em-bow'el, *v. a.* To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider.

DISEMBRANGLE, dis-em-brang'gl, *v. a.* To free from litigation or impediment.—Obsolete.

For God's sake, *disembrangle* these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs.—*Bp. Berkeley.*

DISEMBROIL, dis-em-broyl', *v. a.* To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.

DISENABLE, dis-en-a'bl, *v. a.* To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

DISENCHANT, dis-en-tshant', *v. a.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

DISENCHANTER, dis-en-tshan'tur, *s.* One who frees from the power of enchantment.

DISENCHANTMENT, dis-en-tshant'ment, *s.* Act of setting free from the influence of charms.

DISENCLOSE, dis-en-kloze', *v. a.* To open an enclosure; to throw open what has been enclosed.

DISENCUMBER, dis-en-kum'bur, *v. a.* To free from encumbrance; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburden; to free from any obstruction; to free from anything heavy or unnecessary.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dis-en-kum'brans, *s.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or anything burdensome or troublesome.

DISENGAGE, dis-en-gaje', *v. a.* To separate from anything with which it is in union; to disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties; to withdraw, applied to the affections; to wean; to abstract the mind; to flee from any powerful detention; to release from an obligation;—*v. n.* to set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

DISENGAGED, dis-en-gayjd', *a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dis-en-ga'jed-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction; vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dis-en-gaje'ment, *s.* A setting free; separation; extrication; the act of separating or detaching; liberation or release from obligation; freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

DISENNOBLE, dis-en-no'bl, *v. a.* To deprive of title or that which ennobles.

DISENROL, dis-en-rol', *v. n.* To erase from a roll or list.

DISENSLAVE, dis-en-slave', *v. a.* To redeem from slavery; to set free.

DISENTANGLE, dis-en-tang'gl, *v. a.* To unravel; to unfold; to untwist or loose the parts of anything interwoven with one another; to set free from impediments; to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to disengage; to separate.

DISENTANGLEMENT, dis-en-tang'gl-ment, *s.* The act of clearing from perplexity or difficulty.

DISENTER.—See Disinter.

DISENTHRALL.—See Disinthrall.

DISENTHRONE, dis-en-*th*rone', *v. a.* To depose from sovereign authority; to dethrone.

DISENTITLE, dis-en-ti'tl, *v. a.* To deprive of title.

DISENTRANCE, dis-en-trans', *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or from a deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie.

DISESPOUSE, dis-e-spowz', *v. a.* To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce.

DISESTABLISH, dis-e-stab'lish, *v. a.* To remove from establishment.

DISESTEEM, dis-e-steem', *s.* Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard;—*v. a.* to dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard; disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.

DISESTIMATION, dis-es-te-ma'shun, *s.* Disesteem; bad repute.

DISEXERCISE, dis-eks'ur-size, *v. a.* To deprive of exercise.

DISFANCY, dis-fan'se, *v. a.* To dislike.

DISFAVOUR, dis-fa'vur, *s.* Discountenance; unfavourable regard; disesteem; a state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favoured, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended; an ill or disobliging act;—*v. a.* to discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness; to check or oppose by disapprobation.

DISFAVOURER, dis-fa'vur-ur, *s.* One who discountenances.

DISFIGURATION, dis-fig-u-ra'shun, *s.* The act of disfiguring or marring external form; the state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.

DISFIGURE, dis-fig'ure, *v. a.* To change anything to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form, and render it less perfect and beautiful; to mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry, or excellence.

DISFIGUREMENT, dis-fig'ure-ment, *s.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty.

DISFIGURER, dis-fig'u-rur, *s.* One who disfigures.

DISFRANCHISE, dis-fran'tshiz, *v. a.* To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise, as of the right of voting in elections.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dis-fran'tshiz-ment, *s.* The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DISFRIAR, dis-fri'ur, *v. a.* To deprive of the state of a friar.—Obsolete.

> Many did quickly un-nun and *disfriar* themselves, whose sides formerly used to go loose.—*Fuller.*

DISFURNISH, dis-fur'nish, *v. a.* To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage.

DISGALLANT, dis-gal'lant, *v. a.* To deprive of gallantry.—Obsolete.

> Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.—*Ben Jonson.*

DISGARNISH, dis-gär'nish, *v. a.* To divest of garniture or ornaments; to deprive of a garrison, guns and military apparatus; to degarnish.

DISGARRISON, dis-gar're-sun, *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison.

DISGAVEL, dis-gav'el, *v. a.* To take away the tenure of gavelkind.

DISGLORIFY, dis-glo're-fi, *v. a.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

DISGORGE, dis-gawrj', *v. a.* (*degorger*, Fr.) To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit; to throw out with violence; to discharge violently, or in great quantities, from a confined place.

DISGORGEMENT, dis-gawrj'ment, *s.* The act of disgorging; a vomiting.

DISGOSPEL, dis-gos'pel, *v. n.* To differ from the precepts of the gospel.—Obsolete.

> They possess huge benefices for lazy performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel *disgospelling* jurisdiction.—*Milton.*

DISGRACE, dis-grase', *s.* A state of being out of favour; disfavour; disesteem; state of ignominy; dishonour; shame; cause of shame; act of unkindness;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*v. a.* to put out of favour; to bring a reproach on; to bring to shame; to dishonour; to sink in estimation.

DISGRACEFUL, dis-grase'fûl, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonourable; procuring shame; sinking reputation.

DISGRACEFULLY, dis-grase'fûl-le, *ad.* With disgrace; shamefully; reproachfully; ignominiously; in a disgraceful manner.

DISGRACEFULNESS, dis-grase'fûl-nes, *s.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

DISGRACER, dis-gra'sur, *s.* One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame, or contempt.

DISGRACIOUS, dis-gra'shus, *a.* Ungracious; unpleasing.

DISGRADE.—See Degrade.

DISGREGATE, dis'gre-gate, *v. a.* To separate; to disperse.—Seldom used.

> But truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,
> Search, sever, pierce, open, and *disgregate*
> All ascititious cloggings.—*More.*

DISGUISE, dis-gize', *v. a.* (*deguiser*, Fr.) To conceal by an unusual habit or mask; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner; to disfigure; to alter the form, and exhibit an unusual appearance; to disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate;—*s.* a counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it; a false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance intended to deceive the beholder; change of manner by drink; intoxication.

DISGUISEDLY, dis-gi'zed-le, *ad.* So as to be concealed.

DISGUISEMENT, dis-gize'ment, *s.* Dress of concealment; false appearance.

DISGUISER, dis-gi'zur, *s.* One who disguises himself or another; he or that which disfigures.

DISGUISING, dis-gi'zing, *s.* The act of making a false appearance; theatrical mummery or masking.

DISGUST, dis-gust', *s.* (*degout*, Fr.) Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited in the organs of taste by something disagreeable; dislike; aversion; an unpleasant sensation in the mind, excited by something offensive;—*v. a.* to excite aversion in the stomach; to offend the taste; to displease; to offend the mind or moral taste.

DISGUSTFUL, dis-gust'fûl, *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.

DISGUSTING, dis-gust'ing, *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful.

DISGUSTINGLY, dis-gust'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to give disgust.

DISH, dish, *s.* (*disc*, Sax.) A broad open vessel, made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at table; the

meat or provisions served in a dish. Among Miners, a trough in which ore is measured, about twenty-eight inches long, four deep, and six wide; —*v. a.* to put in a dish; to send up to table; to undo.—Vulgar in the last sense.

DISHABIL, } dis-a-bil', *s.* An undress; a loose
DISHABILLE, } negligent dress for the morning.—See Deshabille, the French and more correct orthography.

DISHABIT, dis-hab'it, *v. a.* To throw out of place; to drive from a habitation.

DISHARMONIOUS, dis-hăr-mo'ne-us, *a.* Incongruous.

DISHARMONY, dis-hăr'mo-ne, *s.* Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

DISH-CLOTH, dish'kloth, } *s.* A cloth used for
DISH-CLOUT, dish'klowt, } washing and wiping dishes.

DISHEARTEN, dis-hăr'tn, *v. a.* To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits; to deject; to impress with fear.

DISHEIR, diz-are', *v. a.* To debar from inheriting.—Obsolete.

> Design'd to hew the imperial cedar down,
> Defraud succession, and *disheir* the crown.—*Dryden.*

DISHERISON, dis-her'e-zn, *s.* The act of disinheriting, or cutting off from inheritance.

DISHERIT, dis-her'it, *v. a.* (*desheriter*, Fr.) To disinherit.—Which see.

DISHERITANCE, dis-her'e-tans, *s.* The state of disinheriting, or of being disinherited.

DISHEVEL, dish-shev'vel, *v. a.* (*decheveler*, Fr.) To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement;—*v. n.* to spread in disorder.

DISHING, dish'ing, *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish.

DISHONEST, diz-on'est, *a.* Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, and defraud; proceeding from fraud, or marked by it; disgraceful; ignominious; disgraced; dishonoured.—The last four senses are from the Latin idiom.

> A dreadful series of intestine wars,
> Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars.—*Pope.*

Unchaste; lewd.

DISHONESTLY, diz-on'est-le, *ad.* In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity, or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly; lewdly; unchastely.

DISHONESTY, diz-on'es-te, *s.* Want of probity or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray; violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity; lewdness; unchastity; incontinence; deceit; wickedness; shame.

DISHONORARY, diz-on'ur-ar-e, *a.* Bringing dishonour on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation.

DISHONOUR, diz-on'ur, *s.* Reproach; disgrace; ignominy; shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish in the reputation;—*v. a.* to disgrace; to bring reproach or shame; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to debauch; to refuse or decline; to accept or pay, as to *dishonour* a bill of exchange.

DISHONOURABLE, diz-on'ur-a-bl, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character, and lessening reputation; destitute of honour; in a state of neglect or disesteem.

DISHONOURABLY, diz-on'ur-a-ble, *ad.* Reproachfully; in a dishonourable manner.

DISHONOURER, diz-on'ur-ur, *s.* One who dishonours or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

DISHORN, dis-hawrn', *v. a.* To deprive of horns.

DISHUMOUR, dis-u'mur, *s.* Peevishness; ill humour.

DISH-WATER, dish'waw-tur, *s.* Water in which dishes are washed.

DISIMPARK, dis-im-părk', *v. a.* To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dis-im-proov'ment, *s.* Reduction from a better to a worse state.

DISINCARCERATE, dis-in-kăr'sur-ate, *v. a.* To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement.

DISINCLINATION, dis-in-kle-na'shun, *s.* Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection; ill-will not heightened to aversion; slight dislike; aversion.

DISINCLINE, dis-in-kline', *v. a.* To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

DISINCORPORATE, dis-in-kawr'po-rate, *v. a.* To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate body, or an established society; to detach or separate from a corporation or society.

DISINCORPORATION, dis-in-kawr-po-ra'shun, *s.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.

DISINFECT, dis-in-fekt', *v. a.* To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

DISINFECTANTS, dis-in-fek'tants, *s.* Means of destroying miasmatic infections.

DISINFECTION, dis-in-fek'shun, *s.* Purification from infecting matter.

DISINGENUITY, dis-in-je-nu'e-te, *s.* Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candour.

DISINGENUOUS, dis-in-jen'u-us, *a.* Unfair; sly; meanly; artful; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming true honour and dignity.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dis-in-jen'u-us-le, *ad.* In a disingennous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dis-in-jen'u-us-nes, *s.* Unfairness; want of candour; low craft; characterized by unfairness.

DISINHABITED, dis-in-hab'e-ted, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants.

DISINHERISON, dis-in-her'e-zn, *s.* The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

DISINHERIT, dis-in-her'it, *v. a.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent.

DISINTEGRABLE, dis-in'te-gra-bl, *a.* That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration.

DISINTEGRATE, dis-in'te-grate, *v. a.* To separate the integrant parts of.

Disintegration, dis-in-te-gra'shun, *s.* The act of separating integrant parts of a substance.

Disinter, dis-in-ter', *v. a.* To take out of a grave, or out of the earth; to take out, as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.

Disinterested.—See Disinterested.

Disinteressment.—See Disinterestedness.

Disinterest, dis-in'ter-est, *s.* What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury; indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage;—*v. a.* to disengage from private interest or personal advantage.—Seldom used.

Disinterested, dis-in'ter-es-ted, *a.* Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair; not influenced or dictated by private advantage.

Disinterestedly, dis-in'ter-es-ted-le, *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

Disinterestedness, dis-in'ter-es-ted-nes, *s.* The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; indifference.

Disinteresting, dis-in'ter-es-ting, *a.* Wanting interest, or the power of affecting.

Disinterment, dis-in-ter'ment, *s.* The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.

Disinthrall, dis-in-*th*rawl', *v. a.* To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

Disinthralment, dis-in-*th*rawl'ment, *s.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.

Disintricate, dis-in'tre-kate, *v. a.* To disentangle.

Disinure, dis-in-ure', *v. a.* To deprive of familiarity or custom.

Disinvalidity, dis-in-va-lid'e-te, *s.* Want of validity.

Disinvite, dis-in-vite', *v. a.* To recall an invitation.

Disinvolve, dis-in-volv', *v. a.* To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle.

Disjoin, dis-joyn', *v. a.* To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Disjoint, dis-joynt', *v. a.* To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate; to separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement; to break in pieces; to separate united parts; to break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent;—*v. n.* to fall in pieces;—*a.* disjointed.

Disjointed, dis-joynt'ed, *a.* Unconnected; incoherent.

Disjointedness, dis-joynt'ed-nes, *s.* State of being disjointed.

Disjointly, dis-joynt'le, *ad.* In a divided state.

Disjudication, dis-ju-de-ka'shun, *s.* (*disjudicatio*, Lat.) Judgment; determination.

Disjunct, dis-jungkt', *a.* (*disjunctus*, Lat.) Disjoined; separated.

Disjunction, dis-jungk'shun, *s.* (*disjunctio*, Lat.) The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; parting.

Disjunctive, dis-jungk'tiv, *a.* Separating; disjoining; incapable of union. In Grammar, a *disjunctive conjunction* or *connective*, is a word which unites sentences or the parts of discourse in construction, but disjoins the sense, noting an alternative or opposition—as, 'I love him, *or* I fear him.' In Logic, a *disjunctive proposition* is one in which the parts are opposed to each other by means of disjunctives. *Disjunctive syllogism* is when the major proposition is disjunctive—as, 'The earth moves in a circle or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis;'—*s.* a word that disjoins, as *or*, *nor*, *neither*.

Disjunctively, dis-jungk'tiv-le, *ad.* In a disjunctive manner.

Disk.—See Disc.

Diskindness, dis-kind'nes, *s.* Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection; ill turn; injury; detriment.

Dislike, dis-like', *s.* Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred; discord; disagreement;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

> This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
> That show'd *dislike* among the Christian peers.—*Fairfax.*

—*v. a.* to disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure; to disrelish; to regard with some disgust.

Dislikeful, dis-like'fûl, *a.* Disliking; disaffected.

Disliken, dis-li'kn, *v. a.* To make unlike.

Dislikeness, dis-like'nes, *s.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Disliker, dis-li'kur, *s.* One who disapproves or disrelishes.

Dislimb, dis-lim', *v. a.* To tear the limbs from.

Dislimn, dis-lim', *v. a.* To strike out of a picture.—Obsolete.

> That which is now a horse, even with a thought
> The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct
> As water is in water.—*Shakz.*

Dislocate, dis'lo-kate, *v. a.* To displace; to put out of its proper place; to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

Dislocation, dis-lo-ka'shun, *s.* The act of moving from its proper place; the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation; the state of being displaced; a joint displaced. In Geology, the displacement of portions of the earth's crust, so as to form mountain ranges, or produce what are called faults or *dislocations* of the strata, by which one portion is upheaved and another depressed. There is a remarkable parallelism generally observable in the lines of dislocation of the same period, as developed in faults or mountain ranges.

Dislodge, dis-lodj', *v. a.* To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits; to drive from a place of retirement or retreat; to drive from any place of rest or habitation, or from any station; to remove an army to other quarters;—*v. n.* to go from a place of rest.

Disloyal, dis-loy'al, *a.* Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; false; perfidious; treacherous; not true to the marriage bed; false in love; not constant.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

> The lady is *disloyal.*
> —— *Disloyal!* the word is too good to paint out her wickedness.—*Shakz.*

Disloyally, dis-loy'al-le, *ad.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

Disloyalty, dis-loy'al-te, *s.* Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince.

diz'mal, *a.* Sorrowful; dire; horrid; holy; uncomfortable; calamitous; dark; ul.

LY, diz'mal-le, *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully; fortably.

NESS, diz'mal-nes, *s.* Gloominess; horror.

TLE, dis-man'tl, *v. a.* To deprive of dress; p; to divest; to loose; to throw open; to e of apparatus or furniture; to unrig; to de- r strip of military furniture; to deprive of ks or forts; to break down anything ex-

k, dis-mask', *v. a.* To strip off a mask; to r; to remove that which conceals.

t, dis-mast', *v. a.* To deprive of a mast or ; to break and carry away the masts.

TMENT, dis-mast'ment, *s.* The act of dis- g; the state of being dismasted.

, dis-ma', *v. a.* (*desmayar*, Span.) To of that strength or firmness of mind which utes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; k or depress the spirits or resolution; to t or terrify;—*s.* (*desmayo*, Span.) fall or courage; a sinking of the spirits; depres- dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of ss which is effected by fear or terror; fear sed; terror felt.

EDNESS, dis-ma'ed-nes, *s.* A state of dismayed; dejection of courage; dispirited- —Obsolete.

iantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the is ashamed fully to show it.—*Sidney.*

FUL, dis-ma'ful, *a.* Full of dismay.

dime, *s.* (French.) A tenth part; a tithe.

BER, dis-mem'bur, *v. a.* To divide limb imb; to separate a member from the body; or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to muti- to separate a part from the main body; to ; to sever.

BERING, dis-mem'bur-ing, *s.* Mutilation.

BERMENT, dis-mem'bur-ment, *s.* The act ering a limb or limbs from the body; the act ring or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the severing a part from the main body; divi- separation.

TLED, dis-met'tld, *a.* Destitute of fire or —Seldom used.

y vigorous brain relieves from lazy rust, guis'd in characters, but more in rust, y customs, which our dead *dismettled* sloth ve up, to surfeit the undaring moth.— *Llewellyn.*

, dis-mis', *v. a.* (*dismissus*, Lat.) To send to give leave of departure; to permit to , implying authority in a person to retain or to discard; to remove from office, service, loyment; to send; to despatch; to send or e from a docket; to discontinue;—*s.* dis- ; dismission.—Obsolete as a substantive.

AL, dis-mis'sal, *s.* Dismission.

ION, dis-mish'un, *s.* (*dimissio*, Lat.) The sending away; leave to depart; removal ffice or employment; discharge; removal of in equity; an act requiring departure.— n used in the last sense.

IVE, dis-mis'siv, *a.* Giving dismission.

TGAGE, dis-mawr'gaje, *v. a.* To redeem mortgage.

NT, dis-mownt', *v. n.* To alight from a to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; to descend from an elevation;—*v. a.* to throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; to throw or bring down from any elevation; to throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages, and render guns useless.

DISNATURALIZE, dis-nat'u-ra-lize, *v. a.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURED, dis-na'turde, *a.* Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection.—Obsolete.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.—
Shaks.

DISOBEDIENCE, dis-o-be'de-ens, *s.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority; noncompliance.

DISOBEDIENT, dis-o-be'de-ent, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; not yielding to exciting force or power.

DISOBEDIENTLY, dis-o-be'de-ent-le, *ad.* In a disobedient manner.

DISOBEY, dis-o-ba', *v. a.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.

DISOBLIGATION, dis-ob-le-ga'shun, *s.* The act of disobliging; an offence; cause of disgust.

DISOBLIGATORY, dis-ob'le-ga-tur-e, *a.* Releasing obligation.

DISOBLIGE, dis-o-blije', *v. a.* To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; to release from an obligation.—Obsolete in the last sense.

DISOBLIGEMENT, dis-o-blije'ment, *s.* The act of disobliging.

DISOBLIGER, dis-o-bli'jur, *s.* One who disobliges.

DISOBLIGING, dis-o-bli'jing, *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating.

DISOBLIGINGLY, dis-o-bli'jing-le, *ad.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, dis-o-bli'jing-nes, *s.* Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

DISOMA, di-so'ma, *s.* (Latin, from *dis*, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) In ancient Sculpture, a tomb made for the reception of the remains of two persons.

DISOPINION, dis-o-pin'yun, *s.* Difference of opinion.

DISORBED, dis-awrbd', *a.* Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, dis-awr'dur, *s.* Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution; tumult; disturbance; bustle; neglect of rule; breach of laws; violation of standing institutions; breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper; discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions; derangement of the intellect or reason; —*v. a.* to throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition; to discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle; to disturb the regular

operations of reason; to derange; to depose from holy orders.—Unusual in the last sense.

Let him be stript and *disordered*. I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar.—*Dryden.*

DISORDERED, dis-awr'durd, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

DISORDEREDNESS, dis-awr'dur-ed-nes, *s.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

DISORDERLINESS, dis-awr'dur-le-nes, *s.* State of being disorderly.

DISORDERLY, dis-awr'dur-le, *a.* Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution; irregular; tumultuous; lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious; without order, rule, or method; in a manner violating law and good order; contrary to rules or established institutions;—*ad.* without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly; without law; inordinately.

DISORDINATE, dis-awr'de-nate, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly.

DISORDINATELY, dis-awr'de-nate-le, *ad.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.

DISORGANIZATION, dis-awr-gan-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure or connected system; the act of destroying order; the state of being disorganized; subversion of order.

DISORGANIZE, dis-awr'ga-nize, *v. a.* To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts.

DISORGANIZER, dis-awr'ga-ni-zur, *s.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

DISORGANIZING, dis-awr'ga-ni-zing, *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize.

DISORIENTATED, dis-o're-en-tay-ted, *a.* Turned from the east; turned from the right direction.

DISOWN, diz-one', *v. a.* To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; not to allow.

DISOWNMENT, diz-one'ment, *s.* Act of disowning.

DISOXYDATE, dis-ok'se-date, *v. a.* To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyde, by disengaging oxygen from a substance.

DISOXYDATION, dis-ok-se-da'shun, *s.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen, and reducing from the state of an oxyde.

DISOXYGENATE, dis-ok'se-jen-ate, *v. a.* To deprive of oxygen.

DISOXYGENATION, dis-ok-se-jen-a'shun, *s.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

DISPACE, dis-pase', *v. n.* (*dis*, and *spatior*, Lat.) To range about.—Obsolete.

He spied the joyous butterfly,
In this faire plot, *dispacing* to and fro.—
Spenser.

DISPAIR, dis-pare', *v. a.* To separate a pair or couple.

DISPAND, dis-pand', *v. a.* (*dispando*, Lat.) To display.—Obsolete.

DISPANSION, dis-pan'shun, *s.* The act of spreading or displaying.—Obsolete.

DISPARADISED, dis-par'a-dist, *a.* Removed from paradise.

DISPARAGE, dis-par'ij, *v. a.* (*desperager*, Norm.) To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonour by an unequal match or marriage against the rules of decency; to match unequally; to injure or dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excellence; to treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to vilify; to bring reproach on; to reproach; to debase by words or actions; to dishonour.

DISPARAGEMENT, dis-par'ij-ment, *s.* The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency; injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence; diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonour.

DISPARAGER, dis-par'ij-ur, *s.* One who disparages or dishonours; one who vilifies or disgraces.

DISPARAGINGLY, dis-par'ij-ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to disparage or dishonour.

DISPARAGO, dis-par-a'go, *s.* (*dis*, and *parago*, I produce, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

DISPARATE, dis'pa-rate, *a.* (*disparata*, Lat.) Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.

DISPARATES, dis'pa-rayts, *s. pl.* Things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY, dis-par'e-te, *s.* (*disparite*, Fr.) Irregularity; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

DISPARK, dis-pärk', *v. a.* To throw open a park; to lay open; to set at large; to release from enclosure or confinement.—Seldom used.

You have fed upon my signiories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.—
Shak.

DISPARKLE, dis-pär'kl, *v. a.* To scatter abroad; to disperse.

DISPART, dis-pärt', *v. a.* (*départir*, Fr.) To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split. In Gunnery, to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder;—*s.* also, the difference between the semidiameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle;—*v. n.* to separate; to open; to cleave.

DISPASSION, dis-pash'un, *s.* Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

DISPASSIONATE, dis-pash'un-ate, *a.* Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; moderate; temperate; unmoved by feelings; not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias.

DISPASSIONATED, dis-pash'un-ay-ted, } *a.* Cool;
DISPASSIONED, dis-pash'und, } free from passion.

DISPASSIONATELY, dis-pash'un-ate-le, *ad.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

DISPATCH.—See Despatch.

DISPATCHER, or DESPATCHER, dis-patsh'ur, *s.* One that despatches; one that kills; one that sends on a special errand.

DISPATCHFUL, or DESPATCHFUL, dis-patsh'fal, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

DISPAUPER, dis-paw'pur, *v. a.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.

DISPEL, dis-pel′, *v. a.* (*dispello*, Lat.) To scatter by driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to banish.

DISPENCE, dis-pens′, *s.* Expense; cost; charge; profusion.—Obsolete.

> Whatever in this worldly state
> Is sweet and pleasing unto living sense,
> Was poured forth with plentiful *dispence*.—
> *Spenser.*

DISPEND, dis-pend′, *v. a.* (*dispendo*, Lat.) To spend; to consume. *Expend* is now used.

DISPENDER, dis-pen′dur, *s.* One that distributes.

DISPENSABLE, dis-pen′sa-bl, *a.* That may be dispensed with.

DISPENSABLENESS, dis-pen′sa-bl-nes, *s.* The capability of being dispensed with.

DISPENSARY, dis-pen′sa-re, *s.* A house, place, or store, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis.

DISPENSATION, dis-pen-sa′shun, *s.* (*dispensatio*, Lat.) Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places; the dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government; also, a system of principles and rites enjoined, as the Mosaic *dispensation*, or the Levitical law and rites; the Gospel *dispensation*, or scheme of human redemption by Jesus Christ. In Law, the act by which a bishop of a diocese licenses a clergyman to hold two or more benefices, or to reside out of the bounds of his parish, or dispense with some particular part of his duty. Power in the Pope to grant dispensations, not only in church, but in civil and criminal matters, formerly formed a great source of revenue to the court of Rome; the abuse, however, was abolished by the statute 25 Henry VIII., c. 21. The power of the crown to exempt a person from the ordinary liabilities to the laws of the realm, being grossly abused in the reign of James II., was expressly abolished by the Bill of Rights on the accession of William and Mary.

DISPENSATIVE, dis-pen′sa-tiv, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DISPENSATIVELY, dis-pen′sa-tiv-le, *ad.* By dispensation.

DISPENSATOR, dis-pen-sa′tur, *s.* (Latin.) One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser.

DISPENSATORY, dis-pen′sa-tur-e, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations;—*s.* an authorized volume containing directions for compounding medicines.

DISPENSE, dis-pens′, *v. a.* (*dispenser*, Fr.) To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute; to administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice; *to dispense with*, to permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something; to excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded; to permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient, or, in the vulgar phrase, 'to do without;'—*s.* dispensation; exemption.—Seldom used as a substantive.

> Then reliques, beads,
> Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
> The sport of winds.—*Milton.*

DISPENSER, dis-pen′sur, *s.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers.

DISPENSING, dis-pen′sing, *a.* That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids.

DISPEOPLE, dis-pe′pl, *v. a.* To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means.

DISPEOPLER, dis-pe′plur, *s.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.—Seldom used.

> Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;
> Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake.—*Gay.*

DISPERA, dis-pe′ra, *s.* (*dis*, and *pera*, a wallet or scrip, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

DISPERGE, dis-perj′, *v. a.* (*dispergo*, Lat.) To sprinkle; to scatter.—Obsolete.

DISPERMOUS, dis-per′mus, *a.* (*dis*, double, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) In Botany, two-seeded; containing two seeds only.

DISPERSE, dis-pers′, *v. a.* (*dispersus*, Lat.) To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; to diffuse; to spread; to dissipate; to distribute;—*v. n.* to be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts; to vanish as fog or vapours.

DISPERSEDLY, dis-per′sed-le, *ad.* In a dispersed manner; separately.

DISPERSEDNESS, dis-per′sed-nes, *s.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

DISPERSENESS, dis-pers′nes, *s.* Thinness; a scattered state.

DISPERSER, dis-per′sur, *s.* One who disperses.

DISPERSION, dis-per′shun, *s.* The state of being scattered or separated into remote parts; the scattering or separation of the human family at the building of Babel. In Optics, the divergency of the rays of light, or rather the separation of the different coloured rays, in refraction, arising from their different refrangibilities. In Surgery, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.

DISPERSIVE, dis-per′siv, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate.

DISPHEMIA, dis-fe′me-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *pheme*, fame, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

DISPIRIT, dis-pir′it, *v. a.* To depress the spirits; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down; to exhaust the spirits or vigour of the body.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dis-pir′it-ed-nes, *s.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

DISPITEOUS, dis-pit′e-us, *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious.—Obsolete.

> Spurring so hot with rage *dispiteous*.—*Spenser.*

DISPITEOUSLY, dis-pit′e-us-le, *ad.* Maliciously.—Obsolete.

DISPLACE, dis-plase′, *v. a.* To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; to remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity; to disorder.

DISPLACEMENT, dis-plase′ment, *s.* (*deplacement*, Fr.) The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition, or office.

DISPLACENCY, dis-pla′sen-se, *s.* (*displicentia*, Lat.) Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges.

DISPLANT, dis-plant′, *v. a.* To pluck up or to remove a plant; to drive away or remove from the usual place of residence; to strip of inhabitants.

DISPLANTATION, dis-plan-ta′shun, *s.* The removal of a plant; the removal of inhabitants or resident people.

DISPLANTING, dis-plan'ting, *s.* Removal from a fixed place.

DISPLAT, dis-plat', *v. a.* To untwist; to uncurl.

DISPLAY, dis-pla', *v. a.* (*deployer*, Fr.) To unfold; to open; to spread wide; to expand; to spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to make manifest; to carve; to dissect and open; to set to view ostentatiously; to discover; to unlock;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Her left hand holds a curious bunch of keys,
With which heaven's gate she locketh and *displays*.
—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. n.* to talk without restraint; to make a great show of words;—*s.* an opening or unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view; show; exhibition.

DISPLAYER, dis-pla'ur, *s.* He or that which displays.

DISPLE, dis'pl, *v. a.* To discipline; to chastise.—Obsolete.

DISPLEASANCE, dis-ple'zans, *s.* (*deplaisance*, Fr.) Anger; discontent.

DISPLEASANT, dis-plez'ant, *a.* Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.

DISPLEASE, dis-pleze', *v. a.* To offend; to make angry; to disgust; to excite aversion in; to offend; to be disagreeable to;—*v. n.* to disgust; to raise aversion.

DISPLEASEDNESS, dis-ple'zed-nes, *s.* Displeasure; uneasiness.

DISPLEASING, dis-ple'zing, *a.* Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dis-ple'zing-nes, *s.* Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.

DISPLEASURE, dis-plezh'ure, *s.* Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by anything that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety; offence; cause of irritation; state of disgrace or disfavour; —*v. a.* to displease.—Obsolete as a verb.

DISPLICENCE, dis'ple-sens, *s.* (*displicentia*, Lat.) Dislike.—Obsolete.

DISPLODE, dis-plode', *v. a.* (*displodo*, Lat.) To vent, discharge, or burst with a violent sound;—*v. n.* to burst with a loud report; to explode.

DISPLOSION, dis-plo'zhun, *s.* The act of disploding; a sudden bursting, with a loud report; an explosion.—Seldom used.

The smitten air is hollow'd by the blow;
The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds.—
Young.

DISPLOSIVE, dis-plo'ziv, *a.* Noting displosion.

DISPLUME, dis-plume', *v. a.* To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honour.

DISPONDEE, dis-pon'de, *s.* In Greek and Latin, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

DISPORT, dis-porte', *s.* Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment;—*v. n.* to play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gaiety;—*v. a.* to divert or amuse.

DISPORTMENT, dis-porte'ment, *s.* Act of disporting; play.

DISPORUM, dis-po'rum, *s.* (*dis*, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

DISPOSABLE, dis-po'za-bl, *a.* Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed as occasion may require.

DISPOSAL, dis-po'zal, *s.* The act of disposing; a setting or arranging; regulation; order or a ment of things in the moral government o dispensation; power of ordering, arranging, tributing; government; management; po right of bestowing; the passing into a ne or into new hands.

DISPOSE, dis-poze', *v. a.* (*disposer*, Fr.) T to place or distribute; to arrange; to re to adjust; to set in right order; to apply to ticular purpose; to give; to place; to best set, place, or turn to a particular end or quence; to adapt; to form for any purp set the mind in a particular frame; to incl *dispose of*, to part with; to alienate; to pa to another; to put into another's hand or to bestow; to give away or transfer by au to direct the course of a thing; to place condition; to direct what to do, or what c pursue; to use or employ; to put away; to bargain; to make terms;—(obsolete as a verb;)

When she saw you did suspect
She had *disposed* with Cæsar.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* power; management; disposal; distri act of government; dispensation; disp cast of mind or behaviour.—Obsolete as stantive.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected; fram'd to make women fals

DISPOSER, dis-po'zur, *s.* One who dispo distributor; a bestower; a director; a reg that which disposes.

DISPOSING, dis-po'zing, *s.* The act of arr regulation; direction.

DISPOSITION, dis-po-zish'un, *s.* (*dispositio* The act of disposing, or state of being di manner in which things or the parts of a c body are placed or arranged; order; metho tribution; arrangement; natural fitness dency; temper or natural constitution of th inclination; propensity; the temper or f mind, as directed to particular objects; d alienation; a giving away, or giving ove other. In the Law of Scotland, the nam to any unilateral writing, by which a per lemnly makes over to another a piece of l or moveable property.

DISPOSITIONAL, dis-po-zish'un-al, *a.* Rel disposition.

DISPOSITIVE, dis-poz'e-tiv, *a.* That impl posal.—Obsolete.

DISPOSITIVELY, dis-poz'e-tiv-le, *ad.* In a tive manner; distributively.—Obsolete.

DISPOSITOR, dis-poz'e-tur, *s.* A dispos Astrology, the planet which is lord of t where another planet is.

DISPOSSESS, dis-poz-zes', *v. a.* To put out session by any means; to deprive of th occupancy of a thing, particularly of lan estate; disseize.

DISPOSSESSION, dis-poz-zesh'un, *s.* The putting out of possession.

DISPOSURE, dis-po'zhure, *s.* Disposal; th of disposing; management; direction; posture.—Obsolete.

In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human b

DISPRAISE, dis-praze', *s.* Blame; cens

shonour;—*v. a.* to blame; to censure; with disapprobation, or some degree of

E, dis-pra'za-bl, *a.* Unworthy of ion.—Obsolete.

dis-pra'zur, *s.* One who blames or

LY, dis-pra'zing-le, *ad.* By way of with blame or some degree of reproach.

is-spred', *v. a.* To spread in different xtend or flow in different directions;—pand or be extended.

, dis-spred'ur, *s.* A publisher; a di-

E, dis-priv'e-lij, *v. a.* To deprive of a -Obsolete.

is-prize', *v. a.* To undervalue.

, dis-pro-fes', *v. n.* To renounce the of.—Seldom used.

, which he had vow'd to *disprofess*, ier'd up.—*Spenser.*

dis-prof'fit, *s.* Loss; detriment; dam-

is-proof', *s.* Confutation; refutation; o be false or erroneous.

Y, dis-prop'ur-te, *v. a.* To dispossess perty.—Obsolete.

He would
them mules, silenc'd their pleaders, and their freedoms.—*Shaks.*

ION, dis-pro-pore'shun, *s.* Want of pro- one thing to another, or between the hing; want of symmetry; want of pro- y, according to rules prescribed; want ess or adequacy; disparity; inequality; ess;—*v. a.* to make unsuitable in form, , or quantity; to violate symmetry in; h; to join unfitly.

IONABLE, dis-pro-pore'shun-a-bl, *a.* ional; not in proportion; unsuitable in or quantity, to something else; inade-

IONABLENESS, dis-pro-pore'shun-a-bl- ant of proportion or symmetry; un- s to something else.

IONABLY, dis-pro-pore'shun-a-ble, *ad.* of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably ng else.

IONAL, dis-pro-pore'shun-al, *a.* Not proportion to something else; not hav- ion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable quantity; unequal; inadequate.—The for *Disproportionable.*

IONALITY, dis-pro-pore-shun-al'e-te, *s.* f being disproportional.

IONALLY, dis-pro-pore'shun-al-le, *ad.* with respect to form, quantity, or dequately; unequally.

IONATE, dis-pro-pore'shun-ate, *a.* Not d; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to some- in bulk, form, or value; inadequate.

IONATELY, dis-pro-pore'shun-ate-le, disproportionate degree; unsuitably; y.

IONATENESS, dis-pro-pore'shun-ate- nsuitableness in bulk, form, or value;

TE, dis-pro'pre-ate, *v. a.* To destroy on; to withdraw from an appropriate

DISPROVABLE, dis-proo'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted.

DISPROVE, dis-proov', *v. a.* To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to disapprove or disallow; to convict of the practice of error.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural.—*Hooker.*

DISPROVER, dis-proo'vur, *s.* One that disproves or confutes.

DISPUNGE, dis-punj', *v. a.* To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge, as from a sponge.—Seldom used.

O, sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *dispunge* upon me!—*Shaks.*

DISPUNISHABLE, dis-pun'ish-a-bl, *a.* Without penal restraint; not punishable.

DISPURSE.—See Disburse.

DISPURVEY, dis-pur-va', *v. a.* To deprive; to unprovide.—Obsolete.

Dispurveyed of friends; lacking friends.—*Barret.*

DISPURVEYANCE, dis-pur-va'ans, *s.* Want of provisions.—Obsolete.

DISPUTABLE, dis'pu-ta-bl, *a.* That may be disputed; liable to be called in question; controverted or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty; fond of disputation.

DISPUTACITY, dis-pu-tas'e-te, *s.* Proneness to dispute.

DISPUTANT, dis'pu-tant, *s.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition;—*a.* disputing; engaged in controversy.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Thou there wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.—*Milton.*

DISPUTATION, dis-pu-ta'shun, *s.* (*disputatio*, Lat.) The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument; an exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

DISPUTATIOUS, dis-pu-ta'shus, DISPUTATIVE, dis-pu'ta-tiv, *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.

DISPUTE, dis-pute', *v. n.* (*disputo*, Lat.) To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; to strive or contend in opposition to a competitor;—*v. a.* to attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning; to strive or contend for, either by words or actions; to call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning; to strive to maintain, as to *dispute* every inch of ground;—*s.* strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments, or claims of another; controversy in words. *Dispute* is usually applied to verbal contest; *controversy* may be in words or writing; the possibility of being controverted, as in the phrase, 'this is a fact *beyond all dispute*.'

DISPUTELESS, dis-pute'les, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.

DISPUTER, dis-pu'tur, *s.* One who disputes, or who is given to argument and opposition; a controvertist.

DISPUTING, dis-pu'ting, *s.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.

DISQUALIFICATION, dis-kwawl-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of disqualifying, or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable, or inadequate; the act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable or incapacitates. In Law, disability; want of qualification: used in the last sense, though improperly, as *disqualification*, which in strictness implies a previous qualification.

DISQUALIFY, dis-kwawl'e-fi, *v. a.* To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable.

DISQUANTITY, dis-kwawn'te-te, *v. a.* To diminish. —Obsolete.

> Be entreated of fifty to *disquantity* your train;
> And the remainder that shall still depend,
> To be such men as may besort your age.—*Shaks.*

DISQUIET, dis-kwi'et, *a.* Unquiet; restless; uneasy;—*s.* want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety;—*v. a.* to disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

DISQUIETER, dis-kwi'et-ur, *s.* One who disquiets; that which makes uneasy.

DISQUIETFUL, dis-kwi'et-fûl, *a.* Producing inquietude.

DISQUIETING, dis-kwi'et-ing, } *a.* Tending to dis-
DISQUIETIVE, dis-kwi'et-iv, } turb the mind.

DISQUIETLY, dis-kwi'et-le, *ad.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously.

DISQUIETMENT, dis-kwi'et-ment, *s.* Act of disquieting.

DISQUIETNESS, dis-kwi'et-nes, *s.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind.

DISQUIETOUS, dis-kwi'et-us, *a.* Causing disquiet. —Obsolete.

DISQUIETUDE, dis-kwi'e-tude, *s.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dis-kwe-zish'un, *s.* (*disquisitio*, Lat.) A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by argument or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth.

DISQUISITIONARY, dis-kwe-zish'un-ar-e, *a.* Relating to disquisition.

DISRANK, dis-rangk', *v. a.* To degrade from rank; to throw out of rank, or into confusion.—Obsolete.

> Out of thy part already; foiled the scene;
> *Disrank'd* the lines; disarm'd the action!—
> *Decker.*

DISREGARD, dis-re-gărd', *s.* Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt;—*v. a.* to omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.

DISREGARDER, dis-re-gărd'dur, *s.* One who neglects.

DISREGARDFUL, dis-re-gărd'fûl, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

DISREGARDFULLY, dis-re-gărd'fûl-le, *ad.* Negligently; heedlessly.

DISRELISH, dis-rel'ish, *s.* Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust; bad taste
seousness; in a figurative sense, distaste
like; dislike of the mind, or of the face
which beauty and excellence are perceived;
to dislike the taste of; to make nauseous
gusting; to infect with a bad taste; to
to feel some disgust to.

DISREMEMBER, dis-re-mem'bur, *v. a.* To
—Seldom used.

DISREPAIR, dis-re-pare', *s.* A state of being
repair or good condition, and wanting rep

DISREPUTABLE, dis-rep'u-ta-bl, *a.* Not re
not in esteem; not honourable; low; mea
honourable; disgracing the reputation;
to impair a good name, and bring into dis

DISREPUTATION, dis-rep-u-ta'shun, *s.*
want of reputation or good name; disrepu
esteem; dishonour; disgrace; discredit.

DISREPUTE, dis-re-pute', *v. a.* To deprive
tation; to dishonour;—*s.* loss or want of
tion; disesteem; discredit; dishonour.

DISRESPECT, dis-re-spekt', *v. a.* To sho
spect to;—*s.* want of respect or reverenc
esteem; incivility; irreverence; rudeness.

DISRESPECTFUL, dis-re-spekt'fûl, *a.* Wa
respect; irreverent; manifesting disesteem
of respect; uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, dis-re-spekt'fûl-le, *ad*
disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivi

DISROBE, dis-robe', *v. a.* To divest of a
divest of garments; to undress.

DISROBER, dis-ro'ber, *s.* One that strips
or clothing.

DISROOT, dis-root', *v. a.* To tear up the
by the roots; to tear from a foundation;
or undermine.

DISRUPT, dis-rupt', } *a.* (*disruptus*, Lat
DISRUPTED, dis-rup'ted, } from; torn
severed by rending or breaking.

DISRUPTION, dis-rup'shun, *s.* (*disruptio*, Lat
act of rending asunder; the act of burs
separating; breach; rent; dilaceration.

DISRUPTURE, dis-rup'ture, *s. a.* To r
sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting.

DISSATISFACTION, dis-sat-is-fak'shun,
state of being dissatisfied; discontent;
ness proceeding from the want of gratific
from disappointed wishes and expectation

DISSATISFACTORINESS, dis-sat-is-fak'tur-
Inability to satisfy or give content; a
give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, dis-sat-is-fak'tur-e, *a.*
to give content; giving discontent; displ

DISSATISFIED, dis-sat'is-fide, *a.* Disco
not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

DISSATISFY, dis-sat'is-fi, *v. a.* To rende
tented; to displease; to excite uneas
frustrating wishes or expectations.

DISSEAT, dis-sete', *v. a.* To remove from

DISSECT, dis-sekt', *v. a.* (*disseco*, *dissect*
To cut in pieces; to divide an animal b
a cutting instrument, by separating the
as, to *dissect* a fowl; to cut in pieces, a
mal or vegetable, for the purpose of
the structure and use of its several
anatomize; to open any part of a body
its morbid appearances, or to ascertain
of death or the seat of a disease; to di
its constituent parts for the purpose of
tion—as, *dissect* your mind; *dissect* a p

DISSECTIBLE, dis-sek'te-bl, *a.* That may be dissected.

DISSECTION, dis-sek'shun, *s.* (*dissectio*, Lat.) The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy; the act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

DISSECTOR, dis-sek'tur, *s.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DISSEIZIN, dis-se'zin, *s.* (*dis*, from, and *seizin*.) In Law, the putting out or wrongful ouster of a person who is seized of the freehold in lands.

DISSEIZE, dis-seze', *v. a.* (*dessaisir*, Fr.) In Law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession.

DISSEIZEE, dis-se-ze', *s.* A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DISSEIZOR, dis-se'zur, *s.* One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another.

DISSEMBLANCE, dis-sem'blans, *s.* Want of resemblance.

DISSEMBLE, dis-sem'bl, *v. a.* (*dissimulo*, Lat.) To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of;—*v. n.* to be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretence.

DISSEMBLER, dis-sem'blur, *s.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dis-sem'bling-le, *ad.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely.

DISSEMMINATE, dis-sem'e-nate, *v. a.* (*dissemino*, Lat.) To sow; to scatter seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread; to diffuse; to disperse.

DISSEMINATION, dis-sem-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence.

DISSEMINATOR, dis-sem'e-nay-tur, *s.* One who disseminates; one who spreads or propagates.

DISSENSION, dis-sen'shun, *s.* (*dissensio*, Lat.) Disagreement in opinion; angry or warm contention in words; discord; strife; difference; quarrel; breach of union or friendship.

DISSENSIOUS, dis-sen'shus, *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious.

> They love his grace but lightly,
> That fill his ears with such *dissensious* rumours.—*Shaks.*

DISSENT, dis-sent', *v. n.* (*dissensio*, Lat.) To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; to differ from an established church, in regard to doctrines, rites, or government; to be of a contrary nature;—*s.* difference of opinion; disagreement; declaration of disagreement in opinion; contrariety of nature; opposite quality. —Seldom used in the last two senses.

DISSENTANEOUS, dis-sen-ta'ne-us, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

DISSENTANY, dis'sen-ta-ne, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

DISSENTER, dis-sen'tur, *s.* One who dissents on religious principles from the usages or doctrines of the established church—(the term is properly restricted to Protestant sectarians;)—one who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

DISSENTIENT, dis-sen'shent, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent;—*s.* one who disagrees and declares his dissent.

DISSENTING, dis-sent'ing, *s.* Declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTIOUS.—See Dissensious.

DISSEPIMENT, dis-sep'e-ment, *s.* A partition, by which a seed-vessel is divided internally.

DISSERT, dis-sert', *v. n.* (*disserro*, *disserto*, Lat.) To discourse or dispute.

DISSERTATION, dis-ser-ta'shun, *s.* (*dissertatio*, Lat.) A discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or disquisition.

DISSERTATOR, dis'ser-tay-tur, *s.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates.

DISSERVE, dis-serv', *v. a.* To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to.—Seldom used.

> Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *disserve* our interests in another.—*Rogers.*

DISSERVICE, dis-ser'vis, *s.* Injury; harm; mischief.

DISSERVICEABLE, dis-ser'vis-a-bl, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, dis-ser'vis-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm.

DISSERVICEABLY, dis-ser'vis-a-ble, *ad.* So as to be injurious.

DISSETTLE, dis-set'tl, *v. a.* To unsettle.

DISSEVER, dis-sev'ur, *v. a.* To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to disunite.

DISSEVERANCE, dis-sev'ur-ans, *s.* The act of dissevering; separation.

DISSEVERING, dis-sev'ur-ing, *s.* The act of separating; separation.

DISSIDENCE, dis'se-dens, *s.* Discord.

DISSIDENT, dis'se-dent, *a.* (*dissideo*, Lat.) Not agreeing;—*s.* a dissenter; one who separates from the established religion; a term applied to the members of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek churches in Poland.

DISSILIENCE, dis-sil'e-ens, *s.* (*dissilio*, I burst, Lat.) The act of leaping or starting asunder.

DISSILIENT, dis-sil'e-ent, *a.* Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant.

DISSILITION, dis-se-lish'un, *s.* The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways.

DISSIMILAR, dis-sim'e-lar, *a.* Unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, dis-sim-e-lar'e-te, *s.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

DISSIMILE, dis-sim'e-le, *s.* Comparison or illustration by contraries.

DISSIMILITUDE, dis-sim-il'e-tude, *s.* (*dissimulitudo*, Lat.) Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

DISSIMULATION, dis-sim-u-la'shun, *s.* (*dissimulatio*, Lat.) The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

DISSIMULE, dis-sim'ule, *v. a.* To dissemble.—Obsolete.

> In the church some errors may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience than they can be discovered.—*Ben Jonson.*

DISSIPABLE, dis'se-pa-bl, *a.* Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed.

DISSIPATE, dis'se-pate, *v. a.* (*dissipatus*, Lat.) To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder; to expend; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume;—*v. n.* to disperse; to scatter; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.

DISSIPATED, dis'se-pay-ted, *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice.

DISSIPATION, dis-se-pa'shun, *s.* The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed. In Physics, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed; scattered attention, or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject; a dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure; a vicious course of habits, attended with sensual indulgences and exorbitant expenditure of money.

DISSOCHÆTA, dis-so-ke'ta, *s.* (*dissos*, double, and *chaite*, a bristle, Gr. in reference to the connectives of the anthers being furnished with two bristles on their back, near the base.) A genus of sarmentose shrubs, with pale-red, blue, or white flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.

DISSOCIABILITY, dis-so-she-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of sociability.

DISSOCIABLE, dis-so'she-a-bl, *a.* Not well associated, united, or assorted; incongruous; not reconcilable with.

DISSOCIAL, dis-so'she-al, *a.* Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish.

DISSOCIATE, dis-so'she-ate, *v. a.* (*dissociatus*, Lat.) To separate; to disunite; to part.

DISSOCIATION, dis-so-she-a'shun, *s.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

DISSOLENA, dis-so-le'na, *s.* (*dis*, and *solen*, a tube, Gr. in reference to the lower part of the tube being different from that of the upper.) A genus of plants, with racemes of white flowers, natives of China: Order, Apocynaceæ.

DISSOLUBILITY, dis-sol-u-bil'e-te, *s.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

DISSOLUBLE, dis'sol-u-bl, *a.* (*dissolubilis*, Lat.) Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid; that may be disunited.

DISSOLUTE, dis'so-lute, *a.* (*dissolutus*, Lat.) Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law; vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation.

DISSOLUTELY, dis'so-lute-le, *ad.* Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint.

DISSOLUTENESS, dis'so-lute-nes, *s.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure; intemperance; debauchery; dissipation.

DISSOLUTION, dis-so-lu'shun, *s.* (*dissolutio*, Lat.) The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing, as the *dissolution* of snow and ice, which converts them into water; the reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitro-muriatic acid, or of salts in water; the separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition; the substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; death; the separation of the soul and body; destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body, as the *dissolution* of the world, or of nature; the *dissolution* of government; the breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence; looseness of manners; dissipation.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Fame makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *dissolution* upon all the faculties.—*South.*

Dissolution of the blood, in Pathology, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate on its cooling out of the body, as in malignant fevers.

DISSOLVABLE, diz-zol'va-bl, *a.* That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid.

DISSOLVABLENESS, diz-zol'va-bl-nes, *s.* State of being dissolvable.

DISSOLVE, diz-zolv', *v. a.* (*dissolvo*, Lat.) To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture; to disunite; to separate; to loose the ties or bonds of anything; to destroy any connected system—as, to *dissolve* a government, to *dissolve* a corporation; to loose; to break—as, to *dissolve* a league, to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship; to break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to—as, to *dissolve* the parliament, to *dissolve* an assembly; to clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate, or to explain—as, to *dissolve* doubts (we usually say, to *solve* doubts and difficulties); to loosen or relax; to make languid; to waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish; to annul; to rescind;—*v. n.* to be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; to sink away; to lose strength and firmness; to melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid; to fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken; to waste away; to perish; to be decomposed; to come to an end by a separation of parts.

DISSOLVENT, diz-zol'vent, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve;—*s.* anything which has the power or quality of melting, or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid. In Medicine, a solvent or any remedy supposed capable of dissolving calculi, or other concretions in the body.

DISSOLVER, diz-zol'vur, *s.* That which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving.

DISSONANCE, dis'so-nans, *s.* (French, from *dissonans*, Lat.) In Music, false concord: same as *Discord.*

DISSONANT, dis'so-nant, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; disagreeing; incongruous.

DISSUADE, dis-swade', *v. a.* (*dissuadeo*, Lat.) To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure; to represent as unfit, improper, or dangerous.

DISSUADER, dis-swa'dur, *s.* One who dissuades.

DISSUASION, dis-swa'zhun, *s.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; the act of attempting, by reason or motives offered, to divert from a purpose or measure.

DISSUASIVE, dis-swa'ziv, *a.* Tending to dissuade,

rt from a measure or purpose; dehortatory; ason, argument, or counsel, employed to ne from a measure or purpose; that which , or which tends to divert the mind from rpose or pursuit.

ER, dis-sun'dur, *v. a.* To separate; to

TEN, dis-swe'tn, *v. a.* To deprive of ss.—Obsolete.

s the sweetest comforts will be *disweetened*, and loathsome.—*Bp. Richardson.*

ABIC, dis-sil-lab'ik, *a.* Consisting of two s.

ABLE, dis-sil'la-bl, *s.* (*dissyllabos*, Gr.) A nsisting of two syllables.

dis'taf, *s.* (*distæf*, Sax.) The staff of a g-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow and from which the thread is drawn; vely, a woman, or the female sex.

See my royal master murder'd,
crown usurp'd, a *distaff* on the throne.—
Dryden.

dis-tane', *v. a.* (*deteindre*, Fr.) To stain; with any different colour from the natural er one; to discolour; to blot; to sully; to to tarnish.

E, dis'tans, *s.* (French.) An interval or between two objects; the length of the t line which intervenes between two things e separate; remoteness of place; a suitable r such remoteness as is common or becom- space marked on the course where horses pace of time; any indefinite length of time, future, intervening between two periods or ideal space or separation; contrariety; ion; the remoteness which respect requires e respect; reserve; coldness; alienation of remoteness in succession or relation, as the e between a descendant and his ancestor. ic, the interval between two notes;—*v. a.* e remote; to throw off from the view; to ehind in a race; to win the race by a great rity; to leave at a great distance behind.

, dis'tant, *a.* (*distans*, Lat.) Separate; an intervening space of any indefinite ex- remote in place; remote in time past or indefinitely, remote in natural connection anguinity; remote in nature; not allied; reeing with, or in conformity to; remote ; faint; not very likely to be realized; in connection; slight; indirect; not easily understood; shy, implying haughtiness, s of affection, indifference, or disrespect; d.

LY, dis'tant-le, *ad.* Remotely; at a dis- with reserve.

, dis-tas'is, *s.* (*dis*, and *stasis*, stability, Gr.) s of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuli-

E, dis-taste', *s.* Aversion of the taste; dis- food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight of it; dislike; uneasiness; displeasure; on of affection;—*v. a.* to disrelish; to dis- o loathe; to vex; to displease; to sour; d; to disgust.—Seldom used in the last ses.

If we have
Distasted his opinion any way,
Make peace again.—*Beau. & Flet.*

FUL dis-taste'fŭl, *a.* Nauseous; unplea- sant or disgusting to the taste; displeasing; malevolent.

DISTASTEFULNESS, dis-taste'fŭl-nes, *s.* Disagreeableness; dislike.

DISTASTIVE, dis-tase'tiv, *s.* That which occasions aversion or disgust.

DISTEMPER, dis-tem'pur, *s.* An undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts; disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged, or imperfectly carried on; want of due temperature, applied to climate;—(the last sense is the literal meaning of the word, but now obsolete;)

Countries under the tropic of a *distemper* uninhabitable.
—*Raleigh.*

bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite; political disorder; tumult; uneasiness; ill humour, or bad temper; want of due balance of parts, or opposite qualities and principles; depravity of inclination.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

I was not forgetful of those sparks which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament.—*King Charles.*

In Painting, the mixing of colours with something besides oil and water;—*v. a.* to disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind; to disturb; to ruffle; to deprive of temper or moderation; to make disaffected, ill-humoured, or malignant.

DISTEMPERANCE, dis-tem'pur-ans, *s.* Distemperature.

DISTEMPERATE, dis-tem'pur-ate, *a.* Immoderate.—Seldom used.

DISTEMPERATURE, dis-tem'pur-a-ture, *s.* Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state; violent tumultuousness; outrageousness; perturbation of mind; confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder; slight illness; indisposition.

DISTEMPERED, dis-tem'purd, *a.* Diseased in body, or disordered in mind; disturbed; ruffled; immoderate; prejudiced; perverted; disaffected.

DISTEND, dis-tend', *v. a.* (*distendo*, Lat.) To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell; to spread apart; to divaricate.

DISTENIA, dis-te'ne-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *tenon*, the neck, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

DISTENSIBILITY, dis-ten-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

DISTENSIBLE, dis-ten'se-bl, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

DISTENSION, DISTENTION, dis-ten'shun, *s.* The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended; an opening, spreading, or divarication.

DISTENT, dis-tent', *a.* Spread;

The effusive south
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers *distent.*
—*Thomson.*

—*s.* the space through which anything is spread; breadth.—Obsolete.

DISTER, dis-ter', *v. a.* (*dis*, and *terra*, land, Lat.) To banish from a country.—Obsolete.

They (the Jews) were all suddenly *disterred* and exterminated.—*Howell.*

DISTERMINATE, dis-ter'me-nate, *a.* (*disterminatus*, Lat.) Divided; separated by bounds.—Obsolete.

DISTERMINATION, dis-ter-me-na'shun, *s.* Division; separation.

DISTHRONE, dis-*th*rone', } *v. a.* To dethrone.
DISTHRONIZE, dis-*th*ro-nize', } —Obsolete.

By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*.—
Spenser.

DISTHENE.—See Cyanite.

DISTICH, dis'tik, *s.* A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

DISTICH, dis'tik, } *a.* (*dis*, and *stichos*, a
DISTICHOUS, dis'te-kus, } row, Gr.) In Botany, producing leaves, flowers, or branches, in two opposite rows.

DISTICHIA, dis-tik'e-a, *s.* (*dis*, and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Juncaceæ.

DISTICHIASES, dis-te-ki'a-sis, *s.* (*dis*, and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) In Pathology, a double row of eyelashes, the innermost of which irritates and inflames the eyeball.

DISTICHMUS, dis-tik'mus, *s.* (*dis*, and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

DISTICHOCERA, dis-te-kos'e-ra, *s.* (*distichos*, double rowed, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

DISTICOPHORA, dis-te-kot'o-ra, *s.* (*distichos*, double rowed, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of corals: Family, Corticati.

DISTIL, dis-til', *v. n.* (*distillo*, Lat.) To drop; to fall in drops; to flow gently, or in a small stream; to use a still; to practise the act of distillation; —*v. a.* to let fall in drops; to throw down in drops; to extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation; to extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; to extract the pure part of a fluid; to dissolve or melt.

DISTILLABLE, dis-til'la-bl, *a.* That may be distilled; fit for distillation.

DISTILLATION, dis-til-la'shun, *s.* (*distillatio*, Lat.) A chemical process for applying heat to certain substances in covered vessels of a particular form, in order to separate their more volatile constituents into vapour; and for condensing them immediately by cold into the liquid state in a distinct vessel, called a refrigerator.

DISTILLATORY, dis-til'la-tur-e, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

DISTILLER, dis-til'lur, *s.* One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

DISTILLERY, dis-til'lur-e, *s.* The act or art of distilling; the building and works where distilling is carried on.

DISTILMENT, dis-til'ment, *s.* That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, dis-tingkt', *a.* (*distinctus*, Lat.) Having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; different; separate; not the same in number or kind; separate in place; not conjunct; so separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused; spotted; variegated;—*v. a.* to distinguish.—Obsolete as a verb.

There can no wight *distinct* it so,
That he dare saie a word thereto.—*Chaucer.*

DISTINCTION, dis-tingk'shun, *s.* (*distinctio*, Lat.) The act of separating or distinguishing; mark of difference; difference made; a se or disagreement in kind or qualities, by w thing is known from another; difference r preference or neglect in comparison wit thing else; discrimination; eminence; sup elevation of rank in society, or elevation o ter; honourable estimation; that which eminence or superiority; office, rank, favour; discernment; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tingk'tiv, *a.* That mark tion or difference; having the power to di and discern.—Seldom used in the last se

DISTINCTIVELY, dis-tingk'tiv-le, *ad.* W tinction; plainly.

DISTINCTLY, dis-tingkt'le, *ad.* Separate distinctness; not confusedly; without th ing of one part or thing with another; plainly.

DISTINCTNESS, dis-tingkt'nes, *s.* Nice ob of the difference between different things; ration or difference that prevents confusion or things; clearness; precision.

DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwish, *v. a.* (*disting* To ascertain and indicate difference by ternal mark; to separate one thing from by some mark or quality; to know or difference; to separate or divide by any quality which constitutes difference; to critically; to judge; to separate from some mark of honour or preference; to m nent or known;—*v. n.* to make a distin find or show the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a* ble of being distinguished; that may be s known, or made known; worthy of not cial regard.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-ting'gwisht, *a.* from others by superior extraordinary eminent; transcendant; noted; famou brated; extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, dis-ting'gwish-ur, *s.* H which distinguishes, or that separates from another by marks of diversity; one cerns accurately the difference of thing or judicious observer.

DISTINGUISHING, dis-ting'gwish-ing, *a.* ing difference or distinction from everyth peculiar.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dis-ting'gwish-ing With distinction; with some mark of p

DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-ting'gwish-ment, tinction; observation of difference.

DISTITLE, dis-ti'tl, *v. a.* To deprive of Obsolete.

That were the next way to *distitle* myself —*Ben Jonson.*

DISTOMA, dis'to-ma, *s.* (*dis*, and *stoma*, Gr.) A genus of intestinal worms, with two suckers or organs of adhesion, terior one being the true mouth; the p situated on the ventral aspect of the bod behind the mouth.

DISTORT, dis-tawrt', *v. a.* (*distortus*, L twist out of the natural or regular shape or put out of the true posture or dire wrest from the true meaning; to p *a.* distorted.—Seldom used as an adject

Her face was ugly, and her mouth *disto*

DISTORTER, dis-tawr'tur, *s.* That which distorts. *Distortor oris*, a muscle which distorts the mouth in rage, grinning, &c.

DISTORTION, dis-tawr'shun, *s.* (*distortio*, Lat.) The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion; the state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; grimace; a perversion of the true meaning of words.

DISTRACT, dis-trakt', *v. a.* (*dis*, and *tractus*, drawn, Lat.) To draw apart; to pull in different directions, and separate; to divide; to separate; to throw into confusion; to turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point towards another point, or towards various other objects; to draw towards different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass; to disorder the reason; to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious; —*a.* mad.—Obsolete as an adjective.

> Alone she being left, the spoil of love and death,
> In labour of her grief outrageously *distract*.—
> *Drayton.*

DISTRACTED, dis-trak'ted, *a.* Deranged; disordered in intellect; raving; furious; mad; frantic.

DISTRACTEDLY, dis-trak'ted-le, *ad.* Madly; furiously; wildly.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dis-trak'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being distracted; madness.

DISTRACTER, dis-trak'tur, *s.* That which distracts, perplexes, or confounds.

DISTRACTILE, dis-trak'tile, *s.* In Botany, a connective which divides into two unequal portions, one supporting a cell, and the other not.

DISTRACTION, dis-trak'shun, *s.* The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation; confusion from a multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind, and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; perplexity; confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; madness; a state of disordered reason; franticness; furiousness; folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.

DISTRACTIVE, dis-trak'tiv, *a.* Causing perplexity.

DISTRAIN, dis-trane', *v. a.* (*distringo*, Lat.) To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty; to rend; to tear;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—*v. n.* to make a seizure of goods.

DISTRAINABLE, dis-tra'na-bl, *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress.

DISTRAINER, dis-tra'nur, *s.* One who seizes goods for debt or service.

DISTRAINT, dis-traynt', *s.* Seizure.—Obsolete.

DISTREAM, dis-treme', *v. n.* To spread or flow over: used chiefly in poetry.

> Still as the village caught the waving sound,
> A swelling tear *distreamed* from every eye.—
> *Shenstone.*

DISTRESS, dis-tres', *s.* (*detresse*, Fr.) The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed; the thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction; extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; affliction; calamity; misery; a state of danger;—*v. a.* to pain; to afflict with pain or anguish; to afflict greatly; to harass: to oppress with calamity; to make miserable; to compel by pain or suffering.

DISTRESSEDNESS, dis-tres'ed-nes, *s.* A state of being greatly pained.

DISTRESSFUL, dis-tres'fŭl, *a.* Inflicting or bringing distress; indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; calamitous; attended with poverty.

DISTRESSFULLY, dis-tres'fŭl-le, *ad.* In a painful manner.

DISTRESSING, dis-tres'ing, *a.* Harassing; afflicting; tormenting; painful.

DISTRIBUTABLE, dis-trib'u-ta-bl, *a.* That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions.

DISTRIBUTE, dis-trib'ute, *v. a.* (*distribuo*, Lat.) To divide among two or more; to deal; to give or bestow in parts or portions; to dispense; to administer; to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species; to give in charity. In Letterpress Printing, to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases.

DISTRIBUTER, dis-trib'u-tur, *s.* One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.

DISTRIBUTION, dis-tre-bu'shun, *s.* (*distributio*, Lat.) The act of distributing or dealing out to others; the act of giving in charity; a bestowing in parts; dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals; the act of separating into distinct parts or classes; the division and disposition of the parts of anything. In Architecture, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art. In Rhetoric, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject. In Letterpress Printing, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases. *Distribution of electricity*, the densities of the electrical fluid in different bodies, placed so as to act electrically upon one another, or in different parts of the same body, when the latter has been subject to the electrical influence of another body.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trib'u-tiv, *a.* That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share; that assigns the various species of a general term; that separates or divides;—*s.* in Grammar, a word that divides or distributes.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, dis-trib'u-tiv-le, *ad.* By distribution; singly; not collectively.

DISTRIBUTIVENESS, dis-trib'u-tiv-nes, *s.* Desire of distributing.

DISTRICT, dis'trikt, *s.* A limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement; a region; a territory within given lines; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits;—*v. a.* to divide into districts or limited portions of territory. *District court*, a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law. *District judge*, the judge of a district court. *District school*, a school within a certain district of a town.

DISTRICTION, dis-trik'shun, *s.* Sudden display.—Seldom used.

DISTRINGAS, dis-tring'gas, *s.* In Law, a writ com-

manding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

DISTRUST, dis-trust', *v. a.* To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on; to doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm;—*s.* doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance; discredit; loss of confidence.

DISTRUSTFUL, dis-trust'fŭl, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident; diffident; modest.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dis-trust'fŭl-le, *ad.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dis-trust'fŭl-nes, *s.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DISTRUSTLESS, dis-trust'les, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion.

DISTUNE, dis-tune', *v. a.* To put out of tune; to disorder.—Obsolete.

When all *distun'd* sit waiting for their dear.—
Sir H. Wotton.

DISTURB, dis-turb', *v. a.* (*disturbar*, Span. *disturbare*, Ital.) To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity; to move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle; to move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular; to interrupt; to hinder; to incommode; to turn off from any direction;—(unusual in the last sense;)

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destin'd aim.—
Milton.

—*s.* confusion; disorder.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward move embattl'd.—*Milton.*

DISTURBANCE, dis-tur'bans, *s.* A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult; emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation; confusion; disorder of thoughts. In Law, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right.

DISTURBER, dis-tur'bur, *s.* One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders; that which excites passion or agitation; that which causes perturbation. In Law, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

DISTURN, dis-turn', *v. a.* To turn aside.—Obsolete.

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.—
Daniel.

DISTYLIS, dis'til-lis, *s.* (*dis*, and *stylos*, a style, Gr. in reference to the style being bipartite.) A genus of annual hairy plants, with solitary, axillary yellow flowers—natives of New Holland: Order, Goodeniaceæ.

DISUNIFORM, dis-u'ne-fawrm, *a.* Not uniform.

DISUNION, dis-une'yun, *s.* Separation; disjunction, or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord and its effect; contention.

DISUNIONIST, dis-une'yun-ist, *s.* A person opposed to union.

DISUNITE, dis-u-nite', *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin; to part;—*v. n.* to part; to fall asunder; to become separate.

DISUNITER, dis-u-ni'tur, *s.* That which di
DISUNITY, dis-u'ne-te, *s.* A state of separa
DISUSAGE, dis-u'zaje, *s.* Gradual cessatio
or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or pra
DISUSE, dis-use', *s.* Cessation of use, pra
exercise; cessation of custom; disuetude.
DISUSE, dis-uze', *v. a.* To cease to use; to
or omit to practise; to disaccustom.
DISVALUATION, dis-val-u-a'shun, *s.* Dis
disreputation.
DISVALUE, dis-val'u, *v. a.* To undervalue;
esteem;—*s.* disesteem; disregard.
DISVELOP, dis-vel'lop, *v. a.* To develop.
DISVOUCH, dis-vowtsh', *v. a.* To discredit;
tradict.
DISWARN, dis-wawrn', *v. a.* To direct by
notice.—Seldom used.
DISWITTED, dis-wit'ted, *a.* Deprived of th
mad; distracted.—Obsolete.

As she had been *diswitted.*—*Drayton.*

DISWONT, dis-wunt', *v. a.* To wean; to de
wonted usage.
DISWORSHIP, dis-wur'ship, *s.* Cause of di
DISYNAPHIA, di-se-na'fe-a, *s.* (*dis*, and
conjunction, Gr.) A genus of Composite
Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
DIT, dit, *s.* A ditty; a poem; a tune.—Ob

No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sin
No song but did contain a lovely *dit.*—*Spen*

—*v. a.* (*dyttan*, Sax.) to close up.—Obs

Your brains grow low, your bellies swell u
Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.—

DITASSA, di-tas'sa, *s.* (*dis*, and *tasso*, I disp
in reference to the double corona.) A
twining shrubs—natives of Brazil: Orde
piadaceæ.
DITATION, de-ta'shun, *s.* (*ditatus*, Lat.)
of making rich.—Obsolete.

Those eastern worshippers intended rather
than *ditation*; the blessed Virgin comes in the
poverty.—*Bp. Hall.*

DITAXIS, di-taks'is, *s.* (*dittos*, double, an
axis, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order,
biaceæ.
DITCH, ditsh, *s.* (*dic*, Sax.) A trench in t
made by digging; any long hollow rece
water;—*v. n.* to dig or make a ditch or
—*v. a.* to dig a ditch or ditches in; to
with a ditch.
DITCH-DELIVERED, ditsh-de-liv'urd, *a.*
forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-delivered by a drab.—*Shaks.*

DITCHER, ditsh'ur, *s.* One who digs ditch
DITETRAHEDRAL, di-tet-tra-he'dral, *a.*
talography, having the form of a tetrahed
with dihedral summits.
DITHREA, di*th*'re-a, *s.* (*dithyros*, having tw
Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: S
Pleurorhizeæ.
DITHYRAMB, di*th*'e-ram, } *s.* (di*th*
DITHYRAMBUS, di*th*-e-ram'bus, } Gr.) I
Poetry, a hymn in honour of Bacchus
transport and poetical rage.
DITHYRAMBIC, di*th*-e-ram'bik, *s.* A song
of Bacchus, in which the wildness of int
is imitated; any poem written in wild,
astic strains;—*a.* wild; enthusiastic.
DITHYROCARIS, di*th*-e-ro-ka'ris, *s.* (di*th*
valved, and *karis*, a shrimp, Gr.) A na

by Dr. Scouller of Dublin to a genus of fossil Crustaceans found in the counties of Tyrone and Derry.

Dithyrus, dith'e-rus, *s.* (*dithyros*, two-valved, Gr.) In Conchology, a synonyme of conchifer or bivalve.

Ditiola, de-ti'o-la, *s.* (*dittos*, double, and *ioula*, down, Gr. from the pubescence of the velum.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

Dition, dish'un, *s.* (*ditio*, Lat.) Rule; power; government; dominion.

Ditone, di'tone, *s.* (*dis*, twice, and *tonos*, tone, Gr.) In Music, an interval comprehending two tones; the proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4 : 5, and that of the semiditone, 5 : 6.

Ditrichium, di-trik'e-um, *s.* (*dis*, and *trichion*, hair, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

Ditrichotomous, di-tre-kot'o-mus, *a.* Divided into twos or threes; having the stems continually dividing into double or treble ramifications: the term is sometimes applied to a panicle of flowers.

Ditriglyph, dit-tri'glif, *s.* (*dis*, and *treis*, three, *glupho*, I carve, Gr.) In the Doric order of Architecture, an arrangement of intercolumniations, by which two triglyphs are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the columns.

Ditrupa, dit-roo'pa, *s.* (*dis*, and *trupao*, I bore with an auger, Gr.) A genus of Annelides, with a free tubular shell open at both ends; the branchiæ are twenty-two in number, and occur in two sets, feathered with a single row of cilia. The shells resemble Dentalium, but the animal is more allied to Serpula.

Dittany, dit'ta-ne, *s.* The Labiate plant Origanum dictamus of Linnæus, but now classed with two other species in the genus Amaracus: Order, Lamiaceæ.

Ditted, dit'ted, *a.* Sung; adapted to music.

Ditto, dit'to. Contracted into *Do.* in books of accounts; it is the Italian *detto*, from *dictum*, *dictus*, said, Lat. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.

Ditty, dit'te, *s.* A song; a sonnet, or a little poem to be sung;—*v. n.* to sing; to warble a little tune.

Diuresis, di-u-re'sis, *s.* (*diouresis*, Gr.) Diabetes, an excessive flow of urine.

Diuretic, di-u-ret'ik, *a.* (*diouretikos*, Gr.) Having the power to provoke urine; tending to provoke discharges of urine;—*s.* a medicine that provokes urine, or increases its discharges.

Diuris, di-u'ris, *s.* (*dis*, and *ouris*, sweet-scented, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

Diurnal, di-ur'nal, *a.* (*diurnus*, Lat.) Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; daily; happening every day; performed in a day; performed in twenty-four hours. In Medicine, an epithet of diseases, whose exacerbations are in the daytime;—*s.* a daybook; a journal.

Diurnalist, di-ur'nal-ist, *s.* A journalist.—Obsolete.

Diurnally, di-ur'nal-le, *ad.* Daily; every day.

Diurni, di-ur'ne, *s.* (*diurnus*, Lat.) A name given by Cuvier, Blainville, &c. to a section of the Accipitres, or birds of prey; and, by Lamarck, to a family of Lepidopterous insects, from the circumstance of their flying chiefly during the day.

Diuturnal, di-u-tur'nal, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance.

Diuturnity, di-u-tur'ne-te, *s.* (*diuturnitas*, Lat.) Length of time; long duration.

Divagation, di-va-ga'shun, *s.* (*divagor*, Lat.) A going astray.

Divan, de-van', *s.* (Turkish.) The audience chamber of the vizier, or supreme judicial tribunal in Turkey, &c. The *divan* of the caliphs was a court for the relief of petitioners, over which the caliph presided in person. The word was used anciently for a muster-roll; also, among the Persians, for a collection of poems, as the *Divan* of Sadi, the *Divan* of Halfiz, &c. In Turkey, the term at present is applied to any hall or saloon used for the reception of company; but, by way of eminence, to that of the vizier or supreme council.

Divaricate, di-var'e-kate, *v. n.* (*divaricatus*, Lat.) To open; to fork; to part into two branches;—*v. a.* to divide into two branches;—*a.* in Botany, turning off from anything irregularly, and almost at a right angle.

Divarication, di-var-e-ka'shun, *s.* A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches; a crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

Dive, dive, *v. n.* (*dyfan*, Sax.) To descend or plunge into water, as an animal, head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or if already in water, to plunge deeper; to go deep into any subject—as, to *dive* into the nature of things, into arts or science; to plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it; to sink; to penetrate;—*v. a.* to explore by diving.

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.—*Denham.*

Divel, de-vel', *v. a.* (*divello*, Lat.) To pull; to sever.

Divellent, de-vel'lent, *a.* (*divellens*, Lat.) Drawing asunder; separating.

Divellicate, de-vel'le-kate, *v. a.* To pull in pieces.

Diver, di'vur, *s.* One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort, as a *diver* in the pearl fishery; one who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study. In Ornithology, the name given to several species of the aquatic genus Colymbus.

Diverb, di'verb, *s.* A proverb.—Obsolete.

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women—as the *diverb* goes.—*Burton.*

Diverberation, di-ver-ber-a'shun, *s.* (*diverbero*, Lat.) A sounding through.

Diverge, de-verj', *v. n.* (*divergo*, Lat.) To tend from one point, and recede from each other; to shoot, extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines.

Divergement, de-verj'ment, *s.* Act of diverging.

Divergence, de-ver'jens, *s.* The tendency to various parts from a common centre. In Natural History, the condition of two lines or organs emanating and branching from a common point or centre.

Divergent, de-ver'jent, *a.* Departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point; opposed to *convergent*. *Divergent rays*, in Optics, are those which, going from a point of the visible object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another in proportion as they are removed from the object.

Divergingly, de-ver'jing-le, *ad.* In a diverging manner.

DIVERS, di'verz, *a.* (*diversus*, Lat.) Different; various; several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number. *Divers-coloured*, having various colours.

DIVERSE, di'vers, *a.* (*diversus*, Lat.) Different; differing; different from itself; various; multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSE, de-vers', *v. n.* To turn aside.

DIVERSIFICATION, de-ver-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various; variation; variegation; variety of forms; change; alteration.

DIVERSIFIED, de-ver'se-fide, *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects.

DIVERSIFORM, de-ver'se-fawrm, *a.* Having forms differing from one another.

DIVERSIFY, de-ver'se-fi, *v. a.* (*diversifier*, Fr.) To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate; to give diversity to; to distinguish by different things. In Oratory, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c.

DIVERSILOQUENT, de-ver-sil'lo-kwent, *a.* (*diversus*, different, and *eloquor*, I speak out, Lat.) Speaking in different ways.

DIVERSION, de-ver'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of turning aside from any course; that which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; whatever unbends the mind. In War, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from a point where the principal attack is to be made.

DIVERSITY, de-ver'se-te, *s.* (*diversitas*, Lat.) Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness; variety; distinct being, as opposed to identity; variegation.

DIVERSLY, di'vers-le, *ad.* In different ways; differently; variously; in different directions; to different points.

DIVERT, de-vert', *v. a.* (*diverto*, Lat.) To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; to turn the mind from business or study; to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate; to draw the forces of an enemy to a different point; to subvert; to destroy.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> Frights, changes, horrors
> *Divert* and crack, rend and deracinate
> The unity and married calm of states.—*Shaks.*

DIVERTER, de-ver'tur, *s.* He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

DIVERTICLE, de-ver'te-kl, *s.* (*diverticulum*, Lat.) A turning; a by-way.—Seldom used.

> The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread.—*Hales.*

In Anatomy, any hollow appendage which belongs to and communicates with the cavity of the intestinal canal, and terminates in a *cul-de-sac*.

DIVERTING, de-ver'ting, *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining.

DIVERTISE, de-ver'tiz, *v. a.* (*divertir*, Fr.) To divert; to please.—Obsolete.

> Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us.—*Dryden.*

DIVERTISEMENT, de-ver'tiz-ment, *s.* Diversion; originally, a certain air or dance between the acts of the French opera, or a musical composition.

DIVERTIVE, di-ver'tiv, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.

DIVEST, de-vest', *v. a.* (*devetir*, Fr.) To
clothes, arms, or equipage; opposed to inv
deprive; to deprive or strip off anything that
surrounds, or attends.

DIVESTITURE, de-ves'te-ture, } *s.* The act
DIVESTURE, de-ves'ture, } ping, putt
or depriving.

DIVIDABLE, de-vi'da-bl, *a.* That may be
separate; different.—Obsolete in the last two

> How could communities maintain
> Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores?

DIVIDANT, de-vi'dant, *a.* Different; sepa
Obsolete.

> Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
> Whose procreation, residence, and birth
> Scarce is *dividant*, touch with several fortu

DIVIDE, de-vide', *v. a.* (*divido*, Lat.) To
separate an entire thing; to part a thing
or more pieces; to cause to be separate;
apart by a partition, or by an imaginary
limit; to make partition of among a num
open; to cleave; to disunite in opinion or i
to make discordant; to distribute; to
and bestow in parts or shares; to make di
to apportion the interest or profits of stock
proprietors; to separate into two parts fo
taining opinions for and against a mea
v. n. to part; to open; to cleave; to break
ship; to vote by the division of a legislati
in two parts.

DIVIDEDLY, de-vi'ded-le, *ad.* Separately.

DIVIDEND, div'e-dend, *s.* In Arithmetic, t
ber proposed to be divided into equal pa
must always be greater than the divisor.
dend of stocks, a share or proportion of t
rest of stocks erected on public funds, as t
Sea, &c., divided among and paid to the
tors half-yearly.

DIVIDER, de-vi'dur, *s.* That which parts
into pieces; a distributor; one who deal
each his share; a disuniter; the person
that breaks concord.

DIVIDING, de-vi'ding, *a.* That indicates se
or difference;—*s.* separation. *Dividing*
machine constructed for the purpose of gr
sextants and circles for astronomical or
purposes.

DIVIDINGLY, de-vi'ding-le, *ad.* By divisi

DIVIDUAL, de-vid'u-al, *a.* (*dividuus*, Lat.)
shared or participated in common with
Seldom used.

> With thousand lesser lights *dividual* hold
> With thousand thousand stars!—*Milton.*

DIVIDUALLY, de-vid'u-al-le, *ad.* By divi

DIVINATION, div-e-na'shun, *s.* (*divinatio*, L
act of divining; a foretelling future event
covering things secret or obscure, by the a
perior beings, or by other than human mea
ancient philosophers divided *divination*
kinds, *natural* and *artificial*. *Natural d*
was supposed to be effected by a kind of
tion, or divine afflatus. *Artificial divin*
effected by certain rites, experiments, or
tions, as by sacrifices, cakes, flour, wine,
tion of entrails, flight of birds, lots, verse
position of the stars, &c.; conjectural
prediction.

DIVINATOR, div'e-nay-tur, *s.* One who pr
divination.

Divinatory, de-vin'a-tur-e, *a.* Professing divination.

Divine, de-vine', *a.* (*divinus*, Lat.) Pertaining to the true God, as the *divine* nature, the *divine* perfections; pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods; partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, as *divine* judgments; godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human; presageful; foreboding; prescient;—(obsolete in the last three senses;)

> Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill,
> Misgave him; he the fault'ring measure felt.—*Milton.*

appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; —*s.* a minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity; a theologian;— *v. a.* (*divino*, Lat.) to foreknow; to foretell; to presage; to deify;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> At length out of the river it was rear'd,
> And borne above the clouds to be *divin'd*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to use or practise divination; to utter presages or prognostications; to have presages or forebodings; to guess or conjecture.

Divinely, de-vine'le, *ad.* In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling Deity; by the agency or influence of God; excellently; in the supreme degree.

Divineness, de-vine'nes, *s.* Divinity; participation of the divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

Diviner, de-vi'nur, *s.* One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means; one who guesses.

Divineress, de-vine'res, *s.* A female diviner; a woman professing divination.

Diving-bell, di'ving-bel, *s.* An apparatus, by means of which persons are let down and enabled to remain under water, to perform such operations as levelling, clearing the bottoms of harbours, collecting sunken materials, &c. The instrument now generally used consists of a square chest of cast-iron, four and a half feet wide, and four and a half feet high, into which two men are placed, and supplied with air by means of an air-pump through a flexible tube, the air in the apparatus preventing the water from ascending into it, as in the case of an inverted tumbler immersed in water.

Divinified, de-vin'e-fide, *a.* Participating of the divine nature.

Divining-rod, de-vi'ning-rod, *s.* A forked branch, usually but not always of hazel, by which it has been superstitiously believed that minerals and water may be discovered in the earth, the rod, if slowly carried along in suspension, dipping and pointing downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where the concealed mineral treasure or spring of water is to be found.

Divinity, de-vin'e-te, *s.* (*divinitas*, Lat.) The state of being divine; deity; godhead; the nature or essence of God; God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; a false god; a pretended deity of pagans; a celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man; something supernatural; the science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology.

Divisibility, de-viz-e-bil'e-te, *s.* (*divisibilite*, Fr.) The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation.

Divisible, de-viz'e-bl, *a.* (*divisibilis*, Lat.) Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable.

Divisibleness, de-viz'e-bl-nes, *s.* Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

Division, de-vizh'un, *s.* (*divisio*, Lat.) The act of dividing or separating into parts any entire body; the state of being divided; that by which anything is kept apart; partition; the part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; a separate body of men; a part or distinct portion; a part of an army or militia; a part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant; disunion; discord; variance; difference; space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones; distinction; the separation of voters in a legislative house. In Arithmetic, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned, or the rule by which is found how many times one number is contained in another.

Divisional, de-vizh'un-al, } *a.* Relating to
Divisionary, de-vizh'un-a-re, } division; noting or making division.

Divisioner, de-vizh'un-ur, *s.* One who divides.

Divisive, de-vi'ziv, *a.* Forming division or distribution; creating division or discord.

Divisor, de-vi'zur, *s.* In Arithmetic, the number by which the dividend is divided.

Divorce, de-vorse', *s.* (*devortum*, Lat.) The legal separation of man and wife. There are two kinds of divorce in English Law: 1. The divorce *amensa et thero*, from bed and board, which is pronounced by the spiritual courts, for causes arising subsequent to the marriage, or for adultery, cruelty, &c. Parties thus divorced cannot contract another marriage. The marriage is not dissolved, it is merely a separation. 2. The total divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, which must be for some of the canonical causes of impediment, such as those of consanguinity and corporal imbecility: in these cases the marriage is declared null, as having been so from the beginning;—disunion of things closely united; the sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved; the cause of any penal separation;—*v. a.* to dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife; to separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband; to separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder; to take away; to put away.

Divorceable, de-vorse'a-bl, *a.* That can be divorced.

Divorceless, de-vorse'les, *a.* That cannot be divorced.

Divorcement, de-vorse'ment, *s.* Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Divorcer, de-vore'sur, *s.* The person or cause that produces divorce; one of a sect called Divorcers, said to have sprung from Milton.

Divorcive, de-vore'siv, *a.* Having power to divorce.

Divoto, de-vo'to, *s.* In Music, directs to sing in a devout manner.

Divulgate, de-vul'gate, *a.* Published; made known.—Obsolete.

> The Pope so lately put down, the gospel so clearly *divulgate*.—*Bale.*

DIVULGATION, de-vul-ga'shun, *s.* The act of divulging or publishing.

DIVULGE, de-vulj', *v. a.* (*divulgo*, Lat.) To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; to proclaim; to declare by a public act.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

Marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels.—*Milton.*

DIVULGER, de-vul'jur, *s.* One who divulges or reveals.

DIVULSION, de-vul'shun, *s.* (*divulsio*, Lat.) The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

DIVULSIVE, de-vul'siv, *a.* That pulls asunder; that rends.

DIZEN, di'zn, *v. a.* To dress gayly; to deck.—Seldom used.

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen,
For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen.—
Swift.

DIZYGANDRA, di-ze-gan'dra, *s.* (*dis*, *zigon*, a yoke: and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

DIZZ, diz, *v. a.* To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy in the head.—Obsolete.

Now he, Rozinante, is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables.—*Gayton.*

DIZZARD, diz'zurd, *s.* A blockhead.—Obsolete.

DIZZINESS, diz'ze-nes, *s.* Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZZY, diz'ze, *a.* (*dysi*, or *dysig*, Sax.) Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous; causing giddiness; thoughtless; heedless;—*v. a.* to whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.

DO, doo, *v. a.* *Past*, Did; *past part.* Done. This verb, when active, is formed in the indicative, present tense; thus, I do, thou doest, he does or doth; when auxiliary, the second is, thou dost: (*don*, Sax. *doen*, Dut.) To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labour or power for bringing anything to the state desired, or to completion; to bring anything to pass; to practise; to perform for the benefit or injury of another; to discharge; to convey; to observe; to exert; to transact; to finish; to perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; to make or cause; to put;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Nothing but death can *do* me to respire.—*Spenser.*
Who should *do* the duke to death.—*Shaks.*

to answer the purpose; *to have to do*, to have concern with; *to do with*, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ; also, to gain; to effect by influence; *to do away*, to remove; to destroy;—*v. n.* to act or behave, in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; to succeed; to accomplish a purpose; also, to fit; to be adapted; to answer the design; *to have to do with*, to have concern or business with; to deal with; also, to have carnal commerce with. *Do* is used for a verb to save the repetition of it. It is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command. As an auxiliary, *do* is used in asking questions; as, 'Do you intend to go?' *Do* is also used to express emphasis; as, 'She is coquettish, but still I *do* love her.' *Do* is sometimes a mere expletive.

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join.—*Pope.*

DO, do. In Music, a syllable used by the Italians instead of *ut*.

DOBINEA, do-bi'ne-a, *s.* (an alteration from the Nepaulese name of the shrub.) A genus of plants: Order, Acerinaceæ.

DOCENT, do'sent, *a.* (*docens*, Dut.) Teaching.—Obsolete.

DOCETÆ, do-se'te, *s.* (*dokein*, to seem, Gr.) An ancient sect who believed that the incarnation and sufferings of Christ were not real, but only in appearance. The declarations of the apostle John, concerning the nature of Christ, have been considered by some divines as directed against this heresy.

DOCIBILITY, dos-e-bil'e-te, } *s.* Teachableness;
DOCIBLENESS, dos'e-bl-nes, } docility; readiness to learn.

DOCIBLE, dos'e-bl, *a.* Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed.

DOCILE, dos'sil, *a.* (*docilis*, Lat.) Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn.

DOCILITY, do-sil'le-te, *s.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

DOCIMACY, do-se'ma-se, *s.* (*dokimasia*, Gr.) The art or act of purifying or examining by test: used, in Metallurgy, for experiments made in testing the nature and purity of a metal; in Medical Jurisprudence, for the series of tests to which the lungs of a new-born child are subjected, for the purpose of determining whether it has respired after birth or not; in Pharmacy, for the process of determining the purity of the different medicines.

DOCIMASTIC, do-se-mas'tik, *a.* (*dokimastikos*, Gr.) Assaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of metals.

DOCIMOLOGY, do-se-mol'o-je, *s.* (*dokimasia*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the art of assaying or examining in metallurgy, chemistry, obstetrics, or forensic medicine.

DOCK, dok, *v. a.* (*tociaw*, Welsh.) To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; to cut off a part; to shorten; to deduct from; to destroy or defeat; to bar; to bring, draw, or place a ship in a dock;—*s.* the place where a criminal stands in court; the tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail; a case of leather to cover a horse's dock; a broad deep trench on the side of a harbour, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired. *Dockyard*, a yard or magazine, near a harbour, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. *Dockmaster*, one who has the superintendence of docks. *Wet docks* are used for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels, *dry docks* for building and repairing them. A *naval dock* is a place provided with all sorts of naval stores, timber, and all the requisite materials for shipbuilding, as at Portsmouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Woolwich, and Deptford, the naval docks of Great Britain.

DOCK, dok, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus Rumex.

DOCK-CRESSES, dok'kres-es, *s.* Nipplewort, the common name of the plant Lapsana herba. It yields, like dandelion, a milky bitter juice, and is similar in virtues to it and to the chicory and endive.

dok'it, *s.* (*tociaw*, Welsh.) A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing; also, a ption at the foot of letters patent by the of the dockets; a bill tied to goods, con- some direction; an alphabetical list of n a court, or a catalogue of the names of rties who have suits depending in a court; to make an abstract or summary of the of a writing or writings; to abstract and in a book; to enter in a docket; to mark ntents of papers on the back of them; to with a docket.

g, dok'ing, *s.* The act of drawing, as a nto a dock.

dok'le-a, *s.* (derivation unknown.) A of Crustaceans, belonging to the family ynchi: Tribe, Maüdæ.

dok'tur, *s.* (from *doceo*, I teach, Lat.) A r; one who has passed all the degrees of a , and is empowered to practise and teach, *octor* in divinity, in physic, in law, or, ac- to modern usage, a person who has re- the highest degree in a faculty; a learned a man skilled in a profession; a man of on; a physician; one whose occupation is e diseases; the title *doctor* is given to cer- thers of the church, whose opinions are d as authorities;—*v. a.* to apply medicines cure of diseases;—*v. n.* to practise physic. gar and inelegant as a verb.

AL, dok'to-ral, *a.* Relating to the degree octor.

ALLY, dok'to-ral-le, *ad.* In the manner octor.

ATE, dok'to-rate, *s.* The degree of a doc- *v. a.* to make a doctor by conferring a degree.

LY, dok'tur-le, *a.* Like a learned man.

S' COMMONS, dok'turz kom'muns, *s.* The of civilians in London, near St. Paul's hyard, founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the , for the professors of civil law. It forms idence of the doctors of the civil law prac- in London, who live there in common, for and diet, in a collegiate manner: hence the *Doctors' Commons*. In the same place are he official residences of the judges of the Court of Canterbury, the judge of the Ad- y, and the judge of the Prerogative Court of bury.

SHIP, dok'tur-ship, *s.* The degree or rank octor.

SS, dok'tres, ESS, dok'tur-es, } *s.* A female physician.

NAIRE, dok'tre-nare, NARY, dok'tre-na-re, } *s.* One fond of new systems; a theorist.

NAL, dok'tre-nal, *a.* Relating to doctrine; ning a doctrine or something taught; per- to the act or means of teaching;—*s.* some- that is a part of doctrine.

NALLY, dok'tre-nal-le, *ad.* In the form of e or instruction; by way of teaching or e direction.

NE, dok'trin, *s.* (*doctrina*, Lat.) Whatever ght; a principle or position in any science; ver is laid down as true by an instructor or r; the act of teaching; learning; know- the truths of the gospel in general; in- on and confirmation in the truths of the

DOCUMENT, dok'u-ment, *s.* (*documentum*, Lat.) Precept; instruction; direction; dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma; in the present usage, generally applied to written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof for information and the establishment of facts;—*v. a.* to furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts; to teach; to instruct; to direct.

DOCUMENTAL, dok-u-men'tal, *a.* Relating to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents.

DOCUMENTARY, dok-u-men'ta-re, *a.* Relating to written evidence; consisting in documents.

DODARTIA, do-där'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Dodart.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

DODD, dod, *v. a.* To cut the wool from the tails of sheep.

DODDED, dod'ded, *a.* Without horns; applied to sheep: the term is used as an abbreviation.

DODDER.—See Cicuta.

DODDERED, dod'durd, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants.

DODDER LAURELS.—See Cassythaceæ.

DODECADACTYLUS, do-dek-a-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*dodeka*, twelve, and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr. from its being usually about twelve finger-lengths.) A Greek name for the duodenum.

DODECAGON, do-dek'a-gon, *s.* (*dodeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A figure of twelve angles or sides. The area of a *dodecagon* is three times the square of the radius of a circle inscribed in it, or 11.1961524 of the square on the side.

DODECAGYN, do-dek'a-jin, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, a plant having twelve pistils.

DODECAGYNIA, do-dek-a-je'ne-a, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) The Linnæan name for any order of plants in which the number of pistils is twelve.

DODECAGYNIAN, do-dek-a-jin'e-an, *a.* Having twelve pistils.

DODECAHEDRAL, do-dek-a-he'dral, *a.* (*dodeka*, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) Relating to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides. *Dodecahedral corundrum*, or *spinelle*, in Mineralogy, one of the names of the mineral Spinel, of which there are two varieties, ceylanite and spinel ruby. The colours are blue, brown, black, green, and white. It consists of alumina, 74; silica, 16; magnesia, 8; oxide of iron, 1.5; and lime, 0.75. *Dodecahedral garnet*, a species of the Garnet, of which there are ten subspecies. *Dodecahedral mercury*, native amalgam; a mixture of mercury and silver in the proportions of nearly three-fourths of the former, and rather more than one-fourth of the latter. It occurs in quicksilver mines with cinnabor. It is regularly crystalized, and of the colour of silver.

DODECAHEDRON, do-dek-a-he'drun, *s.* (*dodeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) A crystal or figure with twelve equal sides, whether triangular, quadrangular, or pentagonal.

DODECANDER, do-de-kan'dur, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) In Botany, a plant having twelve stamens.

DODECANDRIAN, do-de-kan'dre-an, DODECANDROUS, do-de-kan'drus, } *a.* Relating to the plants

or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.

DODECAPETALOUS, do-dek-a-pe'ta-lus, *a.* (*dodeka*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) Having twelve petals.

DODECAS, do'de-kas, *s.* (*dodeka*, twelve, Gr. in reference to the number of stamens.) A genus of plants, natives of Surinam: Order, Lythraceæ.

DODECASTYLE, do-de-kas'tile, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a building that has twelve columns in front, or on one side.

DODECATEMORION, do-dek-a-te-mo're-un, *s.* (Gr.) A twelfth part.

DODECATEMORY, do-dek-a-tem'o-re, *s.* A denomination sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

DODECATHEON, do-de-ka'*the*-on, *s.* (*dodeka*, and *theos*, a god, Gr.) An antidote among the ancients, composed of twelve simples; named after the twelve Grecian deities.

DODGE, dodj, *v. n.* To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start; to play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble;—*v. a.* to evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside.

DODGER, dod'jur, *s.* One who is guilty of mean tricks; an evader.

DODGERY, dod'jur-e, *s.* Trick.

DODKIN, dod'kin, *s.* A little doit; a contemptuous name for a small coin.—Seldom used.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen.—*Shelton.*

DODO, do'do, } *s.* The names given to an ex-
DIDUS, di'dus, } tinct bird said to have existed
DRONTE, dron'te, } in the Mauritius previous to the seventeenth century. A head and leg are preserved in the British Museum; and a picture, apparently somewhat fabulous, made by Edwards in 1760, of which he says,—'the original picture was drawn in Holland from the living bird brought from St. Maurice's Island in the East Indies, in the early times of the discovery, by way of the Cape of Good Hope.' Much difference of opinion has existed among naturalists as to the real character of the Dodo. That of Mr. Gray is, perhaps, as much deserving of attention as any, namely,—'that the bird represented was made up by joining the head of a bird of prey, approaching the vulture, if not belonging to that family, to the legs of a gallinaceous bird.'

DODONEA, do-do-ne'a, *s.* (in honour of Dodonæus, physician to Maximilian II. and author of Historia Plantarum.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs with extipulate leaves and small greenish flowers: Order, Sapindaceæ.

DODONIAN, do-do'ne-an, *s.* (*Dodonæus*, Lat.) In Antiquity, an epithet applied to Jupiter from his being worshipped in a temple built in the forest of Dodona, the seat of the most ancient and famous oracle of all Greece. The priestesses who gave the oracle were originally the seven daughters of Atlas; but, in later ages, the oracles were always delivered by three old women—they were called Dodonides.

DOE, do, *s.* (*da*, Sax. *dan*, Dan.) A she deer; the female of the fallow deer: the male is termed a *buck*;—*s.* a feat; what one can perform.—Obsolete as a substantive.

No sooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*.—*Butler.*

DOES, duz. The third person singular of the verb *do*, indicative mood, present tense.

DOFF, dof, *v. a.* (*doffen*, Dut.) To put off dress; to strip or divest; to put or thrust away; to get rid of; to put off; to shift off, with a view to delay.

DOG, dog, *s.* (*dogue*, Fr.) The English generic name for the quadrupeds of the genus Canis, more particularly of those varieties of *canis familiaris* so faithfully attached to man. The principal varieties are—the shepherd's dog, the cur dog, the Greenland dog, the bulldog, the mastiff, the bandog, the Dalmatian or coach dog, the Irish greyhound, the gazehound, the greyhound, the Italian greyhound, the lyemer, the lurcher, the tumbler, the terrier, the beagle, the harrier, the foxhound, the old English hound, the kibblehound, the bloodhound, the Spanish pointer, the English setter, the Newfoundland dog, the rough water dog, the large water spaniel, the springer, the cocker, King Charles's dog, the pryame dog, the lion dog, the comforter, the turnspit, pug, &c.; the term is used for mate, when applied to several other animals, as a *dog fox*; a term of reproach or contempt given to a man; a constellation called Sirius or Canicula; a gay young man; a buck.—Seldom used in the last sense.

I love the young *dogs* of this age; they have more wit, and humour, and knowledge of life than we had.—*Boxell.*

Among Seamen, a sort of iron hook or bar with a sharp fang at one end, so formed as to be easily driven into a piece of timber; it is used to drag it along by means of a rope fastened to it. *To give or send to the dogs*, to throw away as useless; *to go to the dogs*, to be ruined. *Dog and driver chuck*, the name of a very common and exceedingly useful chuck; called also the carrier chuck, or the driver and carrier. *Dog-legged stairs*, in Architecture, such as are solid between the upper flights, or such as have no well hole, and in which the rail and balusters, of both progressive and retrogressive flight, fall in the same vertical plane; the steps are fixed to strings, newels, and carriage; and the ends of the steps in the inferior kind only terminate on the side of the string without any housing;—*v. a.* to hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.

DOGBELT, dog'belt, *s.* A belt used by those that draw in mines.

DOGBOLT, dog'bolte, *s.* A word of contempt applied to persons.—Seldom used.

For, to say truth, the lawyer is a *dogbolt*,
An arrant worm.—*Beau. & Flet.*

DOGBERRY-TREE, dog'ber-re-tre, *s.* One of the names of the plant Cornus sanguinea, the bloody-branched Dogwood, or wild Cornel-tree.

DOGBRAMBLE-GOOSEBERRY, dog'bram-bl-goos'-ber-re, *s.* The common name of Ribes cynosbati, a native of Canada.

DOGCHEAP, dog'tshepe, *a.* Cheap as dog's-meat or offal.

DOGDAYS, dog'daze, *s.* The name given to certain days of the year, during which the heat is greatest, beginning on the 3d of July, according to the almanacks, and ending on the 11th August; the time, in ancient Astronomy, when Sirius or the Dogstar rose immediately before the sun. The heliacal rising of Sirius, owing to the precession of

the equinoxes, is now later in the year, so that our dogdays have not now the same relation to the star Sirius as formerly.

DOGDRAW, dog'draw, *s.* A manifest deprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound.

DOGE, doje, *s.* The title formerly given to the first magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa. The office was elective in both places. In Venice it was held for life, in Genoa for two years only.

DOGEATE, do'jate, *s.* The office or dignity of a doge.

DOGFISH, dog'fish, *s.* The common name of the fish Spinax acanthias: Subfamily, Centrinæ.

DOGGED, dog'ged, *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe.

DOGGEDLY, dog'ged-le, *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely.

DOGGEDNESS, dog'ged-nes, *s.* Sullenness; moroseness.

DOGGER, dog'gur, *s.* A Dutch fishing-vessel used in the German Ocean, particularly in the herring fishery. It is equipped with two masts, a mainmast and a mizenmast, somewhat resembling a ketch; also, a term used in some localities by miners and mineral borers for a hard useless stone, generally a compound of silica and iron.

DOGGEREL, dog'gur-il, *a.* An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras;—*s.* mean, despicable, worthless verses.

DOGGERMAN, dog'gur-man, *s.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

DOGGERS, dog'gurz, *s.* In English alum works, a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum rock.

DOGGISH, dog'gish, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.

DOGGRASS, dog'gras, *s.* The grass Triticum repens.

DOGHEARTED, dog'hârt-ed, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

DOGHOLE, dog'hole, *s.* A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation.

DOGHOUSE, dog'hows, *s.* A kennel for dogs.

DOGKEEPER, dog'kee-pur, *s.* One who has the management of dogs.

DOGKENNEL, dog'ken-nil, *s.* A kennel or hut for dogs.

DOG LATIN, dog lat'in, *s.* Barbarous Latin.

DOGLEACH, dog'leetsh, *s.* A dog-doctor.

DOGLOUSE, dog'lows, *s.* An insect that is found on dogs.

DOGLY, dog'le, *a.* Like a dog.

DOGMA, dog'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy.

DOGMAD, dog'mad, *a.* Mad as a dog.

DOGMATIC, dog-mat'ik, *s.* One of a sect of physicians; called also *dogmatists*, in contradistinction to empirics and methodists.

DOGMATIC, dog-mat'ik, } *a.* Relating to a
DOGMATICAL, dog-mat'e-kal, } dogma, or to settled opinion; positive; magisterial; asserting, or disposed to assert with authority, or with overbearing and arrogance; asserted with authority; authoritative; arrogant; overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions.

DOGMATICALLY, dog-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.

DOGMATICALNESS, dog-mat'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

DOGMATICS, dog-mat'iks, *s. pl.* Doctrinal theology, a term used by German writers.

DOGMATISM, dog'ma-tizm, *s.* Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion. In Medical Jurisprudence, a system or theory among the ancients resulting from the application of philosophy and physical and chemical theories to medicine.

DOGMATIST, dog'ma-tist, *s.* A positive assertor; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of opinions.

DOGMATIZE, dog'ma-tize, *v. n.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.

DOGMATIZER, dog'ma-ti-zur, *s.* One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dog'roze, *s.* The vulgar name of the common wild rose, Rosa canina.

DOG'S-BANE.—See Apocynum.

DOG'S-CABBAGE, dogz-kab'baje, *s.* The common name of the plant Thelygonum cynocrambe: Order, Urticeæ.

DOG'S-EAR, dogz'ere, *s.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dog's ear.

DOGSICK, dog'sik, *a.* Sick as a dog.

DOGSKIN, dog'skin, *a.* Made of the skin of a dog.

DOGSLEEP, dog'sleep, *s.* Pretended sleep.

DOG'S-MEAT, dogz'meet, *s.* Refuse; offal; meat for dogs.

DOG'S-MERCURY, dogz-mer'ku-re, *s.* Mercurialis perennis, a poisonous plant very common in our hedges.—See Mercurialis.

DOG'S-POISON, dogz'poy-zn, *s.* A name of the plant Ethusa cynapium, or common Fool's-parsley.

DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS.—See Cynosurus.

DOGSTAR, dog'stăr, *s.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dogdays.

DOGSTONES, dog'stonze, *s.* The vulgar name of the male Orchis; termed also *Satyrion*, the Orchis mascula of botanists.

DOGTOOTH, dog'*tooth*, *s.* A peculiar ornament used in the Anglo-Norman buildings in the twelfth century; also, a sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the foreteeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; it is likewise termed an eye-tooth.

DOGTRICK, dog'trik, *s.* A currish trick; brutal treatment.

DOGTROT, dog'trot, *s.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOGVANE, dog'vane, *s.* A small vane composed of thread, cork, and feathers, fastened to a half pike, and placed on the weather gunwale, to assist in steering a ship on the wind.

DOGVIOLET, dog-vi'o-let, *s.* Viola canina, a species of the violet common in groves, thickets, hedges, and heathy ground.

DOGWATCH, dog'wawtsh, *s.* Among Seamen, a watch of two hours; the *dogwatches* are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock p.m.

DOGWEARY, dog'we-re, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.

DOGWOOD.—See Cornus and Cornaceæ.

DOILY, doy'le, *s.* A species of woollen stuff, said to be so called from the first maker; linen made into a small napkin.

DOINGS, doo'ingz, *s. pl.* Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad; behaviour; conduct; stir; bustle.

DOIT, doyt, *s.* (*duit*, Dut.) A small piece of money;

a trifle: hence the common phrase, 'I care not a *doit*.' Also, the ancient Scotch pennypiece, being 1-12th of a penny sterling.

DOLABELLA, do-la-bel'la, *s.* (a little hatchet, Lat.) A subgenus of the Aplyseæ, in which the shell is hatch-shaped, rudimentary, calcareous, and membranous: Order, Tectibranchiata.

DOLABRIFORM, dol-ab're-fawrm, *a.* (*dolabra*, a hatchet, Lat.) Hatchet-shaped. In Botany, applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight at the front, taper at the base, and compressed, dilated, rounded, and thinned away at the upper back end, so as to resemble an old-fashioned axe-head.

DOLCE, dol'tsha, } *s.* (Italian.) In
DOLCEMENTE, dol-tsha-men'te, } Music, a direction that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

DOLE, dole, *s.* (*dal*, Sax. *dolia*, Russ.) That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion; that which is given in charity; gratuity; blows dealt out; the act of dealing or distributing;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.—
Shaks.

boundary;—(obsolete;)

Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and *doles* of his neighbour.—*Injunctions of Q. Eliz.*

—(*dolar*, Lat.) grief; sorrow; misery;—(seldom used in the last three senses;)

The poor old man, their father, making such pitiful *dole* over them.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to deal; to distribute.

DOLEA, do'le-a, *s.* (*dolia*, deceitful, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Nolanaceæ.

DOLEFUL, dole'fŭl, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing grief; melancholy; sad; afflicted; dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy.

DOLEFULLY, dole'fŭl-le, *ad.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

DOLEFULNESS, dole'fŭl-nes, *s.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.

DOLENT, do'lent, *a.* (*dolens*, Lat.) Sorrowful.—Obsolete.

DOLERITE, dol'e-rite, *s.* A variety of trap rock, composed of augite and Labradore felspar.

DOLESOME, dole'sum, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

DOLESOMELY, dole'sum-le, *ad.* In a dolesome manner.

DOLESOMENESS, dole'sum-nes, *s.* Gloom; dismalness.

DOLICHLASIUM, dol-e-kla'se-um, *s.* (*dolichos*, long, and *lasios*, hairy, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Labiatifloræ.

DOLICHOGYNE, do-le-koj'e-ne, *s.* (*dolichos*, and *gyne*, a female, in reference to the long styles.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Liguliflorœ.

DOLICHONYX, dol-e-kon'iks, *s.* (*dolichos*, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr. in reference to its long claws.) Bob-o'-th'-Link, a genus of birds belonging to the Aglainæ, or Maisers: Family, Sturnidæ.

DOLICHOPUS, do-lik'o-pus, *s.* (*dolichos*, long, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, with long slender legs: Family, Tanysoma.

DOLICHOS, dol'e-kos, *s.* (*dolichos*, long, in allusion to the length of its pods.) The Cowhage, or Cow-itch, a genus of plants, the pods of which are covered with sharp bristle-like hairs, used medicinally, in the form of an elect anthelmintic. The hairs, when placed with the skin, produce great uneasiness

DOLICHURUS, dol-e-ku'rus, *s.* (*dolichos oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Hym insects: Family, Fossores.

DOLICHUS, dol'e-kus, *s.* (*dolichos*, lon genus of Coleopterous insects: Family,

DOLIOCARPUS, dol-e-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*dol* ful, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in allus beauty, but poisonous nature of the genus of climbing or upright sarment Order, Dilleniaceæ.

DOLIOLUM, dol-e-o'lum, *s.* (Latin, a lit A genus of the Diphydæ, with a gelat line, cylindrical body, truncated at th tremes, and having the appearance of a

DOLITTLE, doo'lit-tl, *s.* A term of co one who professes much and performs l

DOLIUM, dol'e-um, *s.* (Latin, a large-bel in reference to its ventricose shape.) Mollusca, in which the shell is delic globular, ventricose, and furrowed tr the spire but little elevated, pointed, the forming nearly the whole of the shell; t large, oval; right lip undulated; colu twisted; operculum horny.

DOLL, dol, *s.* (*delw*, Welsh.) A puppet a child; a small image in the human f amusement of little girls.

DOLLAR, dol'lar, *s.* (*daler*, Dan. and Sw Gr.) A silver coin of Spain and t States. 'The *dollar* is coined in vari but the general type of the whole is t *dollar*, which is minted at the rate of Castilian mark (=3550½ troy grains of the fineness of 10¾ dineros, that is, fine out of 12. It accordingly weig troy grains, and contains 374.19 troy pure silver; and, reckoning British stan at 5s. per ounce, is worth, when of t 4s. 2½d. sterling; but its more genera deduced from assays, is 4s. 2d., the ra to it in the proclamation issued by t Government on 21st Sept., 1838, for its circulation in the West Indies. T sometimes called the *hard dollar* (*pe fuerte*); and the term *pillar dollar* is applied to the pieces coined in Mexico from their being impressed on one sid arms of Spain placed between two pil *dollar* is still minted at the rate of 8½ t in all the Spanish-American republics, Colombian. That of the United States the same value, 4s. 2½d., containing 3 of pure silver. The German and Ital are in value rather less.'—*Cyc. of Com*

DOLOMÆA, dol-o-me'a, *s.* (in honour o meau.) A genus of Composite plants: Tubuliflorœ.

DOLOMEDES, do-lo-me'des, *s.* (deceit genus of Spiders, belonging to the er nariæ: Family, Araneides.

DOLOMETIC, dol-o-met'ik, *a.* Containin of the nature of dolomite. *Dolometic* variety of dolomite of a white colour, c small granular concretions, which ar loosely united as to separate on th pressure.

DOLOMITE, dol'o-mite, *s.* (in honour of M. Dolomean, who first noticed it.) A variety of magnesian limestone, occurring massive and in mountain masses. It is sometimes slaty, and translucent on the edges. It is white, greyish, or yellowish, and softer than common limestone. It constitutes a portion of the Appenines, and is likewise found in Iona. Compact dolomite is snow-white and very hard. It consists of carbonate of lime, 70.50; and carbonate of magnesia, 29.50. Common dolomite of the Appenines, of carbonate of lime, 59; carbonate of magnesia, 46; with a variable quantity of the carbonate of iron.

DOLOR, do'lur, *s.* (Latin.) Pain; grief; lamentation.

DOLORIFEROUS, dol-o-rif'ur-us, *a.* (*dolor*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing pain.

DOLORIFIC, dol-o-rif'ik, } *a.* (*dolorificus*,
DOLORIFICAL, dol-o-rif'e-kal, } Lat.) That causes pain or grief; expressing pain or grief.

DOLOROSO, dol-o-ro'zo, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, pathetic.

DOLOROUS, dol'o-rus, *a.* Sorrowful; dismal; doleful; impressing sorrow or grief; painful; giving pain; expressing pain or grief.

DOLOROUSLY, dol'o-rus-le, *ad.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief.

DOLPHIN, dol'fin, *s.* The English name of the genus Dolphinus, cetaceans in which the skull is very much elevated, very short, and convex behind. The various species differ from each other in the relative length and width of the muzzle, the number of the teeth, and the several convexities or concavities of their various parts. In ancient Greece, a massy piece of iron or lead, used in ships of war: it was hung by pulleys to the sailyards or masts, and, when engaged with an enemy's ship, the *dolphin* was thrown upon it with great violence, in order to sink or shatter it. *Dolphin of the mast*, a particular kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts as a support to the puddening, the use of which is to sustain the weight of the fore and main yards, in case of the rigging or chains by which those yards are suspended being shot away in time of battle.

DOLPHINET, dol'fe-net, *s.* A female dolphin.

DOLT, dolte, *s.* (*dol*, Sax.) A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick skull;—*v. n.* to waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly.

DOLTISH, dolte'ish, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

DOLTISHNESS, dolte'ish-nes, *s.* Stupidity.

DOM, dum, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction, as king*dom*, &c.

DOMAIN, do-mane', *s.* (*domaine*, Fr.) Dominion; empire; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign; possession; estate; the land about the mansion of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.

DOMAL, do'mal, *a.* (*domus*, Lat.) An astrological term relating to a house.

DOMBEYA, dom-be'ya, *s.* (in honour of M. John Dombey, a botanist, and a traveller in South America.) A genus of plants, with flowers in bifid corymbs, and having a single-stalked flower in the fork: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

DOME, dome, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, a spherical roof, raised over the middle of a building, as a church, hall, pavilion, vestibule, staircase, &c., by way of crowning; a building; a house; a fabric; a cathedral. In Chemistry, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere, or small dome.

DOMED, domde, *a.* Furnished with a dome.

DOME-SHAPED, dome'shaypt, *a.* In form resembling a dome.

DOMESMAN, doomz'man, *s.* A judge; an umpire. —Obsolete.

> And Jesus stood before the *domesman*, and the justice axide him, and selde, Art thou kyng of Jewis?—*Wickliffe, St. Matt.* xxvii.

DOMESTIC, do-mes'tik, *s.* (from *domus*, a house, Lat.) One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain or secretary; also, a servant or hired labourer residing with a family.

DOMESTIC, do-mes'tik, } *a.* Belonging to the
DOMESTICAL, do-mes'te-kal, } house or home; relating to one's place of residence, and to the family; remaining much at home; living in retirement; living near the habitations of man; tame, not wild; pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine, not foreign; made in one's own house, nation, or country.

DOMESTICALLY, do-mes'te-kal-le, *ad.* In relation to domestic affairs.

DOMESTICANT, do-mes'te-kant, *a.* Forming part of the same family.

DOMESTICATE, do-mes'te-kate, *v. a.* To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home; to make familiar, as if at home; to accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.

DOMESTICATION, do-mes-te-ka'shun, *s.* The act of withdrawing from the public notice and living much at home; the act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.

DOMESTICITY, do-mes-tis'se-te, *s.* State of being domestic.

DOMICIL, } dom'e-sil, *s.* (*domicilium*, Lat.) An
DOMICILE, } abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family.

DOMICIL, dom'e-sil, } *v. a.* To establish
DOMICILIATE, dom-e-sil'e-ate, } a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy.

DOMICILIARY, dom-e-sil'ya-re, *a.* Relating to an abode, or the residence of a person or family.

DOMICILIATION, dom-e-sil-e-a'shun, *s.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

DOMIFY, dom'e-fi, *v. a.* (*domus*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) In Astrology, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope, by means of six great circles, termed circles of position.—Obsolete.

DOMINANT, dom'e-nant, *a.* (*dominor*, I rule, Lat.) Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant. In Music, the dominant or sensible chord is that which is practised on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence; thus, if the key be C the dominant is G. Every perfect major chord becomes a dominant chord, as soon as the seventh minor is added to it.

DOMINATE, dom'e-nate, *v. a.* (*dominatus*, Lat.) To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over; —*v. n.* to predominate.—Seldom used as a neuter verb.

> I thus conclude my theme,
> The *dominating* humour makes the dream.—
> *Dryden.*

DOMINATION, dom-e-na'shun, *s.* (*dominatio*, Lat.) The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; arbitrary authority; tyranny. In Theology, the fourth order of angels or blessed spirits in the hierarchy, reckoning from the seraphim.

DOMINATIVE, dom'e-nay-tiv, *a.* Governing; also, imperious.

DOMINATOR, dom'e-nay-tur, *s.* A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power; an absolute governor.

DOMINEER, dom-e-neer', *v. n.* To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness; —*v. a.* to govern.

DOMINEERING, dom-e-neer'ing, *a.* Overbearing.

DOMINICAL, do-min'e-kal, *a.* (*Dominus*, the Lord.) Pertaining to the Lord's day, or Christian Sabbath; noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Dominical letters* in the Calendar there is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet attached to every day in the year; namely, A to the 1st of January, B to the 2d, C to the 3d, and so on for a week—A marking the 8th, 15th 22d, and 29th days, and so with the other letters. The consequence is, that all the days which have the same letter fall on the same day of the week. The dominical letter for any year is that letter on which all the Sundays fall.

DOMINICANS, do-min'e-kans, *s.* An order of preaching friars, founded by Dominic de Guzman, a Spanish gentleman, born in 1170, at Calorogo, in Old Castile. The history of the order is stained with bigotry, perfidy, and cruelty.

DOMINICIDE, dom'in-e-side, *s.* (*dominus*, a master, and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) One who kills his master.

DOMINION, do-min'yun, *s.* (*dominium*, Lat.) Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; government; right of governing; predominance; ascendant; an order of angels; persons governed.

DOMINO, dom'e-no, *s.* A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress; a kind of play or game.

DON, don, } *s.* A Spanish title of distinction, first
DOM, dom, } given to Pelayo in the beginning of the eighth century. In Portugal it cannot be assumed without the permission of the sovereign, being considered as a mark of honour and nobility. *Dom* and *Som*, in old charters, signify full property and jurisdiction. *Dona*, or *Duena*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady in Spain and Portugal;—*v. a.* to put on; to invest with.—Obsolete as a verb.

> The purple morning left her crimson bed,
> And *don'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue.—
> *Fairfax.*

DONABLE, do'na-bl, *a.* That may be given.

DONACIA, do-na'she-a, *s.* (*donax*, a reed or cane, Gr. and Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Eupoda.

DONACOBIUS, don-a-ko'be-us, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Oriolinæ, or Orioles: Family, Merulidæ.

DONARIA, do-na're-a, *s.* A word used among the ancients for the places where the oblations of to the gods were kept; and sometimes for offerings themselves, and sometimes, though properly, for the temples.

DONARY, do'na-re, *s.* (*donarium*, Lat.) A t given to a sacred use.

DONATIA, do-na'she-a, *s.* (in honour of V. Do professor of botany at Turin.) A genus of pl with alternate leaves and solitary white flow Order, Saxifragaceæ.

DONATION, do-na'shun, *s.* (*donatio*, Lat.) Th of giving or bestowing a grant. In Law, th or contract by which a thing or the use of transferred to a person or corporation as a gift; that which is given or bestowed; that w is transferred to another gratuitously, or wit a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. *Do mortis causa*, a gift which is made under ap hension of death, as when a thing is given the condition, that if the donor die, the d shall have it; or the thing given shall be retu if the donor shall survive the danger he ap hends, or shall repent that he has made the or if the donee shall die before the donor.—*I tutes, lib.* ii. *tit.* 7.

DONATISM, don'a-tizm, *s.* The doctrines of Donatists.

DONATISTIC, don-a-tis'tik, } *a.* Relatin
DONATISTICAL, don-a-tis'te-kal, } Donatism.

DONATISTS, don'a-tists, *s.* A sect of schisma which originated with one Donatus in Africa the year 311. They taught that baptism ou their church was null; accordingly they rebapt those who joined their party from other chur and reordained their ministers; they consid their body as the only true church, holding others as apostate and fallen. Their doct appear to have been those of Arianism.

DONATIVE, don'a-tiv, *s.* In the Canon La benefice given by the patron to a priest wit presentation to the ordinary, and without ins tion or induction. Among the Romans, a made to the soldiery; a largess; a gratuit present; a dole;—*a.* vested or vesting by d tion.

DONAX, don'aks, *s.* (Greek and Latin, a reed.) genus of Mollusca, of which the shell is an in valved, inequilateral bivalve, with a crenul margin; the frontal margin obtuse; hinge two cardinal teeth, in one valve, triangular. shells of the genus are generally flattened, t cated before, and wedge-shaped.

DONE, dun. *Past part.* of the verb *To do*; i obsolete sense, *done* is the infinitive of *do*;

> As maydens used to *done*.—*Spenser.*

—*interj.* the word by which a wager is conclu when a wager is offered, he that accepts sa '*Done.*

DONEE, do-ne', *s.* (*dono*, I give, Lat.) The pe to whom a gift or a donation is made; the pe to whom lands or tenements are given or gra

DONGEON, } don'jon, *s.*—See Dungeon.
DONJON, }

DONIA, do'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of the late Mr. Ge Don of Forfar.) A genus of elegant Leguma shrubs, with large crimson flowers: Suborder, pilionaceæ.

DONIFEROUS, do-nif'e-rus, *a.* (*donum*, a gift, *fero*, I bear. Lat.) Bearing gifts.

DONISIA, do-ne'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Jame

) A genus of plants, natives of the East
: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
', dung'ke, *s.* An ass or mule for the

, don'nat, *s.* (*do*, and *naught*.) An idle,
or-nothing person.—Local.
do'nur, *s.* (*dono*, Lat.) One who gives or
s; one who confers anything gratuitously;
factor; one who grants an estate.
, don'ship, *s.* The quality or rank of a
nan or knight.
TEMON, don-to-ste'mon, *s.* (*odous, odontos*, a
and *stemon*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of
erous plants: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.
, don'zil, *s.* (Italian.) A young attendant;
.—Seldom used.
squire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the dam-
sel.
, doo'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Samuel
, a London apothecary and botanist.) A
of Ferns, with lanceolate pennatifid fronds:
Polypodiaceæ.
, doo'dl, *s.* A trifler; a simple fellow.
—See Dole.
oom, *v. a.* (*dom*, Sax.) To condemn to any
ment; to consign by a decree or sentence;
nounce sentence or judgment on; to com-
authoritatively; to destine; to fix irrevoca-
fate or direction of; to condemn, or to
by a penalty; to judge;—(unusual in the
nse;)

er of mercy and grace! thou did'st not *doom*
rictly, but much more to pity incline.—*Milton.*

dgment; judicial sentence; condemnation;
ce; decree; determination affecting the fate
re state of another; usually a determination
ict evil; the state to which one is doomed
tined; ruin; destruction; discrimination;
ment.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

him no point of courtesy there lack'd:
was of manners mild, of *doom* exact.—
Mir. for Mag.

L, doom'fûl, *a.* Full of destruction.
AY, doomz'day, *s.* The day of the final
ent; the great day when all men are to be
; the day of sentence or condemnation.
AY-BOOK, } doomz'day-book, *s.* A re-
DAY-BOOK, } gister made. by order of
m the Conqueror, of the lands of England,
book from which judgment was to be given
he value, tenures, and services therein de-
l. The original, preserved in the Chapter
at Westminster, is comprised in two vo-
—one a large folio, the other a quarto, writ-
double columns on vellum. Two supple-
ry volumes were published in 1816, by the
ssioners upon the public records.
ore, *s.* (*dora, dur, dure*, Sax.) An open-
passage into a house or other building, or
ny room, apartment, or closet, by which
s enter; the frame of boards, or any piece
rd or plank, that shuts the opening of a
or closes the entrance into an apartment
enclosure, and usually turning on hinges;
ce; avenue; passage; means of approach
ss. In familiar language, a house; often
plural, *doors*—as, 'My house is the first
from the corner;' *to lie at the door*, in a
ive sense, is to be imputable or chargeable
; *next door to*, approaching to; near to;
bordering upon; *indoors*, within the house; at
home; *doorcase*, the frame which encloses a door;
doorkeeper, a porter; one who guards the entrance
of a house or apartment; *doornail*, the nail on
which the knocker formerly struck; *doorstead*,
the entrance or place of a door; *doorway*, the
passage of a door.

DOORING, do'ring, *s.* A doorcase.—Obsolete.

So terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses.—
Milton.

DOPATRIUM, do-pa'tre-um, *s.* A genus of plants,
consisting of bog herbs, with funnel-shaped blue
flowers, natives of Coromandel: Order, Scrophu-
lariaceæ.

DOQUET.—See Docket.

DOR, dawr, *s.* The English name of the common
black beetle, Scarabæus.

DORADO, dor-a'do, *s.* The Sword-fish, a constella-
tion in the southern hemisphere, nearly in half,
by a line joining *a* Argus and *a* Eridani.

DORATANTHERA, dor-a-tan-*the'*ra, *s.* (*doration*, a
small spear, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A
genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

DORCACERUS, dawr-kas'e-rus, *s.* (*dorkas*, a roe-
deer, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Cole-
opterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

DORCADION, dawr-ka'de-un, *s.* (*dorkadeion*, like a
roe-deer, Gr. in reference to the antennæ.) A
genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longi-
cornes.

DORCATOMA, dawr-kat'o-ma, *s.* (*dorkas*, a roe-deer,
and *tome*, a section, Gr. in reference to the form of
the antennæ.) A genus of Coleopterous insects
of the section Malacodermi: Tribe, Ptinores.

DOREE, or JOHN DORY.—In Ichthyology,—see
Zeus.

DOREMA, do-re'ma, *s.* (*dorema*, a gift, Gr.) A genus
of plants; one of the species yields ammoniacum:
Order, Apiaceæ, or Umbelliferæ.

DORIAN, do're-an, *a.* Relating to Doris in Greece.

DORIANS, do're-ans, *s.* In Grecian History, the
most powerful of the Hellenic races. They formed
three tribes—the Hyllæans, the Dymanes, and
the Pamphylians.

DORIC, dor'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Dorians, an
ancient people of Greece, inhabiting the country
near Mount Parnassus. *Doric order*, in Ar-
chitecture, the second of the five orders, being
that between the Tuscan and Ionic. *Doric dia-
lect*, one of the five dialects used among the
Greeks; first used by the Lacedemonians, parti-
cularly those of Argos, whence it passed into
Epirus, Libya, Sicily, Rhodes, and Crete. *Doric
mode*, in Music, the first of the authentic modes of
the ancients: its character is severe, tempered with
gravity and joy. It was used on religious occa-
sions, and also in war.

DORICISM, dor'e-sizm, } *s.* A phrase of the Doric
DORISM, dor'izm, } dialect.

DORIDIUM, do-rid'e-um, *s.* (*doris*, and *eidos*, re-
semblance, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which
the animal has the lobe dilated into fin-like pro-
cesses, but without a shell: Tribe, Cyclobranchia.

DORING, do'ring, } *s.* Among Sportsmen, a term
DARING, da'ring, } used to express a method of
taking larks by means of a close-net and a look-
ing-glass.

DORIPPE, do-rip'pe, *s.* A name given by Fabricius
to a genus of short-tailed decapod Crustaceans,
belonging to the subdivision Notapoda, which have

the feet of the fourth and fifth pairs elevated on the back and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes supported on simple peduncles.

DORIS, do'ris, *s.* A genus of testaceous Mollusca.

DORMANCY, dawr'man-se, *s.* Quiescence.

DORMANT, dawr'mant, *a.* (*dormir*, Fr.) Sleeping; at rest; not in action; being in a sleeping posture; neglected; not used; concealed; not divulged;—(unusual in the last two senses;)—leaning; inclining; not perpendicular. *Dormant partner*, in Commerce, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses; he is also called a sleeping partner. In Heraldry, the posture of a lion or any other beast lying in a sleeping attitude, with the head resting on the fore paws. *Dormant tree* or *summer*, the lintel of a door, window, beam, &c.; a beam tenoned into a girder, to support the ends of joists on both sides of it.

DORMAR, dawr'mär, } *s.* A win-
DORMAR-WINDOW, dawr'mär-win'do, } dow placed on the inclined plane of the roof of a house, the frame being placed vertically on the rafters.

DORMITIVE, dawr'me-tiv, *s.* (*dormio*, I sleep, Lat.) A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate.

DORMITORY, dawr'me-tur-e, *s.* (*dormitarium*, Lat.) A place, building, or room to sleep in; a gallery in convents, divided into several cells, where the religeuse sleep; a burial-place.

DORMOUSE.—See Myoxus.

DORNIC, dawr'nik, *s.* A species of linen cloth, termed also linsey-woolsey, manufactured originally at Dornock, in the north of Scotland.

DORON, do'ron, *s.* (Greek.) A gift; a present; also, a measure of three inches.—Not used.

DORONICUM, do-ron'e-kum, *s.* (*dorongi*, Arab.) Leopard's-bane, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

DORP, dawrp, *s.* (Dutch.) A small village.—Seldom used.

> What should they do, beset with dangers round,
> No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found?—
> *Dryden.*

DORR, dawr, *v. a.* To deafen with noise.—Obsolete.

> When we are so easily *dorred* and amated with every sophism.—*Hales.*

DORRER, dawr'rur, *s.* A drone.—Obsolete.

DORSAL, dawr'sal, *a.* (*dorsum*, the back, Lat.) Pertaining to the back, as the *dorsal* fin of a fish. *Dorso-cervical*, in Anatomy, the name given to the region at the back of the neck.

DORSE, dawrs, *s.* A canopy.—Obsolete.

> Imprimis, a *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet.—*Will of Sir R. Sutton.*

DORSIBRANCHIATÆ, dawr-se-brang-ke-a'te, }
DORSIBRANCHIATES, dawr-se-brang-ke-a'tes, } *s.* (*dorsum*, the back, and *branchiæ*, gills, Lat.) An order of the Annelides, in which the branchiæ are equally distributed along the whole of the body, or at least of its middle portion.

DORSIBRANCHIATE, dawr-se-brang'ke-ate, *a.* Having the gills equally distributed along the body.

DORSIFEROUS, dawr-sif'fe-rus, } *a.* In Botany,
DORSIPAROUS, dawr-sip'pa-rus, } bearing or producing seeds on the back of their leaves.

DORSTENIA, dawr-ste'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Dorsten.) A genus of plants, one of the species of which yields the contrayerva root, used in medicine as a diaphoretic and stimulant.

DORSUM, dawr'sum, *s.* (Latin, the back.) A term sometimes applied to the ridge of a hill. In Conchology, it is used generally to express the upper surface of the body of the shell, when laid upon the aperture or opening.

DORTMAUNA, dawrt-maw'na, *s.* (in honour of —— Dortmaun, a Dutch apothecary.) A genus of aquatic, smooth, fleshy plants: Order, Lobeliaceæ.

DORTURE, dawr'ture, *s.* A dormitory.—Obsolete.

DORYANTHES, do-re-an'*th*is, *s.* (*dory*, a spear, and *anthos*, a flower, from the long spear-like flower-stalk, which rises to the height of 16 or 18 feet.) A genus of plants; the *D. excelsa* is one of the most gigantic of indogenous herbs—natives of Australia: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

DORYCNIUM, do-rik'ne-um, *s.* (*dory*, a spear, Gr. from the plant after which this genus is named being used in poisoning spears.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DORYCNOPSIS, dor-rik-nop'sis, *s.* (*dorycnium*, a genus of plants, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of plants, and Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DORYLUS, dor'e-lus, *s.* (*dory*, a spear, Gr. in allusion to the horn-like form of mesosternum.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cychea.

DORYOPTERIS, do-re-op'te-ris, *s.* (*dory*, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodaceæ.

DORYPHORI, do-rif'o-re, *s.* (*dory*, a spear, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) An appellation given to the lifeguards of the Roman emperors.

DORYSTIGMA, do-re-stig'ma, *s.* (*dory*, and *stigma*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Atherospermaceæ, or Plum Nutmegs.

DOSE, doze, *s.* (*dosis*, Gr.) In Pharmacy, the quantity, determined by weight and measure, of any medicine which is to be taken at one time; a quantity; a portion; as much as a man can swallow;—*v. a.* (*doser*, Fr.) to proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses; to give in doses; to give medicine or physic; to give anything nauseous.

DOSSER, dos'sur, *s.* (*dossier*, Fr.) A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men.

DOSSIL, dos'sil, *s.* In Surgery, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.

DOST, dust. The second person of the verb *To do*; used in the solemn style, 'thou *dost*.'

DOT, dot, *s.* A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing;—*v. a.* to mark with dots; to mark or diversify with small detached objects;—*v. n.* to make dots or spots.

DOTAGE, do'taje, *s.* Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; a doting; excessive fondness; deliriousness.

DOTAL, do'tal, *a.* (*dotalis*, Lat.) Pertaining to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

DOTARD, do'tärd, *s.* (*radoteur*, Fr.) A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood; a doting fellow; one foolishly fond.

DOTARDLY, do'tärd-le, *a.* Like a dotard; weak.

DOTATION, do-ta'shun, *s.* (*dotatio*, Lat.) The act of endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion or

; endowment; establishment of funds
rt, as of an hospital or eleemosynary cor-

v. n. (*dutten*, Dut.) To be delirious;
he intellect impaired by age, so that the
ders or wavers; to be silly; to be ex-
in love; to decay; *to dote on*, to love to
extravagance.

ted, *a.* Stupid.—Obsolete.

nseless speech and *doted* ignorance
rince had marked well.—*Spenser.*

tur, *s.* One who dotes; a person whose
ding is enfeebled by age; a dotard; one
ndly, weakly, and excessively in love.

, doth-e-de'a, *s.* (*dothion*, a tubercle, and
semblance, Gr.) A genus of Fungi:
isteromycetes.

TERITE, doth-in-en'te-rite, *s.* (*dothene*, a
nd *enteron*, an intestine, Gr.) A term
y M. Bretonneau to inflammation of the
ollicles of Peyer and Brunner.

, do'ting-le, *ad.* By excessive fondness.

dot'tărd, *s.* A tree kept low by cutting.

, dot'te-rel, *s.* A species of Plover, Cha-
norinellus; the size is small, the wings
pointed, the first quill longest, and the
e entirely awanting.

, doo-a-neer', *s.* (French.) An officer of
ms.

LE, doo'ay bi'bl, *s.* (*Douay*, a town in
The English translation of the Scrip-
the Old and New Testament sanctioned
oman Catholic Church.

dub'bl, *a.* (French.) Two of a sort to-
one corresponding to the other, being in
vice as much; containing the same quan-
ngth repeated; having one added to an-
wofold; also, of two kinds; two in num-
eitful; acting two parts, one openly, the
secret;—*ad.* twice;—*v. a.* to fold; to
or extend by adding an equal sum, value,
or length; to contain twice the sum,
or length, or twice as much—as, 'the
ubles our army in numbers;' to repeat;
to add one to another in the same order.
ation, *to double a cape or point*, is to
d it, so that the cape or point shall be
the ship and her former situation; *to*
pon a fleet, in a naval engagement, the
closing any part of a hostile fleet between
, or of cannonading it on both sides. In
affairs, to unite two ranks or files in one;
to increase to twice the sum, number,
antity, or length; to increase or grow to
much; to enlarge a wager to twice the
; to turn back or wind in running; to
ks; to use sleights;—*s.* twice as much;
a number, sum, value, quantity, or length;
in running to escape pursuers; a trick;
an artifice to deceive. *Double employ-*
Music, a name given to the two different
which the chord of the subdominant may
ded and treated, namely—as the funda-
hord of the sixth superadded, or as the
the great sixth inverted from a funda-
chord of the seventh. *Double fichy* or
Heraldry, a cross, the extremity of which
points, in contradistinction to *fiche*, where
emity is sharpened away to one point.
ctave, in Music, an interval composed of
fifteen notes in diatonic progression, and which for that reason is called a fifteenth.

DOUBLE-BANKED, dub'bl-bankt, *a.* In Seamanship, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar.

DOUBLE-BARRELED, dub'bl-bărld, *a.* Having two barrels, as a gun.

DOUBLE-BASE, dub'bl-base, *s.* The large musical instrument of the viol kind. In this country, as in Italy and France, the double-base has only three strings which are tuned in fourths, but in Germany a fourth string is used. The Italian name of the instrument is *contrabasso*, (more properly *contrabbasso*,) a name often given to it in England.

DOUBLE-BITING, dub-bl-bi'ting, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dub-bl-but'tnd, *a.* Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-CHARGE, dub-bl-tshărj', *v. a.* To charge or intrust with a double portion.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dub-bl-de'lur, *s.* One who acts two different parts in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dub-bl-de'ling, *s.* Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

DOUBLE-DYE, dub-bl-di', *v. a.* To dye twice over.

DOUBLE-EDGED, dub-bl-ejd', *a.* Having two edges.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, doo-bl-ong-tong-dr, *s.* (Fr.) Double meaning of a word or expression.

DOUBLE-EYED, dub-bl-ide', *a.* Having a deceitful countenance.

DOUBLE-FACE, dub-bl-fase', *s.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern.

DOUBLE-FACED, dub-bl-faste', *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces.

DOUBLE-FORMED, dub-bl-fawrmd', *a.* Of a mixed form.

DOUBLE-FORTIFIED, dub-bl-fawr'te-fide, *a.* Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED, dub-bl-fown'ted, *a.* Having two sources.

DOUBLE-GILD, dub-bl-gild', *v. a.* To gild with double colouring.

DOUBLE-HANDED, dub-bl-han'ded, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dub-bl-hed'ed, *a.* Having two heads; having the flowers growing one to another.

DOUBLE-HEARTED, dub-bl-hărt'ed, *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

DOUBLE-LOCK, dub-bl-lok', *v. a.* To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security.

DOUBLE-MANNED, dub-bl-mand', *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

DOUBLE-MEANING, dub-bl-me'ning, *a.* Having two meanings.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dub-bl-mind'ed, *a.* Unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.

DOUBLE-MOUTHED, dub-bl-mowthd', *a.* Having two mouths.—Seldom used.

Fame, if not double-fac'd, is *double-mouth'd.*—*Milton.*

DOUBLE-NATURED, dub-bl-na'turde, *a.* Having a twofold nature.

DOUBLENESS, dub'bl-nes, *s.* The state of being doubled; duplicity.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dub-bl-ple', *s.* In Law, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.

DOUBLE-QUARREL, dub-bl-kwawr'ril, *s.* A complaint of the clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary for delay of justice.

DOUBLER, dub'lur, *s.* One that doubles; an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

DOUBLE-SHADE, dub-bl-shade', *v. a.* To double the natural darkness of a place.

DOUBLE-SHINING, dub-bl-shi'ning, *a.* Shining with double lustre.

DOUBLET, dub'blet, *s.* (French.) The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest; two; a pair. In Lapidary work, a counterfeit stone, composed of two pieces of crystal, and sometimes glass, softened together with their proper colours between them, that they may have the same appearance to the eye as if the whole substance of the crystal had been tinged with these colours.

DOUBLE-THREADED, dub-bl-*th*red'ed, *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dub-bl-tungd', *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

DOUBLETS, dub'blets, *s.* A game at dice within tables; the same number on both dice; a double meaning.

DOUBLING, dub'bling, *s.* The act of making double; a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift. In Hunting, *doubling* is when a hare in an open field winds about to deceive the hounds.

DOUBLOON, dub-loon', *s.* (*doublon*, Fr. *doblon*, Span.) The most common Spanish and American gold coin. It is of the same weight as the dollar, being minted at the rate of 8½ to the Castilian mark, 21 carats fine. It therefore weighs 417.70 troy grains, of which 365.49 grains are pure; and its value, when of full weight, (estimating British standard gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.,) is £3 4s. 8½d.; but its more general value, as deduced from assays, is only £3 4s. 1d., or £3 4s. The latter is the rate assigned to it in the proclamation issued by the British Government on 21st Sept., 1838, for regulating its circulation in the West Indies. There are also half and quarter doubloons of proportional value. This coin being the form generally given to gold in the mining countries of South America, is, like the dollar, extensively circulated as bullion.—*Cyc. of Commerce.*

DOUBLY, dub'ble, *ad.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

DOUBT, dowt, *v. n.* (*douter*, Fr.) To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined; to fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect;—*v. a.* to question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; to fear; to suspect; to distrust; to withhold confidence from; to fill with fear;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*s.* a fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion; uncertainty of condition; suspicion; fear; apprehension; difficulty objected; dread; horror.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

DOUBTABLE, dowt'a-bl, *a.* That may be d

DOUBTER, dowt'ur, *s.* One who doubts; on opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

DOUBTFUL, dowt'fûl, *a.* Dubious; not se opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesi ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; ad of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; q able; not decided; of uncertain issue; not suspicious; not confident; not without fe dicating doubt; not certain or defined.

DOUBTFULLY, dowt'fûl-le, *ad.* In a doubtfi ner; dubiously; with doubt; irresolutely biguously; with uncertainty of meaning state of dread.—Obsolete in the last sense

> With that she waked, full of fearful fright,
> And *doubtfully* dismay'd through that so u
> sight.—*Spenser.*

DOUBTFULNESS, dowt'fûl-nes, *s.* A state or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; su instability of opinion; ambiguity; uncert meaning; uncertainty of event or issue; tainty of condition.

DOUBTINGLY, dowt'ing-le, *ad.* In a doubti ner; dubiously; without confidence.

DOUBTLESS, dowt'les, *a.* Free from fear of secure.—Obsolete as an adjective.

> Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
> That Hubert, for the wealth of all the wo
> Will not offend thee.—*Shaks.*

—*ad.* without doubt or question; unquest

DOUBTLESSLY, dowt'les-le, *ad.* Unquestio

DOUCED, doo'sed, *s.* A musical instrument solete.

> Many another pipe,
> That craftily began to pipe,
> Both in *douced*, and eke in rede.—*Cha*

DOUCET, doo'set, *s.* (French.) A custard solete.

DOUCEUR, doo-seur', *s.* (French.) Flattery; a present, gift, or bribe.

DOUCHE, doosh, *s.* (French.) In Therapeu name given to a shock of a column of a the body, of a nature, temperature, and determined by the circumstances of the ca

DOUCINE, doo'sin, *s.* (French.) In Archite moulding, concave above and convex below, as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gu

DOUGH, do, *s.* (*dah*, Sax.) Paste of bread; composed of flour or meal moistened and k but not baked; *my cake is dough*, my s miscarried; my undertaking has not come turity.—A phrase seldom used.

> *My cake is dough*, but I'll in among the rest;
> Out of hope of all, but my share of the feas

DOUGH-BAKED, do'baykt, *a.* Unfinishe hardened to perfection; soft.

DOUGH-KNEADED, do'ne-ded, *a.* Soft like

DOUGH-NUT, do'nut, *s.* A small roundi made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moisten milk, and boiled in lard.

DOUGHTINESS, dow'te-nes, *s.* Valour; be

DOUGHTY, dow'te, *a.* (*dohtig*, Sax.) Bra liant; eminent; noble: illustrious.

DOUGHY, do'e, *a.* Like dough; soft; yiel pressure; pale.

DOUSE, dows, *v. a.* To thrust or plunge int In Seamen's language, to strike or lower i to slacken suddenly, expressed of a sail in of wind, an extended hawser, &c.;—*v. n.* suddenly into water.

wt, *v. a.* (probably from *do* and *out*.) To ; to extinguish.—Seldom used.

The dram of base
oth all the noble substance of *dout*,
o his own scandal.—*Shaks.*

dow'tur, *s.* An extinguisher for candles.
E, doo'zeve, *s.* (*douze*, twelve, Fr.) In a scale of twelve degrees.
V, *s.* A pigeon.—See Columbidæ. A endearment, or an emblem of innocence.
foot, Crane's bill, the common name of m molle, or Geranium columbinum of Kay; of a light hoary green, downy all over e soft hairs, and small flowers of a reddish-colour.
, duv'kot, *s.* A small building or box in lomestic pigeons breed; a dovehouse.
E, duv'like, *a.* Resembling a dove.
LLS.—See Columbellinæ.
P, duv'ship, *s.* The qualities of a dove.—e.

let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness, not of cruelty.—*Bp. Hall.*

L, duv'tale, *s.* (from its spreading like a tail.) A joint used by carpenters and in connecting two pieces of wood, by letting o the other, in the form of the expanded a dove, or wedge reversed, so that it cannot n out;—*v. a.* to unite by a tenon in form eon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.
il joint, in Anatomy, the suture or serrated tion of the bones of the skull, &c.
duv'ish, *a.* Like a dove; innocent.—Ob-

E, dow'a-bl, *a.* (*dowé*, endowed, old Fr.) ay be endowed; entitled to dower.
M, dow'a-jur, *s.* (*douairiere*, Fr.) A widow jointure; a title particularly given to the of princes and persons of rank: the widow ng is called *queen dowager*.
S, dow'sets, *s.* The testicles of a hart or -Obsolete.

I gave them
rest morsels, called tongue, ears, and *dowcets*.
—*Ben Jonson.*

dow'de, *s.* (*dawdie*, Scot.) An awkward, ed, inelegant woman;—*a.* awkward.
SH, dow'de-ish, *a.* Somewhat like a dowdy.
dow'il, *s.* A pin of wood or iron used at es of boards in laying floors, to avoid the ance of the nails on the surface;—*v. a.* to two boards together by pins inserted in the

dow'ur, *s.* (*douaire*, Fr.) That part of sband's lands, tenements, &c., which come wife at his death, not by force of any con- expressed or implied between the parties, the operation of law, to be completed by al assignment of particular portions of the y; the property which a woman brings to sband in marriage; the gift of a husband ife; endowment; gift.
D, dow'urd, *a.* Furnished with dower; ed.
ESS, dow'ur-les, *a.* Destitute of dower.
, dow'ur-e, } *s.* A different but improper
dow're, } spelling of *dower*.
, dow'las, *s.* A coarse linen fabric.
dowl, *s.* A feather.—Obsolete.

ne *dowle* that's in my plume.—*Shaks.*

DOWN, down, *s.* (*dun*, Swed.) The fine soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind; the pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance; the pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind; anything that soothes or mollifies;—*s.* (*dun*, Sax.) a bank or elevation of sand thrown up by the sea; a large open plain; properly a flat on the top of a hill; —*prep.* (*dun*, *adun*, Sax.) along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; towards the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake; *down the sound*, in the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea; *down the country*, toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean;—*ad.* in a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place; on the ground, or at the bottom; below the horizon, as 'the sun is *down*;' in the direction from a higher to a lower condition; into disrepute or disgrace; into subjection; into a due consistence; at length; extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface; *up and down*, here and there; in a rambling course; *down with a building*, a command to pull it down or demolish it; *down with him*, signifies throw him; *down, down*, may signify come down, or go down, or take down lower; it is often used by seamen, *down* with the foresail, &c.;—*a.* downright; plain; positive; dejected, as a *down* look.

DOWNBED, down'bed, *s.* A bed of down.

DOWNCAST, down'kast, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground;—*s.* sadness; melancholy look.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Come, let's be sad, my girls;
That *downcast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shows a fine sorrow.—*Beau. & Flet.*

DOWNCOME, down'kum, *s.* A fall of rain; a fall in the market; a fall in one's condition.

DOWNED, downd, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down.

DOWNFALL, down'fawl, *s.* A falling, or body of things falling; ruin; destruction; a sudden fall or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; the sudden fall, depression, or ruin of reputation or estate.

DOWNFALLEN, down'fawln, *a.* Fallen; ruined.

DOWNGYVED, down'jivde, *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters.

DOWNHAUL, down'hawl, *s.* In Nautical language, a rope passing up along a stay, through the cringles of the staysail or jib, and tied to the upper corner of the sail to pull it down when shortening sail.

DOWNHEARTED, down'hărt-ed, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

DOWNHILL, down'hil, *s.* Declivity; descent; slope; —*a.* declivous; descending; sloping.

DOWNLOOKED, down'lookt, *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

DOWNLYING, down'li-ing, *s.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose;—*a.* about to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT, down'rite, *ad.* Right down; straight down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution; completely; without stopping short;—*a.* directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; unceremonious; blunt.

DOWNRIGHTLY, down'rite-le, *ad.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.

DOWNRIGHTNESS, down'rite-nes, *s* Plainness; absence of disguise.

DOWNSITTING, down'sit-ting, *s.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

DOWNTROD, down'trod, } *a.* Trodden down;
DOWNTRODDEN, down'trod-dn, } trampled down.

DOWNWARD, down'wurd, } *ad.* (*duneweard*, Sax.)
DOWNWARDS, down'wurdz, } From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the centre of the earth or not; in a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source; in a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head; in the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.

DOWNWARD, down'wurd, *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its centre; declivous; bending; descending from a head, origin, or source; tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected.

DOWNWEED.—See Cottonweed.

DOWNY, dow'ne, *a.* Covered with down or nap; made of down or soft feathers; soft; calm; soothing; resembling down. *Downy-pubescent*, in Botany, having short down closely pressed to the surface. *Downy-villous*, covered with long soft hair-like down.

DOWSE, dows, *v. a.* (*daska*, Swed.) To strike on the face.

DOWST, dowst, *s.* A stroke.—Obsolete.

> How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*!—
> *Beau. & Flet.*

DOXOLOGICAL, dok-so-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*doxa*, praise, and *lego*, I speak, Gr.) Relating to doxology; giving praise to God.

DOXOLOGIZE, dok-sol'o-jize, *v. a.* To give glory to God.

DOXOLOGY, dok-sol'o-je, *s.* (*doxologia*, Gr.) In Christian worship, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, dok'se, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A prostitute.

DOZE, doze, *v. n.* (*doser*, Dan.) To slumber; to sleep lightly; to live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep;—*v. a.* to pass or spend in drowsiness; to make dull; to stupify.

DOZEN, duz'zn, *a.* (*douzaine*, Fr.) Twelve in number; applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract;—*s.* the number twelve of things of a like kind.

DOZER, do'zur, *s.* One that dozes or slumbers.

DOZINESS, do'ze-nes, *s.* Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.

DOZING, do'zing, *s.* A slumbering; sluggishness.

DOZY, do'ze, *a.* Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

DRAB, drab, *s.* (*drabbe*, Sax.) A strumpet; a prostitute; a low, sluttish woman; a kind of wooden box used in saltworks for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans;—(*drap*, Fr.) a woollen fabric, generally woven thick and double-milled, being chiefly used for great-coats;—*a.* being of a dun colour, like the cloth so called;—*v. n.* to associate with strumpets.

DRABA, drab'a, *s.* (*drabe*, acrid, Gr. from its growing on rocky places, which it enlivens with its elegant tufts of rose-coloured flowers.) Whitlow Grass, a genus of annual or perennial Cruciferous plants, growing for the most part in the cold mountainous countries of Europe; a few species occur in America: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

DRABBING, drab'bing, *s.* An associating with strumpets.

DRABBLE, drab'bl, *v. a.* To draggle; to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul;—*v. n.* to fish for barbels with a long line and rod.

DRABBLER, drab'blur, *s.* A small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail in sloops and schooners.

DRABBLING, drab'bling, *a.* Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbels;—*s.* a method of angling for barbels with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.

DRACÆNA, dra-se'na, *s.* (*drakaina*, the feminine of *dragon*, a dragon, Gr. in reference to the inspissated juice becoming red powder, very like the eastern dragon's-blood.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ. Also, a genus of Saurian reptiles, in which the tail is compressed, surmounted by a double-serrated crest, and the throat furnished with a collar of large shields: Family, Lacertidæ.

DRACHM, } dram, *s.* (*drachma*, Lat.) A weight,
DRAM, } of which there are two kinds: the drachm avoirdupois, or $27\frac{11}{22}$ troy grains, = the 16th part of an ounce; and the apothecary's drachm = the 12th of the troy ounce, or 60 grains troy.

DRACHMA, drak'ma, *s.* (*drachme*, Gr.) An Athenian silver coin of the value of six oboli, or about 7½d. of British money.

DRACO, dra'ko, *s.* (Latin, the dragon.) One of the ancient constellations in the southern hemisphere. *Draco mitigatus*, a name given by the old alchemists to calomel. *Draco*, in Zoology, the dragon, a genus of Saurian reptiles, having an enormous development of the gular skin, or expansive membranes, on the sides of the body. *Draco regis*, the standard, ensign, or military colours, borne in war by our ancient kings, having the figure of a dragon painted on them. *Draco volans*, a meteor in cold marshy countries, consisting of phosphuretted or carburetted hydrogen, which, in certain excitements and combinations, become luminous; also, the name given to an insect found in India and Africa, and distinguished from the lizard tribe, merely by having a broad lateral membrane strengthened by radii or bony processes. It lives among trees, and is able, by means of the membrane, to spring from tree to tree.

DRACOCEPHALUM, dra-ko-sef'a-lum, *s.* (*drakon*, a dragon, and *kephale*, a head, Gr. in reference to the ringent corollas.) Dragon's-head, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

DRACONIN, dra-ko'nin, } *s.* The colouring matter
DRACINA, dra-sin'a, } contained in the resinous substance called *dragon's-blood*.

DRACONTIC, dra-kon'tik, *a.* In Astronomy, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

DRACONTIUM, dra-kon'she-um, *s.* (*drakon*, a dragon, Gr. the stems of some of the species being mottled like the skin of a serpent.) Dragon-plant, a genus of plants: Order, Orontiaceæ.

DRACOPHYLLUM, dra-ko-fil'lum, *s.* (*drakon*, a dragon, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.; so named because the leaves have some resemblance to those of

Dracæna draco, or Dragon's-blood-tree.) A genus of plants: Order, Epacridaceæ.

Dracunculus, dra-kungk'u-lus, *s.* (Latin, a little dragon, Gr. from the stem being spotted like the belly of a serpent.) A genus of plants: Order, Araceæ. In Zoology, a small worm bred in the muscular parts of the arms and legs; sometimes called *Guinea-worm*, from its being common among the natives of Guinea.

Drad, drad, *a.* *Past* of Dread. Terrible.—Obsolete.

> She weakly started, yet she nothing *drad*.—*Spenser.*

Draff, draf, *s.* (*draf*, *droef*, Dut.) Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter.

Draffish, draf'fish, *a.* Worthless.

Draffy, draf'fe, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

Draft, draft, *s.* (corrupted from *draught*.) A drawing,—in this sense *draught* is perhaps most common; a drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post; an order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange; a drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated; depth of water necessary to float a ship; a writing composed;—(see Draught;)—*v. a.* to draw the outline; to delineate; to compose and write; to draw men from a military band or post; to select; to detach; to draw men from any company, collection, or society.

Drafthorse.—See Draughthorse.

Draftox.—See Draughtox.

Drafts.—See Draughts.

Drag, drag, *v. a.* (*dragan*, Sax.) To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force, applied particularly to drawing heavy things with labour along the ground or other surface; to break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to draw along slowly or heavily; to draw anything burdensome; to draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried; to pull or haul about roughly and forcibly. Among Seamen, to *drag* an anchor is to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship;—*v. n.* to hang so low as to trail on the ground; to fish with a drag; to be drawn along; to be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; to hang or grate on the floor, as a door;—*s.* something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook; a particular kind of harrow; a car; a low cart; whatever is drawn: a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way. Among Seamen, a machine consisting of a sharp square frame of iron, encircled with a net, used to take the wheel off from the platform or bottom of the decks;—(*dragium*, Lat.) a name given in some of the old statutes for a coarser sort of bread, corn, or kind of malt made of oats mixed with barley. The term *drags* is also used for floating pieces of timber, so joined together that, by swimming on the water, they may bear a burden or load of other things down a river.

Dragantin, dra-gan'tin, *s.* A mucilage obtained from Gum Traganth.

Draggle, drag'gl, *v. a.* To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble;—*v. n.* to be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

Draggletail, drag'gl-tale, *s.* A sluttish woman.

Dragman, drag'man, *s.* A fisherman that uses a dragnet.

Dragnet, drag'net, *s.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

Dragoman, drag'o-man, *s.* (*dragomanno*, Ital.) An interpreter attached to European embassies and consulates in the Turkish empire.

Dragon, dra'gun, *s.* (Greek.) The name given by the ancient Greeks and Romans to a fabulous monster having the body and head of a serpent furnished with wings and feet. It is mentioned in the allegories of the Jews, the Chinese, and Japanese, as well as in the legends of chivalric Christendom.

> And he laid hold on the *dragon*, that old serpent, the devil.—*Rev.* xx. 2.

In Zoology, a genus of small Suarian reptiles, characterized by two wing-like productions of the skin supported upon the first pair of ribs. *Dragon-beam*, in Architecture, a horizontal piece of timber on which the hip or angle rafters of a roof pitch.

Dragonets, drag'o-nets, *s.* The English name of fishes of the genus Callionymus.—Which see.

Dragon-fish.—See Dragonets.

Dragon-fly, drag'un-fli, *s.* The common name of the Neuropterous insects belonging to the genus Agrion or Libellula.—See Libellula.

Dragonish, drag'un-ish, *a.* In the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

Dragonlike, drag'un-like, *a.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious.

Dragonnades, drag-un-naydz', *s.* A term applied to certain severe persecutions in France, under Louis XIV. against the Protestants.

Dragonne, drag-un-ne', *s.* In Heraldry, the term for a lion or other beast when the upper part resembles a lion, and the under part half the wings and tail of a dragon.

Dragon-plant.—See Dracontium.

Dragon's-blood, drag'unz-blud, *s.* The indurated drops from the cut wood of the tree Pterocarpus draca, or from the fruit of Calamus draca verus.

Dragon's-head, drag'unz-hed, *s.*—See Dracocephalum. *Dragon's-head and tail*, in Astronomy, are the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic.

Dragoon, dra-goon', *s.* (*dragon*, Fr. from the Latin *draconarius*, the bearer of a standard on which was the figure of a dragon.) A cavalry soldier trained and armed to act on foot or horseback as emergencies may require. In Britain there are two species of troops denominated *dragoons*,—viz., dragoons simply, and dragoon-guards; the difference between which is, that the accoutrements of the latter are rather heavier than the former;—*v. a.* to persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers; to enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers; to harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force.

Dragoonade, drag-ŏ-nade', *s.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.

Drail.—See Trail and Draggle.

Drain, drane, *v. a.* (*drehnigean*, Sax.) To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance; to empty or clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; to make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor by causing it to flow

off in channels or through porous substances; to empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually;—*v. n.* to flow off gradually, to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping, as, 'let the vessel stand and *drain*, let the cloth hang and *drain*;'—*s.* a channel through which water or other liquid flows off, particularly a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink. *Drain-traps*, contrivances to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them.

DRAINABLE, dra'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being drained.

DRAINAGE, dra'nij, *s.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

DRAINING, dra'ning, *s.* The process or act of making drains in land, for the purpose of carrying off the water.

DRAKE, drake, *s.* (*enterich*, Gr. *andrik*, Dan.) The male of the duck kind; a small piece of artillery; the drake-fly.

DRAM, dram, *s.* A small quantity; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; spirit; distilled liquor;—*v. n.* to drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirits.—A vulgar term.

DRAMA, dra'ma, or dram'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action; the principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragi-comedy, opera, &c.

DRAMATIC, dra-mat'ik, } *a.* Relating to the
DRAMATICAL, dra-mat'e-kal, } drama; represented by action; theatrical; not narrative.

DRAMATICALLY, dra-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* By representation; in the manner of the drama.

DRAMATIST, dram'ma-tist, *s.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

DRAMATIZE, dram'ma-tize, *v. a.* To compose in the form of the drama, or to give to a composition the form of a play.

DRAMATURGY, dra-ma-tur'je, *s.* (*drama*, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) The science or art of dramatic poetry and representation.

DRAMDRINKER, dram'dringk-ur, *s.* One who is in the habit of drinking distilled spirits.

DRANK. *Past* and *past part.* of Drink.

DRAPARNALDIA, dra-pär-nal'de-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Draparnaud, a French botanist.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Confervaceæ.

DRAPE, drape, *v. a.* (*draper*, Fr.) To make cloth; to barter.—Obsolete.

DRAPER, dra'pur, *s.* (*drapier*, Fr.) One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths.

DRAPERY, dra'pur-e, *s.* (*draperie*, Fr.) Cloth-work; the trade of making cloth; cloth; stuffs of wool. In Sculpture and Painting, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, &c.

DRAPET, dra'pet, *s.* Cloth; coverlet.—Obsolete.

> Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
> Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
> And ready dight with *drapets* festival,
> Against the viand should be ministered.—*Spenser.*

DRAPETIS, dra-pe'tis, *s.* (Greek, a fugitive.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanysoma.

DRASSUS, dras'sus, *s.* (*drasso*, I catch or cling to, Gr.) A genus of Spiders: Family, Pulmonariæ.

DRASTIC, dras'tik, *a.* (*drastikos*, effective, Gr.) Powerful. In Materia Medica, a term applied to medicines which are rapid and powerful in their operations.

DRAUGHT, draft, *s.* The act of drawing; the quality of being drawn; the drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper; representation by picture; figure painted, or drawn by the pencil; the act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish; that which is taken by sweeping with a net: the drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow; the act of drawing men from a military band, army, or post, also, the forces drawn; a detachment;—(*draft* is more generally used for the last three senses:) —a sink or drain; the depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden, as 'a ship of twelve feet *draught*;' a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the crown to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight; a sudden attack or drawing on an enemy; a writing composed; an order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange;—(for the last sense, see Draft;) —*v. a.* to draw out; to call forth.—See Draft. In Medicine, a liquid form, differing only in quantity from a mixture. It is generally taken at once, and should not exceed ℥ ℨ jss.

DRAUGHTHOOKS, draft'hooks, *s.* Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side, one near the trunnion hole, and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of *draughtropes*.

DRAUGHTHORSE, draft'hawrs, *s.* A horse used in drawing a plough, cart, or other carriage, as distinguished from a saddle-horse.

DRAUGHTHOUSE, draft'hows, *s.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHTOX, draft'oks, *s.* An ox employed in drawing.

DRAUGHTS, drafts, *s.* A kind of game resembling chess.

DRAUGHTSMAN, drafts'man, *s.* A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.

DRAVE. *Past* of Drive.—*Drove* is now used.

DRAW, draw, *v. a.* (*dragan*, Sax.) *Past* Drew, *past part.* Drawn. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved, or at the forend, as by a rope or chain; to pull out, as to *draw* a sword or dagger from its sheath; to unsheath—hence, to *draw* the *sword*, is to wage war; to bring by compulsion; to cause to come; to pull up or out; to raise from any depth, as to *draw* water from a well; to suck; to attract; to cause to move or tend toward itself, as a magnet or other attracting body is said to *draw*; to cause to turn toward itself; to engage, as a beauty or a popular speaker *draws* the eyes of an assembly, or *draws* their attention; to inhale; to take air into the lungs; to pull or take from a spit, as a piece of meat; to take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out; to take a liquid from the body; to let out; to take from an oven; to cause to slide, as a curtain, either in closing or unclosing; to open or unclose and discover, or to close and conceal; to extract, as to *draw* spirit from grain or juice; to produce; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause; to move

gradually or slowly; to extend; to lengthen; to extend in length; to utter in a lingering manner, as to *draw* a groan; to run or extend, by marking or forming; to represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; to describe; to represent by words; to represent in fancy; to image in the mind; to derive; to have or receive from some source, cause, or donor; to deduce; to allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion; to lead, as a motive; to induce to move; to induce; to persuade; to attract toward; to win; to gain; to receive or take, as from a fund; to bear; to produce; to extort; to force out; to wrest; to distort, as to *draw* the Scriptures to one's fancy; to compose; to write in due form; to form in writing, as to *draw* a bill of exchange; to take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery; to receive or gain by drawing; to extend; to stretch, as to *draw* wire; to sink into the water, or to require a certain depth of water for floating; to bend, as to *draw* the bow; to eviscerate or pull out the bowels; to withdraw;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Go, wash thy face, and *draw* thy action: come, thou must not be in this humour with me.—*Shaks.*

to draw back, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation; *to draw in*, to collect; to apply to any purpose by violence; to contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back; to entice, allure, or inveigle, as to *draw in* others to support a measure; *to draw off*, to draw from or away, also, to withdraw; to abstract, as to *draw off* the mind from vain amusements; to draw or take from; to cause to flow from, as to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel; to extract by distillation; *to draw on*, to allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow; to occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause; *to draw over*, to raise, or cause to come over, as in a still; to persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party; *to draw out*, to lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend; to beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal; to lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue; to cause to issue forth; to draw off, as liquor from a cask; to extract, as the spirit of a substance; to bring forth; to pump out, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared, or brought to light, as to *draw out* facts from a witness; to induce by motive; to call forth; to detach; to separate from the main body; to range in battle; to array in a line; *to draw together*, to collect or be collected; *to draw up*, to raise; to lift; to elevate; to form in order of battle; to array; to compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing, as to *draw up* a deed—to *draw up* a paper;—*v. n.* to pull; to exert strength in drawing; to act as a weight; to shrink; to contract into a smaller compass; to move; to advance; to be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course, as 'the sails *draw*;' to unsheathe a sword; to use or practise the art of delineating figures; to collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge, as 'an epispastic *draws* well;' *to draw back*, to retire; to move back; to withdraw; to renounce the faith; to apostatize; *to draw near* or *nigh*, to approach; to come near; *to draw off*, to retire; to retreat, as 'the company *drew off* by degrees;' *to draw on*, to advance; to approach, as 'the day *draws* on;' to gain on; to approach in pursuit; to demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draft*; *to draw up*, to form in regular order;—*s.* the act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn. *Draw-geer*, any harness belonging to cart-horses, for drawing a waggon or other carriage. *Draw-latches*, an old term for thieves and robbers.

DRAWABLE, draw'a-bl, *a.* That may be drawn.

DRAWBACK, draw'bak, *s.* Money, or an amount paid back or remitted. In Commerce, a term used in reference to those duties of customs or excise which are repaid by the British Government on the exportation of the commodities on which they were levied. This repayment is made to enable the exporter to sell his goods in the foreign market unburdened with duties.

DRAWBRIDGE, draw'brij, *s.* A bridge so constructed as to be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication; the drawbridges of docks, &c., are usually drawn aside horizontally, rather than up and down.

DRAWER, draw'ur, *s.* One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask; that which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction; a sliding-box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure. *Drawers*, in the plural, a close under-garment worn on the lower limbs. *Drawer* and *Drawee*, in the law of bills of exchange, the former is the person from whom the direction to pay emanates: the latter is the person whom he directs to pay, or on whom he draws. The expression drawee is correctly applicable only between drawing and acceptance. The drawer's name must appear upon the bill, either in the body of it or at the end; and his liability as a party to the bill is completed by delivery to a payee. A drawer, like an acceptor, is responsible for what sums may be filled into blanks in stamps to which he puts his name. A drawer against whom recourse is to be preserved, ought to have notice of non-acceptance or non-payment. In accommodation bills, notice is not requisite, and a drawer may, by his own act, dispense with notice, as where he has said he will call on the acceptor, and see if a bill has been paid. (Chipsen *v.* Kneller, 4 *Camp.* 285.) The drawer is liable to a person paying supra protest.—*Cyc. of Commerce.*

DRAWING, draw'ing, *s.* The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting; the art of justly representing the appearances of objects, upon paper or any plain surface, by means of lines and shadows formed with certain colouring materials adapted for that purpose, as black-lead pencils, crayons, and chalks. Among Sportsmen, beating the bushes, &c., after a fox. *Drawing amiss* is when the hounds hit the scent of their chase contrary, that is, up the wind instead of down. *Drawing on the slot* is when the hounds, having touched the scent, draw till they hit on it again.

DRAWINGMASTER, draw'ing-mas'tur, *s.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

DRAWINGROOM, draw'ing-room, *s.* A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties; the company assembled in a drawingroom.

DRAWL, drawl, *v. a.* (*draalen*, I linger, Dut.) To

utter words in a slow, lengthened tone;—*v. n.* to speak with slow utterance;—*s.* a lengthened utterance of the voice.

Drawn. *Past part.* of the verb *To draw.*

Drawn-battle, drawn-bat'tl, *s.* A battle from which the combatants withdraw, without either party gaining the victory.

Drawnet, draw'net, *s.* A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of packthread, with wide meshes.

Drawplate, draw'plate, *s.* A steel plate, having a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated.

Drawwell, draw'wel, *s.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

Dray, Draycart, dra, dra'kärt, *s.* (*dræg*, Sax.) A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse; a sled. A term among Sportsmen to denote squirrels' nests on the tops of trees. *Dray-horse*, a horse used for drawing a dray. *Drayman*, a man who attends a dray. *Drayplough*, a particular kind of plough.

Drazel, draz'zl, *s.* A dirty woman; a slut.

Dread, dred, *s.* (*dræd*, Sax.) Great fear, or apprehension of evil or danger; awe; fear united with respect; terror; the cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded;—*a.* exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful; awful; venerable in the highest degree;—*v. a.* to fear in an excessive degree;—*v. n.* to be in great fear.

Dreadable, dred'a-bl, *a.* That is to be dreaded.

Dreader, dred'ur, *s.* One that fears or lives in fear.

Dreadful, dred'fŭl, *a.* Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable; awful; venerable; full of fear.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Dreadful of danger might him betide.—*Spenser.*

Dreadfully, dred'fŭl-le, *ad.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.

Dreadfulness, dred'fŭl-nes, *s.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.

Dreadless, dred'les, *a.* Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid.

Dreadlessness, dred'les-nes, *s.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness.

Dream, dreme, *s.* (*droom*, Dut.) The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep; a phantasm of sleep; an idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundless suspicion;—*v. n.* (*droomen*, Dut.) to have ideas or images in the mind in the state of sleep; to think; to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to waste time in vain thoughts;—*v. a.* to see in a dream.

Dreamer, dre'mur, *s.* One who dreams; a fanciful person; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; one lost in wild imagination; a sluggard; an idler.

Dreamful, dreme'fŭl *a.* Full of dreams.

Dreamingly, dre'ming-le, *ad.* Sluggishly; negligently.

Dreamless, dreme'les, *a.* Free from dreams.

Dreamy, dreme'e, *a.* Full of dreams.

Drear, drere, *a.* (*dreorig*, Sax.) Mournful; dismal; gloomy with solitude;—*s.* dread; dismalness.—Obsolete as a substantive.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger;
The hoarse night raven, trump of doleful *drear.*—
Spenser.

Drearihead, dre're-hed, *s.* Horror; dis —Obsolete.

She grew to hideous shape of *drearihead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented.—*S*

Drearily, dre're-le, *ad.* Gloomily; dism

Dreariment, dre're-ment, *s.* Dismalness; choly; horror.—Obsolete.

I teach the woods and waters to lamen
Your doleful *dreariment.*—*Spenser.*

Dreariness, dre're-nes, *s.* Dismalness; solitude.

Dreary, dre're, *a.* (*dreorig*, Sax.) gloomy; sorrowful; distressing.

Dredge, dredj, *s.* (*drege*, Fr.) A dragnet fo oysters, &c.; a mixture of oats and bar together;—*v. a.* to take, catch, or gathe dredge; to sprinkle flour on roast-meat.

Dredger, dred'jur, *s.* One who fishes dredge; also, a utensil for scattering meat while roasting.

Dredging, dred'jing, *s.* The act of shells, &c., whether for food or as natu osities, from the bottom of the sea, a river, by means of a dredging-net; the act ing the mud from the bottom of a river, purpose of deepening it, by means of a called a *dredging-machine.*

Dredging-box, dred'jing-boks, *s.* A for dredging meat.

Dredging-machine, dred'jing-ma-sheen', engine used to take up mud or gravel f bottom of rivers, docks, &c.

Dree, dre, *v. a.* (*dreah*, Sax.) To suffe solete.

Dregginess, dreg'ge-nes, *s.* Fulness of lees; foulness; feculence.

Dreggish, dreg'gish, *a.* Full of dregs; f lees; feculent.

Dreggy, dreg'ge, *a.* Containing dregs consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; fecul

Dregs, dregz, *s. pl.* (*dragg*, Swed.) The of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; an matter of liquors that subsides to the bot vessel; waste or worthless matter; dross; ings; refuse.

Dreit, Driet, dre'it, *s.* An old law term, sign double right, that is, *jus posse jus domini*, the right of possession and lordship.

Drench, drensh, *v. a.* (*drencean*, Sax.) thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover wi or other liquid; to saturate with drink; violently;—*s.* a draught; a swill; also, a of medicine to purge a beast, particularly

Drencher, dren'shur, *s.* One who wets o one who gives a drench to a beast.

Drenches, Drenges, drensh'es, dren'jes, *s.* An old law t such tenants as out of their estates at the Conquest, an wards restored by William the Conqueror.

Drengage, dren'gaje, *s.* The name of th by which the Drenches held their lands.

Drepane, dre'pa-ne, *s.* (*drepanon*, a sick A genus of fishes, the pectoral wings of w excessively long and falcate; in other resp species resemble Scatophagus, but the do have more scales; the tail is truncate: Chætodonidæ.

Drepanocarpus, dre-pa-no-kär'pus, *s.* (*d* a sickle, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in refe

the form of the pods, which are falcate.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs, with terminal panicles of flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DREPANOPHYLLUM, dre-pa-no-fil'lum, *s.* (*drepanon*, a sickle, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the shape of the leaves.) A genus of Urn-moss plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

DRESS, dres, *v. a.* (*dresser*, Fr.) *Past* and *past part.* Dressed or Drest. To clothe; to invest with clothes; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish; to put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments; to adjust; to put in good order, as, 'to *dress* the beds of a garden;' to prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; to curry, rub, and comb; to put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; *to dress up*, to clothe pompously or elegantly;—*v. n.* to arrange in a line; to pay particular regard to dress or raiment;—*s.* that which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit; a suit of clothes; splendid clothes; habit of ceremony; skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing, as, 'men of *dress*.'

DRESSER, dres'sur, *s.* One who dresses; one employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another; one employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting anything; a person employed in a weaving factory to dress warps;—(*dressoir*, Fr.) a sideboard; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use. *Dressers*, in Military language, are those men who take up direct or relative points, by which a corps is enabled to form a regular continuity of front.

DRESSING, dres'sing, *s.* Raiment; attire; that which is used as an application to a wound or sore; that which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land; gum, starch, or flour-paste, used in stiffening or preparing linen or cotton fabrics, or in preparing the warp of webs, so as to strengthen and render it fit for weaving; in vulgar language, correction; a flogging or beating. Among Typefounders, a process by which they fit the letters that have been cast for the use of the compositor, by scraping, bearding, &c.

DRESSING ROOM, dres'sing-room, *s.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

DRESSINGS, dres'sings, *s. pl.* In Joinery, a term applied to the architraves or other appendages of apertures; also, all kinds of mouldings beyond the naked walls or ceilings are called by the general name of *dressings*.

DRESSMAKER, dres'may-kur, *s.* A maker of gowns or similar garments; a mantuamaker.

DRESSY, dres'se, *a.* Showy in dress; affecting great taste and elegance in dress.

DREST. *Past part.* of Dressed.

DREUL, drül, *v. n.* To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.

DRIB, drib, *v. a.* (contracted from *dribble*.) To crop or cut off; to defalcate;—*s.* a drop.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> Do not, I pray thee, paper stain
> With rhymes retail'd in *dribs*.—*Swift.*

DRIBBLE, drib'bl, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to proceed slowly; to slaver as a child or an idiot;—*v. a.* to throw down in drops.

DRIBBLET, drib'let, *s.* (*rhib*, Welsh.) A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum.

DRIBBLING, drib'bling, *s.* A falling in drops.

DRIED. *Past part.* of Dry.

DRIER, dri'ur, *s.* That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative.

DRIFT, drift, *s.* (Danish.) That which is driven by wind or water; a heap of any matter driven together; a driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; course of anything; tendency; aim; main force; anything driven by force; a shower; a number of things driven at once. In Navigation, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves, and is not governed by the helm; also, the distance which the ship drives on that line in a storm. The *drift of a current* is its angle and velocity. In Geology, one of the terms given to the Deluvial formation.—See Deluvium. In Architecture, (*drifan*, Sax.) a term applied to the horizontal force which an arch exerts with a tendency to overset the piers. In Mining, a passage cut out under the earth between shaft and shaft, or turn and turn; or a passage wrought under the earth to the end of a meer of ground, or part of a meer;—*v. n.* to accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; to float or be driven along by a current of water;—*v. a.* to drive into heaps; to urge along.

DRIFTSAIL, drift'sale, *s.* In Navigation, a sail used under water, veered out right a-head by sheets, as other sails are. It serves to keep the ship's head right upon the sea in a storm, and to hinder her driving too fast in a current.

DRIFTWAY, drift'way, *s.* A common road for driving cattle.

DRIFTWIND, drift'wind, *s.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

DRILL, dril, *v. a.* (*drillen*, Dut. *thirlian*, Sax.) To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument; to entice; to draw on; to amuse and put off; to draw on from step to step;—(vulgar in the last four senses;)—to draw through; to drain. In a Military sense, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty by frequent exercise. In Husbandry, to sow grain in rows, drills, or channels;—*v. n.* to flow gently or slowly; to sow in drills; to muster for exercise;—*s.* an ape or baboon; the act of training soldiers to their duty; a small stream, now termed a *rill*. In Husbandry, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plough. In Mechanics, a small steel instrument for making holes in metals or other hard substances. Drills are of various sizes, and are chiefly used by smiths and turners. A very rapid action is communicated to the drill by means of a bow and string, called a *drillbow*. *Drill-box*, the box in a drill-machine which contains the seed.

DRILL-HARROW, dril-hăr'ro, *s.* A small harrow used in drill-husbandry, to be used between the drills or rows for the purpose of extirpating weeds, pulverizing the earth between the plants, &c.

DRILL-HUSBANDRY, dril-huz'bun-dre, *s.* The practice of sowing in drills by a machine.

DRILLING, dril'ling, *s.* A coarse linen or cotton

cloth used for trousers; also, the act of boring small holes by means of a drill.

DRILL-PLOUGH, dril'plow, *s.* A plough for making channels in the ground, and letting the seed into them, so that it comes up in rows at regular distances from each other.

DRILUS, dri'lus, *s.* (*drilos*, an earth-worm, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Serricornes: Section, Malacodermi.

DRIMIA, drim'e-a, *s.* (*drimys*, caustic, Gr. on account of the roots being so very acrid as to cause inflammation when put to the skin.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Liliaceæ.

DRIMYS, dri'mis, *s.* (Greek, acrid, in reference to the taste of the bark.) A genus of evergreen trees, with acrid aromatic bark, and axillary and terminal flowers: Order, Magnoliaceæ.

DRIMYSPERMUM, drim-e-sper'mum, *s.* (*drimys*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Aquilariaceæ.

DRINK, dringk, *v. n.* (*drincan*, *dricau*, *drycian*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Drank or Drunk. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purposes; to take spirituous liquors to excess; to be an habitual drunkard; to feast; to be entertained with liquors; *to drink to*, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; to wish well to in the act of taking the cup;—*v. a.* to swallow, applied to liquids; to suck in; to absorb; to imbibe; to take in by any inlet; to hear; to see; as,

I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye.—*Pope.*

to take in air; to inhale; *to drink down*, to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue; *to drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught; *to drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet; *to drink up*, to drink the whole; *to drink health*, or *to the health*, a customary civility in which a person, at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another;—*s.* liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

DRINKABLE, dringk'-a-bl, *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drink; potable;—*s.* a liquor that may be drunk.

DRINKABLENESS, dringk'a-bl-nes, *s.* State of being drinkable.

DRINKER, dringk'ur, *s.* One who drinks; one who practises drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

DRINKING, dringk'ing, *s.* The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing; the practice of drinking to excess. *Drinking-horn*, a cup made from the horn of a bullock or other animal, such as our rude ancestors used. *Drinking-house*, a house frequented by tipplers; an alehouse. *Drink-money*, money given to buy liquor.

DRINKLESS, dringk'les, *a.* Destitute of drink.

DRIP, drip, *v. n.* (*drypan*, *driopan*, *dropian*, Sax.) To fall in drops; to have any liquid falling from it in drops;—*v. a.* to let fall in drops;—*s.* a falling in drops, or that which falls in drops; the edge of a roof.

DRIPPING, drip'ping, *s.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops. *Dripping-pan*, a pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting. *Dripping-eaves*, in Architecture, the lower edges of the roof of a building from which the rain drips to the ground.

DRIPPLE, drip'pl, *a.* Weak or rare.—Obsolete.

DRIVE, drive, *v. a.* (*drifan*, Sax.) *Past*, Drove; (formerly Drave;) *past part.* Driven. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force; to compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; to chase; to hunt; to impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; to impel to greater speed; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; in a general sense, to compel; to hurry on inconsiderately; to distress; to straighten; to impel by the influence of passion; to urge; to press; to impel by moral influence; to carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion; to make light by motion or agitation; *to drive away*, to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter; *to drive off*, to compel to remove from a place; to expel; to drive to a distance; *to drive out*, to expel;—*v. n.* to be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; to rush and press with violence; to pass in a carriage; to aim at or tend to; to urge forward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain; to aim a blow; to strike at with force; to *drive*, in all its senses, whether active or neuter, may be observed to retain a sense compounded of violence and progression;—*s.* passage in a carriage.

DRIVEL, driv'vl, *v. n.* To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth like a child, idiot, or dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote;—*s.* slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth; a fool; an idiot; a driveller.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel*'s speeches among my noble thoughts!—*Sidney.*

DRIVELLER, driv'vl-ur, *s.* A fool; an idiot; a slaverer.

DRIVEN. *Past part.* of Drive.

DRIVER, dri'vur, *s.* One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels anything else to move; the person who drives beasts; one who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team. In a Ship, a large sail occasionally set upon the mizen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended by a boom considerably over the stern, in the manner of a cutter's mainsail; also, the foremost spur in the bulgeways, the heel of which is fayed to the fore-side of the foremost puppet, and the sides placed to look fore and aft. *Driver-boom*, the boom on which the driver is extended. In Machinery, a wheel which communicates motion to another; a substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven, as a cooper's *driver*. In Weaving, a piece of wood upon a spindle, and situated in a box which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp.

DRIVING, dri'ving, *s.* The act of impelling; tendency. *Driving-notes*, in Music, notes which connect the last note of one bar with the first of the following one, so as to make only one note of both. Among Sportsmen, a method of taking pheasant powts by means of a net, and a machine called a *driver*, made of ozier wands, by which the sportsmen drive the young birds into the nets after they have been brought to the place by means of an artificial *pheasant-call*. In Metallurgy, *driving* is used of silver, when, in the operation of refining, the lead being burnt away, the remaining copper rises upon its surface in red fiery bubbles.

DRIZZLE, driz'zl, *v. n.* (*driselen*, Germ.) To rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds

in very fine particles;—*v. a.* to shed in small drops or particles;—*s.* a small rain.

Drizzling, driz'zl-ing, *s.* The fall of rain or snow in small drops.

Drizzly, driz'zl-e, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

Drogman.—See Dragoman.

Droil, droyl, *s.* (*druilen*, Dut.) One employed in mean labour; a slave; a drudge;—*v. n.* to work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.—Seldom used.

> Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
> Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
> Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.—*Spenser.*

Droit, droyt, *s.* (French.) In Law, the highest writ of all other real writs whatsoever, called a *writ of right*, and in the old law books *droit*. *Droits of the Admiralty*, perquisites derived chiefly from the seizure of the property of the enemy at the commencement of a war, and attached to the office of lord high admiral, or to the crown; but during the reigns of William IV. and Queen Victoria, they have been paid into the exchequer for the benefit of the public service.

Droll, drole, *a.* (*drole*, Fr.) Odd; merry; facetious; comical;—*s.* one whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport;—*v. n.* to jest; to play the buffoon;—*v. a.* to cheat.

Droller, dro'lur, *s.* A jester; a buffoon.

Drollery, dro'lur-e, *s.* Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales, adapted to raise mirth; a puppet-show.

Drolling, dro'ling, *s.* Low wit; buffoonery.

Drollingly, dro'ling-le, *ad.* In a jesting manner.

Drollish, dro'lish, *a.* Somewhat droll.

Dromas, dro'mas, *s.* (Greek, running.) A genus of aquatic birds, belonging to the Laridæ, or Gulls: Family, Alcadæ.

Dromedary, drum'e-der-e, *s.* (*dromedarius*, Lat. from *dromos*, running swiftly, Gr.) The Camelus dromedarius, or one-humped camel, which has spread from Arabia into all the north of Africa, a great part of Syria, and Persia. It is more abstemious than the Bactrian, or two-humped camel, of which, properly speaking, it is only a lighter variety, and better calculated for long journeys in the arid wastes which it is so useful and patient in traversing.

Dromia, dro'me-a, *s.* (*dromaios*, nimble, Gr.) A genus of Decapod crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

Dromiceus, dro-mis'e-us, *s.* (*dromikos*, fit for running, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Struthionidæ, or Ostrich family—natives of Australia.

Dromophyllum, dro-mof'e-lum, *s.* (*dromos*, running, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

Drone, drone, *s.* (*drane*, *dræn*, Sax.) The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working-bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks they are killed or driven from the hive;—an idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry; a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming; the largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note;—*v. n.* to live in idleness; to give a low, heavy, dull sound.

Drongo Shrikes.—See Dicrurinæ.

Droning, dro'ning, *s.* Utterance in a dull, drivelling manner.

Dronish, dro'nish, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow.

Dronishly, dro'nish-le, *ad.* In a dronish manner.

Dronishness, dro'nish-nes, *s.* Laziness; inactivity.

Droop, droop, *v. n.* (*drepan*, Sax.) To sink or hang down; to lean downward, as a body that is weak or languishing; to languish from grief or other cause; to fail or sink; to decline; to faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

Drop, drop, *s.* (*dropa*, Sax.) A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendant, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; a diamond hanging from the ear; an earring; something hanging in the form of a drop; a very small quantity of liquor; the part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped;—*v. a.* (*dropian*, Sax.) to pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distil; to let fall, as any substance; to let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; to utter slightly, briefly, or casually; to insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; to lay aside; to dismiss from possession; to set down and leave; to quit; to suffer to cease; to dismiss from association; to suffer to end or come to nothing; to bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; to lower;—*v. n.* to distil; to fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid; to let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops; to fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly; to fall spontaneously; to die, or to die suddenly; to come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; to come unexpectedly; to fall short of a mark;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—to fall lower; to be deep in extent; *to drop astern*, in Nautical language, to pass or move towards the stern; to move back, or to slacken the velocity of a vessel to let another pass beyond her; *to drop down*, to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea.

Droplet, drop'let, *s.* A little drop.

Dropping, drop'ping, *s.* The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling; that which drops.

Droppingly, drop'ping-le, *ad.* In drops.

Drops, drops, *s.* In Architecture, the frusta of cones in the Doric order, used under the triglyphs in the architrave below the tœnia, as also in the under part of the mutuli or modillions of the order. In Surgery, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.

Dropserene, drop-se-rene', *s.* A disease of the eye proceeding from an inspissation of the humour. —See Amaurosis.

Dropsical, drop'se-kal, *a.* Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; partaking of the nature of the dropsy.

Dropsied, drop'sid, *a.* Diseased with dropsy.

Dropsy, drop'se, *s.* (*hydrops*, Gr.) In Pathology, a morbid collection of serum in any part of the body.

Dropwort, drop'wurt, *s.* The common English name of the plant Spiræa filipendula: Order, Spiræaceæ.

Drosera, dros'e-ra, *s.* (*droseros*, dewy, Gr. because the plants appear as if covered with dew, in consequence of being beset with glandular hairs.)

Sun-dew, a genus of herbs, inhabiting boggy places in which the sphagnum grows; the leaves are ornamented with reddish, irritable, glandular hairs, discharging from their end a drop of viscid, acrid fluid: Type of the natural order Droceraceæ.

DROSERACEÆ, dros-e-ra'se-e, *s.* (*drosera*, one of the genera.) A natural order of delicate herbaceous Exogens, with alternate leaves, having stipulate fringes, and a circinate formation; calyx composed of five equal permanent sepals; anthers two-celled and birimose; ovary one-celled and sessile; stamens indistinct, withering, either equal in number to the petals, and alternate with them, or two, three, or four times that number; capsule of three or five valves; seeds either naked or furnished with aril.

DROSOMETER, dro-som'e-tur, *s.* (*drossos*, dew, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew which collects on the surface of a body exposed to open air during the night.

DROSOPHYLLUM, dros-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*drossos*, dew, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in allusion to the leaves being bent with stipitate glands, appearing like dew.) A genus of plants, with large sulphur-coloured flowers: Order, Droseraceæ.

DROSS, dros, *s.* (*dros*, Sax.) The recrement or despumation of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting; rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxidation; waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

DROSSINESS, dros'se-nes, *s.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy.

DROSSLESS, dros'les, *a.* Free from dross.

DROSSY, dros'se, *a.* Like dross; relating to dross; full of dross; abounding with scorious or recrementitious matter; worthless; foul; impure.

DROTCHEL, drotsh'il, *s.* An idle wench; a sluggard.—Obsolete.

DROUGHT, drowt, } *s.* (*drugothe*, from *drygan*, I dry,
DROUTH, drow*th*, } Sax.) Dryness; want of rain or of water; particularly, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity; dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.—*Drouth*, as it was written in the time of Bacon, is still in common use.

DROUGHTINESS, drow'te-nes, } *s.* A state of dry-
DROUTHINESS, drow'*th*e-nes, } ness of the weather; want of rain.

DROUGHTY, drow'te, } *a.* Dry as the weather;
DROUTHY, drow'*th*e, } arid; wanting rain; thirsty; dry; wanting drink.

DROUMY, drow'me, *a.* Troubled; dirty.—Obsolete.

DROVE. *Past* of Drive.

DROVE, drove, *s.* (*draf*, Sax.) A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body; any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward; a crowd of people in motion.

DROVER, dro'vur, *s.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market; a boat driven by the tide.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> He woke,
> And saw his *drover* drive along the stream.—
> *Spenser.*

DROWN, drown, *v. a.* (*drugner*, Dan.) To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge; to immerse; to plunge and lose; to lose in something that overpowers or covers;—*v. n.* to be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

DROWNER, drown'ur, *s.* He or that which drowns.

DROWSE, drowz, *v. n.* (*droosen*, Dan.) To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness; to look heavy or dull;—*v. a.* to make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.

DROWSIHED, drow'ze-hed, *s.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.—Obsolete.

> The royal virgin shook off *drowsyhed*.—*Spenser.*

DROWSILY, drow'ze-le, *ad.* Sleepily; heavily; in a dull, sleepy manner; sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

DROWSINESS, drow'ze-nes, *s.* Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep; sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity.

DROWSY, drow'ze, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose; dull; sluggish; stupid; disposed to sleep; lulling.

DROWSY-HEADED, drow'ze-hed'ed, *a.* Having a sluggish disposition; heavy.

DRUB, drub, *v. a.* (*drabba*, Swed.) To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel;—*s.* a blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

DRUBBING, drub'bing, *s.* A cudgelling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, drudj, *v. n.* (*dreogan*, Sax.) To work hard; to labour in mean offices; to labour with toil and fatigue;—*s.* one who works hard, or labours with toil and fatigue; one who labours hard in servile employments; a slave.

DRUDGER, drud'jur, *s.* A drudge; a drudging-box.—See Dredging-box.

DRUDGERY, drud'jur-e, *s.* Hard labour; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

DRUDGINGLY, drud'jing-le, *ad.* With labour and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, drug, *s.* (*drogue*, Fr.) The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines, also applied to dyeing materials; any commodity that lies on hand, or is not saleable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in the market; the term is sometimes used for poison;

> Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
> Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine.—
> *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* to prescribe or administer drugs;—*v. a.* to season with drugs or ingredients; to tincture with something offensive; to dose to excess with drugs or medicines.

DRUGGER, drug'gur, *s.* Our old term for Druggist.—Which see.

DRUGGET, drug'get, *s.* A cloth of a coarse and flimsy woollen texture, used in covering carpets, and by women in some of the lower classes as an article of clothing. In this, however, its use is nearly superseded by that of cotton.

DRUGGIST, drug'gist, } *s.* (*droguiste*, Fr.) One
DRUGSTER, drug'stur, } who deals in drugs; one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.

DRUIDS, droo'ids, *s.* (origin of the term uncertain, and much disputed.) The priests of the ancient

Britons and Gauls. The religion of the Druids is supposed to have been similar to that of the Brahmins of India, the Maji of Persia, and the Chaldeans of Syria; they worshipped in groves, and offered human sacrifices. The priests exercised an entire control over the minds of the barbarians they governed. The education of youth was wholly in their hands, and occupied a period of twenty years. They enjoyed the reputation of having treasured up much philosophy, but held it unlawful to commit any of their opinions to writing.

Druidess, droo'id-es, *s.* A female Druid.

Druidic, drū-id'ik, } *a.* Relating to the
Druidical, drū-id'e-kal, } Druids.

Druidish, droo'id-ish, *a.* Resembling a Druid, or their religious and philosophical system.

Druidism, droo'id-izm, *s.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the Druids, or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.

Drum, drum, *s.* (*trom*, *trommel*, Dut.) A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure; a quantity packed in the form of a drum, as 'a *drum* of figs.' In Mechanics, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery. *Drum of the ear*, the tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. The latter is a tense membrane, which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air;—*v. n.* to beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum; to beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; to beat, as the heart;—*v. a.* to expel with beat of drum—a military phrase. In Architecture, the upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome; also, the solid part or base of the Corinthian and Composite columns.

Drumble, drum'bl, *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish.—Obsolete.

> Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowl-staff? Look how you *drumble*; carry them to the landress in Datchet-mead.—*Shaks.*

Drumly, drum'le, *a.* (*trom*, heavy, Welsh.) Thick; stagnant; muddy.

Drum-major, drum-ma'jur, *s.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

Drum-maker, drum-ma'kur, *s.* One who makes drums.

Drummer, drum'mur, *s.* One whose office is to beat the drum in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

Drummondia, drum-mon'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Thomas Drummond, the companion of Captain Franklin and Dr. Richard in their last journey in North America.) A genus of plants, consisting of a small herb found native on the Rocky Mountains of North America: Order, Saxifragaceæ.

Drumstick, drum'stik, *s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or a stick shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

Drunk, drungk, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquor; stupified or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain; drenched or saturated with moisture or liquor.

Drunkard, drungk'urd, *s.* One given to ebriety or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

Drunken, drung'kn, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor; given to drunkenness, saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched, proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness.

Drunkenly, drung'kn-le, *ad.* In a drunken manner.

Drunkenness, drung'kn-nes, *s.* Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking; habitual ebriety or intoxication; disorder of the faculties, resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

Drupaceæ, drū-pa'se-e, *s.* (*drupæ*, the seed of the olive, Lat.) A natural order of plants, consisting of Rosal Exogenous trees or shrubs, with polypetalous regular flowers, a solitary carpel which proceeds from the apex, and a drupaceous fruit. The flowers are white or pink, in umbels or single; calyx five-toothed, deciduous, and lined with a disk; petals, five; stamens, twenty or thereabouts; anthers innate and two-celled, bursting longitudinally; ovary, simple and one-celled; ovules, two. The bark yields gum, and all parts, more or less, hydrocyanic acid. It consists of the almond, cherry, plum, and peach. It is the Amydaleæ, forming a section or suborder of the Rosaceæ of Jusseiu.

Drupaceous, drū-pa'shus, *a.* Having the form of a drupe; of the nature of a drupe.

Druparia, drū-pa're-a, *s.* (*drupa*, the seed of the olive, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Curcubitaceæ.

Drupe, drūpe, *s.* (*drupæ*, the fruit of the olive, Lat.) In Botany, a kind of superior, indehiscent, one-celled, one or two-seeded fruit, consisting of a fleshy, succulent rind, and containing a hard stone in the centre, as in the plum, peach, cherry, and apricot.

Drusa, droo'sa, *s.* (in honour of M. Le Dru, a French botanist and traveller.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

Druse, droos, *s.* (Greek.) Among Miners, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

Druses, or **Druzes**, droo'zes, *s.* The name of a remarkable people who inhabited the environs of Mount Lebanon.

Drusy, droo'se, *a.* Abounding with very minute crystals.

Dry, drī, *a.* (*dri*, *drig*, or *dryg*, Sax.) Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; not rainy; free from rain or mist; not juicy; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not green; without tears; not giving milk; thirsty; craving drink; barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests; severe; sarcastic; wiping. *Dry goods*, in Commerce, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in distinction from groceries;—*v. a.* (*drigan*, *adrigan*, or *drygan*, Sax.) to free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation; to deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; to scorch or parch with thirst; to deprive of waters by draining; to drain; to exhaust; *to dry up*, to deprive wholly of water;

—*v. n.* to grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice; to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled. In Painting, applied when the outline is too strongly marked, and the colours of the objects do not unite with those by which they are surrounded, and, in Sculpture, to a want of luxuriousness and tenderness in the forms. *Dry vomit*, or *Marriott*, a vomit taken without drink, and consisting of equal parts of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.

DRYADANTHE, dri-a-dan'*the*, *s.* (*dryades*, wood nymphs, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants of the order Rosaceæ: Family, Potentillidæ.

DRYADS, dri'ads, *s.* (*dryades*, Gr.) In Mythology, a kind of deities or nymphs, imagined, by the ancient heathens, as inhabiting groves and woods. They differed from hamadryads, who were attached to particular trees, with which they were born, and with which they died. The dryads were the goddesses of woods and trees in general.

DRYAS, dri'as, *s.* (so named by Linnæus from the dryads or nymphs of the oaks, in consequence of the leaves bearing some resemblance to those of the oak.) A genus of humble fructicose herbs, with white or yellow flowers: Order, Rosaceæ.

DRYED. *Past part.* of Dry.

DRYER, dri'ur, *s.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.

DRYEYED, dri'ide, *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.

DRYFAT, dri'fat, *s.* A dry vat or basket.

DRYFOOT, dri'fůt, *s.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.

DRYING, dri'ing, *s.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness. *Drying oil*, linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxide of lead. They form the basis of many paints and varnishes.

DRYINUS, dri'e-nus, *s.* (Greek, beachen.) A genus of Ophedian reptiles or serpents, in which the head is long, with regular plates; muzzle acute; scales slender and equal; the tail very long, with the subcaudal plates double: Family, Coluberidæ. Also, a genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securifera.

DRYITE, dri'ite, *s.* (from *drys*, an oak, Gr.) Fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognized.

DRYLY, dri'le, *ad.* Without moisture; coldly; frigidly; without affection; severely; sarcastically; barrenly; without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

DRYMARIA, dri-ma're-a, *s.* (*drymon*, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Illecebraceæ.

DRYMEIA, dri-me'ya, *s.* (*drymos*, beachen or oaken, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

DRYMOGLOSSUM, drim-o-glos'sum, *s.* (*drymon*, and *glossum*, tongue, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

DRYMOICA, dri-mo'e-ka, *s.* (*drymos*, a forest, and *oikeo*, I inhabit, Gr.) A genus of the Silvianæ, or True Warblers: Family, Silviadæ.

DRYMONIA, dri-mo'ne-a, *s.* (*drymos*, an oak, wood, or forest, Gr. in reference to the plant on trees in woods.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

DRYMOPHILA, dri-mof'e-la, *s.* (*drymos*, a forest, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) In Ornithology, a genus of birds belonging to the Myotherinæ, or Antthrushes: Family, Merulidæ. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

DRYNESS, dri'nes, *s.* Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccity; aridity; aridness; want of rain; want of juice or succulence; want of succulence or greenness; barrenness; jejuneness; want of ornament or pathos; want of that which enlivens and entertains; want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardour.

DRYNURSE, dri'nurs, *s.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who attends another in sickness;—*v. a.* to feed, attend, and bring up without the breast.

DRYOBALANOPS, dri-o-bal'a-nops, *s.* (*dryo*, a forest, and *ballo*, I germinate, Gr.) The Camphor-tree of Sumatra and Borneo, a genus of plants, consisting of a large tree, one hundred feet high, and six or seven feet in diameter, from which both camphor and oil are extracted: Order, Dipterocarpeæ.

DRYOMYZA, dri-o-mi'za, *s.* (*drys*, a tree, and *myzo*, I suck, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

DRYOPHILUM, dri-of'e-lum, *s.* (*drys*, a tree, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Fungi, found on trees: Tribe, or Suborder, Physomycetes.

DRYOPHIS, dri'o-fis, *s.* (*drys*, a tree, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of serpents, with long thread-like bodies, a pointed muzzle, and equal scales: Family, Serpentia.

DRYOPS, dri'ops, *s.* (*drys*, a tree, and *ops*, a song or eye, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

DRYOPTERIS, dri-op'te-ris, *s.* (*drys*, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodaceæ.

DRYOSTACHYM, dri-os'ta-kim, *s.* (*drys*, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

DRYOTOMUS, dri-ot'o-mus, *s.* (*drys*, and *tomos*, cutting, Gr.) A genus of the Picinæ, or True Woodpeckers: Family, Picidæ.

DRYPETES, dri-pe'tes, *s.* (*drypetes*, ready to drop, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

DRYPIS, dri'pis, *s.* (*drypto*, I tear, Gr. on account of the leaves being armed with stiff spines.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

DRYPTODON, drip-to'don, *s.* (*drypto*, I tear, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of plants.

DRYPTOPETALUM, drip-to-pe'ta-lum, *s.* (*drypto*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Loganaceæ.

DRYROT, dri-rot', *s.* A disease which attacks wood and renders it frush and brittle, by destroying the cohesion of its parts. It is usually attributed to the attacks of fungi, particularly to the species Polyporus distructor, and Merulius lachrymans, the filamentous thallus of which appears upon the surface, overspreading it like a tough skin of white leather.

DRYRUB, dri'rub, *v. a.* To rub and cleanse without wetting.

DRYSALTER, dri-sawl'tur, *s.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, or in the minerals used in pickling, salting, and preserving various kinds of food. The term is likewise extended to those who deal generally in saline substances, and in drugs and dyestuffs.

DRYSHOD, dri'shod, *a.* Without wet feet.

DRYSTOVE, dri'stove, *s.* A place constructed for the plants of dry, arid climates.

DUAD, du'ad, *s.* Union of two; two united.

DUAL, du'al, *a.* (*dualis*, Lat.) Expressing the number two.

DUALISM, du'a-lizm, *s.* (*duo*, two, Lat.) In Philosophy, a system which attempts to explain all the phenomena of nature by the operation of two principles—the origin and the cause of all that exists.

DUALIST, du'a-list, *s.* One who holds the doctrines of dualism.

DUALISTIC, du-a-lis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to dualism; partaking of the nature of dualism.

DUALITY, du-al'e-te, *s.* That which expresses two in number; division; separation; the state or quality of being two.

DUARCHY, du'ar-ke, *s.* (*duo*, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) Government by two persons.

DUB, dub, *v. a.* (*dubban*, Sax.) To strike; hence, to strike a blow with a sword and make a knight; to confer any kind of dignity or new character;—*v. n.* to make a quick noise;—*s.* in Irish, a puddle; a blow.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> As skilful coopers hoop their tubs,
> With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*.—
> *Butler.*

DUBIETY, du-bi'e-te, *s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

DUBIOSITY, du-be-os'e-te, *s.* A thing doubtful.—Seldom used.

> Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties.—*Brown.*

DUBIOUS, du'be-us, *a.* (*dubius*, Lat.) Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined; uncertain; that of which the truth is not ascertained or known; not clear; not plain; of uncertain event or issue.

DUBIOUSLY, du'be-us-le, *ad.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; without any determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, du'be-us-nes, *s.* Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; uncertainty.

DUBITABLE, du'be-ta-bl, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain.

DUBITANCY, du'be-tan-se, *s.* Doubt; uncertainty.

DUBITATION, du-be-ta'shun, *s.* The act of doubting; doubt.

DUBITATIVE, du'be-tay-tiv, *a.* Tending to doubt.

DUBOISIA, du-boy'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Louis Dubois, a French botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of New South Wales: Order, Solanaceæ.

DUCAL, du'kal, *a.* (French.) Relating to a duke.

DUCAT, duk'it, *s.* A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is common, especially, in Germany. The general value of the gold ducat is about 9s. 4d. The Neapolitan ducat, however, is a silver coin worth only 3s. 3¾d.

DUCATOON, duk-a-toon', *s.* (*ducaton*, Fr.) A silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of about 4s. 8d. sterling, or nearly 104 cents. The gold ducatoon of Holland is worth twenty florins.

DUCHESNEA, dū-tshes'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of A. N. Dutchesne.) Indian Strawberry, a genus of plants, consisting of herbs with golden yellow flowers: Order, Rosaceæ.

DUCHESS, dutsh'es, *s.* (*duchesse*, Fr.) The consort or widow of a duke; also, the lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCHY, dutsh'e, *s.* (*duche*, Fr.) The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom. *Duchy court*, the court of the duchy of Lancaster in England.

DUCK, duk, *s.* The common name given to the web-footed aquatic fowls belonging to the subfamily Anatinæ of Swainson, which is divided into several subgenera, viz.: Anas, Chaleodus, Dafila, and Boschas, off which there are the hybrids Mareca and Dendronessa.

DUCK, duk, *s.* (*duk*, Swed.) A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.; an inclination of the head resembling the motion of a duck in water; a stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to rebound; a word of endearment or fondness;—*v. a.* (*ducken*, Gr.) to dip or plunge in water, and suddenly withdraw; to plunge the head in water, and immediately withdraw it; to bow, stoop, or nod;—*v. n.* to dive under water, as a duck; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

DUCKER, duk'ur, *s.* A diver; a cringer; a plunger.

DUCKING, duk'ing, *s.* The act of plunging or putting in water, and withdrawing.

DUCK-LEGGED, duk'legd, *a.* Having short legs like a duck.

DUCKLING, duk'ling, *s.* A young duck.

DUCK'S-FOOT, or MAY-APPLE.—See Podophyllum.

DUCKWEED.—See Limna.

DUCT, dukt, *s.* (*ductus*, a canal, Lat.) A canal or tube through which fluids are conveyed in the internal structure of animals or plants. The *ducts* of plants have conical or rounded extremities, and their sides are marked with transverse lines, or with rings, bars, or dots arranged spirally, and incapable of unrolling. The following are the principal *ducts* in the anatomical structure of man:—*D. hepaticus*, the duct which results from the conjunction of the proper ducts of the liver. *D. cysticus*, the duct which leads from the neck of the gall-bladder to join the hepatic. *D. communis choledochus*, the bile duct, formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic. *D. pancreaticus*, the pancreatic duct, which joins the gall-duct at its entrance into the duodenum. *D. arteriosus*, a tube which, in the fœtus, joins the pulmonary artery with the aorta. *D. venosus*, a branch which, in the fœtus, joins the left vena hepatica with the umbilical vein. *D. nasal*, or *lacrymal*, a duct continued from the lacrymal sac, and opening into the nose. *D. incisorius*, a continuation of the foramen incisivum between the palatine processes into the nose. *D. thoracicus*, the great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels. *D. ejaculatorius*, a duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra. *D. of* STENO, the excretory duct of the parotid gland. *D. of* WHARTON, the excretory duct of the submaxillary gland: these two last, with the sublingual, constitute the *salivary* ducts. *Ducts of* BELINI, the orifices of the uriniferous canals of the kidneys.

DUCTILE, duk'til, *a.* (*ductilis*, Lat.) That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; flexible; pliable; that may be drawn out into wire or threads; that may be extended by beating.

DUCTILELY, duk'til-le, *ad.* In a tractable or complying manner.

DUCTILENESS, duk'til-nes, *s.* The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility.

DUCTILITY, duk-til'e-te, *s.* (*ductilitas*, Lat.) The

property which certain bodies have of being extended by pressure, percussion, tension, or traction, and of preserving the form, when so extended, after the force has ceased to act; flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.

DUCTION, duk'shun, *s.* (*ductio*, Lat.) Conveyance; leading.

DUCTURE, duk'ture, *s.* (*duco*, Lat.) Direction; guidance.—Obsolete.

DUDDER, dud'dur, *v. a.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused.

DUDGEON, dud'jun, *s.* (*degen*, Germ.) A small dagger;—(*dygen*, Welsh,) anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

DUDLEY LIMESTONE, dud'le lime'stone, *s.* In Geology, a calcareous deposit belonging to the Silurian system, occurring near Dudley, equivalent to the Wenlock limestone. It contains about one hundred and twenty species of fossil shells, fourteen crustaceans, and one annelide.—*Pen. Cyc.*

DUDS, dudz, *s.* (*dud*, Scot.) Old clothes; tattered garments.—A vulgar word.

DUE, du, *a.* (*du*, Fr.) Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another; proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances; seasonable; exact; proper; that ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified;—*ad.* directly; exactly, as the course is *due* east, or *due* west;—*s.* that which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done; that which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid, or done; that which law or custom requires, as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites; right; just title;—*v. a.* to pay as due.—Obsolete as a verb.

> This is the latest glory of their praise,
> That I thy enemy *due* thee withal.—*Shaks.*

DUEFUL, du'fûl, *a.* Fit; becoming.

DUEL, du'il, *s.* (French, *duellum*, Lat.) Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel; any contention or contest;—*v. n.* to fight in single combat;—*v. a.* to attack or fight singly.

DUELLA, du-el'la, *s.* (*duella*, Lat.) An ancient weight of eight scruples, or third part of an ounce.

DUELLER, du'il-lur, *s.* A combatant in single fight.

DUELLING, du'il-ling, *s.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat.

DUELLIST, du'il-list, *s.* One who fights in single combat; one who professes to study the rules of honour.

DUELLO, du-el'lo, *s.* Duel; or rule of duelling.—Obsolete.

> The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it.—*Shaks.*

DUENA, du-en'na, *s.* (*duena*, Span.) The name given to the chief lady in waiting upon the queen of Spain; the term is applied likewise to a lady holding a middle station between governess and companion, and appointed to take charge of the younger female members of a gentleman or nobleman's family in Spain or Portugal.

DUENESS, du'nes, *s.* Fitness; propriety; due quality.

DUET, du'et, } *s.* (*duetto*, Ital.) A piece of
DUETTO, du-et'to, } music composed for two persons, whether vocal or instrumental.

DUFFEL, duf'fl, *s.* (Dutch.) A thick coarse kind of woollen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

DUFRESNIA, du-fres'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of P. Dufresne, M.D.) A genus of plants: Order, Valerianaceæ.

DUG, dug, *s.* (*deggia*, Ice.) *Past* and *past part.* of Dig. The pap or nipple of a cow or other beast. The term is applied to that of a human female in contempt, though it appears to have been used formerly of the breast without reproach.

> As mild and gentle as the cradle babe,
> Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips.—*Shaks.*

DUGONG, du'gong, *s.* The Halicore dugong of Illiger and Cuvier, the Siren, Sea-cow, &c., an herbiverous cetaceous animal, with an elongated body, having the tail terminated by a crescent-shaped fin. It inhabits the Indian Ocean, and is frequently confounded by travellers with the Manatus, or Lamantine.

DUKE, duke, *s.* (*duc*, Fr. *duca*, Ital. *duque*, Port.) One of the highest order of nobility; a title of honour or nobility next below the princes. In some countries on the continent, a sovereign prince, without the title of king; a chief; a prince.

DUKEDOM, duke'dum, *s.* The sovereignty or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.

DUKIGI BACHI, dû-ki'je bak'i, *s.* The second officer of the Turkish artillery.

DULCAMARA, dul-ka-ma'ra, *s.* (Latin name.) The Bitter-sweet, or Woody Nightshade, the Solanum dulcamara of botanists. The roots and stalks, on being chewed, first produce a sensation of bitterness, which is soon succeeded by a degree of sweetness—hence the name.

DULCET, dul'set, *a.* Sweet to the taste; luscious; sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

DULCIFICATION, dul-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

DULCIFLUOUS, dul-sif'flu-us, *a.* (*dulcis*, sweet, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Flowing sweetly.

DULCIFY, dul'se-fi, *v. a.* (*dulcifier*, Fr.) To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

DULCIMER, dul'se-mur, *s.* A musical instrument mentioned in Scripture, but of what description is uncertain; the name is now given to a stringed instrument, the strings of which are made of brass, and struck with little sticks held in the hands of the performer. It produces lively and agreeable music.

DULCINESS, dul'se-nes, *s.* Softness; easiness of temper.

DULCINISTS, dul'sin-ists, *s.* In Church History, a sect sprung from the teachings of one Dulcin, who asserted that the Father having reigned from the beginning of the world until the coming of the Son, then the reign of the latter began and lasted till the year 1300, when that of the Holy Ghost commenced.

DULCITUDE, dul'se-tude, *s.* (*dulcitudo*, Lat.) Sweetness.

DULCORATE, dul'ko-rate, *v. a.* (*dulcoro*, Lat.) To sweeten; to make less acrimonious.

DULCORATION, dul-ko-ra'shun, *s.* (*dulcoratio*, Lat.) The act of sweetening.

DULEDGE, dul'edj, *s.* In Mechanics, a peg of wood which joins the ends of six pillars that form the round of a wheel of a gun carriage.

DULES, du'les, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the body is broad and short; the mouth small, with the lower jaw shortest; pectoral fins large and round; the ventrals behind the pectoral; the anal and dorsal spines very strong.

DULIA, du'le-a, *s.* (*douleia*, service, Gr.) An inferior kind of adoration.

DULL, dul, *a.* (*dol*, *dwl*, Welsh.) Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; slow of hearing or seeing; slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward; sleepy; drowsy; sad; melancholy; gross; cloggy; insensible; not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless; not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; not bright; not briskly burning; dim; obscure; not vivid; blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; with Seamen, being without wind; not lively or animated;—*v. a.* to make dull; to stupify; to blunt; to make sad or melancholy; to make insensible or slow to perceive; to damp; to render lifeless; to make heavy or slow of motion; to sully; to tarnish or cloud;—*v. n.* to become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

DULLARD, dul'lärd, *a.* Doltish; stupid;—*s.* a blockhead; a stupid person; a dolt; a dunce.

DULL-BRAINED, dul'braynd, *a.* Stupid; of dull intellect.

DULL-BROWED, dul'browd, *a.* Having a downcast look.

DULL-DISPOSED, dul'dis-pozde, *a.* Inclined to dullness or sadness.

DULLED, duld, *a.* Not bright.—Seldom used.

> Illuminate my dim and *dulled* eyne.—*Spenser.*

DULLER, dul'lur, *s.* That which makes dull.

DULL-EYED, dul'ide, *a.* Having a downcast, melancholy look.

DULL-HEAD, dul'hed, *s.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

DULLNESS, dul'nes, *s.* Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility; want of quick perception or eager desire; heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; disinclination to motion; sluggishness; slowness; dimness; want of clearness or lustre; bluntness; want of edge; want of brightness or vividness.

DULL-SIGHTED, dul'si-ted, *a.* Having imperfect sight; purblind.

DULL-WITTED, dul'wit-ted, *a.* Having a dull intellect; heavy.

DULLY, dul'le, *ad.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DULOCRASY, dul-ok'ra-se, *s.* (*doulos*, a slave, and *krateia*, government, Gr.) A government in which slaves and base people hold the reigns of power.

DULONGIA, dū-long'e-a, *s.* (in honour of P. Louis Dulong, Paris.) A genus of plants, natives of South America, formed of the Phyllomona ruciflia of Wildenow: Order, Celastraceæ.

DULUS, dul'us, *s.* (*dulus*, Lat. from *doulos*, a servant, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Oriolinæ, or Orioles: Family, Merulidæ.

DULY, du'le, *ad.* Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; regularly; at the proper time.

DUM, dum A Latin adverb signifying *when*. *Dum fuit infra ætatem*, in Law, a writ to recover lands that had been sold during a minority. *Dum non fuit compos mentes*, a writ to recover lands made over by one not of sound mind.

DUMATIA, du-ma'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Dumas, one of the editors of the Annales des Sciences Naturelles.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of climbing shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

DUMB, dum, *a.* (Saxon.) Mute; silent; not speaking; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; not using or accompanied with speech. *To strike dumb*, is to confound, to astonish, to render silent by astonishment, or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech;—*v. a.* to silence.

DUMB BELLS, dum bels, *s. pl.* Weights used in drilling a soldier, who holds one in each hand, which he swings backwards and forwards.

DUMBFOUND, dum-fownd', *v. a.* To strike dumb; to confuse.—A vulgar word.

DUMBLY, dum'le, *ad.* Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

DUMBNESS, dum'nes, *s.* Muteness; silence, or holding the peace; omission of speech; incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds.

DUMECOLA, du-me'ko-la, *s.* (*dumas*, a bush or brier, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Parianæ, or Titmice: Family, Silviadæ.

DUMERILIA, dū-me-ril'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Dumeril.) A genus of half-shrubby South American Composite plants: Suborder, Labiatifloræ.

DUMMERER, dum'mur-ur, *s.* One who feigns dumbness.—Obsolete.

> Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies of counterfeits amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c.—*Burton.*

DUMMY, dum'me, *s.* One who is dumb.—A vulgar expression.

DUMOUS, du'mus, *a.* (*dumus*, a bush, Lat.) Abounding with bushes and briers.

DUMP, dump, *s.* (*dom*, Dut.) A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart; absence of mind; revery; a melancholy tune or air.—Unusual in the last sense.

> Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead silence
> Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.
> —*Shaks.*

DUMPISH, dump'ish, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

DUMPISHLY, dump'ish-le, *ad.* In a moping, melancholy way.

DUMPISHNESS, dump'ish-nes, *s.* A state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

DUMPLING, dump'ling, *s.* A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; usually, a cover of paste enclosing apples, and boiled.

DUMPS, dumps, *s. pl.* Melancholy; gloom.

DUMPY, dump'e, *a.* Short and thick.

DUMUS, du'mus, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, any low and much-branched shrub, as a brier or bramble.

DUN, dun, *a.* (*dunn*, Sax.) Of a dark colour; of a colour partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown colour; swarthy; dark; gloomy;—*v. a.* to clamour for payment of a debt with vehemence and importunity; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to call for payment;—*s.* an importunate creditor who urges for payment; an urgent request or demand of payment in writing; an eminence; a mound. *Dun bird*, one of the names of the Pochard Duck, the *Anas ferina* of Linnæus. *Dun-diver*, the female of the Goosander, the *Mergus coster* of Linnæus.

DUNALIA, du-na'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. M. F. Dunal, professor of botany at Montpelier.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceæ.

DUNCE, dunse, *s.* (*duns*, Gr.) A person of weak intellect; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

DUNCERY, dun'sur-e, *s.* Dullness; stupidity.

DUNCIFY, dun'se-fi, *v. a.* To make stupid in intellect.—Obsolete.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster.—*Warburton.*

DUNDER, dun'dur, *s.* (*redundar*, Span.) Lees; dregs.—A word used in Jamaica.

DUNDERPATE, dun'dur-pate, *s.* A dunce; a dull fellow.

DUNE, dune, *s.* (*dune*, a low hill, Sax.) A word used in Geology for a low hill or bank of drifted and moveable sand, met with frequently on the seacoast in this and other countries.

DUNFISH, dun'fish, *s.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.

DUNG, dung, *s.* (Saxon.) The excrement of animals;—*v. a.* to manure with dung;—*v. n.* to void excrement.

DUNGEON, dun'jun, *s.* (*dongeon*, or *donjon*, Fr.) A close prison, or a deep, dark place of confinement; a subterraneous place of close confinement;—*v. a.* to confine in a dungeon.

DUNGFORK, dung'fawrk, *s.* A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.

DUNGHILL, dung'hil, *s.* A heap of dung; any filthy situation or condition; a term of reproach for a person meanly born;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Out *dunghill!* dar'st thou brave a nobleman?—*Shaks.*

—*a.* sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.

DUNGMEERS, dung'meerz, *s.* Pits where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot together.

DUNGY, dung'e, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile.

DUNGYARD, dung'yärd, *s.* A yard where dung is collected.

DUNKERS, dung'kurz, *s.* The name of a sect which originated in Philadelphia, United States, the members of which practised abstinence and mortification, under the idea that, by so doing, they secured the favour of God, and salvation for themselves and others. They are universalists, and hold love-feasts. The origin of the name is uncertain.

DUNLIN, dun'lin, *s.* One of the many names of the Brown Sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*, the Alanda marina, or Sealark, of Willoughby.

DUNNAGE, dun'nij, *s.* Fagots, boughs, or loose wood, laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom.

DUNNER, dun'nur, *s.* One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

DUNNISH, dun'nish, *a.* Inclined to a dun colour; somewhat dun.

DUNNY, dun'ne, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension.—A local term.

DUNTER GOOSE, dun'tur goos, *s.* A provincial name for the Eider Duck, Somateria mollissima.

DUO, du'o, *s.* (two, Lat.) A song in two parts.

DUODECIMAL, du-o-des'e-mal, *a.* (*duodecim*, twelve, Lat.) Relating to duodecimals.

DUODECIMALLY, du-o-des'e-mal-le, *ad.* By duodecimals.

DUODECIMALS, du-o-des'e-malz, *s.* In Arithmetic, a method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular whose sides are given in feet and inches. The first denomination contains the second twelve times; the second contains the third twelve times, and by which the length in feet, inches, &c., is multiplied by the breadth in feet, inches, &c., to obtain the superficial contents. It is also called *cross-multiplication.*

DUODECIMFID, du-o-des'im-fid, *a.* (*duodecim*, and *findo*, I cleave, Lat.) Divided into twelve parts.

DUODECIMO, du-o-des'e-mo, *a.* Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet;—*s.* a book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, du-o-dek'u-pl, *a.* (*duo*, two, and *decuplus*, tenfold, Lat.) Consisting of twelves.

DUODENA, du-o-den'a, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a jury of twelve men, anciently so called. *Duodena manus*, twelve witnesses to purge a criminal of an offence.

DUODENUM, du-o-den'um, *s.* (*duodeni*, twelve, Lat.) In Anatomy, the first division of the small intestine, immediately following the stomach, and communicating with it by the peloris below continuous with the jejunum.

DUOLITERAL, du-o-lit'ur-al, *a.* (*duo*, and *litera*, a letter, Lat.) Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

DUP, dup, *v. a.* To open.—Obsolete.

The porters are drunk; will they not *dup* the gate today?—*Damon and Pythias.*

DUPE, dupe, *s.* (French.) A person who is deceived, or one easily led astray by his credulity;—*v. a.* (*duper*, Fr.) to deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

DUPERREYA, du-per-ra'a, *s.* (in honour of Louis Isodore Duperrey, a French officer.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

DUPION, du'pe-un, *s.* A double cocoon formed by two or more silkworms.

DUPLE, du'pl, *a.* (*duplus*, Lat.) Double. *Duple ratio* is that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c.; *Subduple ratio* is the opposite, as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c.

DUPLEX, du'pleks, *a.* (Latin.) In Botany, the same as compound.

DUPLICATE, du'ple-kate, *a.* (*duplicatus*, Lat.) Double; twofold;—*s.* another corresponding to the first, or a second thing of the same kind; a copy; a transcript. In Law, *duplicate* anciently signified the second letters patent granted by the lord chancellor in a case wherein he had done the same before, which was therefore deemed void; in common acceptation, it signifies a copy of any deed, writing, or account. *Duplicate ratio*, in Geometry, the ratio of the squares of two quantities, or the square of their ratio.

DUPLICATION, du-ple-ka'shun, *s.* The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by two; a folding; a doubling; also, a fold, as the *duplication* of a membrane. *Duplication of the cube*, the finding the side of a cube of twice the solid contents of a given cube.

DUPLICATURE, du'ple-kay-ture, *s.* In Anatomy, a term applied to the reflections of a membrane upon itself.

DUPLICITY, du-plis'e-te, *s.* (*duplicite*, Fr.) Doubleness; the number two; doubleness of heart or speech; the act of dissembling one's real opinions, with a design to mislead; double-dealing; de-

simulation; deceit. In Legal Pleading, offering a double plea, which ought to be avoided.

DUPPER, dup'pur, } *s.* A short-necked globular
DUBBER, dub'bur, } vessel, made of buffalo's hide, in which castor-oil is imported from India. Each dupper contains about 80 lbs. of oil.

DUQUETIA, du-kwe'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. J. Duquet, Troyes.) A genus of plants: Order, Anonaceæ.

DURABILITY, du-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The power of lasting or continuing, in any given state, without perishing.

DURABLE, du'ra-bl, *a.* (*durabilis*, Lat.) Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out.

DURABLENESS, du'ra-bl-nes, *s.* Power of lasting; durability.

DURABLY, du'ra-ble, *ad.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

DURA MATER, du'ra ma'tur, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the most exterior of the three membranes which envelope the encephalon. The term *dura* (hard) has been given on account of its firmness of texture, and *mater* (mother) from the ancient opinion that it gave birth to all the membranes of the body. It lines the cranial cavity and the vertebral canal.

DURAMEN, du-ra'men, *s.* (Latin, stability.) In Botany, the fully-formed central layers of the wood of Exogenous trees, generally termed the *heart-wood*. It is merely the sapwood, solidified by the infusion of certain secretions into the interior of the cells and tubes, of which such wood is composed.

DURANCE, du'rans, *s.* (*duro*, I continue, Lat.) Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer; continuance; duration; a lasting kind of stuff.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The tailor, out of seven yards, stole one and a half of *durance*.—*Three Ladies of London.*

DURANTA, du-ran'ta, *s.* (in honour of Castor Durantes, physician to Pope Sextus V.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

DURANTE, du-ran'te, *ad.* (Latin.) In Law, a term equivalent to *during*; as, *durante absentia*, during absence; *durante minore ætate*, during minority.

DURATE, du-ra'te, *s.* In Music, an epithet for a harsh, disagreeable sound.

DURATION, du-ra'shun, *s.* Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; power of continuance.

DURBAR, dur'bär, *s.* An audience-room in India.

DURDEN, dur'den, *s.* A thicket of wood in a valley.—Obsolete.

DURDUM, dur'dum, *s.* A great noise or uproar.

DURE, dure, *v. n.* (*duro*, I last, Lat.) To last; to continue; to endure.—Obsolete.

DUREFUL, dure'fûl, *a.* Lasting; of long continuance.—Obsolete.

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd.—*Spenser.*

DURELESS, dure'les, *a.* Without continuance; fading; transitory.

DURESS, du'res, *s.* (*duresse*, Norm. *duritas*, Lat.) Hardship—hence constraint. In Law, constraint either actual or by threats, occasioning a reasonable fear, such as will invalidate an act, though otherwise legal, by a party suffering it. *Duress of imprisonment* must be by illegal imprisonment. *Duress per minas*, namely, by threats or menaces, is when a person is threatened so as to occasion the fear of the loss of life or limb;—imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

DURIO, dur'e-o, *s.* (*duryon*, the name of the fruit in the Malay language; which word comes from *dury*, a thorn, in the same tongue, in allusion to the prickly fruit.) Durion, a genus of plants, the fruit of which is about the size of a man's head. It is said to be the most delicious of all the fruits of India, but the rind emits an intolerable effluvia. The tree is large, being about 80 feet high: Order, Bombaceæ.

DURITY, du're-te, *s.* (*dureté*, Fr.) Hardness; firmness; harshness; cruelty.

DUROUS, du'rus, *a.* Hard.—Obsolete.

DURSLEY, durs'le, *s.* In Law, an old term signifying blows, without wounding or bloodshed.

DURST. *Past* of Dare.

DUSE, duse, *s.* A demon or evil spirit; 'what the *duse* is the matter?' (vulgar): commonly written *deuce*.

DUSK, dusk, *a.* (*duister*, Dut. *duster*, Gr.) Tending to darkness, or moderately dark; tending to a dark or black colour; moderately black;—*s.* a tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; tendency to a black colour; darkness of colour;—*v. a.* to make dusky;—*v. n.* to grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness.—Seldom used as a verb.

The heart felt death;
Dusked his eyen two; and fail'd his breath.—*Chaucer.*

DUSKILY, dus'ke-le, *ad.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness.

DUSKINESS, dus'ke-nes, *s.* Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.

DUSKISH, dusk'ish, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black.

DUSKISHLY, dusk'ish-le, *ad.* Cloudily; darkly.

DUSKISHNESS, dusk'ish-nes, *s.* Duskiness; approach to darkness.

DUSKY, dusk'e, *a.* Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; tending to blackness in colour; partially black; dark-coloured; not bright; gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

DUST, dust, *s.* (Saxon.) Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder; fine earth; unorganized earthy matter; the grave; a low, dejected condition;—*v. a.* to free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; to sprinkle with dust; to levigate.

DUSTBRUSH, dust'brush, *s.* A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture.

DUSTER, dus'tur, *s.* A utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve.

DUSTINESS, dus'te-nes, *s.* The state of being dusty.

DUSTMAN, dust'man, *s.* One whose employment is to carry away filth and dirt.

DUSTPAN, dust'pan, *s.* A utensil to convey dust brushed from furniture.

DUSTY, dus'te, *a.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust; like dust; of the colour of dust.

DUSTY FOOT, dus'te fût, *s.* A name for a foreign trader or pedlar, who has no settled habitation.

DUTCH, dutsh, *s.* The people of Holland; also, their language;—*a.* relating to Holland, or to its inhabitants. *Dutch gold*, an alloy of copper and

zinc. *Dutch drops*, the balsam of turpentine. *Dutch myrtle*, or *Sweet gale*, the plant Myrica gale of Linnæus: Order, Myricaceæ. *Dutch elm*, the Ulma suberosa of botanists. *Dutch pink*, a colour obtained from the plant Reseda luteola: Order, Resedaceæ. *Dutch rush*, the Equisetum hymenale of botanists. *Dutchman's laudanum*, the name given in the leeward parts of Jamaica to a tincture of the flowers of Passiflora rubra, or red Passion-flower, formed by infusion of wine or spirits. It is a safe narcotic.

DUTEOUS, du'te-us, *a.* Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; obsequious; enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
> With mine own breath release all *duteous* ties.—*Shaks.*

DUTEOUSLY, du'te-us-le, *ad.* In a duteous manner.

DUTIABLE, du'te-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs.

DUTIED, du'tid, *a.* Subjected to duties or customs.

DUTIFUL, du'te-fŭl, *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful; expressive of respect or a sense of duty; reverential; required by duty.

DUTIFULLY, du'te-fŭl-le, *ad.* In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, du'te-fŭl-nes, *s.* Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; reverence; respect.

DUTY, du'te, *s.* That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation to pay, do, or perform; forbearance of that which is forbid by morality, law, justice, or propriety; obedience; submission; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier or marine on guard; the business of war; military service; tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

DUUMVIR, du-um'vir, *s.* (*duo*, two, and *vir*, a man, Lat.) One of the Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

DUUMVIRAL, du-um've-ral, *a.* Relating to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome.

DUUMVIRATE, du-um've-rate, *s.* The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated.

DUVALIA, du-va'le-a, *s.* (in honour of H. A. Duval of Paris.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

DUVAUA, du-vo'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Duvau, a French botanist.) A genus of smooth and somewhat spinescent Chinese trees: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

DWAL, dwawl, *v. n.* (*dwelian*, *dwolian*, Sax.) To be delirious.

DWALE, dwale, *s.* In Heraldry, a sable or black colour; the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa lethalis*, a plant. The term is used by some of our old authors for a sleepy potion.

> Nedeth him no *dwale*;
> This miller hath so wisly bibbed ale,
> That as an horse he snorteth in his slepe.—*Chaucer.*

DWARF, dwârf, *s.* (*dwerg*, Sax.) A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind; a person that never grows beyond two or three feet in height is styled a *dwarf*; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances;—*v. a.* to hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small.

DWARF ELDER, dwârf el'dur, *s.* Dane-wort, the Sambucus ebulus: variety, *humiles*, constituting, according to Mr. Miller, a distinct species.—See Dane-wort.

DWARF FAN-PALM, dwârf fan'pâm, *s.* The Chamærops humiles: Order, Palmaceæ.

DWARFISH, dwârf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable.

DWARFISHLY, dwârf'ish-le, *ad.* Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwârf'ish-nes, *s.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

DWELL, dwel, *v. n.* (*dvælen*, Dan.) *Past*, Dwelled, commonly contracted into Dwelt. To abide, as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanence; to be in any state or condition; to continue; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness; to continue long;——*v. a.* to inhabit.—Obsolete as an active verb.

> I saw and heard; for we sometimes
> Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
> To town or village nigh.—*Milton.*

DWELLER, dwel'lur, *s.* An inhabitant; a resident.

DWELLING, dwel'ling, *s.* Habitation; place of residence; abode; continuance; residence; state of life.

DWELLING-HOUSE, dwel'ling-hows, *s.* The house in which one lives. *Dwelling-place*, the place of residence.

DWINDLE, dwin'dl, *v. n.* (*dwinan*, Sax.) To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away; to degenerate; to sink; to fall away;—*v. a.* to make less; to bring low; to break; to disperse.

DWINDLED, dwin'dld, *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

DWINE, dwine, *v. n.* To faint; to grow feeble; to pine or waste.

DYE, di, *v. a.* (*deagan*, Sax.) To stain; to colour; to give a new and permanent colour to, applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth;—*s.* a colouring liquor; colour; stain; tinge.

DYEING, di'ing, *s.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colours; the art of colouring cloth, hats, &c.

DYER, di'ur, *s.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

DYERS'-WEED, di'urz-weed, *s.* One of the names of the Leguminous plant Genista tinctorea, called also Dyers'-brown. The latter name refers more particularly to the variety *pratensis*, forming, according to Mr. Miller, a distinct species.

DYING, di'ing, *a.* Mortal; destined to death; given, uttered, or manifested just before death; supporting a dying person; pertaining to death.

DYINGLY, di'ing-le, *ad.* In an expiring manner.

DYNAM, din'am, *s.* A term proposed by Dr. Whewell as expressive of a pound or other unit, in estimating the effect of mechanical labour.

DYNAME, din'am-e, *s.* (*dynamis*, strength, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopods.

Dynameter, din-am'e-tur, *s.* (*dynamis*, power, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

Dynametrical, din-na-met'tre-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

Dynamical, din-am'e-kal, *a.* (*dynamis*, Gr.) Relating to strength or power.

Dynamics, din-am'iks, *s.* (*dynamis*, power, strength, Gr.) That part of mechanics which investigates the powers by which bodies are put in motion, and the laws resulting from them.

Dynamometer, din-na-mom'me-tur, *s.* An instrument for measuring the relative strength of men and animals. *Dynamometers* are also used in testing the power of machinery.

Dynast, di'nast, *s.* A ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.

Dynastes, din'as-tes, *s.* (*dynastes*, a prince or ruler, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

Dynastic, din-as'tik, *a.* (*dynastes*, a ruler, Gr.) Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dynastidæ, din-as'te-de, *s.* (*dynastes*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects. They are remarkably powerful, and may be regarded as the giants of the Coleoptera. They burrow in the ground and in putrescent timber, on which they chiefly feed.

Dynasty, di'nas-te or din'as-te, *s.* Government; sovereignty; or rather a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country.

Dynomene, din-o-me'ne, *s.* (*dyno*, two, or twice, and *menos*, vigour, Gr.) A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

Dyodesma, de-o-des'ma, *s.* (*dyo*, I put on, and *desma*, a fillet or chain, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

Dyoxalite.—See Lanarkite.

Dyris, di'pis, *s.* (meaning uncertain.) A genus of plants: Order, Palmaceæ.

Dysæsthesia, dis-es-*the*'zhe-a, *s.* (*dys*, an inseparable particle, possessing the power of *a* privative, generally denoting difficulty—it is often equivalent to the English prefix *in* or *un*; and *aisthesis*, sensation, Gr.) In Pathology, insensibility, diminution, or abolition of the senses.

Dysarthritis, dis-ăr-*thrit*'is, *s.* (*dys*, and *arthritis*, gout, Gr.) Irregular gout.

Dysarthrosis, dis-ăr-*thro*'sis, *s.* (*dys*, and *arthrosis*, articulation, Gr.) Faulty articulation of a joint.

Dyscataposis, dis-kat-a-po'sis, *s.* (*dys*, and *kataposis*, the act of swallowing, Gr.) Difficulty of swallowing.

Dyscholia, dis-ko'le-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *kole*, bile, Gr.) A morbid condition or depravation of bile.

Dyschoriste, dis-ko-ris'te, *s.* (*dischoristos*, hard to separate, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

Dyschroea, dis-kro'e-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *chroa*, colour, Gr.) A morbid alteration of the colour of the skin.

Dyschylia, dis-kil'e-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *chylos*, chyle, Gr.) A morbid condition of the chyle.

Dyschymia, dis-ki'me-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *chymos*, juice, Gr.) A morbid condition of the chyme.

Dyscinesia, dis-e-ne'zhe-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *kineo*, Gr.) Difficulty of motion from rheumatism or paralysis.

Dysclasite, dis'kla-site, *s.* (*dys*, and *klasis*, fracture, Gr. from its imperfectly fibrous structure.) A mineral found in the Feroe islands, and supposed to be a variety of mesotype till analysed by Mr. Connel. It occurs in white masses, exhibiting considerable transparency, and having an opalescent appearance. It contains potash, 0.23; soda, 0.44; silica, 57.69; lime, 26.83; water, 14.71; oxide of iron, 0.32; oxide of manganese, 0.22; sp. gr. 2.362. H = 4.0—5.0.

Dyscoelia, dis-ko-e'le-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *koilia*, the belly, Gr.) Habitual suffering in the bowels, and constipation.

Dyscopria, dis-kop're-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *kopros*, excrement, Gr.) A bad condition of the fæces.

Dyscrasy, dis'kra-se, } *s.* (*dys*, and *krasis*,
Dyscratia, dis-kra'she-a, } state of the blood and humours of the body, Gr.) A bad admixture or depraved condition of the animal fluids.

Dysdacria, dis-dak're-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *dakryon*, a tear, Gr.) A morbid condition of the tears.

Dysdera, dis-der'a, *s.* (*dys*, and *dera*, the neck, Gr.) A genus of spiders: Family, Aracheides.

Dyseccrisis, dis-ek'kre-sis, *s.* (*dys*, and *ekkrissis*, excretion, Gr.) Deficient or defective excretion.

Dysecoia, dis-e-ko'e-a, *s.* (Greek.) Difficulty of hearing; imperfect deafness.

Dysenteric, dis-sen-ter'ik, *a.* Relating to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery; afflicted with dysentery.

Dysentery, dis'sen-ter-e, *s.* (*dysenteria*, Lat. from *dys*, and *enteron*, an intestine, Gr.) In Pathology, diarrhœa accompanied by a discharge of blood and inflammation of the large intestine. It is often termed *bloody-flux*.

Dysgalactia, dis-ga-lak'te-a, } *s.* (*dys*, and *gala*,
Dysgalia, dis-ga'le-a, } milk, Gr.) An unhealthy condition or depravation of milk in the mother.

Dysgennesia, dis-jen-ne'zhe-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *gennesis*, generation, Gr.) Lesion in the organs of generation.

Dysgeusia, dis-gū'ze-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *geusis*, taste, Gr.) Deprivation of the sense of taste.

Dyshaphia, dis-a'fe-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *aphe*, touch, Gr.) Lesion of the sense of touch.

Dyshœmia, } dis-e'me-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *aima*, blood,
Dyscemia, } Gr.) Depraved condition of the blood.

Dyshydria, } dis-id're-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *idros*, sweat,
Dysidria, } Gr.) A morbid state of the perspiration.

Dyslalia, dis-la'le-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *lalia*, speech, Gr.) Difficult articulation of words.

Dyslochia, dis-lok'ke-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *locheia*, the discharge from the mother after childbirth, Gr.) Difficulty or suppression of the lochial discharge.

Dysmenia, dis-me'ne-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *menes*, the menstrual discharge, Gr.) Difficult or retarded menstruation.

Dysmenorrhœa, dis-men-o-re'a, *s.* (*dys*, *menes*, and *rheo*, Gr.) Same as dysmenia.

Dysodia, dis-od'e-a, *s.* (*dysodia*, fetid, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ. In Pathology, a fetid stench or smell. The word is given by Sauvages as a generic term for all diseases characterized by fetid emanations.

Dysodile, dis'o-dile, *s.* (*dysodes*, fetid, Gr.) A mineral found in secondary limestone at Melili, near Syracuse, in Sicily. It occurs in masses of a greenish-grey or yellow colour, and either com-

pact or laminated, sometimes both. It is extremely fragile, and emits an insupportable fetid odour when burnt. Specific gravity, 1.146.

DYSODONTIASIS, dis-o-don-ti'a-sis, *s.* (*dys*, and *odontiasis*, dentition, Gr.) Difficult dentition.

DYSOPHYLLA, dis-o-fil'la, *s.* (*dysodes*, fetid, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the offensive smell of the leaves.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs, with verticillate or opposite leaves: Order, Lamiaceæ.

DYSOPSIA, dis-op'se-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *opsis*, sight, Gr.) Defect or obscurity of sight.

DYSOREXIA, dis-o-reks'e-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *orexis*, appetite, Gr.) Diminution or loss of appetite.

DYSORNITHIA, dis-awr-nith'e-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *ornitheia*, an omen, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Gurrulinæ, or Jays: Family, Corvidæ.

DYSOSMIA, dis-os'me-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Passifloraceæ. In Pathology, same as dysodia.

DYSOSPHRÆSIA, dis-os-fre'zhe-a, } *s.* (*dys*, and *os-*
DYSOSPHRESIS, dis-os-fre'sis, } *phresis*, the sense of smell, Gr.) A morbid or impaired condition of the sense of smell.

DYSOSTOSIS, dis-os'to-sis, *s.* (*dys*, and *osteon*, bone, Gr.) A disease of bone.

DYSOXYLON, dis-oks'e-lon, *s.* (*dys*, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceæ.

DYSPEPSIA, dis-pep'se-a, *s.* (Greek.) Indigestion; difficulty or weakness of digestion, arising, in general, from inflammation, or a morbid condition of the stomach.

DYSPERMASIA, dis-per-ma'zhe-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *sperma*, semen, Gr.) Difficulty in the secretion and emission of the semen.

DYSPHAGIA, dis-fa'je-a, } *s.* (*dys*, and *phago*, I eat,
DYSPHAGY, dis'fa-je, } Gr.) Difficulty or impracticability of deglutition.

DYSPHONIA, dis-fo'ne-a, *s.* (Greek.) Harsh of voice; employed by modern pathologists to denote an alteration of voice, or a difficulty in the production and articulation of sounds.

DYSPHORIA, dis-fo're-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) The restlessness and anxiety that accompany many diseases.

DYSPIONIA, dis-pe-o'ne-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *pion*, fat, Gr.) A depravation or morbid condition of the adipose membrane.

DYSPNŒA, disp-ne'a, *s.* (*dys*, and *pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) Difficulty or shortness of breathing.

DYSPNOIC, disp-no'ik, *a.* (*dyspnoikos*, Gr.) Affected with or resulting from Dyspnœa.

DYSPORUS.—See Sula.

DYSSIALIA, dis-si-a'le-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *sialon*, saliva, Gr.) Obstructed secretion and excretion, or morbid condition of the saliva.

DYSSTŒCHIASIS, dis-te-ki'a-sis, *s.* (*dys*, and *stoichos*, Gr.) An irregular disposition of the hairs of the eyelashes.

DYSSYNUSIA, dis-sin-u'ze-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *synusia*, coition, Gr.) Difficulty of sexual intercourse.

DYSTHELASIA, dis-*the*-la'zhe-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *thelazo*, I give suck, Gr.) Inaptitude of the female to give suck.

DYSTHETIC, dis-*thet*'ik, *a.* Relating to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of body.

DYSTHYMIA, dis-*thi*'me-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *thymos*, mind, Gr.) Depression of spirits; despondency; melancholy.

DYSTHYMIC, dis-*thim*'ik, *a.* Desponding; depressed in mind.

DYSTOCIA, dis-to'she-a, *s.* (*dystokia*, Gr.) Difficult parturition. This word is sometimes erroneously written *dystochia*.

DYSTOMIC, dis-tom'ik, *a.* (*dys*, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage. *Dystomic augite spar.*—See Bucklandite.

DYSTONIA, dis-to'ne-a, *s.* (*dys*, and *tonos*, tone, Gr.) A morbid alteration of the tone of any structure or organ of the body.

DYSURIA, dis-u're-a, } *s.* (*dys*, and *ouron*, Gr.) A
DYSURY, dis'u-re, } difficulty of voiding urine; or, according to some others, a morbid condition of that fluid.

DYTILUS, dit'e-lus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

DYTISCIDÆ, dit-is'e-de, *s.* A tribe of pentamerous Coleopterous insects, of which the genus Dytiscus is the type. It embraces eighteen genera, the insects belonging to which are almost all oval, and flattened in form. They are aquatic, yet are organized for flying through the air. The larvæ leave the water and bury in the earth before changing into pupæ.

DYTISCUS, dit-is'kus, *s.* (*dytikos*, diving, Gr.) A genus of aquatic Coleopterous insects: Family, Carnivora.

DZIGGTAI, zig'tay, *s.* The Mongolian name of the Equus Hemionus, or wild Tartary horse. It is about the size of the common horse, and is of a fawn or bay colour, with a black dorsal line which enlarges on the crupper. It has not been tamed, and, like the zebra, seems untameable. It lives in herds, and is often hunted by the Tartars for its flesh.

E.

E, the second vowel, and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. Its long and natural sound in English coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages, and is formed by a narrower opening of the glottis than that of *a*. It has a long sound, as in *here*, *mere*, *me*, &c.; and a short sound, as in *met*, *men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *there*, *prey*, *vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in *mane*, *cane*, *plume*, which, without the final *e*, would be pronounced *man*, *can*, *plum*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to indicate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g* as *j*. In a numerous class of words, except a few

from the Greek, the final *e* is silent. In words ending in *ive*, as *active;* in *ile*, as *futile;* in *ine*, as in *sanguine, examine;* in *ite*, as in *definite;* e is generally silent. As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the Calendar, it is the fifth of the dominical letters; as an abbreviation, it stands for East, as in charts; E. by S., east by south. On medals and ancient coins, it stands for the name of any city, the name of which begins with this letter.

EACH, eetsh, *a.* (*eik*, Scot.) Every one of any number separately considered or treated.

EACHWHERE, eetsh'hware, *ad.* Everywhere.—Obsolete.

EAD, } ed. In names, is a Saxon word; signifying
ED, } happy, fortunate—as in Edward, happy preserver; Edgar, happy power; Edwin, happy conqueror; Eadulph, happy assistance.

EAGER, e'gur, *a.* (*aigre*, Fr.) Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing; ardent; vehement; impetuous; sharp; sour; acid; keen; severe; biting;—(seldom used in the last six senses;)

> With a sudden vigour it doth possit
> And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk.—*Shaks.*

> The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.
> It is a nipping and an *eager* air.—*Shaks.*

brittle; inflexible; not ductile.—Local in the last three senses.

EAGERLY, e'gur-le, *ad.* With great ardour of desire; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal; hastily; impetuously; keenly; sharply.

EAGERNESS, e'gur-nes, *s.* Ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain anything; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardour of inclination; tartness; sourness.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

EAGLE, e'gl, *s.* (*aigle*, Fr.) A bird belonging to the Aquilinæ, a subfamily of the Falconidæ. *Eagle owl*, the Bubo maximus of Fleming, and the Strix bubo of Linnæus; a species of owl, a native of England and Scotland.

EAGLE, e'gl, *s.* The principal gold coin of the United States of America, weighs 258 troy grains, 9-10ths fine, and contains 232 1-5th grains pure; and estimating British standard gold, 11-12ths fine, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, is equal to £2 1s. 1$\frac{1}{6}$d. sterling, nearly. The *half-eagle*, the most common gold coin of the States, is of proportional value. The eagle is a legal tender for 10 dollars—hence the value of the dollar of account, reckoned in gold, is 4s. 1½d. sterling, nearly.—*Cyc. of Com.* In Heraldry, one of the most noble bearings in armoury, and given to those only who have excelled in deeds of courage or magnanimity. Among the ancients, the eagle was held sacred to Jupiter, and placed on his sceptre, as the carrier of the lightning, and thereby expressive of superior dominion. In this sense, he is used as the emblem and symbol of nations, princes, and armies. The eagle is the badge of several orders, as the black eagle and the red eagle of Prussia, the white eagle of Poland, &c. Also, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial line.

EAGLE-EYED, e'gl-ide, *a.* Sharpsighted as an eagle; having an acute sight; discerning; having acute intellectual vision.

EAGLE-FLIGHTED, e-gl-fli'ted, *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high.

EAGLE-RAYS.—See Pterocephalinæ.

EAGLE-SIGHTED, e-gl-si'ted, *a.* Having acute sight.

EAGLE-SPEED, e'gl-speed, *s.* Swiftness like that of an eagle.

EAGLESS, e'gles, *s.* A female or hen eagle.

EAGLESTONE, e'gl-stone, *s.* Called also Ætites. A variety of clay ironstone, nodular and generally kidney-shaped, and containing a loose kernel. It is so called from an old opinion that it was either found in, or had dropped from, the nests of eagles.

EAGLET, e'glet, *s.* A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle; also, a term in Heraldry for several eagles on the same escutcheon.

EAGLE-WINGED, e'gl-wingd, *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

EAGLEWOOD, e'gl-wood, *s.* Called also Lignaloes; a fragrant substance, which is said to consist of a concretion of the oily particles into a resin in the centre of the trunk of the tree Alœxylum agallochum. It is used in oriental nations as the most grateful of all perfumes, and is burnt as incense.

EAGRE, e'gur, *s.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn.

EALDERMAN.—See Alderman.

EAME, eme, *s.* (*eam*, Sax.) Uncle.—Obsolete.

> 'Daughter,' says she, 'fly, fly; behold thy dame
> Fareshows, the treason of thy wretched *eame*.'—*Fairfax.*

EAN.—See YEAN.

EANLING.—See YEANLING.

EAR, ere, *s.* (*ear*, *eare*, Sax.) The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived; the term, in general, includes both the internal and external parts; the sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing sounds, and judging of harmony; in the plural, the head or person, as 'to draw a herd about one's *ears*;' the top or highest part, as 'being up to the *ears* in love;' a favourable hearing; attention; heed; regard; disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taste; any part of a thing resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of anything, as the *ears* of a vessel used as handles; the spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds; *to be by the ears—to fall together by the ears—to go together by the ears*, to fight or quarrel; *to set by the ears*, to make strife; to cause to quarrel; *an ear for music*, an ear that relishes music, or that readily distinguishes tones or intervals;—*v. n.* to shoot as an ear; to form ears, as corn;—*v. a.* to till; to plough.—Obsolete as an active verb.

> He that *ears* my land spares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop.—*Shaks.*

EARABLE, ere'a-bl, *a.* Used to be tilled.—Obsolete.

EARACHE, ere'ake, *s.* Pain in the ear.

EARAL, ere'al, *a.* Receiving by the ear.—Obsolete.

> They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, and worded men.—*Hewyt.*

EAR-BORED, ere'borde, *a.* Having the ears perforated. Among the Athenians, a mark of nobility; among the Hebrews and Romans, a mark of servitude.

EARCAP, ere'kap, *s.* A cover for the ears against cold.

EAR-DEAFENING, ere'def-ning, *a.* Stunning the ear with noise.

EARED, eerd, *a.* Having ears. In Botany, having appendages like ears.

EARINA, e-rin'a, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

EARING, ere'ing, *s.* In Nautical language, a small rope employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard;—*s.* a ploughing of land.—*Gen.* xliv.

EARL, erl, *s.* (*eorl*, Sax.) A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The title answers to count in France, and graaf in Germany. Formerly, the earl had the government of a shire, and was termed shireman. After the Conquest earls were called counts, and from them shires have taken the name of counties. Earl is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction. *Earl Marshal*, an officer in Great Britain who had anciently several courts under his jurisdiction, as the court of chivalry, and the court of honour. Under him is also the herald's office, or college of arms. He has some pre-eminence in the Marshalsea Court, where he may sit in judgment against those who offend within the verge of the king's court. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards.

EARLAP, ere'lap, *s.* The tip of the ear.

EARLDOM, erl'dum, *s.* The seigniory of an earl; the jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.

EARLES-PENNY, erlz'pen-ne, *s.* Money given in part payment; earnest-money.

EARLINESS, er'le-nes, *s.* A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before anything, or at the beginning.

EARLOCK, ere'lok, *s.* (*ear-loca*, Sax.) A lock or curl of hair near the ear.

EARLY, er'le, *a.* (from *ær*, *er*, Sax.) In advance of something else; prior in time; forward; first; being at the beginning; being in good season;—*ad.* soon; in good season; betimes.

EARMARK, ere'mârk, *s.* A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known;—*v. a.* to mark as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

EARN, ern, *v. a.* (*earnian*, *ærnian*, Sax.) To merit or deserve by labour, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not; to gain by labour, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation.

EARNEST, er'nest, *a.* (*eornest*, or *geornest*, Sax.) Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; ardent; warm; eager; zealous; animated; importunate; intent; fixed; serious; important; that is really intent or engaged;—*s.* seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance; first fruits; that which is in advance, and gives promise of something to come. In Law, that part of the subject of a contract, as money, goods, &c., given by one person to another, for the purpose of confirming the contract entered into. By the statute of Frauds, 29 C. II. c. 3, no contract for sale of goods of the value of £10 or more is good, unless in writing; or, when no writing exists, unless *earnest* has been given and taken.

EARNESTLY, er'nest-le, *ad.* Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention; with eagerness.

EARNESTNESS, er'nest-nes, *s.* Ardour or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; animated desire; anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire; fixed desire or attention; seriousness.

EARNFUL, ern'fŭl, *a.* Full of anxiety.—Obsolete.

> Whatever charms might move a gentle heart
> I oft have tried, and show'd the *earnful* smart
> Which eats my breast.—*P. Fletcher.*

EARNING, er'ning, *s. pl.* Earnings. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labour, services, or performance; wages; reward.

EARPICK, ere'pik, *s.* An instrument for cleansing the ear.

EAR-PIERCING, ere'pere-sing, *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

EARRING, ere'ring, *s.* A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

EARSH, ersh, *s.* A ploughed field.—Obsolete.

> Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
> With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade.—*Mag.*

EARSHOT, ere'shot, *s.* Reach of the ear; the distance at which words can be heard.

EARTH, *erth*, *s.* (*erde*, Germ. *eard*, *eorth*, Sax.) The name of the planet we inhabit, marked with the astronomical character (⊕). It is the third in order from the sun, round which it performs a revolution once a year, or in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 6.9 seconds, revolving at the same time on its axis every twenty-four hours. Its equatorial diameter is nearly 7,925 miles, and its polar diameter about 7,856 miles, presenting a surface of land and water of 196,663,000 square miles. The mean distance of the earth from the sun is about 95,000,000 miles. In Agriculture, the term *earth* is used in contradistinction to soil, the latter containing organic matter. In Chemistry, the term is applied to certain insoluble metallic oxides occurring in rocks and soils, as lime, magnesia, baryta, &c. *Earth*, in its primary sense, signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the fine mould on the surface of the globe, or it denotes any indefinite mass or portion of that matter. This substance, being considered by ancient philosophers as simple, was termed an element; and, in popular language, we still hear of the four elements—fire, air, earth, and water;—the terraqueous globe which we inhabit; the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence; the inhabitants of the globe; dry land, opposed to the sea; country; region; a distinct part of the globe; the ground; the surface of the earth. In Scripture, *things on the earth* are carnal, sensual, temporary things, opposed to heavenly, spiritual, or divine things; figuratively, a low condition, Rev. xii.;—*v. a.* to hide in the earth; to cover with earth or mould;—*v. n.* to retire under ground.

EARTHBAG, *erth*'bag, *s.* A bag filled with earth, used for defence in war.

EARTHBANK, *erth*'bank, *s.* A bank or mound of earth.

EARTHBOARD, *erth*'borde, *s.* The board of a plough that turns over the earth; the mould board.

EARTHBORN, *erth*'bawrn, *a.* Born of the earth; terrigenous; springing originally from the earth; earthly; terrestrial.

EARTHBOUND, *erth*'bownd, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

ED, erth'bred, *a.* Low; abject; grovel-

ESNUT, erth-tshes'nut, *s.* One of the ven to the plant Bunium denudatum.

EATED, erth-kre-ay'ted, *a.* Formed of

er'thn, *a.* Made of earth; made of

WARE, er'thn-ware, *s.* Vessels made of ottery vessels.

, erth'fed, *a.* Low; abject.

X, erth'flaks, *s.* Amianthus; a fibrous, elastic mineral substance, consisting of erwoven, or long parallel filaments.

SS, erth'e-nes, *s.* The quality of being r of containing earth; grossness.

ESS, erth'le-nes, *s.* The quality of being grossness; worldliness; strong attach- worldly things.

G, erth'ling, *s.* An inhabitant of the mortal; a frail creature.

erth'le, *a.* Relating to the earth or to this ot heavenly; vile; mean; belonging to ent state; belonging to the earth or arnal; vile, as opposed to spiritual or ; corporeal; not mental.

MINDED, erth-le-minde'ed, *a.* Having a voted to earthly things.

MINDEDNESS, erth-le-minde'ed-nes, *s.* s; sensuality; extreme devotedness to bjects.

T, erth'nut, *s.* A name given to several productions grown underground, as the ium flexuosum, the round tubes of Cy- ndus, the subterranean pods of Arachis , &c.

A, erth'pe, *s.* The English name of the Leguminous annual plant, Lathrus am- s.

AKE, erth'kwake, *s.* A shaking, trem- concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight at other times a violent shaking or con- not unfrequently accompanied with a and heaving, or vibration of the ground, preceded by a rattling sound in the air, etimes producing immense rents, which es engulf large tracts of country, towns, and

AKING, erth'shay-king, *a.* Shaking the aving power to shake the earth.

NGUE.—See Geoglossum.

RM, erth'wurm, *s.* A mean, sordid In Zoology, see Lumbricus.

rth'e, *a.* Consisting of earth; resembling terrene; inhabiting the earth; partaking ; terrestrial; relating to earth; gross, ed. *Earthy fracture*, is when the frac- mineral is rough, with minute elevations essions.

IPET, ere'trum-pet, *s.* An instrument d to aid defective hearing, by collecting centrating the waves of sound, so that y strike upon the tympanum with in- orce.

ere'waks, *s.* The cerumen; a thick substance, secreted by the gland of the the outer passage.

ere'wig, *s.* (corrupted from earwing, or m the absurd supposition that these insects s penetrate into the human ear.) A vul- gar name of the common insects of the genus Forficula.

EARWITNESS, ere'wit-nes, *s.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

EAR-WORT, ere'wurt, *s.* The plant Hedyotis auricularia of Linnæus, so termed from its being supposed good for deafness.

EASE, eze, *s.* (*aise*, Fr.) Rest; an undisturbed state; freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance; a quiet state; tranquillity; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets and ruffles the mind; rest from labour; facility; freedom from difficulty; freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; *at ease*, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety;—*v. a.* to free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance, as the body; to relieve; to give rest to; to free from anxiety, care, or disturbance, as the mind; to remove a burden from, either of body or mind; to relieve; to mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to abate or remove in part any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance; to quiet; to allay; to destroy; *to ease off*, or *ease away*, in Nautical language, is to slacken a rope gradually; *to ease a ship*, is to put the helm hard a-lee, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled; *stand at ease*, a military command to draw the right foot back, and bring the weight of the body upon it; *ease arms*, a command to drop the right hand to the full extent of the arm.

EASEFUL, eze'fŭl, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.

EASEFULLY, eze'fŭl-le, *ad.* With ease or quiet.

EASEFULNESS, eze'fŭl-nes, *s.* State of being at ease.

EASEL, e'zl, *s.* The frame on which painters place their canvas. *Easel pieces*, among Painters, are the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes, which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c.

EASELESS, eze'les, *a.* Wanting ease; deprived of rest.

EASEMENT, eze'ment, *s.* Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief, or assistance. In Law, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit, as a way through his land, &c.

EASILY, e'ze-le, *ad.* Without difficulty or great labour; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labour or expense; without pain, anxiety, or disturbance; in tranquillity; readily; without reluctance; smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord; without violent shaking or jolting.

EASINESS, e'ze-nes, *s.* Freedom from difficulty; ease; flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding, or disposition to yield, without opposition or reluctance; freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality; rest; tranquillity; freedom from pain; freedom from shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle; softness.

EAST, eest, *s.* (Saxon.) The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points; the eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe or other country;—*a.* towards the rising sun, or towards the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial.

EASTER, ees'tur, *s.* (Saxon.) A festival of the Christian church, observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection. It answers to the pascha or passover of the Hebrews, and most nations still give it the name—pascha, pask, or paque.

EASTER GIANT, ees'ter ji'ant, *s.* A name given in the north of England to the plant Polygonum amphibium.

EASTERLING, ees'tur-ling, *s.* A native of some country eastward of another. *Easter offerings*, or *Easter dues*, money paid to the parson of a parish at Easter.

EASTERLY, ees'tur-le, *a.* Coming from the eastward; situated toward the east; toward the east; looking toward the east;—*ad.* on the east; in the direction of east.

EASTERN, ees'turn, *a.* (Saxon.) Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; situated toward the east; on the east part; going toward the east, or in the direction of east.

EASTINTUS, ees-tin'tus, *s.* An old law term for an easterly coast or country; also, for the east-south-east side of a river, or the like.

EASTWARD, eest'wurd, *ad.* Towards the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.

EASY, e'ze, *a.* Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; free from care, anxiety, solicitude, or peevishness; quiet; tranquil; giving no pain or disturbance; not difficult; that gives or requires no great labour or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; not causing labour or difficulty; smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be travelled with ease; gentle; moderate; not pressing; yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous; ready, not unwilling; contented; satisfied; giving ease; freeing from labour, care, or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent; not constrained; not stiff or formal; flowing, not harsh; not jolting; not heavy or burdensome.

EAT, ete, *v. a.* (*hitan*, *eatan*, and *etan*, Sax.) *Past*, Ate, *past part.* Eat or Eaten. To bite or chew, and swallow, as food; to corrode; to wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually; to consume; to waste; to enjoy; to oppress; to feast; *to eat one's words*, to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract;—*v. n.* to take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board; to be maintained in food; *to eat*, or *to eat in or into*, to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance; *to eat out*, to consume.

EATABLE, e'ta-bl, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent;—*s.* anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used for food.

EATER, e'tur, *s.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

EATING-HOUSE, e'ting-hows, *s.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EATONIA, e-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of —— Eaton.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

EAU DE COLOGNE, o-day-ko-long, *s.* (French.) A kind of liquid perfume, originally prepared at Cologne. The following, according to Dr. Ure, is a good substitute for the original article:—Take alcohol one pint; of the oils of bergamot, orange peel, and rosemary, each one drachm; bruised cardamon seeds, one drachm; orange flower water, one pint; distil one pint from a water-bath. *Eau de Javelle*, (Fr.) bleaching liquid, or the aqua alkalina oxymuriatica. *Eau de Luce*, (Fr.) a compound of the essential oil of amber and the volatile alkali. *Eau de Rabel*, (Fr.) one part of sulphuric acid to three of rectified spirit of wine. *Eau de Vie*, (Fr.) aquavitæ, brandy.

EAVES, eevz, *s. pl.* (*efese*, Sax.) The edge or lower border of the roof of a building which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

EAVESDROP, eevz'drop, *v. n.* To stand under the eaves, or near the window of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors.

EAVESDROPPER, eevz'drop-pur, *s.* One who stands under the eaves, or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief.

EBALIA, e-ba'le-a, *s.* A name given by Leach to a genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

EBB, eb, *s.* (*ebbe*, *ebba*, Sax.) The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea, opposed to flood or flowing; decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state;—*v. n.* (*ebban*, Sax.) to flow back; to return as the water of a tide toward the ocean, opposed to flow; to decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state.

EBBTIDE, eb'tide, *s.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

EBDOMARIUS, eb-do-ma're-us, *s.* (*ebdomas*, a week, Gr.) A word used by ecclesiastical writers for an officer formerly appointed weekly to superintend the performance of divine service in cathedrals, and to prescribe the duties of each person attending in the choir as to reading, singing, praying, &c.

EBENACEÆ, e-ben-a'se-e, *s.* (so called from Diospyrus Ebenum, the True Ebony, one of the species.) A natural order of Exogenous trees and shrubs, with wood heavy as the ebony; leaves alternate, extipulate, quite entire, coriaceous, having the petioles obsoletely articulated at the branches; inflorescence axillary; peduncles solitary, those bearing the male flowers divided, and those bearing the female flowers usually simple and one-flowered, all minutely bracteate; calyx three or six-parted; corolla monopetalous, hypogenous, regular; limb three or six-parted, imbricate in æstivation; stamens definite, epipetalous, or hypogenous; the filaments double, and sometimes four times the number of the segments, and alternating with them; ovarium sessile and many-celled; style divided, rarely simple; berry globose or oval.

EBERMEYERA, e-ber-ma'e-ra, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

EBIONITES, e'be-o-nites, *s.* A sect of the second century, who denied the divinity of Christ, but honoured him as an inspired messenger sent by God. They maintained the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and rejected the authority of St. Paul.

EBON, eb'un, *a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.

EBONIZE, eb'o-nize, *v. a.* To make black or tawny; to tinge with the colour of ebony.

EBONY, eb'o-ne, *s.* (*ebn*, Heb. *ebenos*, Gr.) The

dark-coloured wood of certain trees, belong- the natural order Ebenaceæ.—Which see.

IENT, ay-böl-mong, *s.* (French.) In Fortifi-, the crumbling or falling of a wall.

TEATE, e-brak'te-ate, *a.* In Botany, with- bractea or floral leaf.

Y, e-bri'e-te, *s.* (*ebrietas*, Lat.) Drunken- intoxication by spirituous liquors.

ADE, ay-bril-lade, *s.* (French.) A check to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, he refuses to turn.

ITY, e-bre-os'e-te, *s.* (*ebriositas*, Lat.) Ha- drunkenness.

ENCY, e-bul'yen-se, *s.* A boiling over.

ENT, e-bul'yent, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor.

TION, eb-ul-lish'un, *s.* (*ebullitio*, Lat.) The tion of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by which throws it up in bubbles, or the agita- roduced in a fluid by the escape of a portion converted into an aeriform state by heat; escence, which is occasioned by fermentation, any other process which causes the extrica- f an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an with a carbonate.

, e-bur'na, *s.* (*ebur*, ivory, Lat.) A genus ral univalve Mollusca, in which the shell is h, with the sutures generally grooved; spire aperture equal; the inner lip very thick, concealing the umbilicus, and with an upper al groove; outer lip thin, and slightly at- ted; aperture with an internal canal.

AN, e-bur'ne-an, *a.* (from *ebur*, ivory, Lat.) of ivory.

FICATION, e-bur-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The rsion of substances in objects which have the rance or characters of ivory, attributed gene- to an inordinate accumulation of the phos- of lime.

INÆ, e-bur-nïn'e, *s.* (*eburna*, one of the a.) A subfamily or division of the family nellidæ, in which the shell is generally ed round the suture; the body whorl ventri- the spire rather larger than the aperture; ase obtuse, and almost entire; inner lip thickened, and the outer lip sinuated.

PHYLLUM, e-kas-to-fil'lum, *s.* (*ekastos*, each, *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the leaves *Brownei* and *E. dubium* being each com- of only one leaflet.) A genus of Legumi- shrubs, with axillary sub-corymbose panicles wers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ. Spelt also *taphyllum*.

ATE, e-kaw'date, *a.* In Botany, without a r spur.

UM, ek-ba'le-um, *s.* (*ekballo*, I eject, Gr.) us of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

S, ek-ba'sis, *s.* (*ekbasis*, from *ekbaino*, I go Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure in which the treats of things according to their events or quences.

, ek'bo-le, *s.* (*ekbole*, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a sion or figure of speech, wherein the nar- introduces some other person as speaking in n words; the word was also used to denote nge in the inharmonic strain of the Greek , when a chord was accidentally elevated iesis above the ordinary pitch.

OBION, ek-ka-le-o'be-un, *s.* (*ekkaleo*, I call and *bios*, life, Gr.) A contrivance for ing eggs by artificial heat.

ECCE HOMO, ek'se ho'mo, *s.* (Latin, Behold the man.) In Painting, a name given to any picture which represents the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate.

ECCENTRIC, ek-sen'trik, *s.* A circle not having the same centre as another; that which is irregular or anomalous.

ECCENTRIC, ek-sen'trik, } *a.* (*eccentricus*,
ECCENTRICAL, ek-sen'tre-kal, } Lat.) Deviating or departing from the centre. In Geometry, not having the same centre: a term applied to circles and spheres which have not the same centre, and consequently are not parallel, in opposition to concentric, having a common centre; not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle; deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; irregular; anomalous; departing from the usual course.

ECCENTRICITY, ek-sen-tris'e-te, *s.* The state of having a centre different from that of another circle. In Astronomy, the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun—that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipsis and its focus; departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; excursions from the proper sphere.

ECCHYMOSIS, ek-kim-o'sis, *s.* (*ekcheo*, I pour out, Gr.) The extravasation of the blood into the cellular membrane, which results from blows and bruises.

ECCLESIARCH, ek-kle'ze-ärk, *s.* (*ekklesia*, an assembly or church, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) A ruler of the church.

ECCLESIASTES, ek-kle-ze-as'tis, *s.* (*ekklesiastes*, an assembler or preacher, Gr.) A book of the Old Testament generally attributed to Solomon, a supposition esteemed by many Biblical critics as wholly inadmissible. The Hebrew name of the book is *Koheleth*, translated *Collector* by some; but the Septuagint rendering, as given above, is considered as more correct.

ECCLESIASTIC, ek-kle-ze-as'tik, *s.* A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.

ECCLESIASTIC, ek-kle-ze-as'tik, } *a.* (*ekkle-*
ECCLESIASTICAL, ek-kle-ze-as'te-kal, } *siastikos*, Gr.) Pertaining or relating to the church. *Ecclesiastical state*, is the body of the clergy. *Ecclesiastical courts*, courts in which the canon law is administered, and causes ecclesiastical determined, namely—'blasphemy, apostacy from Christianity, heresies, schisms, ordering admissions, institution of clerks, celebration of divine service, rights of matrimony, divorces, general bastardy, subtraction and right of tithes, oblations, obventions, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probate of testaments, administration and accounts of the same, simony, incests, fornications, adulteries, solicitation of charity, pensions, procurations, appeals in ecclesiastical causes, commutation of penance, and others, (the cognizance whereof belongeth not to the common laws of England;) the same are to be decided and judged by ecclesiastical judges, according to the king's ecclesiastical law of this realm.'—*Coke*. The total number of ecclesiastical courts in England and Wales is 372.

ECCLESIASTICALLY, ek-kle-ze-as'te-kal-le, *ad.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

ECCLESIASTICUS, ek-kle-ze-as'te-kus, *s.* One of the books of the Apocrypha, composed by one

Jesus, the son of Sirach. It is admitted among the canonical books by the Church of Rome. It is a highly poetical and moral production.

ECCREMOCARPUS, ek-kre-mo-kär'pus, *s.* (*ekkremes*, pendant, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the pendant fruit.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing subshrubs, with opposite leaves, and green or yellow flowers—natives of Peru: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

ECCRESIS, ek-kre'sis, *s.* (*ekkresis*, Gr.) In Pathology, separation, excretion; the excretion of perspirable matter from the lungs and fæces.

ECCRINOLOGY, ek-kre-nol'o-je, *s.* (*ekkrino*, I separate from, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Physiology, a treatise on the secretions of the body.

ECCULIOMPHALUS, ek-ku-le-om'fa-lus, *s.* (*ekkuleo*, I turn round and display, and *euomphalus*, an allied genus of fossil shells, Gr.) A genus of fossil shells from the Irish mountain limestone, described by Capt. Portloch.

ECDYSIS, ek-di'sis, *s.* (*ekdysis*, expiation, Gr.) In Natural History, a casting off of the old skin, unaccompanied by the development of any new members, or by any variation of form.

ECHANTILLON, ay-shan-til-long, *s.* A military French term for a plank which is covered on one side with iron, and serves to finish the mouldings, &c. of a piece of ordnance.

ECHAPE, ay-sha-pay, *s.* (French.) In the Manege, a name given to a horse bred from a stallion and a mare of different breeds and countries.

ECHEA, e'ke-a, *s.* (*echeo*, I sound, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a name given to certain sonorous vases of metal or masonry in the form of a bell, used in the construction of theatres, for the purpose of reverberating the sound of the performer's voice.

ECHELON, ay-shay-long, *s.* (French.) In Military tactics, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

ECHENAIS, ek-e-na'is, *s.* (*echenis*, a cuttle-fish, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

ECHENEIS, ek-e-ne'is, *s.* The Remora fish; a genus of fishes with elongated bodies, remarkable for having a flattened disk placed upon their head, composed of a certain number of transverse cartilaginous laminæ, which point backward, and are dentated or spiny on the posterior edge, and moveable, so that by creating a vacuum between them, or by hooking on to various bodies, such as ships, rocks, or other fishes, they are enabled to attach themselves firmly thereto. One of the species inhabits the Mediterranean: Family, Discoboli.

ECHEVERIA, ay-she-ve're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Echeveri, author of the drawings in Flora Mexicana.) A genus of plants, consisting of fleshy Mexican shrubs, with sessile, scarlet, or yellow flowers: Order, Crassulaceæ.

ECHEVIN, aysh'ving, *s.* A name given under the old French monarchy to the municipal magistrates of various cities and towns.

ECHIDNA, e-kid'na, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, Gr.) The Porcupine Ant-eaters, a genus of spiny quadrupeds, natives of Australia: the muzzle is elongated, the mouth small, the tongue extensible. It has no teeth, but the mouth is furnished with several rows of small spines, directed backwards; the body covered with short stiff spines; claws long and strong; the tail very short: Order, Edentata.

ECHIMYS, e-kim'is, *s.* (*echinos*, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Spiny rats; a genus of rats, having strong spines mixed with the hair on the back: Order, Rodentia.

ECHINACANTHUS, ek-e-na-kan'thus, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, and *acantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

ECHINACEA, ek-e-na'se-a, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

ECHINARACHNIUS, ek-e-na-rak'ne-us, *s.* (*echinos*, and *arachne*, a spider, Gr.) A genus of the Echinidæ; body subconic—five avenues of pores; circumference angular; base flat; mouth central.

ECHINARIA, ek-e-na're-a, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, Gr.) A genus of Grasses, natives of the south of Europe: Order, Graminaceæ.

ECHINATE, e-ki'nate, } *a.* (*echinus*, a hedge-
ECHINATED, e-ki'nay-ted, } hog, Lat.) Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled.

ECHINELLA, ek-e-nel'la, *s.* (dim. of echinos, a hedgehog, Gr. from the bristly appearance presented by its radiant particles.) A genus of Algæ: Ordr, Diatomaceæ.

ECHINIDÆ, e-kin'e-de, *s.* A family of radiated animals, comprehending those known under the name of sea-urchins, sea-eggs, &c. In these animals the body is oval or circular and regular, sustained by a solid shell, which is calcareous, and composed of polygonal plates, disposed in radiated order in twenty rows, which are equal, or alternately equal.

ECHINIDAN, e-kin'e-dan, *s.* A fossil belonging to the class Echinodermata.

ECHINITE, e-ki'nite, *s.* A fossil Echinus.

ECHINOBOTRYS, ek-e-no-bot'ris, *s.* (*echinos*, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order or tribe, Coniomycetes.

ECHINOCACTUS, ek-e-no-kak'tus, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, and *kaktos*, a cactus, Gr.) Hedgehog Thistle, a genus of plants, beset with spines like a hedgehog: Order, Cactaceæ.

ECHINOCARPUS, ek-e-no-kär'pus, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in allusion to the prickly capsules.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tall tree, called Sigun in Java: Order, Bixaceæ.

ECHINOCOCCUS, ek-e-no-kok'kus, *s.* (*echinos*, and *kokkos*, a kernel, Gr.) A genus of intestinal Hydatids, one species of which, *E. hominis*, occasionally infests the human body.

ECHINOCHLOA, ek-e-no-klo'a, *s.* (*echinos*, and *chloa*, grass, in reference to the prickly nature of the heads of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ECHINOCLYPEUS, ek-e-no-kle'pe-us, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog or sea-urchin, and *clypeus*, a shield, Lat.) A fossil genus of the Echinidæ, in which the body is depressed or conical, circular or inclining to oval; the mouth subcentral, a little more anterior; vent entirely above.

ECHINOCORYS, ek-e-nok'o-ris, *s.* A genus of the Echinidæ; body oval, vaulted; mouth transverse; vent nearly towards the opposite margin. Found fossil in the Chalk and Oolite formations.

ECHINOCYAMUS, ek-e-no-si'a-mus, *s.* (*echinos*, and *kyamos*, a bean, Gr.) A genus of the Echinidæ,

in which the body is depressed and oval; the buccal opening subcentral, regular, with five teeth, as in Clypeaster; the vent below, between the mouth and border.

ECHINOCYSTIS, ek-e-no-sis'tis, *s.* (*echinos*, and *kystis*, a bladder, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

ECHINODERMATA, ek-e-no-der'ma-ta, } *s.* (*echinos*,
ECHINODERMS, ek'e-no-derms, } and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to a class of the Radiata. The animals are invested with a well-organized skin, frequently supported by a sort of skeleton, and armed with points, or moveable and articulated spines, and have an internal cavity, in which there is a distinct and floating viscera. The class is divided into two orders, those furnished with feet or with vesicular organs, so called from their performing similar functions. The first order constitutes the Pedicellata, and embrace the star-fishes, the sea-urchins, the Holothuriæ, &c. The second order, Apoda, are without the vesicular feet of the other, and are allied to the Holothuriæ.

ECHINODISCUS, ek-e-no-dis'kus, *s.* (*echinos*, and *diskos*, a disk, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ. Also, a genus of Echinidæ, in which the body is rounded, depressed, and rather five-lobed; the mouth in the middle; the vent central.

ECHINOLÆNA, ek-e-no-le'na, *s.* (*echinus*, a hedgehog, and *læna*, a cloak, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ECHINOLAMPAS, ek-e-no-lam'pas, *s.* (*echinos*, and *lampas*, a torch, Gr.) A genus of the Echinidæ, in which the mouth is subcentral, and without teeth; the vent marginal; the body oval or circular, and depressed.

ECHINOMERIA, ek-e-no-me're-a, *s.* (*echinos*, and *meris*, a part, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ECHINOMETRA, ek-e-no-me'tra, *s.* (*echinos*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A genus of Echinidæ, in which the body is thick, solid, and transversely oval; the mouth with five sharp teeth; the vent exactly opposite the mouth.

ECHINOMYIA, ek-e-no-mi'ya, *s.* (*echinos*, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

ECHINONEUS, ek-e-no'ne-us, *s.* (*echinos*, Gr.) A genus of the Echinidæ, in which the mouth is in the middle of the base, and the vent between the mouth and the margin, or near the latter, but underneath.

ECHINOPHORA, ek-e-nof'o-ra, *s.* (*echinos*, and *phero*, I bear, Gr. in allusion to the strong stiff spines of the involucrum.) A genus of umbelliferous perennial herbs: Tribe, Smyrneæ.

ECHINOPS, e-ki'nops, *s.* (*ekinos*, and *ops*, likeness, Gr. in allusion to its prickly heads.) The Globe Thistle, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ECHINOPSILON, ek-e-nop'se-lon, *s.* (*echinos*, and *psilon*, naked, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodaceæ.

ECHINOPSIS, ek-e-nop'sis, *s.* (*echinos*, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cactaceæ.

ECHINOPTERIS, ek-e-nop'ter-is, *s.* (*echinos*, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

ECHINORHYNCHUS, ek-e-no-ring'kus, *s.* (*echinos*, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of intestinal worms: Family, Acanthocephala.

ECHINOSPERMUM, ek-e-no-sper'mum, *s.* (*echinos*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the seeds or nuts being echinated.) A genus of plants, consisting of scabrous, annual, or biennial-branched erect plants, with small blue flowers, allied to Myosotis, or Forget-me-not: Order, Boraginaceæ.

ECHINUS, e-ki'nus, *s.* (*echinos*, a hedgehog, Gr.) Sea-urchins, a genus of the Echinodermata, which have the body invested by a shell, or calcareous crust, composed of angular pieces, which join each other exactly, and are perforated by innumerable holes, for the transmission of the membranous feet, disposed in several very regular ranges. The true Echini have the anus opposite the mouth. In Architecture, the same as the ovola, or quarter round; but the moulding is only properly so called when carved with eggs and anchors. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

ECHIOCHILON, e-ke-o-ki'lon, *s.* (from *echion*, the plant bugloss, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. in reference to the bilabiate limb of the corolla, and its affinity to bugloss.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

ECHIS, ek'is, *s.* (*echis*, a viper, Gr.) A genus of poisonous snakes, with small scales on the head, and having single subcaudal plates: Family, Crotalidæ.

ECHITES, e-ki'tis, *s.* (*echis*, a serpent, Gr. from its deleterious qualities, or twining habit.) A genus of plants, with showy white, yellow, or purple flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.

ECHIUM, e'ke-um, *s.* (*echis*, a viper, Gr. from its having been supposed able to cure the bite of a serpent, or from having the appearance of a serpent's head.) Bugloss, a genus of rough, shrubby, or herbaceous plants, with violet-coloured or white flowers: Order, Boraginaceæ.

ECHO, ek'ko, *s.* (Latin.) A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound. In Architecture, a vault or arch for redoubling sounds;—*v. n.* to resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back;—*v. a.* to reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered. In Mythology, the daughter of Aer and Tellus the Earth. She resided chiefly in the vicinity of Cephisus. She was one of the attendants of Juno, and as such became a confidant in the amours of Jupiter; her loquacity, however, displeased him, and Juno deprived her so far of the power of speech, as to be able only to answer questions put to her. She afterwards fell in love with Narcissus, but being despised by him she pined herself to death, having left nothing on earth but her voice.

ECHOMETER, e-kom'e-tur, *s.* (*echos*, sound, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) Among Musicians, a scale or rule, marked with several lines, serving to measure the duration of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios.

ECHOMETRY, e-kom'e-tre, *s.* The art or act of measuring the duration of sound; the art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

ECHTHRONEMA, ek-*thro*-ne'ma, *s.* (*echthros*, detestable, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

ECLAIRCISE, e-klare'siz, *v. a.* (*eclaircir*, Fr.) To

make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood, or misunderstood.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, ek-klare-sis-mong, *s.* (French.) Explanation; the clearing up of anything not before understood.

ECLAMPSIS, ek-lamp'sis, *s.* (Greek, vivid light.) In Pathology, the epileptic convulsion of a child.

ECLAT, e-klaw', *s.* (French.) A burst of applause; acclamation; approbation; renown; splendour; show; pomp; applause.

ECLECTIC, ek-lek'tik, *a.* (*eklektikos*, Gr.) Selecting; choosing. An epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they thought solid and good; the epithet was also given to a sect of physicians who, after Archigones, their leader, selected what was best and rational in medicine, disregarding dogmas.

ECLECTICALLY, ek-lek'te-kal-le, *ad.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers.

ECLECTICISM, ek-lek'te-sizm, *s.* The act or practice of selecting from writings; the doctrine of the eclectics.

ECLEGM, ek-lem', or e'klem, *s.* (*ekleicho*, I lick, Gr.) A compound of oils and sirups, used medicinally. —Obsolete.

ECLIPSAREON, e-klip-sa're-un, *s.* An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

ECLIPSE, e-klips', *s.* (*eclipsis*, Lat.) In Astronomy, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminary, by the interposition of another heavenly body between it and our sight. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disk; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it;—*v. a.* to hide a luminous body in whole or in part, and intercept its rays; to obscure; to darken by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace; to extinguish; to leave behind, or outstrip another by superior display;—*v. n.* to suffer an eclipse.

ECLIPTA, e-klip'ta, *s.* (a translation of the Malay name *wangi-wangi-maihg*, which signifies an eclipse of the sun.) A genus of useless weeds, with white flowers: Order, Asteraceæ, or Compositæ.

ECLIPTIC, e-klip'tik, *s.* (*ekliptikon*, Gr.) In Astronomy, a great circle of the sphere, in which the sun performs his apparent annual motion. It is supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle of $32\frac{1}{2}°$ with the equinox; —*a.* pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; suffering an eclipse. *Ecliptic limits* are the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes, in order that an eclipse of the sun or moon may happen.

ECLOGUE, ek'log, *s.* (*ekloge*, choice, Gr.) In Poetry, a kind of pastoral composition, wherein shepherds are introduced conversing with each other. The primitive meaning of the word, however, is a choice or select piece. The Eclogues of Virgil, and the Idyllia of Theocritus, are pieces written in the same pastoral strain; but, in the latter, shepherds are not introduced speaking, as in the former.

ECLOPES, ek-lo'pes, *s.* (*eklopizo*, I expose, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ECONOMIC, ek-ko-nom'ik, } *a.* Relating to
ECONOMICAL, ek-ko-nom'e-kal, } the regulation of household concerns; managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant.

ECONOMICALLY, ek-ko-nom'e-kal-le, *ad.* With economy; with frugality.

ECONOMICS, ek-ko-nom'iks, *s.* The science of household affairs.

ECONOMIST, e-kon'o-mist, *s.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who writes on economy; the writer of a treatise on economy.

ECONOMIZE, e-kon'o-mize, *v. n.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property;—*v. a.* to use with prudence.

ECONOMY, e-kon'o-me, *s.* (*œconomia*, Lat.) The management, regulation, and government of a family, or the concerns of a household; a frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage, and incurs no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from parsimony, which implies an improper saving of expense; the disposition or arrangement of any work; a system of rules, regulations, rites, and ceremonies, as the Jewish economy; distribution or due order of things; judicious and frugal management of public affairs; system of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government. In Physiology, the laws which govern the organization of plants and animals; the order and connection of the phenomena exhibited by organized bodies.

ECPHASIS, ek'fa-sis, *s.* (*ekphasis*, Gr.) An explicit declaration.

ECPHONESIS, ek-fo-ne'sis, *s.* (*ekphonesis*, Gr.) An animated or passionate exclamation.

ECPHRACTIC, ek-frak'tik, *a.* (*ekphrasso*, I remove obstructions, Gr.) Attenuating; dissolving; obstructive; deobstruent.—Obsolete.

ECPLEXIS, ek-plek'sis, *s.* (*ekplexis*, Gr.) Stupor arising from consternation or a blow.

ECPTOME, ek-to'me, *s.* (*ekptoma*, Gr.) Literally, a fall or dislocation. In Pathology, used as synonymous with laxation; as also to denote the elimination of gangrenous parts, expulsion of the placenta, prolapsus of the womb, and descent of the intestine or omentum in hernia.

ECPYREMA, ek-pi-re'ma, } *s.* (Greek.) In Surgical
ECPYESIS, ek-pi-e'sis, } Pathology, terms used to designate a part in a state of perfect suppuration, or suppuration itself.

ECRONELLES.—See Scrofula.

ECRYTHMUS, ek-rith'mus, *s.* (*ek*, and *rythmos*, rhythm, Gr.) An irregular pulse.—Obsolete.

ECSARCOMA, ek-sär-ko'ma, *s.* (*eksarkoma*, Gr.) A fleshy excrescence or sarcoma.

ECSTASIED, ek'sta-sid, *a.* Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted.

ECSTASY, ek'sta-se, *s.* (*ekstasis*, Gr.) A fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or, as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object; excessive joy; rapture; a

degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight; excessive grief or anxiety; madness; distraction.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with *ecstasy*.—*Shakz.*

In Pathology, a species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit;—*v. a.* to fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

ECSTATIC, ek-stat'ik, } *a.* Arresting the mind;
ECSTATICAL, ek-stat'e-kal, } suspending the senses; entrancing; rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; tending to external objects.—Obsolete in the last sense.

ECTADIUM, ek-ta'de-um, *s.* (*ektadios*, extended, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepediaceæ.

ECTASIS, ek'ta-sis, *s.* (*ektasis*, Gr.) In Rhetoric, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

ECTHLYPSIS, ek*th*-lip'sis, *s.* (*ekthepsis*, a cutting off, Gr.) In Grammar, a figure of prosody, whereby the *m* at the end of a word, when the following word begins with a vowel, is eluded, or cut off, together with the vowel preceding it, for the sake of the measure of the verse, as "*mult' ille* for *multum ille*."

ECTHYMA, ek-*thi*'ma, *s.* (*ecthyo*, I break out, Gr.) A sudden and brief eruption on the skin, consisting of small pimples or pustules—common in young people.

ECTOCARPUS, ek-to-kär'pus, *s.* (*ektos*, outside, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. because the thecæ are not included in the substance of the frond, but placed on the outside.) A genus of marine Algæ: Order, Fucaceæ.

ECTOPIA, ek-to'pe-a, *s.* (*ek*, out, and *topos*, place, Gr.) In Pathology, the morbid change of the situation of a part.

ECTOPISTES, ek-to-pis'tes, *s.* (*ektos*, outwardly, *pistes*, boldness, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Columbinæ, or true Pigeons: Family, Columbidæ.

ECTRIMMA, ek-trim'ma, *s.* (*ektrimma*, Gr.) In Pathology, ulceration of the skin in those parts of the body in contact with the blood.

ECTROPIUM, ek-tro'pe-um, *s.* (*ektrepo*, I evert, Gr.) An unnatural eversion of the eyelids, in consequence of tumefaction of the inner membrane, or of a contraction of the skin covering the eyelids.

ECTROSIA, ek-tro'ze-a, *s.* (*ektroyo*, I corrode, Gr.?) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ECTROTIC, ek-trot'ik, *a.* (*ektitrosko*, I cause abortion.) Producing abortion.

ECTYLOTIC, ek-te-lot'ik, *a.* (*ek*, out, and *tylos*, a callus, Gr.) In Medicine, having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin.

ECTYPAL, ek'te-pal, *a.* (*ek*, and *typos*, a type, Gr.) Taken from the original.

ECTYPE, ek'tipe, *s.* A copy.—Obsolete.

ECUMENIC, ek-u-men'ik, } *a.* (*oikoumenikos*,
ECUMENICAL, ek-u-men'e-kal, } Gr.) General; universal.

ECURIE, ek'u-re, *s.* (French.) A stable; a covered place for horses.

ECZEMA, ek-ze'ma, *s.* (*ekzeo*, I boil out, Gr.) An eruption of the skin. It is not pustular, but consists of small vesicles, often forming patches and blotches. It is sometimes mistaken for the itch.

EDACIOUS, e-da'shus, *a.* (*edax*, Lat.) Eating; given to eating; voracious; greedy; ravenous.

EDACITY, e-das'e-te, *s.* (*edacitas*, Lat.) Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

EDDA, ed'da, *s.* A book containing a system of Runic or Scandinavian mythology, with some account of the theology and philosophy of the northern nations of Europe. The first part contains the mythology of the people, and the second, specimens of the poetry of the Scalds. It was composed by Suorro Sturleson, judge of Iceland from 1215 to 1222.

EDDER, ed'dur, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) In Husbandry, such wood as is worked into the top of hedgestakes to bind them together; (*otter*, Sax.) a viper;—*v. a.* to bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedgestakes by interweaving edder.

EDDISH, ed'dish, } *s.* The latter pasture or grass
EADISH, e'dish, } that comes after mowing or reaping: termed also, *eagrass*, *earsh*, *etch*.

EDDOES, ed'dose, *s.* The name given to the esculent Caladium by the blacks on the African Gold Coast. The leaves are boiled, and eaten as cabbages are with us, but they are too acrid for a European palate.

EDDY, ed'de, *s.* (supposed to come from *ed*, backward, and *ea*, water, Sax.) A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream; a whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction;—*v. n.* to move circularly, or as an eddy;—*a.* whirling; moving circularly.

EDDY-WATER, ed-de-waw'tur, *s.* Among Seamen, the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail: termed also *dead-water*.

EDDY-WIND, ed'de-wind, *s.* The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain, or any other obstruction that hinders its passage.

EDEMATOUS, e-dem'a-tus, *a.* (*oidema*, Gr.) Swelling, with a serous humour; dropsical.

EDEN, e'den, *s.* (Hebrew, pleasure, delight.) Paradise; the country and garden mentioned in Scripture as the residence of Adam and Eve, till after their expulsion therefrom, on eating the forbidden fruit. Where it was is unknown.—See Paradise.

EDENIZED, e'den-izde, *a.* (an old word.) Admitted into paradise.

For pure saints *edeniz'd* unfit.—*Davies.*

EDENTATA, e-den-ta'ta, } *s.* (*edentatus*, without
EDENTATES, e'den-tayts, } teeth, Lat.) The sixth order of the class Mammalia in Cuvier's arrangement. It comprises those unguiculated quadrupeds which have no incisors, or front teeth; their nails are particularly large, and embrace the extremities of the toes, approaching more or less to the character of hoofs: they are slow in motion. They are divided into three tribes, the Tardigrada, the ordinary Edentata, and the Monotremata—the sloths, ant-eaters, and the ornithorhynchus, are each examples of these tribes and of the order. The name is also given to a suborder of the Cetacea, including the two genera Balæna and Balænoptera, the toothless or whalebone whales; and by Latreille, to a section of the Crustacea which are destitute of proper mandibles.

EDENTATED, e-den'tay-ted, *a.* Deprived or destitute of teeth.

EDENTATION, e-den-ta'shun, *s.* A depriving of teeth.—Obsolete.

EDGE, edj, *s.* (*ecg*, Sax. *eg*, Dan.) In a general sense, the extreme point or border of anything;

particularly applied to the sharp border, or the thin cutting extremity of an instrument; in a figurative sense, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures, as the *edge* of slander; a narrow part rising from a broader; sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; sharpness; acrimony; *to set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth; —*v. a.* (*eggian*, Sax.) to sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border; to fringe; to furnish with an ornamental border; to exasperate; to embitter; to incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; to push on, as with a sharp point; to goad; to move sideways; to move by little and little;—*v. n.* to move sideways; to move gradually; to sail close to the wind; *to edge away*, in sailing, is to decline gradually from the shore, or from the line of the course; *to edge in with*, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

EDGED, edjd, *a.* Sharp; keen.

EDGELESS, edj'les, *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate.

EDGETOOL, edj'tool, *s.* An instrument having a sharp edge.

EDGEWISE, edj'wize, *ad.* With the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.

EDGING, ed'jing, *s.* That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament; a narrow lace. In Gardening, a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed.

EDGWORTHIA, ej-wurth'e-a, *s.* (in honour of —— Edgeworth.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymelaceæ.

EDIBLE, ed'e-bl, *a.* (*edo*, I eat, Lat.) Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent.

EDICT, e'dikt, *s.* (*edictum*, Lat.) That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition.

EDICTAL, e-dik'tal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of an edict; belonging to an edict. *Edictal citation*, in Scottish law, the citation of a foreigner who has landed property in Scotland, but is non-resident there.

EDIFICANT, ed'e-fe-kant, *a.* Building; constructing.—Seldom used.

EDIFICATION, ed-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*ædificatio*, Lat.) A building up in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, faith, and holiness; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge.

EDIFICATORY, ed'e-fe-kay-tur-e, *a.* Tending to edification.

EDIFICE, ed'e-fis, *s.* A building; a structure; a a fabric, but appropriately a large or splendid building, distingnished for grandeur, dignity, and importance.

EDIFICIAL, ed-e-fish'al, *a.* Pertaining to edifices or to structures.

EDIFIER, ed'e-fi-ur, *s.* One that improves another by instructing him.

EDIFY, ed'e-fi, *v. a.* (*ædifico*, Lat.) To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge; to teach; to persuade; in a literal sense, to build.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
> Wherein the hermit wont to say
> His holy things each morn and eventide.—
> *Spenser.*

EDIFYING, ed'e-fi-ing, *a.* Adapted to instruct;—*s.* edification.

EDIFYINGLY, ed'e-fi-ing-le, *ad.* In an edifying manner.

EDILE, e'dile, *s.* (*ædilis*, Lat.) A Roman magistrate, whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c. The *ediles* had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c.

EDILESHIP, e'dile-ship, *s.* The office of edile in ancient Rome.

EDINGTONITE, ed'ing-ton-ite, *s.* (in honour of the late Mr. Thomas Edington of Glasgow.) A rare mineral found in the Kilpatrick hills of Dumbartonshire—a hemi-pyramidal variety of felspar. It occurs in small but extremely distinct crystals, which are greyish-white and translucent; vitreous; streak white; brittle. It consists of silica, 39.09; alumina, 27.69; lime, 12.68; water, 13.32; and 10 or 11 of some alkali: sp. gr. 2.7—2.75. H = 4.0—4.5.

EDIT, ed'it, *v. a.* (from *edo*, I publish, Lat.) To superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter; to publish.—Unusual in the last sense, though the proper signification.

> Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*.—*Enfield.*

EDITION, e-dish'un, *s.* (*editio*, Lat.) The publication of any book or writing; republication, sometimes with revision and correction; any publication of a book before published; also, one impression or the whole number of copies published at once.

EDITIONER, e-dish'un-ur, *s.* The old word for editor.

EDITOR, ed'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A person who corrects, or has the care of an edition of any literary work not his own, whether ancient or modern; the superintendent of the literary department of any newspaper or periodical publication, composed of the contributions of various writers, whether original or selected.

EDITORIAL, ed-e-to're-al, *a.* Relating to an editor; written by an editor.

EDITORSHIP, ed'e-tur-ship, *s.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication.

EDITUATE, e-dit'u-ate, *v. a.* To defend or govern the house or temple.—Obsolete.

EDOLIUS, e-do'le-us, *s.* The African Drongos, a genus of birds: Family, Laniadæ—the Melostoma of Swainson.

EDOMITE, e'do-mite, *s.* A descendant of Edom or Esau; an inhabitant of Idumea or Edom.

EDRAIANTHUS, ed-ray-an'thus, *s.* (*edraios*, stable, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Campanulaceæ.

EDRIOTHALMA, ed-re-o-*thal*'ma, *s.* (*edraios*, stable, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A name proposed by Leach for such Crustaceans as are furnished with two sessile eyes.

EDUCABLE, ed'u-ka-bl, *a.* That may be educated.

EDUCATE, ed'u-kate, *v. a.* To bring up a child;

to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instil into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion, and behaviour.

EDUCATION, ed-u-ka'shun, *s.* (*educatio*, Lat.) That series of means by which the human mind is gradually enlightened, the physical faculties trained, and the disposition of the heart formed and called forth, between mere infancy and the period when we consider ourselves as qualified to take an active part in life. Education is either moral, religious, intellectual, or physical. *Moral education* is that training by which the affections and principles are cultivated, and brought to bear upon our relations with one another. *Religious education* is the training of the mind to submission to the will and laws of God, and to the adoption of articles of faith, in respect of the relations in which we stand to the Creator, or as to his being, moral attributes, and government of the world. *Intellectual education* comprehends the means by which the mental faculties are enlarged and improved, through the acquirement of knowledge and the cultivation of taste for the productions and beauties of nature and art. *Physical education* is the proper training of the bodily organs for the enjoyment of health, and the due performance of the particular labours of any active calling or employment in life.

EDUCATIONAL, ed-u-ka'shun-al, *a.* Relating to education; derived from education.

EDUCATOR, ed'u-kay-tur, *s.* One who educates.

EDUCE, e-duse', *v. a.* (*educo*, Lat.) To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

EDUCIBLE, e-du'se-bl, *a.* That may be educed.

EDUCT, e'dukt, *s.* Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

EDUCTION, e-duk'shun, *s.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

EDUCTOR, e-duk'tur, *s.* That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

EDULCORANT, e-dul'ko-rant, *s.* (*edulcorans*, making sweet, Lat.) A medicine which purifies the fluids by depriving them of their acidity or other disagreeable qualities;—*a.* having the property of sweetening.

EDULCORATE, e-dul'ko-rate, *v. a.* (*edulcora*, Lat.) To purify; to sweeten. In Chemistry, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts, or other soluble impurities, by washing; to sweeten by adding sugar, sirup, &c.

EDULCORATION, e-dul-ko-ra'shun, *s.* In Chemistry and Pharmacy, the act of sweetening or rendering more mild, by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities; the act of sweetening by the admixture of some saccharine substance.

EDULCORATIVE, e-dul'ko-ray-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening.

EDWARDSIA, ed-wawrd'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Sydenham Edwards, an English botanist.) A genus of elegant Leguminous shrubs, with axillary golden-coloured flowers disposed in short racemose spikes: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

EEL, eel, *s.* A name given to certain species of fishes of the genus Muræna; the most common of which is M. anguillina, anguilla, and murænidæ. *Eel-fares* or *eel-vares*, an old word for a fry or brood of eels.

EELPOT, eel'pot, *s.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EELSPEAR, eel'spere, *s.* A forked instrument used for stabbing eels: the best kind have four teeth.

E'EN, een. Contracted from Even.—Which see.

E'ER, ayre. Contracted from Ever.

EFFABLE, ef'fa-bl, *a.* (*effabilis*, Lat.) Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken.—Obsolete.

EFFACE, ef-fase', *v. a.* (*effacer*, Fr.) To destroy a figure on the surface of anything whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to blot out; to erase, strike, or scratch out; to destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away. *To deface* is to injure or impair a figure; *to efface* is to rub out or destroy, so that the figure cannot be seen.

EFFACEMENT, ef-fase'ment, *s.* Act of effacing.

EFFASCINATE.—See Fascinate.

EFFASCINATION.—See Fascination.

EFFECT, ef-fekt', *s.* (*effectus*, Lat.) That which is produced by an agent or cause; consequence; event; purpose; general intent; consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage; force; validity; completion; perfection; reality; not mere appearance; fact: in the plural, *effects* are goods; moveables; personal estate;—*v. a.* to produce as a cause or agent; to cause to be; to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish. In the Fine Arts, that quality in a production which gives efficacy to others, so as to bring them out and attract the notice of the spectator. *Effects of the hand*, in the Manege, the aids or motions of the hand which serve to conduct the horse.

EFFECTIBLE, ef-fek'te-bl, *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible.

EFFECTION, ef-fek'shun, *s.* In Geometry, the construction of a proposition. The term is also used in reference to problems, which, when they are deducible from or founded upon some general propositions, are called the geometrical *effections* of them.

EFFECTIVE, ef-fek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious; operative; active; having the quality of producing effects; efficient; causing to be; having the power of active operation; able.

EFFECTIVELY, ef-fek'tiv-le, *ad.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

EFFECTLESS, ef-fekt'les, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless.

EFFECTOR, ef-fek'tur, *s.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.

EFFECTUAL, ef-fek'tu-al, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired and intended, or having adequate power or force to produce the effect; veracious; expressive of facts.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> Beprove my allegation if you can:
> Or else conclude my words *effectual*.—*Shaks.*

Effectual abjudication, in Scottish Law, a legal security for a debt on the estate of the creditor.

EFFECTUALLY, ef-fek'tu-al-le, *ad.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly.

EFFECTUATE, ef-fek'tu-ate, *v. a.* (*effectuer*, Fr.) To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil.

EFFECTUATION, ef-fek-tu-a'shun, *s.* Act of effecting.

EFFECTUOUS.—See Effectual.

EFFECTUOUSLY.—See Effectually.

EFFEMINACY, ef-fem'e-na-se, *s.* The softness, delicacy, and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness; voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.

EFFEMINATE, ef-fem'e-nate, *a.* (*effœminatus*, Lat.) Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous; weak; resembling the practice or qualities of the sex—as, an *effeminate* peace; womanlike; tender, in a sense not reproachful; —*v. a.* to make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman;—*v. n.* to grow womanish; to soften; to melt in weakness.

EFFEMINATELY, ef-fem'e-nate-le, *ad.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

EFFEMINATENESS, ef-fem'e-nate-nes, *s.* Unmanlike softness.

EFFEMINATION, ef-fem-e-na'shun, *s.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly.—Seldom used.

EFFENDI, ef-fen'de, *s.* (in Turkish, a master.) A title applied in Turkey to various officers of rank, as, to emirs, the mufti priests of mosques, and to men of learning and law. The grand chancellor of the empire is called *Reis-effendi*.

EFFEROUS, ef'fe-rus, *a.* (*efferus*, Lat.) Fierce; wild; savage.—Obsolete.

From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar.—*Bp. King.*

EFFERVESCE, ef-fer-ves', *v. n.* (*effervesco*, Lat.) To be in natural commotion, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in an elastic form; to work, as new wine.

EFFERVESCENCE, ef-fer-ves'sens, *s.* That commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in an elastic form, producing innumerable small bubbles.

EFFERVESCENT, ef-fer-ves'sent, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid.

EFFERVESCIBLE, ef-fer-ves'se-bl, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

EFFETE, ef-fete', *a.* (*effœtus*, Lat.) Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal; or fruit, as the earth; worn out with age.

EFFICACIOUS, ef-fe-ka'shus, *a.* (*efficax*, Lat.) Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful.

EFFICACIOUSLY, ef-fe-ka'shus-le, *ad.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

EFFICACIOUSNESS, ef-fe-ka'shus-nes, *s.* The quality of being efficacious.

EFFICACY, ef'fe-ka-se, *s.* (Spanish.) Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended.

EFFICIENCE, ef-fish'ens, } *s.* (*efficiens*, Lat.) The
EFFICIENCY, ef-fish'en-se, } act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency; power of producing the effect intended; active competent power.

EFFICIENT, ef-fish'ent, *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes anything to be what it is;—*s.* the agent or cause which produces or causes to exist; he that makes.

EFFICIENTLY, ef-fish'ent-le, *ad.* With effect; effectively.

EFFIERCE, ef-feers', *v. a.* To make fierce or furious.—Obsolete.

With fell woodness he *effierced* was.—*Spenser.*

EFFIGIATE, ef-fij'e-ate, *v. a.* To form in resemblance; to image.—Obsolete.

EFFIGIATION, ef-fij-e-a'shun, *s.* The act of forming in resemblance.

EFFIGY, ef'fe-je, *s.* (*effigies*, Lat.) The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the likeness of a person; portrait; figure in sculpture or painting. On Coins, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin. *To burn or hang in effigy*, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced, or degraded.

EFFLAGITATE, ef-flaj'e-tate, *v. a.* (*efflagito*, Lat.) To demand a thing earnestly.—Obsolete.

EFFLATE, ef-flate', *v. a.* (*efflo*, Lat.) To fill with breath or air.—Seldom used.

EFFLORESCE, ef-flo-res', *v. a.* (*effloresco*, Lat.) In Chemistry, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface; to form saline vegetation on the surface, or rather to shoot out minute spicular crystals.

EFFLORESCENCE, ef-flo-res'sens, *s.* (French, from *effervescentia*, Lat.) The production of flowers; excrescences in the form of flowers; the pulverescence of crystals or minerals on exposure to the atmosphere. In Pathology, see Exanthema. In Chemistry, the formation of a mealy powder on the surface of certain bodies, occasioned either by decomposition or drying. It is often the result of the formation of minute spicular crystals.

EFFLORESCENT, ef-flo-res'sent, *a.* Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface.

EFFLUENCE, ef'flu-ens, *s.* (*effluens*, Lat.) A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

EFFLUENT, ef'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing out.

EFFLUVIUM, ef-flu've-um, *s. pl.* EFFLUVIA, (from *effluo*, to flow out, Lat.) The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most if not all physical bodies, as the odour or smell of plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies, or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

EFFLUX, ef'fluks, *s.* (*effluxus*, Lat.) The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; efflux; flow; that which flows out; emanation;—*v. n.* to run or flow away.—Obsolete as a verb.

EFFLUXION, ef-fluk'shun, *s.* (*effluxum*, Lat.) The act of flowing out; that which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

EFFODIENT, ef-fo'de-ent, *a.* Digging; accustomed to dig.

EFFORCE, ef-forse', *v. a.* (*efforcer*, Fr.) To force; to break through by violence; to ravish; to strain; to exert with effort.—This term is nearly obsolete, and seldom used but in poetry.

All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could warn Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong.—*Spenser.*

EFFORM, ef-fawrm', *v. a.* To shape; to fashion —Obsolete.

EFFORMATION, ef-fawr-ma'shun, *s.* The act of giving shape or form.

EFFORT, ef'fort, *s.* (French.) A straining; an exertion of strength; endeavour; vehement action.

Effortless, ef'fort-les, *a.* Making no effort.

Effossion, ef-fosh'un, *s.* (*effossus*, Lat.) The act of digging out of the earth.

Effractores, ef-frak'torze, *s.* In old law books, breakers or burglars; persons who break open houses to steal.—*Blount.*

Effracture, ef-frak'ture, *s.* Literally, a breaking or bursting open. In Surgical Pathology, a fracture, with depression of the cranial bones.

Effray, ef-fra', *v. a.* (*effrayer*, Fr.) To frighten.—Obsolete.

> Their dam upstart out of her den *effraide*,
> And rushed forth.—*Spenser.*

Effrayable, ef-fra'a-bl, *a.* Frightful; dreadful.—Obsolete.

Effrenation, ef-fre-na'shun, *s.* (*effrænatio*, Lat.) Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness.—Obsolete.

Effrontery, ef-frun'tur-e, *s.* (*effronterie*, Fr.) Impudence; assurance; shameless boldness; sauciness; boldness, transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum.

Effrontes, ef-fron'tes, *s.* A sect who, about the year 1534, scraped their foreheads till they bled, and then poured oil upon the wound—a ceremony which served instead of baptism.

Effulge, ef-fulj', *v. n.* (*effulgeo*, Lat.) To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendour.

Effulgence, ef-ful'jens, *s.* A flood of light; great lustre or brightness; splendour.

Effulgent, ef-ful'jent, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

Effumability, ef-fu-ma-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapour.

Effume, ef-fume', *v. a.* To breathe out.—Obsolete.

Effund, ef-fund', *v. a.* (*effundo*, Lat.) To pour out.—Obsolete.

> Much sweat they spent in furious fight,
> Much blood they did *effund*.—
> *Ballad of St. George for England.*

Effuse, ef-fuze', *v. a.* (*effusus*, Lat.) To pour out as a fluid; to spill; to shed;—*a.* dissipated; profuse;—(obsolete as an adjective;)

> 'Tis pride or emptiness applies the straw,
> That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*.—*Young.*

s. waste; effusion.—Obsolete.

> And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.—
> *Shaks.*

In Botany, applied to an inflorescence in the form of a panicle with a very loose one-seeded arrangement. In Conchology, a term applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap.

Effusion, ef-fu'zhun, *s.* The act of pouring out, as a liquid; waste; the act of spilling or shedding; the pouring out of words; the act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence; that which is poured out; bounteous donation;—(obsolete in the last sense.) In Pathology, the pouring out or extravasation of a fluid into a visceral cavity, or into the areolæ of the cellular tissue. In Astronomy, that part of the sign Aquarius, represented on celestial globes, figuring the water issuing out of the urn of the Waterbearer. *Effusio sanguines*, the mulct, fine, or penalty imposed by the old English laws for the 'shedding of blood,' which the king granted to many lords of manors.—*Blount.*

Effusive, ef-fu'ziv, *a.* Pouring out; that pours forth largely.

Effusively, ef-fu'ziv-le, *ad.* In an effusive manner.

Effutitious, ef-fu-tish'us, *a.* (*effutitius*, Lat.) Foolishly uttered.—Obsolete.

Eft, eft, *s.* This and the word *Newt* are old Saxon words still in use for all the species of Batrachian lizards found in Britain: viz., Lucerta palustris, or Warty-eft; L. aquaticus, or Water-eft; and L. vulgaris, or Brown-eft;—*ad.* (Saxon.) after; again; soon; quickly.—Obsolete as an adverb.

> *Eft* through the thick they heard one rudely rush.—
> *Spenser.*

Efters, ef'ters, *s.* An old Law term for ways, walks, or hedges.—*Blount.*

Eftsoons, eft'soonz, *ad.* (*eft*, after, and *sona*, *sones*, soon, Sax.) Soon afterwards; in a short time.—Obsolete.

> *Eftsoons*, O sweatheart kind, my love repay,
> And all the year shall then be holyday.—*Gay.*

E. G. (*exempli gratia.*) For the sake of an example; for instance.

Egad! e-gad', *s.* (*exclam.*) A lucky star; good fortune, as we say, 'My stars!'

Egeon.—See Pontoptulus.

Egeran, e'jer-an, *s.* A variety of idocrase, found near Eger, in Bohemia, occurring in diverging groups of deeply-streaked translucent crystals of a liver-brown colour, the form of which is a right rectangular prism, having its lateral edges replaced.

Egeria, e-je're-a, *s.* The wife of Numa Pompilius, celebrated for her wisdom, and fabled by Ovid as having been so disconsolate at the death of Numa that she melted into tears, and was changed into a fountain by Diana. In Botany, a genus of plants of the order Cinchonaceæ. Also, a genus of fossil bivalve shells, found in tertiary strata.

Egerminate.—See Germinate.

Egest, e-jest', *v. a.* (*egestum*, Lat.) To cast or throw out; to void as excrement.

Egesta, e-jes'ta, *s.* (Latin.) That which is carried out of the body at the natural vent.

Egestion, e-jes'tyun, *s.* (*ejestio*, Lat.) The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.

Egestuosity, e-jes-tu-os'e-te, *s.* (*egestuositas*, Lat.) Extreme poverty.—Obsolete.

Egestuous, e-jes'tu-us, *a.* (*egestuosus*, Lat.) Poor; needy.—Obsolete.

Egg, eg, *s.* (*æg*, Sax.) A body formed in the females of fowls and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fœtus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced.

Eggplant, eg'plant, *s.* The common name given to certain species of the genus Solanum, from the fruit having the shape and appearance of an egg: Order, Solanaceæ.—See Melengeæ.

Egilopical, e-je-lop'e-kal, *a.* Affected with the egilops.

Egilops.—See Ægilops.

Egis.—See Ægis.

Eglandulous, e-glan'du-lus, *a.* Destitute of glands.

Eglantine, eg'lan-tine, *s.* One of the English names of the Rosa rubiginosa of Linnæus, known from its sweet-scented leaves; also by the name of Sweetbrier—there are several varieties: Order, Rosaceæ.

Eglomerate, e-glom'ur-ate, *v. a.* To unwind, as thread from a ball.—See Glomerate.

Egoism, e'go-izm, } *s.* (from *ego*, I, Lat.) The
Egomism, e'go-mizm, } opinion of one who thinks

everything uncertain except his own existence; selfishness.

EGOIST, e'go-ist, *s.* (*ego*, I, Lat.) A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of everything except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds.

EGOITY, e-go'e-te, *s.* Personality.—Not used.

EGOTISM, e'go-tizm, *s.* (*egoisme*, Fr.) Primarily, the practice of too frequently using the word *I*—hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; self-praise; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of great importance.

EGOTIST, e'go-tist, *s.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in writing or conversation; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies to a ridiculous extent his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of deeds he never accomplished; a foolish, selfish person; one so engrossed with his own importance, as to overlook the solid merits of others.

EGOTISTIC, e-go-tis'tik, } *a.* Addicted to
EGOTISTICAL, e-go-tis'te-kal, } egotism; containing egotism.

EGOTIZE, e'go-tize, *v. n.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.

EGREGIOUS, e-gre'jus, *a.* (*egregius*, Lat.) Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished, as an *egregious* victory, an *egregious* prince, &c.; —(seldom used in the foregoing senses);—*in a bad sense*, great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous.

EGREGIOUSLY, e-gre'jus-le, *ad.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully.—Usually in a bad sense.

EGREGIOUSNESS, e-gre'jus-nes, *s.* The state of being great or extraordinary.

EGRESS, e'gres, *s.* (*egressus*, Lat.) The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any enclosed or confined place.

EGRESSION, e-gresh'un, *s.* (*egressio*, Lat.) The act of going out from any enclosure or place of confinement.

EGRESSOR, e-gres'sur, *s.* One that goes out.

EGRET, e'gret, *s.* A name given to two species of Herons, whose feathers on the lower part of the back, at a certain period, become long and attenuated: viz., Ardea garzetta and Ardea alba, the little and the great egret. These and many other species constitute the genus Egretta of Brisson and Swainson. The name also given to a species of monkey, the Simia lutea of Linnæus.

EGRETT, e-gret', *s.* An ornament of ribbons.

EGRETTA, e-gret'ta, *s.* The Egrets, a genus of birds, nearly allied to the Herons: Family, Ardeadæ.

EGRIMONY, eg'gre-mun-e, *s.* See Agrimonia. Great sorrow; grief.—Obsolete.

EGRIOT, eg're-ot, *s.* A species of sour cherry.

EGYPTIAN, e-jip'shan, *s.* An inhabitant of Egypt; —*a.* pertaining to Egypt. The term Egyptians was given to the gypsies, of which the latter is a corruption, from its having been known that they emigrated into Europe in the fifteenth century from Egypt, under a leader who styled himself Duke of Lower Egypt. *Egyptian bean*, or *Pythagorean bean*, a name formerly given to the fruit of the plant Nelumbium speciosum. *Egyptian lotus*, the plant Nymphæa lotus, a native of Egypt, and consecrated by its ancient inhabitants to Isis, and sometimes engraven on their coins. It is supposed that this aquatic plant became sacred to superstition, in consequence of its resemblance to the true East Indian lotus, or Nelumbo, which, from the remotest antiquity, was adopted as the emblem of fertility. *Egyptian kale*, a variety of the turnip-stemmed cabbage, called also Rabikale. The stalk of this variety is very thick, and extends about ten inches above the ground. *Egyptian pebble*, a species of agate or jasper.

EH! ay. A word used interjectively, denoting a desire to hear again that which has been before imperfectly heard, or not properly understood.

EHRENBERGIA, er-en-ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of C. G. Ehrenberg, a Prussian traveller in Egypt, Lybia, and Arabia.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Zygophyllaceæ.

EHRETIA, er-e'te-a, *s.* (in memory of G. D. Ehret, a French botanist and artist.) A genus of plants, consisting of leaves or shrubs: Type of the order Ehretiaceæ.

EHRETIACEÆ, er-e-ti-a'se-e, *s.* (*ehretia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbs, with a hard pubescence; leaves simple and alternate, without stipules; flowers gyrate; calyx inferior, five-parted, and imbricated in æstivation; corolla monopetalous and tubular, with the same number of segments as the calyx; stamens five, alternating with the segments of the corolla, and rising from the bottom of the tube; ovary two or more celled, and seated on a round disk; style terminal; stigma simple and two-lobed; fruit drupaceous; seed suspended and solitary;—mostly tropical.

EHRHARTA, er-hăr'ta, *s.* (in honour of Frederick Ehrhart, a Swiss botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

EICITÆ, e-sit'e, *s.* A sect of religious enthusiasts of the seventh century, who accompanied their devotions by playing upon instruments, beating of drums, singing, and other joyous extravagances, in imitation of the conduct of the children of Israel after their passage through the Red Sea, and particularly of the sister of Moses, who beat a drum on that occasion.

EIDER DOWN, e'dur down, *s.* Down, or soft feathers of the eider duck.

EIDER DUCK, e'dur duk, *s.* A large species of duck, common in great quantities in the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Shetland. The Somateria mollissima of zoologists.

EIDOGRAPH, e'do-graf, *s.* (*eidos*, and *graphō*, I write, Gr.) A kind of pentograph, invented by Professor Wallace of Edinburgh, for the purpose of copying plans or other drawings on the same or other scales.

EIDOURANION, e-dū-ra'ne-un, *s.* (*eidos*, and *ouranion*, heaven, Gr.) A representation of the heavens.

EIGH! ay, *s.* (*exclam.*) An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT, ate, *a.* (*æhta*, *eahta*, Sax.) Twice four; expressing the number twice four;—*s.* (*ægath*, Sax.) an island in a river.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Some do also plant osiers on their *eights*, like quicksets.—*Evelyn.*

EIGHTEEN, a'teen, *a.* Eight and ten united.

EIGHTEENMO, a'teen-mo, *s.* or *a.* (eighteen, and the last syllable of the Latin *decimo*.) Denoting the

size of a book, in which the sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

EIGHTEENTH, a'teen*th*, *a.* The next in order after the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, ate'folde, *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTH, ay*th*, *a.* Noting the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight;—*s.* in Music, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones.

EIGHTHLY, ay*th*'le, *ad.* In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, a'te-e*th*, *a.* The next in order to the seventy-ninth; the eighth ten.

EIGHTSCORE, ate'skore, *a.* or *s.* Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

EIGHTY, a'te, *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.

EIGNE, ane, *s.* (*aîné*, Fr.) In Law, eldest or first-born; thus, *bastard eigne* is the eldest son of a woman born out of wedlock; and *mulier puisne*, the younger son afterwards born in lawful wedlock.—2 *Bl. Com.* 248;—*a.* unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

EISEL, e'sil, *s* (Saxon.) Vinegar.—Obsolete.

> Like a willing patient, I will drink
> Potions of *eysel*, 'gainst my strong infection.—
> *Shaks.*

EISTEDDFOD, e-sted'fod, *s.* (from *eistedd*, to sit, Welsh.) A name given in former times to the meetings of the Welsh bards. The judges for the distribution of the prizes were appointed by the Welsh princes, and, after the Conquest, by the English kings—the last appointment was issued in 1568; but they are partly revived by the Gwynnedigion and Cambrian Society, which meet annually for adjudging prizes for poetical recitations and performances on the harp.

EITHER, e'thur, *a.* or *pro.* (*æyther*, Sax.) One or another of any number; one of two; each; every one separately considered. This word, when applied to sentences or propositions, is termed a distributive or a conjunction. It precedes the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or* before the second or succeeding alternatives.

EJACULATE, e-jak'u-late, *v. a.* (*ejacular*, Lat.) To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart.—Seldom used except to express the utterance of a short prayer or exclamation.

EJACULATION, e-jak-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight;—(the foregoing sense is nearly obsolete;)—the uttering of a short prayer, or an ardent exclamation.

EJACULATOR, e-jak-u-la'tur, *s.* In Anatomy, an epithet applied to ducts which pass from the vesiculæ seminales, across the prostate gland and anterior parts of the veru montanum, and to two muscles connected with the urethra.

EJACULATORY, e-jak'u-la-tur-e, *a.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; sudden; hasty; casting; throwing out.

EJECT, e-jekt', *v. a.* (*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.) To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from a place enclosed or confined; to discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate; to throw out or expel from an office; to dismiss from an office; to turn out; to dispossess of land or estate; to drive away; to expel; to dismiss with hatred; to cast away; to reject; to banish.

EJECTA, e-jek'ta, *s.* In old Law, a woman ravished, deflowered, or cast forth from virtuous society. *Ejectus*, a whoremonger.—*Blount.*

EJECTION, e-jek'shun, *s.* (*ejectio*, Lat.) The act of casting out; expulsion; dismission from office; dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority; evacuation; vomiting; rejection. In Physiology, the act of expulsion of the fæces, urine, and bronchial secretions. *Ejectione custodiæ*, a writ which anciently lay against any one who ejected the guardian from any land during the minority of the heir.

EJECTMENT, e-jekt'ment, *s.* Expulsion; a dispossession. In Law, a possessory action, by which a lessee for years, when ousted of his farm, may recover his term and damages. It is real in respect of the lands, but personal in respect of the damages. It is now the common method of trying the title to lands or tenements.

EJECTOR, e-jek'tur, *s.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

EJULATION, ed-ju-la'shun, *s.* (*ejulatio*, Lat.) Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry, expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.—Seldom used.

> With dismal groans
> And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,
> Some call for aid.—*Philips.*

EKE, eke, *v. a.* (*eacan*, Sax.) To increase; to enlarge; to add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; to lengthen; to prolong;—*ad.* also; likewise; in addition.—Nearly obsolete as an adverb.

> 'Twill be prodigious hard to prove
> That this is *eke* the throne of love.—*Prior.*

EKEBERGIA, eke-ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Captain C. G. Ekeberg.) A genus of plants, with impari-pinnate leaves and white flowers: Order, Meliaceæ.

EKEBERGITE, eke-ber'jite, *s.* (in honour of M. Ekeberg, who termed it *sodalite*.) A mineral which occurs in compact or finely fibrous masses of a greenish, greyish, or brownish colour, and occasionally in thin laminæ; transparent; lustre vitreous or resinous. It consists of soda, 5.25; silica, 46; alumina, 28.75; lime, 13.50; protoxide of iron, 0.75; water, 2.25: sp. gr. 2.74.

EKING, e'king, *s.* Increase or addition.

ELA, e'la, *s.* In Music, the name formerly given to the highest note in the scale of Guido.

ELABORATE, e-lab'o-rate, *v. a.* (*elaboro*, Lat.) To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations;—*a.* (*elaboratus*, Lat.) finished with great diligence; performed with great labour; studied; executed with exactness.

ELABORATELY, e-lab'o-rate-le, *ad.* With great labour or study; with nice regard to exactness.

ELABORATENESS, e-lab'o-rate-nes, *s.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labour.

ELABORATION, e-lab-o-ra'shun, *s.* Improvement by successive operations. In Physics, the various changes which substances undergo in the act of assimilation, from the action of the living organs, previously to their becoming subservient to the purposes of nutrition.

ELACATE, e-la'ka-te, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the body is lengthened and slender; the mouth wide, with the under jaw longer than the upper; pectoral and caudal fins large: Subfamily, Centronotinæ.

ELÆAGNACEÆ, el-e-ag-na'se-e, *s.* (*elæagnus*, one

of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, usually covered with a leprous scurf; leaves alternate or opposite, and without stipules; flowers axillary, in catkins or panicles, sometimes fragrant; sepals two or four, sometimes united in a cap; stamens three, four, or eight, sessile; anthers two-celled; calyx free, tubular, with a fleshy disk; ovary free, simple, one-celled; ovule solitary and antropal; stigma simple, subulate, and glandular; fruit crustaceous.

ELÆAGNUS, el-e-ag'nus, *s.* (*elaia*, an olive, Gr. the trees having a striking resemblance to that of the olive.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Elæagnaceæ.

ELÆOCARPUS, el-e-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*elaia*, an olive, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. from the nut being furnished with rugosities, which make it resemble the seed of the olive.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with small fragrant flowers. The fruit is eatable, and the rugose stones are manufactured into necklaces: Order, Tiliaceæ.

ELÆODENDRON, el-e-o-den'dron, *s.* (*elaia*, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.: the fruit is like that of the olive, and the seeds oily.) A genus of trees or shrubs, with smooth laurel-like leaves, and axillary panicles of greenish-white or yellowish-green flowers: Order, Celastraceæ.

ELÆODIC ACID, e-le-od'ik as'sid, *s.* A compound produced during the saponification of castor-oil.

ELÆOSACCHARUM, e-le-o-sak'a-rum, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, and *sacharon*, sugar, Gr.) An old term for a mixture of an essential oil with sugar.

ELÆOSELINUM, el-e-o-se-li'num, *s.* (*elaia*, an olive-tree, and *selinon*, parsley, Gr.) A genus of perennial Umbelliferous herbs with yellow flowers, constituting in Lindley's arrangement, with the genus Margotia, the family or tribe Elæoselinidæ.

ELÆOTERIUM, el-e-o-te're-um, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, an apartment in the ancient baths, in which the bathers anointed themselves.

ELAIDATE, e-la'e-date, *s.* A salt formed by the elaidic acid with a base.

ELAIDEN, e-la'e-din, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, Gr.) In Chemistry, a fatty matter produced by the action of nitric acid upon castor and certain other oils.

ELAIDIC ACID, e-la'id-ik as'sid, *s.* An acid, the result of the action of nitrate of mercury, and more especially of nitrous acid upon oleic acid.

ELAIDINE, e-la'e-din, *s.* A name given by Boudet to a substance resembling stearine, which results from the action of hyponitric acid upon olive, almond, and other oils.

ELAIN, e-la'in, *s.* That portion of fat or oil which remains in a liquid state when pressed out of hog's-lard or other solid fats; the oily principle of solid fats.

ELAIOMETER, e-lay-om'e-tur, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used for discovering adulteration in olive-oil.

ELAISS, el-a'is, *s.* (*elaia*, an olive, Gr.) The Oily Palm, a genus of plants: Order, Palmaceæ.

ELALDEHYDE, el-al'de-hide, *s.* A chemical product obtained when pure aldehyde is kept long, and loses its solubility in water. Its formula is C^{12}, H^{12}, O^{6}.

ELAMPING, e-lamp'ing, *a.* Shining.—Obsolete.

> As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
> Glads all the world.—*G. Fletcher.*

ELANCE, e-lans', *v. a.* (*elancer*, Fr.) To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.

ELAND.—See Bosephalus.

ELANOSAURES.—See Enalosaurians.

ELANUS, e-la'nus, *s.* (*elans*, sudden motion, Fr.) A genus of birds of the kite kind: Family, Falconidæ.

ELAOLITE, e-la'o-lite, *s.* (*elaion*, oil, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a dark-green, blueish-grey, or brick-red colour; translucent; resinous in lustre; often opalescent when cut. It consists of silica, 46.50; alumina, 30.25; lime, 0.75; potash, 4.73 to 18.00; soda, 0 to 16.88; oxide of iron, 1.00; water, 2; sp. gr. 2.54—2.62; H = 5.5—6.0.

ELAPHINE, el'a-fin, *a.* Pertaining to the stag; belonging to the genus Elaphus.

ELAPHRIUM, e-la'fre-um, *s.* (*elaphros*, contemptible, Gr. from the trees possessing no beauty, and the wood no value.) A genus of plants, with insignificant whitish-green or yellowish flowers: Order, Burseriaceæ.

ELAPHRUS, el'a-frus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

ELAPHUS, el'a-fus, *s.* (*elaphos*, a stag, Gr.) The True Stags, a genus of ruminating animals of the deer kind, remarkable for the males possessing canine teeth; the horns are produced into three antlers, exclusive of the crown: Family, Cervidæ.

ELAPIDATION, e-lap-e-da'shun, *s.* (*elapidatio*, Lat.) The removal or clearing away of stones from a place.

ELAPS, e'laps, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of serpents, in which the head is narrow, the dorsal scales equal, the tail conical, and the subcaudal plates double.

ELAPSE, e-laps', *v. n.* (*elapsus*, Lat.) To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time.

ELAPSINÆ, e-lap'se-ne, *s.* (*elaps*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of serpents, distinguished by wanting the power of dilating the jaws, which can hardly separate behind, in consequence of the shortness of their tympanic and mastoidian bones: Family, Coluberidæ.

ELAQUEATE, e-lak'kwe-ate, *v. a.* (*laqueus*, Lat.) To disentangle.

ELAQUEATION, e-lak-kwe-a'shun, *s.* (*elaqueo*, I unfold or set free from snares, Lat.) The act of setting free.

ELASMA, e-las'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A lamina or plate; a clyster-pipe.

ELASMOSE.—See Tellurium.

ELASMOTHERIUM, e-las-mo-*the're*-um, *s.* (*elasmos*, a plate, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) In Palæzoology, a genus of extinct Pachyderms, characterized by the laminated structure of the teeth, and by being intermediate between the elephant and the horse.

ELASTIC, e-las'tik, } *a.* (*elastique*, Fr. *elastico*,
ELASTICAL, e-las'te-kal, } Span.) Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springing back; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back. *Elastic curve*, in Mechanics, the figure assumed by an elastic plate or laminæ, one end of which is fixed horizontally in a vertical plane, and the other loaded with a weight which, by its gravity, has a tendency to bend the plate.

ELASTICALLY, e-las'te-kal-le, *ad.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

ELASTIC GUM.—See Caoutchouc.

ELASTICITY, e-las-tis'e-te, *s.* The inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion.

ELASTOMA, e-las'to-ma, *s.* (*elastes*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes in which the body is fusiform; mouth and teeth as in Serranus; eyes very large; caudal fin deeply forked: Family, Percidæ.

ELATE, e-late', *a.* (*elatus*, Lat.) Raised; elevated in mind; flushed as with success; lofty; haughty; —*v. a.* to raise or swell up the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud; to exalt; to heighten.—Unusual in the last two senses.

> Or truth divinely breaking on his mind,
> *Elates* his being, and unfolds his power.—
> *Thomson.*

ELATE, e'la-te, *s.* (one of the names given by the Greeks to the membrane which envelopes the female flowers of the date.) A genus of plants: Order, Palmaceæ.

ELATEDLY, e-la'ted-le, *ad.* In a conceited manner, arising from success.

ELATER, e-la'tur, *s.* (*elater*, an impeller, Gr. in allusion to an elastic spine or spring which projects from the hinder extremity of the breast, by which the insect is enabled to spring up when it falls upon its back, and replace itself on its legs.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Elateridæ.

ELATERIDÆ, e-la-ter'e-de, *s.* (*elater*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Sternoxi.

ELATERINE, e-lat'e-rin, *s.* The active principle of elaterium; the inspissated juice of the fruit of Monordica elaterium.

ELATERIOSPERMUM, e-la-te-re-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*elater*, an impeller, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

ELATERITE, e-lat'e-rite, *s.* Elastic mineral pitch, a brown massive variety of bitumen.

ELATERIUM, e-la-te're-um, *s.* (*elater*, an impeller, Gr. in reference to the elastic seed-vessels.) The Squirting Cucumber, a genus of plants, chiefly natives of Mexico: Order, Cucurbitaceæ. *Extract of elaterium*, when the Squirting Cucumber is gathered before it ripens, and the juice is gently expressed, a green sediment is deposited which is collected and dried: one-eighth of a grain operates as a drastic purge.

ELATEROMETER, e-la-ter-om'e-tur, *s.* (*elater*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) In Physics, an instrument for measuring the degree of diversity or rarefaction of air contained in the receiver of an air-pump.

ELATERY, el'a-tur-e, *s.* (*elater*, Gr.) Acting force, or elasticity.—Unusual.

ELATHERIA, e-la-*the*'re-a, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Cascarilla bark.

ELATINACEÆ, e-lat-e-na'se-e, *s.* (*elatine*, one of the genera.) The Water-peppers, a small natural order of Exogens, consisting of little annual plants growing in marshy places, with fistular creeping roots. The leaves are opposite, with stipules between the petioles; the flowers are polypetalous; sepals three or five; petals same number as the sepals; stamens hypogenous, and twice the number of the petals; ovary with three or five cells; fruit three or five-celled.

ELATINE, e-lat'ine, *s.* (*elate*, a fir, Gr. its fine leaves having been compared to those of a fir-tree.) Water-wort, a genus of singular water plants, with insignificant flesh-coloured flowers: Order, Elatinaceæ.

ELATION, e-la'shun, *s.* An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success; haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

ELATOBRANCHIA.—See Lamellibranchia.

ELATOR, e-la'tur, *s.* He or that which elates.

ELAXATE, e-laks'ate, *v. n.* (*elaxo*, Lat.) To loose; to widen.

ELAXATION, e-laks-a'shun, *s.* (*elaxatio*, Lat.) The act of loosing or untying.

ELBOW, el'bo, *s.* (*elnboga* or *elneboga*, Sax.) The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road; *to be at the angle*, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand;—*v. a.* to push with the elbow; to push or drive to a distance; to encroach on;—*v. n.* to jut into an angle; to project; to bend. In Anatomy, the juncture of the cubitus and radius, or the outer angle made by the bend of the arm.

ELBOW-CHAIR, el'bo-tshare, *s.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

ELBOW-ROOM, el'bo-room, *s.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

ELCESAITES, el-se-sa'tes, *s.* An ancient sect of heretics, named after their leader Elcesai. They worshipped but one God, observed the Jewish Sabbath, and rejected almost all the books of Moses, the prophets, and the writings of St. Paul. They made their appearance in the reign of Trajan.

ELD, eld, *s.* (*eld* or *æld*, Sax.) Old age; decrepitude; old people; persons worn out with age.—Obsolete.

> They count him of the green-hair'd *eld*.—*Chapman.*

ELDER, el'dur, *s.* The common English name of the trees and shrubs of the genus Ebulus.

ELDER, el'dur, *a.* (*ealder*, Sax.) The comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old*.—See Old. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; prior in origin; proceeding in the date of a commission; —*s.* one who is older than another or others; an ancestor; a person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office. Among the Jews, *elders* were persons considerable for age, experience, and wisdom, as the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people: of the same class were those who afterwards held the first rank in the synagogue as presidents. In the first Christian churches, *elders* were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions; and the term includes apostles, pastors, presbyters, bishops, or overseers —hence the first councils of the Christians were called *presbyteria*, or *councils of elders*. In the Presbyterian churches, *elders* are officers who, with the ministers and deacons, compose the sessions of the kirk, and have authority to take cognizance of matters of religion and discipline.

ELDERLY, el'dur-le, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

ELDERSHIP, el'dur-ship, *s.* Seniority; the state of being older; the office of an elder; presbytery; order of elders.

ELDEST, el'dest, *a.* (*ealdest*, Sax.) Superlative of *eld*, old. Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

ELDING, el'ding, *s.* (*ælan*, Sax.) Fuel.—A local term.

EL DORADA, el do-ra'da, *s.* (Spanish, the golden region.) A fabulous region, far surpassing all others yet discovered, formerly imagined to exist in the interior of South America.

ELEATIC, el-e-at'ik, *a.* An epithet applied to the philosophy of Xenophanes of Elea, the object of which was to confine the thoughts of its disciples to ideas of God, or the Being, as it is in itself. Instead of fixing their attention on external nature, they considered time, space, and change as mere illusions generated by the deceiving senses, and incapable of scientific explanation.

ELECAMPANE, el-e-kăm'pane, *s.* (from the officinal name *Enula campana.*) Inula helenium, one of the largest British herbaceous, composite herbs: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

ELECT, e-lekt', *v. a.* (*electus*, Lat.) To pick out; to select from among two or more; that which is preferred; to select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation. In Theology, to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favour; to choose; to prefer; to determine in favour of;—*a.* chosen; taken by preference from among two or more; chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office. In Theology, chosen as an object of mercy; chosen, selected, or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels;—*s.* one chosen or set apart. In Theology, applied to a person, or persons, chosen or designated by God to salvation—being predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; or to a nation or body set apart as a peculiar church and people.

ELECTANT, e-lek'tant, *s.* One who has the power of choosing.—Obsolete.

ELECTICISM.—See Eclecticism.

ELECTION, e-lek'shun, *s.* (*electio*, Lat.) The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others; the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce;* voluntary preference; free-will; liberty to act or not; power of choosing or selecting; discernment; discrimination; distinction; the ceremony of a public choice; the day of a public choice of officers; those who are elected. In Theology, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified, and prepared for heaven.

ELECTIONEER, e-lek-shun-eer', *v. a.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

ELECTIONEERER, e-lek-shun-eer'ur, *s.* One employed in securing votes, and otherwise using influence for the election of a candidate.

ELECTIONEERING, e-lek-shun-eer'ing, *s.* The arts or practices used in securing the election of a candidate for an office.

ELECTIVE, e-lek'tiv, *a.* Dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; relating to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; exerting the power of choice; selecting for combination, as an *elective attraction* or *affinity;* a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.

ELECTIVELY, e-lek'tiv-le, *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, e-lek'tur, *s.* One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer. In Germany, a title of certain princes who formerly elected the emperor.

ELECTORAL, e-lek'to-ral, *a.* Relating to election or electors.

ELECTORALITY.—See Electorate.

ELECTORATE, e-lek'to-rate, *s.* The dignity or territory of an elector in the German empire.

ELECTRA, e-lek'tra, *s.* A genus of Corallines, in which each articulation is composed of several cells, arranged in a ring: Family, Cellularii.

ELECTRE.—See Electron.

ELECTRESS, e-lek'tres, *s.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

ELECTRIC, e-lek'trik, *s.* (*elektron*, amber, Gr.) Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. *Electric fishes*, fishes which, when touched, produce an electric shock; the most remarkable of which are the Torpedo gymnotus, and Silurus or Malapterurus electricus.

ELECTRIC, e-lek'trik, } *a.* (*electrique*, Fr.)
ELECTRICAL, e-lek'tre-kal, } Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; in general, relating to electricity; derived from or produced by electricity; communicating a shock like electricity.

ELECTRICALLY, e-lek'tre-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

ELECTRICIAN, e-lek-trish'an, *s.* One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.

ELECTRICITY, e-lek-tris'e-te, *s.* A name given to a series of phenomena presented by certain substances, either naturally, or when excited by friction, consisting in the evolution of an extremely subtile fluid, which seems to be diffused through most bodies. It derives its name from the Greek word *elektron* (amber), which, when rubbed, has the property of attracting bodies. The name is given to the fluid as well as to the complicated phenomena which it presents.

ELECTRIFIABLE, e-lek'tre-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric; capable of receiving and transmitting the electrical fluid.

ELECTRIFICATION, e-lek-tre-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.

ELECTRIFY, e-lek'tre-fi, *v. a.* To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity; to cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; to excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock;—*v. n.* to become electric.

ELECTRINE, e-lek'trin, *a.* (*electrum*, Lat.) Belonging to amber.

ELECTRIZATION, e-lek-tre-za'shun, *s.* The act of electrizing.

ELECTRIZE, e-lek'trize, *v. a.* (*electriser*, Fr.) To electrify.

ELECTRO, e-lek'tro, *a.* In Composition, a word affixed to others, denoting their connection with electricity, as—*Electro-chemistry*, that portion of chemical science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in the production of chemical phenomena. *Electro-dynamics*, the phenomena of electricity of motion. *Electro-magnetic*, designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. *Electro-magnetism*, the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties. *Electro-metallurgy*, the application of electricity and galvanism to the operations of gilding, plating, &c. *Electro-motion*, passage of the electric fluid from one body to another. *Electro-motive*, producing electro-motion. *Electro-negative*, possessing the property of being repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified. *Electro-polar*, applied to conductors, one end of which is positive, and the other negative. *Electro-positive*, the opposite of electro-negative. *Electro-puncturation*, the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part or organ affected, and then touching them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic machine. *Electro-silure.*—See Malapterurus.

ELECTRODE, e-lek'trode, *s.* (*elektron*, and *odos*, away, Gr.) A name given by Prof. Faraday to a surface by which electricity passes in and out of other media.

NOTE.—Besides the term *Electrode*, Prof. Faraday has lately introduced the following in connection with the same subject:—*Anode*, (from *ana*, up,) the point or surface at which electricity enters; and *cathode*, (*kata*, down,) the point out of which electricity passes. The elements of an electrolyzed body are termed *ions*—that which goes to the anode, *anion*—and that which passes to the cathode, *cation*; thus, if water be electrolyzed, oxygen and hydrogen are *ions*, the former an *anion*, the latter a *cation*.

ELECTROLYTE, e-lek'tro-lite, *s.* (*elektron*, and *lyo*, I set free, Gr.) A substance susceptible of direct decomposition by the action of the electric current.

ELECTROLYZE, e-lek'tro-lize, *v. a.* (*elektron*, and *lyo*, Gr.) To decompose a compound substance by the direct action of galvanism.

ELECTROMETER, e-lek-trom'e-tur, *s.* (*electrum*, Lat. and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality; or an instrument for discharging it from a jar.

ELECTROMETRICAL, e-lek-tro-met'tre-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer.

ELECTROMOTOR, e-lek-tro-mo'tur, *s.* (*electrum*, and *motor*, Lat.) A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called.

ELECTRON, e-lek'tron, *s.* (Greek.) Amber.—See Electrum.

ELECTROPHORUS, e-lek-trof'o-rus, *s.* (*elektron*, and *phero*, I carry, Gr.) An instrument, consisting of a flat cake of resin, having a plate of brass, with a glass handle placed upon it. The resin is rendered negatively electrical by friction, and the brass-plate becomes electro-polar by induction. The brass-plate, if touched by the finger whilst lying upon the resin, and lifted off by its glass handle, gives a spark of positive electricity. The instrument is used as a convenient substitute for the electric machine, particularly in inflaming a jet of hydrogen gas in Volta's inflammable air-lamp.

ELECTROSCOPE, e-lek'tro-skope, *s.* (*elektron*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An instrument by which electrical attraction and repulsion is rendered apparent, as in the gold-leaf electrometer.

ELECTROTINT, e-lek'tro-tint, *s.* A method of etching by galvanism, in which a paint or pigment is used, possessing the properties of working freely, lying on without spreading, and resisting the action of sulphate of copper: a composition of white wax, lard, lamp-black, olive-oil, and turpentine, is said to answer the purpose well. The plate used is of some mixed metal, presenting a white surface, such as German silver. The artist sketches his design on the dull white surface by means of brushes and composition. All the parts which are white in the impression, are left uncovered by the paint. When the picture is finished, it is coated with black-lead, and exposed to the electro-coppering process, by which a plate is produced for working in the copperplate press, having the lines of the device marked in intaglio, or sunken.—*Pen. Cyc.*

ELECTROTYPE, e-lek'tro-tipe, *s.* The art of executing fac-simile medals by electricity. *Electro-plating*, a process by which a pattern, cast in alloy or white metal, composed of copper, nickel, and zinc, hard, white, and fusible only at a high temperature, after being properly chased and prepared, and dipped in a vessel containing a solution of phosphorus, is transferred to a tank or trough, and subjected to galvanic agency. In the tank is a chemical solution of silver; and the wires of a galvanic battery are so arranged that the current, in completing its circuit, must necessarily pass through the solution. The result is, the solution is decomposed, and a fine film of metallic silver is deposited on the surfaces of the articles suspended in the trough.—For further information, see *Sup. Pen. Cyc.*

ELECTRUM, e-lek'trum, *s.* (Latin, from *elektron*, Gr.) Argentiferous gold ore, a variety of gold ore of a pale brass colour. According to Pliny, the electrum of the ancients was a mixture of gold and silver; also, amber.

ELECTUARY, e-lek'tu-ar-e, *s.* (*electuarium*, Lat.) In Pharmacy, a powder mixed up with sirup, &c., so as to be of the consistency of honey.

ELEDONA, e-led'o-na, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Taxicornes.

ELEDONE, e-led'o-ne, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of Cephalopods, distinguished by having a single row of suckers on each arm.

ELEEMOSYNARY, el-e-moz'e-na-re, *a.* (*elemosyne*, Gr.) Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor; relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor, or for the support and promotion of learning;—*s.* one who subsists on alms or charity. *Eleemosynary corporations*, corporations constituted for the perpetual distribution of free alms, or the bounty of their founder, to such persons as he has directed.

ELEGANCE, el'e-gans, } *s.* (*elegantia*, Lat.) The
ELEGANCY, el'e-gan-se, } beauty of propriety, not of greatness: beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; in a general sense, that which pleases by its symmetry, purity, or beauty; applied to manners or behaviour, it de-

notes that fine polish, politeness, or grace, the result of a good education, and an association with well-bred company; applied to speaking, it is propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness of action or gesture. In Composition, it consists in correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, or well-chosen words, arranged in a happy manner. In Architecture, the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice.

ELEGANT, el'e-gant, *a.* (*elegans*, Lat.) Polished; neat; pure; rich in expression; pleasing to good taste; graceful; refined; polite; uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace; symmetrical; regular; well-formed in its parts, proportions, and distribution; nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; beautiful in form and colours; pleasing; rich; costly and ornamental.

ELEGANTLY, el'e-gant-le, *ad.* In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; with due symmetry; with well-formed and duly proportioned parts; richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed.

ELEGIA, el-e'je-a, *s.* (*elegos*, lamentation, Gr. from the sad and mourning colour of the plants.) A genus of cord-leaf plants: Order, Restiaceæ.

ELEGIAC, el-e-ji'ak, *a.* (*elegia*, Lat.) Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies;—*s.* elegiac verse.

ELEGIACAL, el-e-ji'a-kal, *a.* Belonging to an elegy.

ELEGIAST, el-e-ji'ast, } *s.* A writer of elegies.
ELEGIST, el'e-jist, }

ELEGIT, el'e-jit, *s.* In Law, a writ of execution which lies for a person who has recovered debt or damages; or upon recognizance in any court, against a defendant that is not able to satisfy the same in his goods, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to make delivery of a moiety of the party's land and all his goods, except beasts of the plough, the creditor holding the moiety of the land until satisfaction be obtained, during which he is termed tenant by *elegit*.

ELEGY, el'e-je, *s.* (*elegia*, Lat.) A plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a short poem without points or affected elegancies.

ELEIOTIS, el-e-i-o'tis, *s.* (*eleios*, a dormouse, and *ous*, *otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ELEMENT, el'e-ment, *s.* (*elementum*, Lat.) The first or constituent principle, or minutest part of anything; an ingredient; a constituent part of any composition; in a chemical sense, an atom; the minutest particle of a substance; that which cannot be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c.: in the plural, the first rules or principles of an art or science; in a popular sense, fire, air, earth, and water are called the four elements, as it was formerly supposed that these constitute the four simple bodies of which the world is composed; the substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal; the proper state or sphere of anything; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits; the matter or substances which compose the world; the outline or sketch, as the *elements* of a plan; moving cause or principle; that which excites action; *element*, in the singular, is sometimes used for the air;—*v. a.* to compound of elements or first principles; to constitute; to make as a first principle. —Seldom or never used as a verb.

His very soul was *elemented* of nothing but sadness.—*Walton.*

ELEMENTAL, el-e-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to elements; produced by some of the four supposed elements, as *elemental* war; produced by elements; arising from first principles.

ELEMENTALITY, el-e-men-tal'e-te, *s.* Composition of principles or ingredients.

ELEMENTALLY, el-e-men'tal-le, *ad.* According to elements; literally.

ELEMENTARITY, el-e-men-tar'e-te, } *s.* The
ELEMENTARINESS, el-e-men'tar-e-nes, } state of being elementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

ELEMENTARY, el-e-men'ta-re, *a.* Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles. *Elementary substances:* There are fifty-five simple or elementary substances at present known; that is, substances which, under any conditions yet applied to them, are found to be incapable of further analysis, and are therefore called simple or elementary substances. Five of these exist in a separate state as gases—namely, oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, nitrogen, and fluorine; the last, however, of these has not yet been obtained in a separate state, and is only known to be a distinct substance from the qualities of the compounds it forms with other matter. Seven are non-metallic solids and liquids —namely, sulphur, phosphorus, selenium, boron, carbon, bromine, and iodine; of these, the two last, bromine and iodine, are either gaseous, liquid, or solid, according to the temperature. Sulphur, phosporous, selenium, boron, and carbon are solids, but differ from the remaining forty-one in being non-conductors of electricity. Of the remainder, thirteen are metallic or metalloid bodies, uniting with oxygen to form the earths and alkalies —namely, sodium, aluminum, magnesium, calcium, lithium, potassium, glucinum, barium, silicum, thorinum, strontium, yttrium, zirconium. Twenty-nine are what are commonly called metals; of these, five—namely, iron, tin, cadmium, zinc, and manganese—decompose water at a red heat; the others do not decompose water—namely, arsenic, antimony, copper, molybdenum, uranium, telurium, chromium, cerium, nickel, vanadium, cobalt, lead, tungstenum, titanium, mercury, columbium, bismuth, osmium, silver, palladium, rhodium, platinum, gold, iridium. To the class of metals an addition has recently been made by the discovery of *lantane*, which makes the fifty-fifth elementary body.

ELEMI, el'e-mi, *s.* The resinous exudation of the plant Amyris eleminifera. The compound *elemi ointment* of the pharmacopœia, is a preparation of this substance.

ELENCH, e-lengk', *s.* (*elenchus*, Lat.) A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism.—(Seldom used.)

All your *elenchs* in logic come within the compass of juggling.—*Selden.*

In Antiquity, a kind of earring set with pearls.

ICAL, e-leng'ke-kal, *a.* Relating to an

ICALLY, e-leng'ke-kal-le, *ad.* By means of nch.—Obsolete.

IZE, e-leng'kize, *v. n.* To dispute.—Obso-

TICAL, e-lengk'te-kal, *a.* Serving to con-—Obsolete.

TUS, e-leng'kus, *s.* (Latin.) In Rhetoric, a m. In Antiquity, an earring set with pearls. ology, a genus of Mollusca, in which the shell oth; the spire considerably lengthened; body comparatively smaller; the base of the pillar a slight angle or an obsolete tooth; the re very brilliant; Family, Trochidæ.

'HORUS, e-len-of'o-rus, *s.* (*elene*, a lamp, and I carry, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous in-belonging to the section Heteromera: Family, toma.

LARIS, el-e-ok'a-ris, *s.* (Meaning not given r. Brown, the author of the term.) A genus nts: Order, Cyperaceæ.

IS, e-le-ot'ris, *s.* A genus of fishes: Fa-Gobidæ.

ANT, el'e-fant, *s.* (*elephas*, Gr.) The popu-me of the quadrupeds of the genus Elephas. ich see. *Order of the white elephant*, a very t Danish order of knighthood, restricted to knights, besides the members of the royal r. *Elephant beetle*, a large species of the pterous insects belonging to the genus Scara-

ANT-APPLE.—See Feronia.

ANTIASIS, el-e-fan-ti'a-sis, *s.* A disease affects the legs and feet, so as to occasion ng, with roughness and scales upon the skin, gets thick, unctuous, and insensible; the ometimes attains an enormous size, which ccasioned it to be compared to the foot of ephant—hence the name.

ANTINE, el-e-fan'tin, *a.* Relating to the nt; huge; resembling an elephant, or per-white like ivory. In ancient Rome, an ap-ion given to certain books in which the ns registered the transactions of the senate, trates, emperors, and generals; so called, per-from being made of ivory.

ANTOID, el-e-fan'toyd, *s.* (*elephas*, and *eidos*, ss, Gr.) A thing which has the form of an nt.

ANTOIDAL, el-e-fan-toy'dal, *a.* Having the f an elephant.

ANTOPUS, el-e-fan'to-pus, *s.* (*elephas*, an nt, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in reference to the l leaves bearing some resemblance to the foot elephant.) Elephant's-foot, a genus of her-us composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ANT PAPER, el'e-fant pa'pur, *s.* Drawing —size, twenty-eight inches by twenty-three.

ANT'S-FOOT.—See Elephantopus.

AS, el'e-fas, *s.* (*elephas*, an elephant, Gr. from semblance of the upper lip of the corolla to oboscis of that animal.) A genus of plants, ting of erect, annual, hairy-branched plants, pposite serrated leaves, and yellow flowers mes or spikes: Order, Rhinanthaceæ. Also, ephant, a genus of proboscidean Pachyderms, the largest of all living terrestrial mammalia. ants are furnished with a proboscis; they ithout canines or incisors, but have two large tusks implanted in the incisive bone. There are two species extant—*E. Indicus* and *E. Africanus*, and one extinct, all of which differ in the form of the teeth.—See Mammoth.

ELEPHASTOMA, el-e-fas'to-ma, *s.* (*elephas*, an elephant, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

ELETTARIA, e-let-ta're-a, *s.* (*ela*, Sanscrit name.) A genus of Indian plants, which yield the lesser cardamoms: Order, Zingiberaceæ.

ELEUSINIAN, e-lū-sin'e-an, *a.* (*Eleusis*, a town in Greece.) A term applied to the mystic rites anciently performed yearly, in honour of Ceres and Proserpina, at the Attic town of Eleusis.

ELEUTHEROSPERMUM, el-u-*ther*-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*eleutheros*, free, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Apiaceæ, or Umbelliferæ.

ELEVATE, el'e-vate, *v. a.* (*elevo*, Lat.) In a general sense, to raise; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher; to exalt; to raise to a higher state or station; to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; to raise from a low or common state; to elate with pride; to excite; to cheer; to animate; to raise from any tone to one more acute; to augment or swell; to make louder, as sound; to detract; to lessen by detraction;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—*a.* (*elevatus*, Lat.) elevated; raised aloft.

ELEVATION, el-e-va'shun, *s.* (*elevatio*, Lat.) The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher; the act of exalting in rank, degree, or condition; exaltation; an elevated state; dignity; exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions; exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions; exaltation of character or manners; attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects; an elevated place or station; elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain; a passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice. In Astronomy, altitude; the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. In Gunnery, the angle which the chace of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon. In Dialling, the angle which the style makes with the substyler line. In Architecture, a view or perspective of an edifice; a front view of a building or object, drawn to a scale, without regard to perspective; height above the ground. *Elevation of the host*, in Catholic countries, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.

ELEVATOR, el'e-vay-tur, *s.* One who raises, lifts, or exalts. In Anatomy, a muscle which raises any part to which it is attached; a surgical instrument for raising depressed portions of the skull, formerly termed an *elevatorium* or *elevatory*. In Milling, a series of boxes fastened to a strap, and moved by a wheel, to raise grain, meal, &c., to a higher floor.

ELEVATORY, el'e-vay-tur-e, *s.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull;—*a.* tending to raise, or having power to elevate.

ELEVE, el-eve', *s.* (French.) One brought up or protected by another.

ELEVEN, e-lev'vn, *a.* (*ændlefene*, Sax. *elleve*, Dan.) Ten, and one added.

ELEVENTH, e-lev'vn*th*, *a.* (*ændlyfta*, Sax. *ellevte*, Dan.) The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, elf, *pl.* ELVES, *s.* (*ælf*, or *elfenne*, Sax.) A wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin; an evil spirit; a devil; a dwarf. An imaginary being, which our rude ancestors imagined to haunt groves, solitary ruins, and other sequestered spots. The elf was invested by superstition with great sprightliness and eccentricity, and not unfrequently with a disposition for working mischief;

> Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
> Hop as light as bird from brier.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it cannot be unravelled—(this the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night).

> *Elf* all my hair in knots.—*Shaks.*

ELF-ARROW, elf'ar-ro, } *s.* A name given to flints
ELF-BOLT, elf'bolte, } in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

ELFIN, elf'in, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves; —*s.* a little urchin.

ELFISH, elf'ish, *a.* Resembling elves; clad in disguise.

ELF-LOCK, elf'lok, *s.* A knot of hair supposed to be twisted by elves.

ELGIN MARBLES, el'gin măr'blz, *s.* A collection of ancient reliefs, statues, &c., which formed the decorations of the Parthenon at Athens, and are now preserved in the British Museum. They were sent to England, in 1812, by Lord Elgin, then ambassador at Constantinople, and purchased by the British Government in 1816. They are considered as the first specimens of sculpture in the world.

ELICHRYSUM, e-le-kris'um, *s.* (*elios*, the sun, and *chrysos*, gold, Gr. in allusion to the brilliant yellow colour of the flowers.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Asteraceæ, or Compositæ.

ELICIT, e-lis'sit, *v. a.* (*elicio*, Lat.) To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument; to strike out;—*a.* brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence,—Seldom used as an adjective.

ELICITATE, e-lis'se-tate, *v. a.* To elicit.—Obsolete.

> Thus may a skilful man hid truth *elicitate*.—*More.*

ELICITATION, e-lis-se-ta'shun, *s.* The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out.

ELIDE, e-lide', *v. a.* (*elido*, Lat.) To break or dash in pieces; to crush; (obsolete in the foregoing senses;) to cut off a syllable.

ELIEA, e-le'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Elie de Beaumont, the geologist.) A genus of shrubs, with cruciately opposite-jointed branches and leaves, and cymbose yellow flowers: Order, Hypericaceæ.

ELIGIBILITY, el-e-je-bil'e-te, *s.* Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable; the state of being capable of being chosen to an office.

ELIGIBLE, el'e-je-bl, *a.* (French.) Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable; suitable; proper; desirable; legally qualified to be chosen.

ELIGIBLENESS, el'e-je-bl-nes, *s.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

ELIGIBLY, el'e-je-ble, *ad.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

ELIGURITION, e-lig-u-rish'un, *s.* The act of devouring.—Not used.

ELIMATE, el'e-mate, *v. n.* To polish; to cut off with a file.—Not used.

ELIMATION, e-lim-a'shun, *s.* A polishing or filing off.—Not used.

ELIMINATE, e-lim'e-nate, *v. a.* (*elimino*, Lat.) To thrust out of doors; to expel; to thrust out; to discharge or throw off; to set at liberty.

ELIMINATION, e-lim-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or secreting by the pores. In Algebra, the process of reducing a number of equations, containing certain letters, to a smaller number, in which one or more letters shall not be found.

ELINGUID, e-ling'gwid, *a.* (*elinguis*, Lat.) Not having the power of speech.

ELIQUATION, el-e-kwa'shun, *s.* (*eliquo*, Lat.) In Chemistry, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other.

ELISENA, el-e-se'na, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

ELISION, e-lizh'un, *s.* (*elisio*, Lat.) In Grammar, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel, as "th' embattled plain;" division; separation.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

ELISORS, e-li'zurz, *s. pl.* In Law, two persons appointed by the court to return a jury when the sheriff and the coroners have been challenged as incompetent. In this case the elisors return the writ of *venire* directed to them, with a panel of the jurors' names.—3 *Bl. Com.* 354.

ELITE, e-leet', *s.* (French.) A choice or select body.

ELIXATE, e-lik'sate, *v. a.* (*elixo*, Lat.) To extract by boiling.

ELIXATION, e-lik-sa'shun, *s.* (*elixus*, Lat.) The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion. In Pharmacy, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; lixiviation.

ELIXIR, e-lik'sur, *s.* (*elecsir*, or *elikxir*, quintessence, Arab.) In Pharmacy, a word formerly applied to many compound tinctures, made by a solution of various pharmaceutical substances in alcohol, and perfectly analogous with the modern compound alcoholic tinctures. *Elixir of love*, a substance prepared at Aboyna, in the East Indies, from the minute farina-like seeds of the plant Grammatophyllum speciosum.

NOTE.—The following are a list of the principal *elixirs*:—*E. paregoricum*, or Tinctura camphoræ composita; *E. proprietatis*, the Elixir of Nature, or Tinctura aloes composita; *E. sacrum*, Sacred Elixir, or Tinctura rhei et aloes; *E. salutis*, Elixir of Health, or Tinctura sennæ; *E. stomachicum*, Stomachic Elixir, or Tinctura gentianæ compositæ; *E. vitrioli*, Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum; *E. longevitas*, of Dr. Jernitz of Sweden, an aromatic tincture with aloes; *E. arthritic*, of Cadet de Gassicourt, a mixture of the tinctures of aloes, guaiacum, and myrrh.

ELIZABETHA, e-le-za-beth'a, *s.* A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

ELIZABETHIAN, e-liz-a-beth'e-an, *a.* Relating to Queen Elizabeth, or the time in which she reigned.

ELK, elk, *s.* The Cervus alces of Linnæus; a large and stately species of deer, with palmated horns.

Fossil elk, a gigantic species of fallow-deer, found fossil in Ireland and the Isle of Man—now extinct. *Elk-wood*, a name given, in Virginia, to the soft, spongy wood of the Magnolia umbrella, or Umbrella-tree.

ELKE, elk, *s.* A wild swan; also, a kind of yew, of which bows were made, mentioned in the Stat. 32, Hen. VIII., cap. 9.

ELL, el, *s.* (*elne*, Sax. *ell*, *elle*, Dan.) A measure of length now superseded in the united kingdom by the imperial yard. The English ell is three feet nine inches, or one yard and a quarter; and the Flemish ell twenty-seven inches, or three quarters of a yard.

ELLAGIC ACID, el-la'jik as'sid, *s.* An acid existing in the gall nut, along with gallic acid. These acids separate from the aqueous infusion in the state of a yellowish crystaline mass; they are then separated by boiling water, which dissolves the gallic acid, and leaves the ellagic unacted upon. Formula, H2, C42, O32 = 76.

ELLEBORIN, el-leb'bo-rin, *s.* A resin of an extremely acrid taste, obtained from the plant Helleborus hymenalis.

ELLINGE, el'linj, *a.* (*æleng*, Sax.) Cheerless; sad. —Obsolete.

ELLIOTTIA, el-le-ot'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Stephen Elliot, a North American botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of North America: Order, Cyrillaceæ.

ELLIPSE, el-lips', } *pl.* ELLIPSES, *s.* (*elleipsis*,
ELLIPSIS, el-lip'sis, } Gr.) In Geometry, a figure generated from the section of a cone by a plane cutting both sides of it, but not parallel to the base. In Grammar, defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted.

ELLIPSOGRAPH, el-lip'so-graf, *s.* (*elleipsis*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An instrument for describing ellipses.

ELLIPSOID, el-lip'soyd, *s.* (*elleipsis*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) In Geometry, an elliptical spheroid, being the solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about either axis.

ELLIPSOIDAL, el-lip-soy'dal, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

ELLIPSOLITHES, el-lip-so-lith'es, *s.* (*elleipsis*, an ellipse, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Sowerby to certain fossil Cephalopods found in the carboniferous limestone.

ELLIPSOSTOMATA, el-lip-sos-tom'a-ta, *s.* (*elleipsis*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to a family of Mollusca, the shells of which have an elliptical aperture.

ELLIPTIC, el-lip'tik, } *a.* Relating to an el-
ELLIPTICAL, el-lip'te-kal, } lipsis; having the form of an ellipse; oval; defective.

ELLIPTICALLY, el-lip'te-kal-le, *ad.* According to the figure called an ellipse; defectively.

ELLIPTIC COMPASSES, el-lip'tik kum'pas-sis, *s.* A mathematical instrument for describing an ellipsis.

ELLIPTICITY, e-lip-tis'e-te, *s.* The property of being elliptical. The term is used in the theory of the figure of the earth. It means the fraction which the excess of the axis major over the axis minor of an ellipse is to the axis minor itself.

ELLIPTOID, el-lip'toyd, *s.* In Geometry, an infinite or indefinite ellipse defined by the indefinite equation; as, $ym + n = bx^m (a - x)n$, where m and n are greater than 1.

ELLISIA, el-lis'e-a, *s.* (named by Linnæus in memory of John Ellis, F.R.S., author of a Treatise on Corallines.) A genus of plants, consisting of small North American annual herbs: Order, Hydrophyllaceæ.

ELLOBOCARPUS, el-lob-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*ellobos*, enclosed in a pod, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. in allusion to the pod-like form of the divisions of the fronds on which the sori are placed.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

ELM, elm, *s.* (Saxon.) The Ulmus of botanists, a forest tree; the varieties most fit for cultivation are the common elm, the witch-elm, and witch-hazel. The timber is very hard, and is particularly useful in mill-work, and in all other work exposed to wet.

ELMEN, el'men, *a.* Of or belonging to elms.

ELMINTHES, el-min'*th*is, *s.* (*elmins*, *elminthos*, Gr.) Small intestinal worms.

ELMIS, el'mis, *s.* (*elmins*, a worm, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects found in water, under stones, or on the leaves of the water-lily: Family, Clavicornes.

ELMY, el'me, *a.* Abounding with elms.

ELOCATION, el-o-ka'shun, *s.* (*eloco*, Lat.) A removal from the usual place of residence; a departure from the usual method; ecstasy.

ELOCUTION, el-o-ku'shun, *s.* (*elocutio*, Lat.) Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments. In Rhetoric, elegance, composition, and dignity: the first embraces the purity and perspicuity of a language; the second ranges the words in proper order; and the last adds the ornaments of tropes and figures, to give strength and dignity to the whole; speech; the power of speaking.

ELOCUTIONARY, el-o-ku'shun-a-re, *a.* Pertaining to elocution, or containing it.

ELOCUTIONIST, el-o-ku'shun-ist, *s.* One who is versed in elocution, or who treats of the subject.

ELOCUTIVE, el'o-ku-tiv, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.

ELODEA, e-lo'de-a, *s.* (*elos*, a marsh, Gr.; habitation of the plants of the genus.) A genus of plants which, in their vegetation, resemble Hypericum, but have the flowers usually red: Order, Hypericaceæ.

ELODES, e-lo'des, *s.* (*elos*, a swamp or marsh, Gr.) A term applied to the sweating fever, or sweating sickness, *Sudor Anglicus*.

ELOGE, el'oje, *s.* (French.) A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.

ELOGIST.—See Eulogist.

ELOGIUM. }
ELOGY. } —See Eulogy.

ELOHI, } e-lo'e, *s. pl.* ELOHIM. One of the names
ELOI, } given in Scripture to the Supreme Being. The same title is sometimes given to false gods, princes, and great men.

ELOIN, e-loyn', *v. a.* (*eloigner*, Fr.) In Law, to separate and remove to a distance; to convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.

ELOINATE, e-loy'nate, *v. a.* To remove.

ELOINMENT, e-loyn'ment, *s.* Removal to a distance; distance.

ELONG, e-long', *v. a.* To put far off; to retard.—Obsolete.

> Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sate,
> *Elonging* joyful day with her sad note.—
> *G. Fletcher.*

ELONGATA, e-long-ga'ta, *a.* (Latin.) In Law, an epithet used when the sheriff, to a writ of replevin, returns that the goods are carried a long way off to places to him unknown.—3 *Bl. Com.* 148.

ELONGATE, e-long'gate, *v. a.* (*elongo*, Lat.) To lengthen; to extend; to remove farther off;—*v. n.* to depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

ELONGATION, e-long-ga'shun, *s.* The act of stretching or lengthening; the state of being extended; distance; space which separates one thing from another; departure; removal; recession; extension; continuation. In Astronomy, the digression or recess of a planet from the sun, with respect to an eye supposed to see from our earth. The term is chiefly used in speaking of Venus and Mercury; the arch of a great circle, intercepted between either of these planets and the sun, being called the *elongation* of that planet from the sun. The greatest elongation of Mercury amounts to about 28½°, and that of Venus to 47° 48′. In Surgical Pathology, augmentation of the length of a limb from disease or injury of the articulation above; also, the extension practised in the reduction of a dislocated or fractured bone.

ELOPE, e-lope', *v. n.* (*loopen*, Dut.) To run away; to depart from one's proper place or station privately or without permission; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

ELOPEMENT, e-lope'ment, *s.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law. In Law, when a married woman, of her own accord, goes away and leaves her husband, and lives with an adulterer.—2 *Bl. Com.* 130.

ELOPS, e'lops, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the Clupinæ, or herring tribe: Family, Salmonidæ.

ELOQUENCE, el'o-kwens, *s.* (*eloquentia*, Lat.) The expression of strong emotion in a manner adapted to excite correspondent emotions in others; the art or act of speaking with grace, effect, and fluency, in which is comprehended a good elocution or utterance; correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, with animation and suitable action; the power of expressing strong emotion with fluency and force; forcible language, which gives utterance to deep emotion: it is sometimes applied to written language.

ELOQUENT, el'o-kwent, *a.* Having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; adapted to express strong emotions with fluency and power; characterized by elegance, vigour, fluency, and animation.

ELOQUENTLY, el'o-kwent-le, *ad.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, and persuade.

ELSE, els, *a.* or *pron.* (*elles*, Sax.) Other; one or something beside, as, 'who *else* is coming?'—*ad.* otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different; beside; except that mentioned.

ELSEN, } el'sn, *s.* (*aelsene*, Teut.) A shoemaker's
ELSIN, } awl.

ELSEWHERE, els'hware, *ad.* In any other place; in some other place; in other places indefinitely.

ELSHOLTZIA, el-sholt'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of J. S. Elsholtz, a Prussian botanist.) A genus of plants, with many-whorled minute flowers disposed in spikes: Order, Lamiaceæ.

ELUCIDATE, e-lu'se-date, *v. a.* (*elucido*, Lat.) To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from and render intelligible; to illustrate.

ELUCIDATION, e-lu-se-da'shun, *s.* The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration.

ELUCIDATIVE, e-lu'se-day-tiv, *a.* Throwing light; explanatory.

ELUCIDATOR, e-lu'se-day-tur, *s.* One who explains; an expositor.

ELUCIDATORY, e-lu'se-day-tur-e, *ad.* Tending to elucidate.

ELUCTATION, el-luk-ta'shun, *s.* (*eluctatus*, Lat. The act of bursting forth; escape.

ELUCUBRATION.—See Lucubration.

ELUDE, e-lude', *v. a.* (*eludo*, Lat.) To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; to mock by an unexpected escape; to escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered.

ELUDIBLE, e-lu'de-bl, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.

ELUL, e'lul, *s.* The twelfth month of the civil Jewish year, and sixth of the ecclesiastical. It consisted of twenty-nine days, and nearly corresponded with our August.

ELUMBATED, e-lum-ba'ted, *a.* (*elumbis*, Lat.) Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, e-lu'zhun, *s.* (*elusio*, Lat.) An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

ELUSIVE, e-lu'siv, *a.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

ELUSORINESS, e-lu'sur-e-nes, *s.* The state of being elusory.

ELUSORY, e-lu'sur-e, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

ELUTE, e-lute', *v. a.* (*eluo*, Lat.) To wash off; to cleanse.

ELUTRIATE, e-lu'tre-ate, *v. a.* (*elutrio*, Lat.) To purify by washing; to cleanse by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor.

ELUTRIATION, e-lu-tre-a'shun, *s.* The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor.

ELUXATE.—See Luxate.

ELUXATION.—See Luxation.

ELVAN, el'van, *a.* Pertaining to elves.

ELVASIA, el-va'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Francis Manoel d'Elvis, a Portuguese, who first illustrated the natural history of Brazil.) A genus of plants, with small yellow flowers: Order, Ochnaceæ.

ELVE-LOCK.—See Elf-lock.

ELVERS, el'vurz, *s.* Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.

ELVES. *Plural* of Elf.

ELVISH.—See Elfish.

ELYDORIC, el-e-dawr'ik, *a.* (*elaion*, oil, and *hydor*, water, Gr.) An epithet applied to a species of painting, invented by M. Vincent of Montpelier, by which the freshness of water-colours and the mellowness of oil-painting are produced.

ELYNA, e-li'na, *s.* (*elyo*, I cover, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

ELYSIAN, e-lizh'e-an, *a.* (*elysius*, Lat.) Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the

est pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceed- delightful.

UM, e-lizh'e-um, *s.* (*elysios*, Gr.) In Mytho- the region assigned to spirits of good men death, represented as in the lower world, but ned with flowery fields, green meadows, ver- groves, and delightful rivers. It was the le of the virtuous and patriotic, and opposed artarus, where the wicked suffered the punish- t of their crimes.

e to the Elysian fields, earth's farthest end,
ere Rhadamanthus dwells, the gods shall send.
ere mortals easiest pass the careless hour,
ere neither winter comes, nor snow, nor shower,
t ocean ever to refresh mankind
athes the shrill spirit of the western wind.—
Homer's Odyss.

IRANTHE, el-e-*thran'the*, *s.* (*elytron*, a sheath, *anthos*, a flower, Gr.?) A genus of plants: r, Loranthaceæ.

A.—See Elytron.

ARIA, e-le-tra're-a, *s.* (*elytron*, an envelope, in allusion to the stems being covered with envelopes or sheaths.) A genus of plants: r, Acanthaceæ.

IFORM, e-lit're-fawrm, *a.* In the form of a sheath.

OCELE, el-e-tro-se'le, *s.* (*elytron*, and *kele*, a r, Gr.) Vaginal hernia.

OIDES, el-e-tro'id-es, *s.* (*elytron*, and *eidos*, mblance, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term applied e Tunica vaginalis, and to the Pessary.

ON, e-li'trun, *pl.* ELYTRA, *s.* (Greek, a th.) In Entomology, the wing-case or coria- s covering which sheaths or protects the in- r or membranous wings of coleopterous and pterous insects: *elytra* is also used for the s which invest the dorsum of the Annelides. natomy, the alæ vagina.

OPAPPUS, el-e-tro-pap'pus, *s.* (*elytron*, and *us*, father, and, in Botany, the crown of the of composite plants, Gr.) A genus of Com- e plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

n. A contraction of *them*.

RATE, e-mas'er-ate, *v. a.* (*emacero*, Lat.) make lean.—Obsolete.

RATION, e-mas-er-a'shun, *s.* Leanness, or g away in flesh.—Obsolete.

ATE, e-ma'she-ate, *v. n.* (*emacio*, Lat.) To flesh gradually; to become lean by pining sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; aste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh;—to cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the and reduce to leanness;—*a.* thin; wasted.

ATION, e-may-she-a'shun, *s.* The act of ing lean or thin in flesh, or a becoming lean gradual waste of flesh; the state of being ced to leanness.

LATE, e-mak'u-late, *v. a.* (*emaculo*, Lat.) ake spots from.—Seldom used.

LATION, e-mak-u-la'shun, *s.* The act or ation of freeing from spots.—Seldom used.

ANT, em'a-nant, *a.* (*emanans*, Lat.) Issuing or ng from.

ATE, em'a-nate, *v. n.* (*emano*, Lat.) To issue a source; to flow from; to proceed from a e or fountain.

ATION, em-a-na'shun, *s.* The act of flowing roceeding from a source or fountain; that h issues, flows, or proceeds from any sub- ce, source, or body; efflux; effluvium.

EMANATIVE, em'a-nay-tiv, *a.* Issuing from another.

EMANCIPATE, e-man'se-pate, *v. a.* (*emancipo*, Lat.) To set free from servitude or slavery by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; to set free or restore to liberty; to free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence. In ancient Rome, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as if he was of age;—*a.* set at liberty.

EMANCIPATION, e-man-se-pa'shun, *s.* The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation.

EMANCIPATIONIST, e-man-se-pa'shun-ist, } *s.* One
EMANCIPATOR, e-man'se-pay-tur, } opposed to slavery; one who advocates the right and necessity of giving freedom to the enslaved; one who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

EMANE.—See Emanate.

EMANUEL, em-man'u-el, *s.* A Hebrew word which signifies 'God with us;' a title of the Messiah.

EMARGINATE, e-mär'je-nate, } *a.* (*emargina-*
EMARGINATED, e-mär'je-nay-ted, } *tus*, Lat.) In Botany, applied to a leaf having a small acute notch at the summit; in Conchology, to a shell without a margin, or when the edges, instead of being level, are hollowed out; in Mineralogy, to a mineral having all the edges of the primitive form of the crystal truncated, each by one face.

EMARGINATE, e-mär'je-nate, *v. a.* (*emargino*, Lat.) To take away the margin.—Obsolete.

EMARGINATELY, e-mär'je-nate-le, *ad.* In the form of notches.

EMARGINULA, e-mär-jin'u-la, *s.* (*emargino*, I take away the margin, Lat.) A genus of cap-shaped Limpets, having a fissure on the anterior margin of the shell: Tribe, Scutibranchia.

EMASCULATE, e-mas'ku-late, *v. a.* (*emasculo*, Lat.) To castrate; to geld; to deprive of virility; to deprive of masculine strength or vigour; to render effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness;—*a.* unmanned; deprived of vigour.

EMASCULATION, e-mas-ku-la'shun, *s.* The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration; the act of depriving of vigour or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

EMBALE, em-bale', *v. a.* (*emballer*, Fr.) To make up into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack; to bind; to enclose.

EMBALM, em-bäm', *v. a.* (*embaumer*, Fr.) To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction; to fill with sweet scent; to preserve with care and affection from loss or decay.

EMBALMER, em-bäm'ur, *s.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.

EMBALMMENT, em-bäm'ment, *s.* Act of embalming.

EMBAR, em-bär', *v. a.* To shut close or fasten with a bar; to make fast; to enclose, so as to hinder egress or escape; to stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up.—Seldom used.

He *embarred* all further trade for the future.—*Bacon.*

EMBARCATION.—See Embarkation.

EMBARGO, em-bär'go, *s.* (Spanish, French, and Portuguese.) In Commerce, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing either out of port or into

port, or both, such prohibition being by public authority for a limited time. Most generally, it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port;—*v. a.* (*embargar*, Span. and Port.) to hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority for a limited time; to stop; to hinder commerce from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships.

EMBARK, em-bärk', *v. a.* (*embarcar*, Span.) To put or cause to enter on board a ship, or other vessel or boat; to engage a person in any affair;—*v. n.* to go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage in any business; to undertake in; to take a share in.

EMBARKATION, em-bär-ka'shun, *s.* The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard; that which is embarked.

EMBARRASS, em-bar'ras, *v. a.* (*embarrasser*, Fr.) To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle; to perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse; to perplex, as with debt or demands beyond the means of payment; to disconcert; to abash.

EMBARRASSMENT, em-bar'ras-ment, *s.* Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; confusion of mind; perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts; confusion; abashment.

EMBASE, em-base', *v. a.* To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair; to degrade; to vilify.—Seldom used.

A pleasure, high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting.—*South.*

EMBASEMENT, em-base'ment, *s.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration.

EMBASSADOR.—See Ambassador.

EMBASSADRESS.—See Ambassadress.

EMBASSAGE.—See Ambassage.

EMBASSY, em'bas-se, *s.* (*embaxada*, Span. and Port.) The message or public function of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; a solemn message; in an ironical sense, an errand.

EMBATTLE, em-bat'tl, *v. a.* To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle; to furnish with battlements;—*v. n.* to be ranged in order of battle.

EMBATTLED, em-bat'tld, *a.* Having been in the place of battle. In Heraldry, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary.

EMBAY, em-ba', *v. a.* To enclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to enclose between capes or promontaries;—(*baigner*, Fr.) To bathe; to wash.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

For in her streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew.—*Spenser.*

EMBED, em'bed, *v. a.* To lie as in a bed; to lay surrounding matter.

EMBEDDED, em-bed'ded, *a.* Sunk in another substance.

EMBEDMENT, em-bed'ment, *s.* Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

EMBELLIA, em-bel'e-a, *s.* (the Ceylonese name of one of the species.) A genus of Asiatic plants, mostly climbing shrubs, with small flowers: Order, Myrsinaceæ.

EMBELLISH, em-bel'lish, *v. a.* (*embellir*, Fr.) To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; to make graceful or elegant.

EMBELLISHER, em-bel'lish-ur, *s.* One who embellishes; one who decorates or graces with ornaments.

EMBELLISHINGLY, em-bel'lish-ing-le, *ad.* In a manner so as to embellish.

EMBELLISHMENT, em-bel'lish-ment, *s.* The act of adorning; ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts.

EMBER GOOSE.—See Emmer Goose.

EMBERING, em'bur-ing, *s.* The ember days.—Obsolete.

For causes good so many ways,
Keep *emb'rings* well, and fasting days.—
Tusser.

EMBERIZA, em-ber-i'za, *s.* (Latin.) The Buntings, a genus of birds belonging to the Fringillinæ, or Ground-finches: Family, Emberizidæ.

EMBERIZIDÆ, em-ber-i'ze-de, *s.* (*emberiza*, one of the genera.) The Buntings, a family of birds, of which the genus Emberiza is the type.

EMBERS, em'burz, *s. pl.* (*æmyrian*, Sax.) Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal, or other combustibles not extinguished; hot cinders.

EMBER WEEKS, em'bur weeks, *s. pl.* (*emb-ren*, or *ymb-ryne*, a circle or revolution, Sax.) Four seasons in the year more particularly set apart for prayer and fasting—namely, the first week in Lent, the next after Whitsuntide, the fourteenth of September, and the thirteenth of December. *Ember days*, particular days of fasting and humiliation in the ember weeks.

EMBEZZLE, em-bez'zl, *v. a.* (*embesiler*, old Fr.) To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management. It differs from stealing and robbery in this, that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods; but embezzlement denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into possession by right; to waste; to dissipate in extravagance.

EMBEZZLEMENT, em-bez'zl-ment, *s.* (*embesiler*, to filch, Fr.) In Law, the fraudulent appropriation by servants and others of money or goods intrusted to their care, or received by them on account of their employers.

EMBEZZLER, em-bez'zlur, *s.* One who embezzles.

EMBIA, em'be-a, *s.* (*embios*, vivacious, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Planipennes.

EMBLAZE, em-blaze', *v. a.* (*blassoner*, Fr.) To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.

EMBLAZON, em-bla'zn, *v. a.* To adorn with figures of heraldry, or ensigns armorial; to deck in glaring colours; to display pompously.

EMBLAZONER, em-bla'zn-ur, *s.* A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald; one that publishes and displays with pomp.

EMBLAZONMENT, em-bla'zn-ment, *s.* An emblazoning.

EMBLAZONRY, em-bla'zn-re, *s.* Pictures on shields; display of figures.

EMBLEM, em'blem, *s.* (*emblema*, Gr.) Inlayed or Mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another; a picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma, or a figure representing some obvious history; a painting or representation, intended to hold forth some moral or political instruction; as

allusive picture; a typical designation; that which represents another thing in its predominant qualities;—*v. a.* to represent by similar qualities.

EMBLEMATIC, em-ble-mat'ik, } *a.* Pertaining
EMBLEMATICAL, em-ble-mat'e-kal, } to or comprising an emblem; representing by some allusion or customary connection; representing by similar qualities; using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, em-ble-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

EMBLEMATIST, em-blem'a-tist, *s.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBLEMATIZE, em-blem'a-tize, } *v. a.* To represent
EMBLEMIZE, em-ble'mize, } by an emblem.

EMBLEMENTS, em'ble-ments, *s.* (*emblear*, Norm.) In Law, a term used for the produce of land sown or planted by a tenant for life or years, whose estate is determined suddenly after the land is sown or planted, and before a harvest. In this case, the tenant's executors shall have the emblements.

EMBLEMMA, em-blem'ma, *s.* A term used by the ancients for picture-work of stone, wood, or metal, finely set in different colours, as seals, chess-boards, tables, &c.; also, for embossed portable ornaments.

EMBLICA, em'ble-ka, *s.* (its name in the Moluccas.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

EMBLOOM, em-bloom', *v. a.* To cover or enrich with bloom.

EMBODIER, em-bod'e-ur, *s.* One that embodies.

EMBODIMENT, em-bod'e-ment, *s.* Act of embodying.

EMBODY, em-bod'e, *v. a.* To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate.

EMBOGUING, em-bo'ging, *s.* (*embouchure*, Fr.) The mouth of a river or place where its waters are discharged into the sea.

EMBOITEMENT, em-boyt'ment, *s.* (French, the situation of one box within another, from *boite*, a box.) A term used by Bonnet to indicate that species of generation by which hundreds and thousands of individuals lie one within the other, yet each possessing a complete series of organic parts. In Military tactics, a term used by the French for closing up a number of men for the purpose of securing the front ranks from injury.

EMBOLDEN, em-bole'dn, *v. a.* To give boldness or courage; to encourage.

EMBOLDENER, em-bolde'nur, *s.* One that emboldens.

EMBOLISM, em'bo-lizm, *s.* (*embolisma*, Gr.) Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity. The ancient Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days; and to adjust it to the solar year of 365, they added a lunar month every second or third year, which additional month they called *embolimaios*, intercalated time.

EMBOLISMAL, em-bo-liz'mal, } *a.* Relating to in-
EMBOLISMIC, em-bo-liz'mik, } tercalation; intercalated; inserted.

EMBOLUS, em'bo-lus, *s.* (*embolos*, Gr.) Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives; a piston.

EMBORDER, em-bawr'dur, *v. a.* (old French.) To adorn with a border.

EMBOSS, em-bos', *v. a.* In Architecture and Sculpture, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relievo, or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures; to form with bosses; to cover with protuberances; to drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell;—(*emboiter*, Fr.) to enclose as in a box; to include; to cover;—(obsolete in the last three senses);

> And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
> A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboss'd*.—
> *Spenser.*

to enclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket.—Obsolete.

> Like that self-begotten bird
> In the Arabian woods *embost*.—*Milton.*

EMBOSSED, em-bost', *a.* In Botany, projecting in the centre like a boss, or umbo, of a round shield or target.

EMBOSSMENT, em-bos'ment, *s.* A prominence like a boss; a jut; relief; figures in relievo; raised work.

EMBOTHRIUM, em-both're-um, *s.* (*bothreon*, a little pit, Gr. in allusion to the form of the anthers.) A genus of plants, with yellowish-green flowers—natives of New Holland: Order, Proteaceæ.

EMBOTTLE, em-bot'tl, *v. a.* To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EMBOUCHURE, em'bŏ-shure, *s.* (French.) A mouth or aperture, as of a river, cannon, &c.; the mouth-hole of a wind instrument of music.

EMBOW, em-bo', *v. a.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.

EMBOWEL, em-bow'el, *v. a.* To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate; to take out the internal parts; to sink or enclose in another substance.

EMBOWELLER, em-bow'el-ur, *s.* One that takes out the bowels.

EMBOWELMENT, em-bow'el-ment, *s.* The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.

EMBOWER, em-bow'er, *v. n.* To lodge or rest in a bower.

EMBOXED, em-bokst', *a.* Enclosed as in a box.

EMBRACE, em-brase', *v. a.* (*embrasser*, Fr.) To take, clasp, or enclose in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection; to seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered; to comprehend; to include or take in; to comprise; to enclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle; to receive; to admit; to find; to take; to accept; to have carnal intercourse with. In Botany, a leaf is said to *embrace* a stem when it clasps it round with its base;—*v. n.* to join in an embrace;—*s.* enclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms; reception of one thing into another; sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACEMENT, em-brase'ment, *s.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace; hostile hug; grapple; comprehension; state of being contained; enclosure; conjugal endearment; sexual commerce; admission; reception.

EMBRACER, em-bra'sur, *s.* One who embraces. In Law, one who attempts to corrupt and influence a jury by bribe, intimidation, or otherwise: spelt also *embraceour* and *embraceor*.

EMBRACERY, em-bra'sur-e, *s.* (*embraseire*, Norm. Fr.) In Law, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

EMBRAID, em-brade', *v. a.* To upbraid.—Obsolete.

> He *embrayded* him with cowardice.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

EMBRASURE, em-bra'zhure, *s.* (French.) In Gunnery, a piece of iron which grasps the trunnions of a piece of ordnance, when it is raised upon the boring machine. In Fortification, a hole in a parapet through which cannons are laid to fire into the moat or field. In Architecture, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall, for giving greater play for the opening of the door or casement, or for admitting more light.

EMBRAVE, em-brave', *v. a.* To embellish; to make showy; to inspire with fortitude.—Obsolete.

> Psyche, *embrav'd* by Chari's generous flame,
> Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
> Her pious self.—*Beaumont.*

EMBROCATE, em'bro-kate, *v. a.* (*embrecho*, Gr.) In Surgery, to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, &c.

EMBROCATION, em-bro-ka'shun, *s.* The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance; the liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

EMBROIDER, em-broy'dur, *v. a.* (*broder*, Fr.) To border with ornamental needlework or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needlework, as cloths, stuffs, or muslin.

EMBROIDERER, em-broy'dur-ur, *s.* One who embroiders.

EMBROIDERY, em-broy'dur-e, *s.* Work in gold, silver, or silk thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures; variegated needlework; variegation or diversity of figures and colours; artificial ornaments.

EMBROIL, em-broyl', *v. a.* (*embrouiller*, Fr.) To perplex; to entangle; to intermix in confusion; to involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion.

EMBROILMENT, em-broyl'ment, *s.* Confusion; disturbance.

EMBROTHEL, em-broth'el, *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel.

EMBRUTE.—See Imbrute.

EMBRYO, em'bre-o, } *s.* (*embryon*, Gr.) In Phy-
EMBRYON, em'bre-on, } siology, the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a fœtus; the beginning or first state of anything not fit for production; the rudiments of anything yet imperfectly formed. In Botany, the vegetable fœtus, a fleshy body occupying the interior of a seed, and constituting the rudiment of a future plant. It consists of three parts—the plumule or growing point, a radicle or root, and a cotyledon or cotyledons;—*a.* pertaining to or noting anything in its first rudiments or unfinished state.

EMBRYOCTONIA, em-bre-ok-to'ne-a, *s.* (*embryon*, and *kteino*, I destroy, Gr.) In Obstetrics, destruction of the fœtus in utero, for the sake of preserving the mother.

EMBRYOGRAPHY, em-bre-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*embryon*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A general description of the fœtus.

EMBRYOLOGY, em-bre-ol'o-je, *s.* (*embryon*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A description of the development of the fœtus or embryo of animals.

EMBRYONATE, em'bre-o-nate, } *a.* Relating to an
EMBRYONIC, em-bre-on'ik, } embryo, or in the state of one.

EMBRYOTHLAST, em'bre-*oth*-last, *s.* (*embryon*, and *thlao*, I crush, Gr.) An instrument for breaking the bones of the dead fœtus, in order to facilitate its extraction in difficult parturition.

EMBRYOTOMY, em-bre-ot'o-me, *s.* (*embryon*, and *tome*, a cutting, Gr.) The operation of cutting the fœtus out of the womb; dissection of the fœtus.

EMBRYOUS, em'bre-us, *a.* Of the nature of an embryo.

EMBRYULCIA, em-bre-ul'se-a, *s.* (*embryon*, and *elko*, I drag, Gr.) Extraction of the fœtus from the womb in difficult parturition.

EMBRYULCUS, em-bre-ul'kus, *s.* A surgical instrument used in the operation of embryotomy.

EMBURSE.—See Imburse.

EMBUSY, em-biz'e, *v. a.* To employ.—Obsolete.

EMEDULLATE, e-med'ul-late, *v. a.* (*emedullo*, Lat.) To take out the pith or marrow.—Obsolete.

EMEND.—See Amend.

EMENDABLE.—See Amendable.

EMENDATELY, e-men'date-le, *ad.* Without fault; correctly.

EMENDATION, em-en-da'shun, *s.* (*emendatio*, Lat.) The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction, applied particularly to the correction of errors in writings; when applied to life and manners, *amend* and *amendment* are used—the French orthography; an alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault. In Law, an amending and correcting of abuses. *Emendatio panni*, the power of inspecting the assize of cloth. *Emendatio pannis et cervisiæ*, the power of supervising the weights and measures of bread and beer.

EMENDATOR, em-en-da'tur, *s.* A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.

EMENDATORY, e-men'day-tur-e, *a.* Contributing to emendation or correction.

EMENDICATE.—See Mendicate.

EMERALD, em'er-ald, *s.* (*emeraude*, Fr.) A valuable mineral of a beautiful green colour, much esteemed in ornamental jewellery. It occurs in prismatic crystals, and consists of silica, 65; alumina, 16; glucina, 13; oxide of chromium, (the colouring matter,) 3. The finest emeralds are obtained from Peru.

EMERETI, e-mer'e-ti, *s.* (Latin.) The soldiers and other public functionaries of ancient Rome who had retired from their country's service.

EMERGE, e-merj', *v. n.* (*emergo*, Lat.) To rise out of a fluid or other covering, or surrounding substance; to issue; to proceed from; to reappear after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object; to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

EMERGENCE, e-mer'jens, } *s.* The act of rising
EMERGENCY, e-mer'jen-se, } out of a fluid or other covering, or surrounding matter; the act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from or quitting; that which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event; exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, e-mer'jent, *a.* Rising out of a fluid, or anything that covers or surrounds; issuing or proceeding from; rising out of a depressed state, or from obscurity; coming suddenly; sudden;

casual; unexpected; urgent pressing. *Emergent year*, the year or epoch from which any computation of time is made.

Emergently, e-mer'jent-le, *ad.* By emerging; urgently; pressingly.

Emerited, e-mer'it-ed, *a.* (*emeritus*, Lat.) Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

Emerods.—See Hæmorrhoids.

Emersion, e-mer'shun, *s.* (*emergo*, Lat.) The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering, or surrounding substance. In Astronomy, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; the reappearance of a star which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light; extrication.

Emery, em'e-re, *s.* (*emeri*, Fr.) Granular rhombohedral corundum. It usually occurs in masses of a black or bluish-grey colour. It is extensively used in polishing metals and valuable minerals. It consists of alumina, 86.0; silica, 30.0; oxide of iron, 40.0: sp. gr. 3.66.

Emeta, e-met'a, } *s.* (*emeo*, I vomit, Gr.) A
Emetine, e'met-in, } vegetable alkali, obtained from the ipecacuanha root, in which the emetic properties of that medicine reside. It is composed of hydrogen, 7.77; carbon, 64.57; oxygen, 22.95; nitrogen, 4.30. When pure, it is white, pulverlucent, and uncrystalizable.

Emetic, e-met'ik, *a.* (*emetico*, Ital. and Span.) Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the œsophagus and mouth; —*s.* in Medicine, a substance which operates on the stomach so as to invert its action and occasion vomiting. *Emetic tartar*, a treble salt, composed of oxide of antimony, potassa, and tartaric acid: from half a grain to two grains operates as a powerful emetic and sudorific.

Emetically, e-met'e-kal-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

Emeto-cathartic, e-met'o-kath-ăr'tik, *a.* An epithet applied to such medicines as produce vomiting and purging at the same time.

Emetology, e-met-ol'o-je, *s.* (*emetos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on vomiting and emetics; the doctrine of vomiting and emetics.

Emetrophia, e-met-rof'e-a, *s.* (*emetos*, the act of vomiting, and *trophia*, want of nourishment, Gr.) Atrophy from chronic vomiting.

Emex, em'eks, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceæ.

Emication, em-e-ka'shun, *s.* (*emicatio*, Lat.) A sparking; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

Emiction, e-mik'shun, *s.* (*mingo*, *mictum*, Lat.) The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Emigrant, em'e-grant, *a.* Removing from one place or country to another distant place with a view to reside;—*s.* one who removes his habitation, or quits one country to settle in another.

Emigrate, em'e-grate, *v. n.* (*emigro*, Lat.) To quit one country, state, or region, and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.

Emigration, em-e-gra'shun, *s.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.

Emilia, em-il'e-a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

Eminence, em'e-nens, } *s.* (*eminentia*, Lat.) Ele-
Eminency, em'e-nen-se, } vation; height; a rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground; summit; highest part; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface; an elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity; exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness; supreme degree; notice. A title of honour borne in Europe by different dignitaries at different times, but appropriated to cardinals by a papal decree issued in the year 1630.

Eminent, em'e-nent, *a.* (*eminens*, Lat.) High; lofty; exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished; high in public estimation; conspicuous; distinguished above others; remarkable.

Eminential, em-e-nen'shal, *a.* An epithet applied in algebra to an artificial kind of equation which contains another eminently.

Eminently, em'e-nent-le, *ad.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others.

Emir, e'mer, *s.* (Arabic, chief or lord.) A Turkish title, expressive of command or office. *Emer-al-mumenin*, chief or commander of the Faithful. *Emir-al-omera*, prince of princes, or chief of chiefs.

Emissary, em'is-sar-re, *s.* (*emissarius*, Lat.) A person sent on a mission; a person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to ascertain or sound the opinions of others; a spy. An emissary may differ from a spy: a spy in war, is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories, to learn the condition of an enemy; an emissary may be a secret agent, employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils: a spy in war must be concealed, or he suffers death; an emissary may be known in some cases as the agent of an adversary, without incurring a like hazard; that which sends out or emits;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*a.* exploring; espying.

Emission, e-mish'un, *s.* (*emissio*, Lat.) The act of sending or throwing out; the act of sending abroad or into circulation; that which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes issued by one act of government.

Emissitious, em-is-sish'us, *a.* Looking or narrowly examining.

Emit, e-mit', *v. a.* (*emitto*, Lat.) To send forth; to throw or give out; to issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation; to issue forth, as an order or decree; to let fly; to dart.—(Unusual in the last three senses.)

> Pay sacred rev'rence to Apollo's song,
> Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*
> His fatal arrows.—*Prior.*

Emmendals, em-men'dals, *s.* An old word used in the Inner Temple for what remains in bank or in stock in the house.

Emmenogoge, em-me'no-gog, *s.* (*emmenia*, the menstrual discharge, and *ogogos*, that which induces, Gr.) In Materia Medica, a medicine which has a tendency to excite the menstrual discharge.

Emmenology, em-men-ol'o-je, *s.* (*emmenia*, the menstrual discharge, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise or discourse on menstruation.

Emmet.—See Ant.

Emmew, em-mu', *v. a.* To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage.

EMMOVE, em-moov′, *v. a.* To move; to rouse; to excite.—Obsolete.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth.—*Spenser.*

EMOLLESCENCE, em-mol-les′sens, *s.* (*emollescens*, Lat.) In Metallurgy, that degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

EMOLLIATE, e-mol′le-ate, *v. a.* (*emollio*, Lat.) To soften; to render effeminate.

EMOLLIENT, e-mol′yent, *a.* Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids;—*s.* a medicine which softens and relaxes the solids; that which softens or removes the asperities of the humours.

EMOLLITION, em-mol-lish′un, *s.* The act of softening or relaxing.

EMOLUMENT, e-mol′u-ment, *s.* (*emolumentum*, Lat.) The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites; profit; advantage; gains in general.

EMOLUMENTAL, e-mol-u-men′tal, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous.

EMOTION, e-mo′shun, *s.* (*emotio*, Lat.) A moving of the mind or soul; any agitation of mind or excitement of sensibility. In a philosophical sense, an internal motion or agitation of the mind which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a passion.

EMOTIONAL, e-mo′shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to emotion.

EMOTIVE, e-mo′tiv, *a.* Indicating affection of the mind.

EMPAGUSIA, em-pa-gu′se-a, *s.* A name given by Gray to a genus of Saurian reptiles, belonging to the family Lacertidæ, or Long-tongued Lizards.

EMPAIR.—See Impair.

EMPALE, em-pale′, *v. a.* (*empalar*, Port. *empaler*, Fr.) To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defence; to enclose; to surround; to shut in; to thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake, a punishment formerly practised in Rome.

EMPALEMENT, em-pale′ment, *s.* A fencing, fortifying, or enclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body. In Heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms pale-wise. In Botany, an old name for calyx.

EMPANNEL.—See Impannel.

EMPARK, em-pärk′, *v. a.* To enclose as with a fence.

EMPARLANCE.—See Imparlance.

EMPASM, em-pazm′, *s.* (*empasso*, I sprinkle, Gr.) A powder used to correct any disagreeable odour emitted from the body.—Not used.

EMPASSION.—See Impassion.

EMPASSIONATE, em-pash′un-ate, *a.* Strongly affected.

EMPEACH.—See Impeach.

EMPEOPLE, em-pe′pl, *v. a.* To form into a people or community.—Seldom used.

And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were.—*Spenser.*

EMPERIL, em-per′il, *v. a.* To endanger.—Obsolete.

His person to *emperil* so in fight.—*Spenser.*

EMPERISHED, em-per′isht, *a.* Decayed; perished; destroyed.—Obsolete.

I deem thy brain *emperished* be
Through rusty eld, that hath rotted thee.—*Spenser.*

EMPEROR, em′per-rur, *s.* (*empereur*, Fr.) Literally, the commander of an army. In modern times, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king. Among the ancient Romans, a title of honour conferred on a general who had been victorious.

EMPERY, em′per-e, *s.* Empire.—Obsolete.

Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own.—*Shaks.*

EMPETRACEÆ, em-pe-tra′se-e, *s.* (*empetrum*, one of the genera.) Crowberries, a natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of small acrid shrubs with heath-like evergreen leaves without stipules, and having minute flowers in their axils; sepals consisting of imbricated scales, the innermost of which are sometimes petaloid, or combined into a monopetalous corolla; stamens same in number as the inner sepals, with which they alternate; anthers roundish and two-celled; the cells distinct, and bursting longitudinally; ovary free, seated in a fleshy disk, and three, six, or nine-celled; ovules solitary, antropal, and ascending; style one; fruit fleshy, and seated in the persistent calyx. It is placed by Lindley in his Euphorbial alliance.

EMPETRUM, em-pet′rum, *s.* (*en*, in, and *petros*, a stone, Gr. from its growing among stones.) The Crowberry, a genus of plants. *E. nigrum* is common in the Highlands of Scotland, where the berries, as in Russia, &c. are eaten: Order, Empetraceæ.

EMPHASIS, em′fa-sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially on his audience; or a distinctive utterance of words with such stress as to convey their meaning in the best manner.

EMPHASIZE, em′fa-size, *v. a.* To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice.

EMPHATIC, em-fat′ik, } *a.* Forcible; strong;
EMPHATICAL, em-fat′e-kal, } impressive; requiring emphasis; uttered with emphasis; striking to the eye.

EMPHATICALLY, em-fat′e-kal-le, *ad.* With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

EMPHRACTIC, em-frak′tik, *a.* (*emphraktikn*, Gr.) Producing obstruction of the pores of the skin;—*s.* a substance which produces obstruction of the pores of the skin.

EMPHYSEMA, em-fe-se′ma, *s.* (*emphysao*, I inflate, Gr.) A collection of air in the cellular membrane, which renders the part affected tense and elastic, and crepitating when pressed.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, em-fe-se′ma-tus, *a.* Relating to emphysema; swelled; bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EMPHYTEUSIS, em-fe-tu′sis, *s.* (*emphyteuo*, I implant or ingraft, Gr.) A perpetual right to the possession of land, on condition of paying annually a fixed sum.

EMPHYTEUTIC, em-fe-tu′tik, *a.* Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid.

EMPIERCE, em-perse′, *v. a.* To pierce into; to penetrate.—Obsolete.

EMPIGHT, em-pite′, *a.* Fixed.—Obsolete.

But he was wary, and, ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advanc'd his shield atween.—*Spenser.*

EMPIRE, em′pire, *s.* (French.) Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; in-

perial power; the territory, region, or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An *empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom; supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway, as 'the *empire* of reason or of truth;' any region, land, or water, over which dominion is extended.

EMPIRIC, em'pe-rik, or em-pir'ik, *s.* (*empeirikos*, Gr.) Literally, one who makes experiments; a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience. The term is commonly used for a quack, or ignorant pretender to medical skill; a charlatan.

EMPIRIC, em-pir'ik, } *a.* Relating to experi-
EMPIRICAL, em-pir'e-kal, } ments or experience; versed in experiments; known only by experience; used and applied without science; derived from experiment; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

EMPIRICALLY, em-pir'e-kal-le, *ad.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

EMPIRICISM, em-pir'e-sizm, *s.* Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education; the practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

EMPIS, em'pis, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of Dipterous insects, the Empidis of Latreille: Family, Nemocera.

EMPLACEMENT, em-plase'ment, *s.* Place; ground.

EMPLASTER, em-plas'tur, *s.* (*emplastron*, Gr.)—See Plaster.—*v. a.* To cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTIC, em-plas'tik, *a.* (*emplastikos*, Gr.) An epithet applied to topical remedies, which adhere like plaster to the surface on which they are laid.

EMPLASTRUM.—See Plaster.

EMPLEAD.—See Implead.

EMPLECTON, em-plek'tun, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Architecture, a method of constructing walls, in which, according to Vitruvius, the front stones were wrought fair, and the interior left rough, and filled in with stones of various sizes.

EMPLEURUM, em-plu'rum, *s.* (*en*, in, and *pleuron*, the pleura, or pulmonary envelope, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being attached by a coriaceous membrane.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Rutaceæ.

EMPLOY, em-ploy', *v. a.* (*employer*, Fr.) To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to keep busy or at work; to use; to use as an instrument or means; to use as materials in forming anything; to engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and intrust with the management of one's affairs; to occupy; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; *to employ one's self*, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self;—*s.* that which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labour of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment; occupation, as art, mystery, trade, profession; public office; agency; service for another.

EMPLOYABLE, em-ploy'a-bl, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

EMPLOYE, em-ploy'ay, *s.* (French.) One who is employed.

EMPLOYER, em-ploy'ur, *s.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

EMPLOYMENT, em-ploy'ment, *s.* The act of employing or using; occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; office; public business or trust; agency or service for another, or for the public.

EMPLUNGE.—See Plunge.

EMPOISON, em-poy'zn, *v. a.* (*empoisonner*, Fr.) To poison; to administer poison to; to destroy or endanger life by giving or causing to be taken into the stomach any noxious drug or preparation; to taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substances; to imbitter; to deprive of sweetness.

EMPOISONER, em-poy'zn-ur, *s.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which imbitters.

EMPOISONMENT, em-poy'zn-ment, *s.* The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

EMPORETIC, em-po-ret'ik, *a.* (*emporetikos*, Gr.) Used in market, or in merchandise.

EMPORIUM, em-po're-um, *s.* (Latin.) A place of merchandise; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country centres. In Pathology, the common sensory of the brain.

EMPOVERISH.—See Impoverish.

EMPOWER, em-pow'ur, *v. a.* To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license; to give physical power or force; to enable.—Unusual in the last two senses.

EMPRESS, em'pres, *s.* (contracted from *emperess*.) The consort or spouse of an emperor; a female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

EMPRISE, em-prize', *s.* (old French.) An undertaking; an enterprise.—Seldom used.

> Noble minds, of yore, allied were
> In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise*.—*Spenser*.

EMPROSTHOTONIA, em-pros-*tho*-to'ne-a, *s.* (*emprosthen*, anterior, and *teino*, I draw, Gr.) In Pathology, that variety of tetanus in which the body is drawn forward by the permanent contraction of the muscle.

EMPSYCHOSIS, emp-se-ko'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A term used by the ancients to designate the union of the soul with the body.

EMPTIER, em'te-ur, *s.* One that empties or exhausts.

EMPTINESS, em'te-nes, *s.* A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter; void space; vacuity; vacuum; want of solidity or substance; unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge.

EMPTION, em'shun, *s.* (*emptio*, Lat.) The act of purchasing; a purchase.—Seldom used.

EMPTY, em'te, *a.* (*æmtig*, or *æmti*, Sax.) Containing nothing, or nothing but air; evacuated; not filled; unfurnished; void; devoid; destitute of solid matter; destitute of force or effect; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires; not supplied; having nothing to carry; hungry; unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant; unfruitful; producing nothing; wanting substance; wanting solidity; destitute; waste; desolate; without effect; without a cargo; in ballast;—*v. a.* to exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of

the contents; to pour out the contents; to waste; to make desolate;—*v. n.* to pour out or discharge its contents; to become empty.

Empty-headed, em-te-hed'ed, *a.* Deficient in invention; having few ideas.

Emptyings, em'te-ingz, *s.* The lees of beer, cider, &c.

Empurple, em-pur'pl, *v. a.* To tinge or dye of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Empusa, em-pu'za, *s.* (*empuos*, ulcerated, Gr.) A genus of Orthopterous insects: Family, Cursoria.

Empuse, em-puse', *s.* A phantom or spectre.—Obsolete.

A painted lady is to be looked upon rather as some spectre or *empuse*, than as a handsome woman.—*Bp. Taylor.*

Empuzzle.—See Puzzle.

Empyem, em'pi-em, } *s.* (Latin and Greek.) Li-
Empyema, em-pi-e'ma, } terally, an internal abscess or suppuration, but used by modern pathologists for a collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura.

Empyocele, em-pi-o-se'le, *s.* (*empyos*, purulent, and *kele*, hernia, Gr.) A collection of pus in the testes, tunica vaginalis, or the cellular tissue of the scrotum.

Empyreal, em-pir'e-al, *a.* (*empyrée*, Fr.) Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond ærial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure; vital; dephlogisticated.

Empyrean, em-pi-re'an, or em-pir'e-an, *a.* Empyreal;—*s.* the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.

Empyreum, em-pir'e-um, } *s.* (Greek.) The pe-
Empyreuma, em-pe-ru'ma, } culiar odour exhaled by the volatile products which result from the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances when subjected to considerable heat, or to destructive distillation.

Empyreumatic, em-pe-ru-mat'ik, } *a.* Hav-
Empyreumatical, em-pe-ru-mat'e-kal, } ing the taste or smell of slightly burnt animal or vegetable substances.

Empyrical, em-pir'e-kal, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal.

Empyrosis, em-pe-ro'sis, *s.* (*empuroo*, I burn, Gr.) A general fire; a conflagration.—Seldom used.

Emu, e'mu, *s.* The popular name of the bird Dromiceus Australis, an Australian genus of the Struthionidæ, or Ostrich family. It is nearly allied to the Cassowary.

Emucid, em-u'sid, *a.* (*emucidus*, Lat.) Mouldy.

Emulate, em'u-late, *v. a.* (*æmulor*, Lat.) To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival; to be equal to; to imitate; to resemble;—(unusual in the last two senses;—*a.* ambitious.—Seldom used as an adjective.

Thereto prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride.—*Shaks.*

Emulation, em-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it, generally in a good sense; an ardour kindled by the praiseworthy example of others inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them; contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry, accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Emulative, em'u-lay-tiv, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

Emulator, em'u-lay-tur, *s.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

Emulatress, em'u-lay-tres, *s.* A female who emulates another.

Emule, e-mule', *v. a.* To emulate.—Obsolete.

Whom *emuling* I deftly learn'd to sing.—*Edwards.*

Emulge, e-mulj', *v. a.* To milk or drain out.—Obsolete.

Emulgent, e-mul'jent, *a.* (*emulgeo*, Lat.) Milking or draining out. In Anatomy, the emulgent or venal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood;—*s.* an emulgent vessel.

Emulous, em'u-lus, *a.* (*æmulus*, Lat.) Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; rivalling; engaged in competition; factious; contentious.

Emulously, em'u-lus-le, *ad.* With desire of equalling or excelling another.

Emulsion, e-mul'shun, *s.* (French, from *emulsus*, Lat.) A soft liquid remedy of a colour and consistence resembling milk, prepared by uniting oil and water by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.

Emulsive, e-mul'siv, *a.* Softening; milk-like; producing or yielding a milk-like substance.

Emunctories, e-mungk'to-ris, *s.* (*emungo*, I drain off, Lat.) In Anatomy, the excretory ducts of the body.

Emus, e'mus, *s.* A genus of beautiful insects, densely pubescent, partly coloured with black and yellow—common in gardens: Family, Staphylinidæ.

Emuscation, em-us-ka'shun, *s.* (*emusco*, Lat.) The act of clearing from moss.—Seldom used.

Emyda, e-mi'da, *s.* (*emys*, a tortoise, Gr.) A genus of Trionycidæ, or soft tortoises, in which the margin of the shield is furnished with a series of small bones in front and behind; the limbs covered when withdrawn into the shell by the flaps or valves attached to the sternum.

Emydæ, e-mi'de, *s.* (*emys*, one of the genera.) A family of the order Chelonides, consisting of the River or Emys Turtles, in which the feet are palmated, but the toes distinctly separated; claws long and acuminated, five on the fore, and four on the hinder feet; the jaws horny; body depressed, covered with horny plates; those on the sternum eleven or twelve in number.

Emydines, em'e-dins, *s.* A section of the Chelonian reptiles or tortoises, of which the genus Emys is the type.

Emydosauria, em-e-do-saw're-a, } *s.* (*emys*, a
Emydosaurians, em-e-do-saw're-anz, } tortoise, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to an order of reptiles embracing the crocodiles; the Crocodilia of Cuvier.

Emys, e'mis, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of River Turtles, in which the sternum is dilated, large, and solid; the anterior portion truncated; posterior lobed; the symphysis broad, bony, and covered by six pair of hard shields: Family, Emydæ.

En, en. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin *in*, Greek *en*, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*, *empower*. *En* was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen*; it is retained in *oxen* and *children*.

Enable, en-a'bl, *v. a.* (*enhabler*, old Fr.) To make

to supply with power, physical or moral; rnish with sufficient power or ability; to y with means; to furnish with legal ability mpetency; to authorize; to furnish with tent knowledge or skill, and, in general, dequate means.

MENT, en-a'bl-ment, *s.* The act of en- ; ability.

en-akt', *v. a.* To make as a law; to pass bill into a law; to perform a last act of a ature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to legislative sanction to a bill; to decree; to ish as the will of the supreme power; to to perform; to effect;—(obsolete in the last senses;)

liant Talbot, above human thought,
acted wonders with his sword and lance.—
Shaks.

resent in action;—(obsolete;)

I did *enact* Hector.—*Shaks.*

purpose; determination.—Obsolete.

NG, en-ak'ting, *a.* Giving legislative forms anction.

VE, en-ak'tiv, *a.* Having power to enact ablish as a law.

MENT, en-akt'ment, *s.* The passing of a bill law; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving ty to a law.

OR, en-ak'tur, *s.* One who enacts or passes ; one who decrees or establishes as a law; ho performs anything.—Obsolete in the last

e violence of either grief or joy,
eir own *enactors* with themselves destroy.—
Shaks.

URE, en-ak'ture, *s.* Purpose; determina- —Obsolete.

EMA, en-e-o-re'ma, *s.* (*enaioreomai*, I float, suspended in, Gr.) A cloudlet in the mid- the urine.

SAURIANS, en-al-e-o-saw're-anz, *s.* (*en*, in, e sea, and *sauros*, a lizard or saurian, Gr.) A of extinct Marine Saurians, which were fur- l with paddles like those of a whale, and had ead and trunk of a crocodile.—See Ichthyo- s and Plesiosaurus.

GE, en-al'laje, *s.* (Greek.) A figure in mar, by which some change is made in the on mode of speech, or when one case or is substituted for another.

STEGÆ, en-al-los'te-je, *s.* (*enallos*, change- and *stege*, a chamber, Gr.) A family of iniferous Cephalopoda, in which the cells are ged in two alternate series.

ION, en-a-lu'ron, *s.* In Heraldry, a bordure ed with birds.

USH, en-am'bŭsh, *v. a.* To hide in ambush; bush.

L, en-am'el, *s.* (*en*, and *email*, Fr.) In alogy, a substance imperfectly vitrified, or r in which the granular appearance is de- d, and having a vitreous gloss. In the Arts, stance of the nature of glass, differing from a greater degree of fusibility or opacity; which is enamelled; a smooth, glossy sur- of various colours, resembling enamel. 'The l, which is the simplest, and combines all others, is an oxide made by calcining er about 30 parts of tin to 100 of lead— s called *calcine*. To every 4 parts of this, add 4 parts of sand and 1 of sea-salt, and melt them together—this should be perfectly white. A blue colour is given by a very little of the oxide of cobalt; a yellow, by the sulphate of silver, or, with more certainty, by equal parts of white lead and white oxide of antimony, fused with sal-ammoniac; a green, by the dentoxide of copper, or, still better, by the oxide of chrome; red, by the protoxide of copper; black, by the protoxide of iron; and violet, by the protoxide of manganese.' —*Dict. of Art and Science.* In Anatomy, the smooth, hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth;—*v. a.* to lay enamel on a metal; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy substance like enamel;—*v. n.* to practise the use of enamel.

ENAMELLAR, en-am'el-lăr, *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

ENAMELLED, en-am'eld, *a. part.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with anything resembling enamel. *Enamelled cards*, cards which are covered on one side with a coating of white lead and size, and, when dry, passed between highly-polished steel rollers to give the requisite gloss.

ENAMELLER, en-am'el-lur, *s.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay enamels, or inlay colours.

ENAMELLING, en-am'el-ling, *s.* The act or art of laying enamels.

ENAMORADO, en-am-o-ra'do, *s.* One deeply in love.

ENAMOUR, en-am'ur, *v. a.* (*amour*, Fr.) To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.

ENANTESIS, en-an-te'sis, *s.* (French and Latin, from *enantios*, opposite, Gr.) A term applied by the ancients to the confluence of the ascending and descending blood-vessels.

ENANTHESIS, en-an-*the*'sis, *s.* (*en*, and *antheo*, I flourish, Gr. the inflorescence being from within, or from internal affection.) A rash; in opposition to *exanthesis*, an eruption on the skin, not connected with internal affection.

ENANTIOPATHY, en-an-te-op'pa-*the*, *s.* (*enantios*, opposite, and *pathos*, passion, Gr.) An opposite passion or affection.

ENANTIOSIS, en-an-te-o'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure where that which is spoken negatively is to be understood affirmatively.

ENARMED, en-ărmd', *a.* In Heraldry, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body.

ENARRATION, en-ar-ra'shun, *s.* (*enarro*, Lat.) Recital; relation; account; exposition.—Seldom used.

ENARTHROCARPUS, en-ăr-*thro*-kăr'pus, *s.* (*ennea*, nine, *arthron*, a joint, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in allusion to the pod having nine or ten seeds in the lower joint.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ENARTHROSIS, en-ăr-*thro*'sis, *s.* (*en*, and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.) Ball and socket joint; a species of diarthrosis, or moveable connection of bones, in which the round head of one is received into the cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction.

ENATATION, en-a-ta'shun, *s.* (*enato*, I swim out, Lat.) A swimming out; escape by swimming.

ENATE, e-nate', *a.* (*enatus*, Lat.) Growing out.

ENAUNTER, e-nawn'tur, *ad.* Lest that.—Obsolete.

Enaunter his rage might cooled be.—*Spenser.*

ENAVIGATE, e-nav'e-gate, *v. a.* (*enavigo*, Lat.) To sail out or over.

ENCAGE, en-kaje', *v. a.* To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop.

ENCALYPTA, en-ka-lip'ta, *s.* (*en*, in, and *kalypter*, a covering, or extinguisher, Gr. in reference to the unusual size of the calyptra, which entirely encloses the theca.) A genus of small Moss-plants, forming imperfect tufts of green among moist rocks, or on mud-capped walls: Order, Bryaceæ.

ENCAMP, en-kamp', *v. n.* To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents, and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or a company; to pitch tents for the purpose of a siege;—*v. a.* to form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.

ENCAMPMENT, en-kamp'ment, *s.* The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or travelling company, for temporary lodging or rest; the place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

ENCANKER, en-kang'kur, *v. a.* To corrode; to canker.

ENCANTHIS, en-kan'*th*is, *s.* (*en*, and *kanthos*, the angle of the eye, Gr.) Literally, a growth or tumor in the internal angle of the eye; but more especially used to denote a fungus swelling of the lachrymal gland.

ENCASE, en-kase', *v. a.* To enclose or hide, as in a case or cover.

ENCATALEPSIS.—See Catalepsis.

ENCAUMA, en-kaw'ma, *s.* (*egcauma*, a mark made by fire, Gr.) In Pathology, an ulcer of the cornea, followed by the escape of the humours and destruction of that organ; or, according to others, the mark left, or a vesicle raised by a burn.

ENCAUSTIC, en-kaws'tik, *a.* (*en*, and *kaustikos*, caustic, Gr.) Pertaining to the art of enamelling, and to painting in burnt wax;—*s.* enamel or enamelling; the method of painting in burnt wax, practised by the ancients, the art of which is not well known.

ENCAVE, en-kave', *v. a.* To hide in a cave or recess.

ENCEINTE, ang-saynt, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, enclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. It is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is termed a Roman wall;—*a.* in Law, pregnant with child.

ENCELIA, en-se'le-a, *s.* (*en*, in, and *koilos*, hollow, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ENCENIA, en-se'ne-a, *s. pl.* (*encænea*, Gr.) Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built: by the Jews, to commemorate the purification and dedication of the temple; and by Christians, to commemorate the consecration of their churches. In modern times, the term is used for any commemorative festival.

ENCEPHALARTOS, en-sef'a-lär-tos, *s.* (*en*, *kephale*, a head, and *artos*, bread, Gr.) A genus of plants, various species of which are termed Cafferbread at the Cape of Good Hope, where it affords the natives a common article of food: Order, Cycadeaceæ.

ENCEPHALELCOSIS, en-sef'a-lel-ko'sis, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *elkosis*, ulceration, Gr.) Ulceration of the brain.

ENCEPHALGIA, en-sef-al'je-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, the brain, and *algos*, Gr.) Deep-seated headache; pain in the brain.

ENCEPHALITES, en-sef-a-li'tes, *s.* (*egkephalos*, the brain, Gr.) Inflammation of the brain.

ENCEPHALOCELE, en-sef'a-lo-se'le, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *kele*, hernia, Gr.) Hernia of the brain.

ENCEPHALO-DIALISIS, en-sef'a-lo-di-a-lis'is, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *dialysis*, dissolution, Gr.) The reduction of the brain into pulpy matter.

ENCEPHALOID, en-sef'a-loyd, *a.* (*egkephalos*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Cerebriform; resembling the matter of the brain; an epithet applied by Laënnec to that species of morbid matter which constitutes the mass of the disease called fungus hæmatoides, scirrhus, or cancer.

ENCEPHALOLITHIASIS, en-sef'a-lo-*lith*-i'a-sis, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *lithiasis*, the formation of stone, Gr.) The formation of calcareous stony masses in the brain.

ENCEPHALON, en-sef'a-lon, *s.* (*egkephalos*, the brain, Gr.) The brain and cerebellum of vertebrated animals. In Anatomy, a term comprehending these organs, together with the medulla oblonga and spinal cord.

ENCEPHALOPATHIA, en-sef'a-lo-pa'*th*e-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *pathia*, disease, Gr.) Disease of the brain.

ENCEPHALOPHYMA, en-sef'a-lo-fi'ma, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *phyma*, a boil or tumor, Gr.) A tumor of the brain.

ENCEPHALORRHAGIA, en-sef'a-lor-ra'je-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *regnymi*, I burst forth, Gr.) Hæmorrhage of the brain.

ENCEPHALOSCOPIA, en-sef'a-lo-sko'pe-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) Inspection of the brain.

ENCEPHALOSISMUS, en-sef'a-lo-sis'mus, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *seismos*, agitation, Gr.) Concussion of the brain.

ENCEPHALOTHARSIA, en-sef'a-lo-*th*är'se-a, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *tharsos*, corrupted, Gr.) Corruption of the brain.

ENCEPHALOTOMY, en-sef-a-lot'o-me, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) Dissection of the brain.

ENCEPHALOTRAUMA, en-sef'a-lo-traw'ma, *s.* (*egkephalos*, and *trauma*, a wound, Gr.) A wound of the brain.

ENCEPHALOZOA, en-sef'a-lo-zo'a, } *s.*
ENCEPHALOZOARIA, en-sef'a-lo-zo-a're-a, }
(*egkephalos*, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A division of the animal kingdom, comprehending those animals which possess two nervous systems, a ganglionic and a cerebro-spinal.

ENCHAFE, en-tshafe', *v. a.* To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage; to irritate.

ENCHAIN, en-tshane', *v. a.* (*enchainer*, Fr.) To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage; to hold fast; to restrain; to confine; to link together; to connect.

ENCHANT, en-tshant', *v. a.* (*enchanter*, Fr.) To practise sorcery or witchcraft on anything; to give efficacy to anything by songs of sorcery or fascination; to subdue by charms or spells; to delight to the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure.

ENCHANTER, en-tshan'tur, *s.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or

demons at his command; one who practises enchantment, or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons; one who charms or delights.

ENCHANTING, en-tshan'ting, *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.

ENCHANTINGLY, en-tshan'ting-le, *ad.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm.

ENCHANTMENT, en-tshant'ment, *s.* The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.

ENCHANTRESS, en-tshan'tres, *s.* A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practise magic; a woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Enchantress Nightshade*, the popular name of the plant Circæa alpina, common in some parts of Scotland and England: Order, Onagraceæ.

ENCHARAXIS, en-kar-aks'sis, *s.* (*encharaxis*, from *en*, and *charaso*, I scarify, Gr.) Scarification.

ENCHARGE, en-tshârj', *v. a.* To give in charge or trust.

ENCHASE, en-tshase', *v. a.* (*enchasser*, Fr.) To inlay or enclose in another body, so as to be held fast but not concealed; technically, to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify any work in metal, by some design or figure in low relief; to adorn by being fixed on it; to mark by incision; to delineate.

ENCHASED, en-tshaste', *a.* Ornamented with figures, scroll-work, &c. in low relief, such ornaments being carved with a tool and not cast.

ENCHEASON, en-tshe'sun, *s.* (old French.) Cause; occasion.—Obsolete.

> 'Certes,' said he, 'well mote I shame to tell
> The fond *encheason* that me hither led.'—*Spenser.*

ENCHELYS, en'ke-lis, *s.* (*egchelys*, an eel, Gr.) A name given by Ehrenberg to a genus of polygastric Infusoria.

ENCHELYSOMATOUS, en-kel-e-so'ma-tus, *a.* (*egchelys*, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) An epithet given by Blainville to fishes which have long cylindrical bodies like the eel.

ENCHIDIUM, en-kid'e-um, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

ENCHIRIDION, en-ki-rid'e-un, *s.* (*en*, in, and *cheir*, the hand, Gr.) A manual; a book to be carried in the hand.—Obsolete.

> As witnesseth Bartholinus in his *encheridion* of natural philosophy.—*Hakewill.*

ENCHISEL, en-tshiz'zl, *v. a.* To cut with a chisel.

ENCHODUS, en'ko-dus, *s.* (*egchos*, a sword, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes found in the Chalk formation.

ENCHOLIRIUM, en-ko-lir'e-um, *s.* (*egchos*, a spear, and *liros*, bold, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

ENCHORIAL, en-ko're-al, *s.* (*egchorios*, Gr.) Belonging to a particular country or district.

ENCHYLÆNA, en-ke-le'na, *s.* (*egchilizo*, I express juice, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

ENCHYMA, en-ki'ma, *s.* (*egchyma*, Gr. *enchyma*, Lat.) An effusion; an injection; that which is poured upon.

ENCHYMONA, en-ke-mo'na, *s.* (*egchymona*, Gr.) Literally, an effusion of fluids in the body, but employed in Physiology to express spontaneous ecchymosis or travasation of blood from some internal cause, as a violent emotion of the mind.

ENCHYMOSIS, en-ki'mo-sis, *s.* (*egchymosis*, Gr.) The formation of an enchymona.

ENCINDERED, en-sin'durd, *a.* Burnt to cinders.—Obsolete.

ENCIRCLE, en-ser'kl, *v. a.* To enclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with anything in a circular form; to encompass; to surround; to environ; to embrace.

ENCIRCLET, en-ser'klet, *s.* A small circlet; a ring.

ENCKEA, engk'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Encke, the astronomer.) A genus of plants: Order, Piperaceæ.

ENCKE'S COMET, engks kom'et, *s.* One of the periodic comets which have been ascertained as belonging to the solar system, revolving round the sun in about 1200 days, within the orbit of Jupiter.

ENCLAVEMENT, en-klave'ment, *s.* (French.) In Obstetrics, the wedging or infraction of the head of the fœtus in the superior aperture of the pelvis of the mother.

ENCLITIC, en-klit'ik, *s.* A word which is joined to the end of another, as *que* in *virumque*, which may vary the accent; a particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable.

ENCLITIC, en-klit'ik, } *a.* (*egklitikos*, Gr.)
ENCLITICAL, en-klit'e-kal, } Leaning; inclining, or inclined. In Grammar, an *enclitic* particle or word, is one which is so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

ENCLITICALLY, en-klit'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

ENCLITICS, en-klit'iks, *s.* In Grammar, the art of declining and conjugating words.

ENCLOISTER, en-kloy'ster, *v. a.* To shut up as in a cloister.

ENCLOSE, en-kloze', *v. a.* (*enclos*, Fr.) To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to separate from common grounds by a fence; to environ; to encompass; to cover with a wrapper or envelope; to cover under seal.

ENCLOSER, en-klo'zur, *s.* He or that which encloses; one who separates lands from common grounds by a fence.

ENCLOSURE, en-klo'zure, *s.* The act of enclosing; the separation of land from common ground by a fence; state of being enclosed; shut up or encompassed; a space enclosed or fenced; that which is enclosed in an envelope or letter.

ENCLOUDED, en-klowd'ed, *a.* Covered with clouds.

ENCLYSMA.—See Clyster.

ENCOACH, en-kotshe', *v. a.* To carry in a coach.

ENCŒLIALGIA, en-se-le-al'je-a, *s.* (*egkoilia*, the intestines, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Enterites; pain or inflammation in the bowels.

ENCŒLIUM, en-se'le-um, *s.* (*en*, in, and *koilos*, hollow, Gr. in reference to the hollow and bladdery fronds.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Fucaceæ.

ENCOFFIN, en-kof'fin, *v. a.* To put in a coffin.

ENCOLPISMUS, en-kol-pis'mus, *s.* (*egkolpoo*, I embrace, Gr.) The introduction of any medicament *in vaginum.*

NCOMBER.—See Encumber.

NCOMBERMENT, en-kum'bur-ment, *s.* Disturbance; molestation.—Obsolete.

> The best advizement was, of bad, to let her Sleepe out her fill, without *encomberment*.—*Spenser.*

ENCOMIAST, en-ko'me-ast, *s.* (*egkomiastes*, Gr.) One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.

ENCOMIASTIC, en-ko-me-as'tik, *s.* A panegyric.

ENCOMIASTIC, en-ko me-as'tik, } *a.* Bestow-
ENCOMIASTICAL, en-ko-me-as'te-kal, } ing praise; praising; commending; laudatory.

ENCOMIASTICALLY, en-ko-me-as'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner that bestows praise.

ENCOMION.—See Encomium.

ENCOMIUM, en-ko'me-um, *s.* (Latin.) Praise; panegyric; commendation.

ENCOMPASS, en-kum'pas, *v. a.* To encircle; to surround; to environ; to enclose; to shut in; to go or sail round.

ENCOMPASSMENT, en-kum'pas-ment, *s.* A surrounding; a going round; circumlocution in speaking.

ENCOPE, en'ko-pe, *s.* (*egkope*, Gr.) An incision or wound made with a cutting instrument.

ENCORE, ang-kore', *ad.* (French.) A term signifying again; once more; used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other public entertainments, when they call for a repetition of a particular part.

ENCOUNTER, en-kown'tur, *s.* (*encontre*, Fr.) A meeting; a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes less properly, a duel; a fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but more generally, a fight between a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments, rather than a set battle or general engagement; eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger; a sudden or unexpected address or accosting; casual incident; occasion;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)—*v. a.* (*rencontrer*, Fr. *encontrar*, Port.) to meet face to face; particularly, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; to meet and strive to remove or surmount; to meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; to meet as an obstacle; to oppose; to oppugn; to meet with reciprocal kindness;—(unusual in the last sense;)

> See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts' thanks; Both sides are even.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly; to rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict; to meet in opposition or debate.

ENCOUNTERER, en-kown'tur-ur, *s.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.

ENCOURAGE, en-kur'rij, *v. a.* (*encourager*, Fr.) To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspirit.

ENCOURAGEMENT, en-kur'rij-ment, *s.* The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive; that which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance; a favour; countenance; reward; profit.

ENCOURAGER, en-kur'rij-ur, *s.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who

incitements, either by counsel, reward,
of execution.

ENCOURAGING, en-kur'rij-ing, *a.* Furnishi
to hope for success.

ENCOURAGINGLY, en-kur'rij-ing-le, *ad.* I
ner that gives encouragement; in a way t
confidence.

ENCRADLE, en-kra'dl, *v. a.* To lay in a
ENCRANIUM.—See Cerebellum.

ENCRAIN, en-krane', *s.* A term for a ho
wrung or spoiled in the withers.

ENCRIMSON, en-krim'zn, *v. a.* To cove
crimson colour.

ENCRIMSONED, en-krim'znd, *a.* Having
colour.

ENCRINAL, en'kre-nal, } *s.* Pertaini
ENCRINIC, en-krin'ik, } encrinite;
ENCRINITAL, en-krin'e-tal, } ing encrinit
ENCRINITIC, en-kre-nit'ik, } posed of en

ENCRINITE, en'kre-nite, *s.* (*krinon*, a lily, G
name by which the petrified radiated r
the Stone-lilies, or Lily-shaped animals, l
long known in Britain.

ENCRINITES, en-kre-ni'tes, } *s.* A genus
ENCRINUS, en'krin-us, } dal Zooph
True Lily-shaped animals of Miller. Th
possessed a column formed of numero
depressed joints, adhering by a radiated
surface, and becoming pentangular near
vis, which was composed of five pieces,
lateral insertion to the first series of cost
to which the second series and scapulæ s
from which tentaculated arms or fingers p
formed by a double series of joints.

ENCRISPED, en-krispt', *a.* (*encrespar*,
Curled; formed in curls.

ENCROACH, en-krotshe', *v. n.* (*accrocher*,
enter on the rights and possessions of s
intrude; to take possession of what
another, by gradual advances into hi
jurisdiction, and usurping a part of
prerogatives; to creep on gradually wi
to pass the proper bounds, and enter
rights;—*s.* gradual advance; advan
—Obsolete as a substantive.

ENCROACHER, en-krotshe'ur, *s.* One
and takes possession of what is n
gradual steps; one who makes gra
beyond his rights.

ENCROACHING, en-krotshe'ing, *a.*
to encroach.

ENCROACHINGLY, en-krotshe'ing-l
of encroachment.

ENCROACHMENT, en-krotshe'ment,
gradually on the rights or posse
and taking possession; unlawf
vance into the territories or juri
by silent means, or without ri
taken by encroaching on anot
tenant owes two shillings rent
lord, and the landlord takes
croachment.

ENCRUST.—See Incrust.

ENCUMBER, en-kum'bur, *v. a.*
load; to clog; to impede
burden, or anything inconve
render motion or operation
to embarrass; to perplex;
with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, en-kum'brans, *s.* A load; anything that impedes motion, or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment; useless addition or load; load or burden on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable.

ENCUMBRANCER, en-kum'bran-sur, *s.* One who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

ENCYCLIA, en-sik'le-a, *s.* (*egkykleo*, I wrap around, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ENCYCLICAL, en-sik'le-kal, *a.* (*en*, and *kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men.—Obsolete.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, } en-si-klo-pe'de-a, *s.* (*en*, *kyk-*
ENCYCLOPEDIA, } *los*, and *paideia*, learning, Gr.) The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge; a collection of the principal facts, principles, and discoveries, in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles, and arranged in alphabetical order.

ENCYCLOPEDE, en-si'klo-pede, *s.* (French.) The round of learning.

ENCYCLOPEDIAN, en-si-klo-pe'de-an, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL, en-si-klo-ped'e-kal, *a.* Relating to an encyclopedia.

ENCYCLOPEDIST, en-si-klo-pe'dist, *s.* The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation.

ENCYONEMA, en-si-o-ne'ma, *s.* (*egkyos*, pregnant, and *nema*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Diatomaceæ.

ENCYRTUS, en-ser'tus, *s.* (*egkyreo*, I encounter, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Papivora.

ENCYSTED, en-sis'ted, *a.* (*en*, and *kystes*, a bag or bladder, Gr.) Consisting of a fluid, or other matter, contained in a sac or cyst.

ENCYSTIS, en-sis'tis, *s.* (*en*, and *kystes*, a bag or bladder, Gr.) An encysted tumor.

END, end, *s.* (*end*, *ende*, or *ænde*, Sax.) The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; the extremity or last part, in general; the close or conclusion, applied to time; the conclusion or cessation of an action; the close or conclusion, as the end of a chapter; ultimate state or condition; final doom; the point beyond which no progression can be made; final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation; close of life; death; decease; cessation; period; close of a particular state of things; limit; termination; destruction; cause of death; a destroyer; consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion; a fragment or broken piece; the ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; the object intended to be reached or accomplished by any action or scheme; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift; *on end*, upright; erect; *the ends of the earth*, in Scripture, are the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts;—*v. a.* to finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; to destroy; to put to death;—*v. n.* to come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to cease; to come to a close.

END-ALL, end'awl, *s.* Final close.—Obsolete.

> That but this blow
> Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here.—*Shaks.*

ENDAMAGE, en-dam'ij, *v. a.* To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to do mischief; to prejudice.

ENDAMAGEMENT, en-dam'ij-ment, *s.* Damage; loss; injury.

ENDANGER, en-dane'jur, *v. a.* To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury; to incur the hazard of.—Unusual in the last sense.

ENDANGERING, en dane'jur-ing, *s.* Injury; damage.

ENDANGERMENT, en-dane'jur-ment, *s.* Hazard; danger.

ENDEAR, en-deer', *v. a.* To make dear; to make more beloved; to raise the price.—Obsolete in the last sense.

ENDEAREDNESS, en-deer'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being endeared.

ENDEARMENT, en-deer'ment, *s.* The cause of love; that which increases or excites affection; particularly, that which excites tenderness of affection; the state of being beloved; tender affection.

ENDEAVOUR, en-dev'ur, *s.* (*devoyer*, Norm.) An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, toward the attainment of an object;—*v. n.* to exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt;—*v. a.* to attempt to gain; to try to effect.

ENDEAVOURER, en-dev'ur-ur, *s.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

ENDECAGON, en-dek'a-gon, *s.* (*endeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A plain geometrical figure bounded by eleven sides.

ENDECAGYNOUS, en-de-ka'je-nus, *a.* (*endeka*, eleven, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, having eleven pistils.

ENDECANDRIA, en-de-kan'dre-a, *s.* (*endeka*, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) A Linnæan order of plants, the flowers of which have eleven stamens.

ENDECAPHYLLOUS, en-de-kaf'el-lus, *a.* (*endeka*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, having a winged-leaf composed of eleven leaflets, as in Indigfero indecaphyllus.

ENDEICTIC, en-de-ik'tik, *a.* (*endeiknumi*, I show, Gr.) Showing; exhibiting.

ENDEMIC, en-dem'ik, } *a.* (*en*, in, and *demos*,
ENDEMICAL, en-dem'e-kal, } a people, Gr.) Na-
ENDEMIAL, en-de'me-al, } tive; domestic; peculiar to a place or people. In Pathology, applied to diseases which affect particular situations, and result from local causes.

ENDEMICALLY, en-dem'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an endemic manner.

ENDENIZE, en-den'iz, } *v. a.* To make free; to
ENDENIZEN, en-den'e-zn, } naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen.

ENDESPERMUM, en-de-sper'mum, *s.* (*endeès*, indigent, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the want of seeds, there being only one in each legume.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ENDIANDRA, en-de-an'dra, *s.* (*endion*, at noon-day, celestial, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lauraceæ.

ENDICT, ENDICTMENT.—See Indict, Indictment.

ENDING, end'ing, *s.* Termination; conclusion. In Grammar, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

ENDITE.—See Indite.

ENDIVE, en'dive, *s.* (*hendibeh*, Arab.) The popular name of the herb Cichorium endivia.

ENDLESS, end'les, *a.* Without end; having no end or conclusion; perpetual; incessant; continual.

ENDLESSLY, end'les-le, *ad.* Without end or termination; incessantly; perpetually; continually.

ENDLESSNESS, end'les-nes, *s.* Extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration.

ENDLONG, end'long, *ad.* In a line with the end forward.—Seldom used.

> Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,
> Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne.—
> *Dryden.*

ENDMOST, end'most, *a.* Remotest; farthest; at the extreme end.

ENDOBRANCHIATA, en-do-brang-ki'a-ta, *s.* (*endon*, within, and *braghia*, gills, Gr.) A term applied by Dumeril to a family of the Annelides, in which the organs of respiration are not observable on the exterior of the body.

ENDOCARDITES, en-do-kăr-di'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) Inflammation of the heart.

ENDOCARP, en'do-kărp, *s.* (*endon*, within, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) The inner membrane of fruit which forms the cells, usually under the saracarp. It is various in consistence.

ENDOCARPON, en-do-kăr'pon, *s.* (*endon*, within, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Idiothalameæ.

ENDOCLADIA, en-do-kla'de-a, *s.* (*endon*, and *klados*, a young shoot, Gr.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Ceramiaceæ.

ENDOCTRINE, en-dok'trin, *v. a.* To instruct; to teach.—Obsolete.

ENDODONTITES, en-do-don-ti'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the teeth.

ENDODROMIA, en-do-dro'me-a, *s.* (*endon*, and *dromos*, running, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Physomycetes.

ENDOESOPHAGITES, en-do-e-so-fa-ji'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *oisophagos*, the œsophagus, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the œsophagus.

ENDOGASTRITES, en-do-gas-tri'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the stomach.

ENDOGENÆ, en-do'je-ne, } *s.* (*endon*, within, and
ENDOGENS, en-do'jens, } *gennao*, I produce, Gr.) The second class of the first grand division of the vegetable kingdom, so called from the wood of the stem being increased by the addition of internal layers, with no evident distinction between the bark and the wood; the leaves are traversed by simple veins, usually without articulation between the leaves and the stem, from which they fall off without leaving a scar, as the exogens do. The embryo is furnished with one cotyledon, or if with two, they alternate; the anterior end is elongated into a radicle or radicles, and the plumule is usually enclosed in the body of the embryo.

ENDOGENOUS, en-doj'e-nus, *a.* Of the nature of endogens; increasing in the stem by internal growth; belonging to the class Endogenæ.

ENDOGONE, en-do'go-ne, *s.* (*endon*, and *gone*, seed, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Ascomycetes.

ENDOGONIA, en-do-go'ne-a, *s.* (*endon*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Boragineæ.

ENDOMYCHUS, en-do-mi'kus, *s.* (*endomychos*, lurking or concealed, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Fungicolæ.

ENDONARTERITES, en-do-năr-te-ri'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *arteria*, an artery, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the arteries.

ENDONENTERITES, en-do-nen-te-ri'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *enteron*, an intestine, Gr.) Inflammation of the internal membrane of the intestinal canal.

ENDOPHLEBITES, en-do-fle-bi'tes, *s.* (*endon*, and *phleps*, a vein, Gr.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein.

ENDOPLEURA, en-do-plu'ra, *s.* (*endon*, and *pleura*, a side, or the membrane which lines the lungs, Gr.) In Botany, the inner coat of seeds under the spermaderm.

ENDORHIZA, en-do-ri'za, *s.* (*endon*, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) The embryo of an endogenous plant, in which the radicle has to rupture the integument at the base of a seed prior to entering into the earth, appearing as if it came from within the mother root.

ENDORHIZOUS, en'do-re-zus, *a.* Relating to the endorhiza.

ENDORSE, ENDORSEMENT.—See Indorse, Indorsement.

ENDOSIPHONITE, en-do-si'fo-nite, *s.* (*endon*, and *siphon*, a pipe, Gr.) A fossil Cephalopod, in which the siphuncle is ventral: found in the Cambrian rocks.

ENDOSIS, en'do-sis, *s.* (Greek.) The intermission of a fever.

ENDOSMOSIS, en-dos-mo'sis, *s.* (*endon*, and *osmos*, impulsion, Gr.) The passage of liquids through the membranes of living bodies from the exterior to the interior.

ENDOSMOSMIC, en-dos-mos'mik, *a.* Relating to endosmosis.

ENDOSPERM, en'do-sperm, *s.* (*endon*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) The albumen or substance under the inner coating of seeds, surrounding the embryo: it is sometimes absent.

ENDOSS, en-dos', *v. a.* (*endosser*, Fr.) To engrave or carve.—Seldom used.

> Her name in every tree I will *endoss*.—*Spenser.*

ENDOSTOME, en'dos-to-me, *s.* (*endon*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) The passage through the inner integument of a seed, immediately under the part called the foramen.

ENDOTRICHIUM, en-do-trik'e-um, *s.* (*endon*, and *trichion*, hair, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Coniomycetes.

ENDOW, en-dow', *v. a.* (*endower*, Norm.) To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called dower; to settle a dower on; to settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property; to enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue.

ENDOWER, en-dow'ur, *s.* One who enriches with a portion.

ENDOWMENT, en-dow'ment, *s.* The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, &c.; that which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the Creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator.

ENDRESSA, en-dres'sa, *s.* (in honour of M. Endress, a botanist, who travelled in the Pyrenees.) A

genus of Umbelliferous plants, allied to the Meum: Tribe, Seselineæ.

Endrudge, en-druj', *v. a.* To make a drudge or slave.—Obsolete.

Endue, en-du', *v. a.* (*enduire*, Fr. *induo*, Lat.) To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers; to furnish; to supply.

Endurable, en-du'ra-bl, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

Endurably, en-du'ra-ble, *ad.* In an endurable manner.

Endurance, en-du'rans, *s.* Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness; a bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience; delay; procrastination.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Endure, en-dure', *v. n.* (*endurer*, Fr.) To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide; to bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance or without yielding;—*v. a.* to bear; to sustain; to support without breaking, or yielding to force or pressure; to bear with patience; to bear without opposition, or sinking under the pressure; to undergo; to sustain; to continue in.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Endurer, en-du'rur, *s.* One who bears, suffers, or sustains; he or that which continues long.

Enduring, en-du'ring, *a.* Lasting long; permanent;—*s.* the act of enduring; a sustaining.

Endwise, end'wize, *ad.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position; with the end forward.

Endymion, en-dim'e-un, *s.* In Fabulous History, the son of Æthlius and Calyce. He is said to have been versant in astronomy, and to have found out the motions of the moon, whence Diana is said to have fallen in love with him, and came every night from heaven to enjoy his company. Endymion married Chromia, daughter of Itonus, by whom he had three sons, Pæon, Epeus, and Æolus, and a daughter named Eurydice.

Enecate, en'e-kate, *v. a.* (*eneco*, Lat.) To kill; to destroy.—Obsolete.

Enecia, e-nish'e-a, *s.* (*enekys*, continuous, Gr.) The generic name given by Mason Good to continued fever.

Eneid, e-ne'id, *s.* (*Æneis*, Lat.) A heroic poem written by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

Enema, en-ne'ma, *s.* (*eniemi*, I go in, Gr.) A clyster; a medicine injected into the rectum.

Enemion, en-e'me-un, *s.* (apparently a corruption of *anemone*.) A genus of North American plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

Enemy, en'e-me, *s.* (*ennemi*, Fr.) A foe; an adversary; a private *enemy* is one who hates another, and wishes him injury, or attempts to do him injury to gratify his own malice or ill-will; a public *enemy* is one who belongs to a nation or party at war with another; one who hates or dislikes. In Theology, and by way of eminence, the *enemy* is the devil; the archfiend. In Military affairs, the opposing army or naval force in war is called the *enemy*.

Energetic, en-er-jet'ik, } *a.* (*energetikos*,
Energetical, en-er-jet'e-kal, } Gr.) Operating with force, vigour, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious; moving; working; active; operative.

Energetically, en-er-jet'e-kal-le, *ad.* With force and vigour; with energy and effect.

Energic, en-er'jik, } *a.* Having energy or
Energical, en-er'je-kal, } great power in effect. Obsolete.

> Warm, *energic*, chaste, sublime.—*Collins.*

Energize, en'er-jize, *v. n.* To act with force; to operate with vigour; to act in producing an effect;—*v. a.* to give strength or force to; to give active vigour to.

Energizer, en'er-ji-zur, *s.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

Energy, en'er-je, *s.* (*energeo*, I act, Gr.) Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigour; effectual operation; efficacy, strength, or force producing the effect; strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis.

Enervate, e-ner'vate, *a.* Weakened; weak; without strength or force;—*v. a.* (*enervo*, Lat.) to deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to render feeble; to cut the nerves.

Enervation, en-ner-va'shun, *s.* The act of weakening, or reducing strength; the state of being weakened; effeminacy.

Enerve.—See Enervate.

Enfamish.—See Famish.

Enfeeble, en-fee'bl, *v. a.* To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate.

Enfeeblement, en-fee'bl-ment, *s.* The act of weakening; enervation.

Enfeloned, en-fel'ond, *a.* Fierce; cruel.—Seldom used.

> With that like one *enfelon'd* or distraught.—*Spenser.*

Enfeoff, en-fef', *v. a.* (*feoffo*, Lat.) To give one a fief; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by delivery of seizin; to surrender or give up.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> He grew a companion to the common streets, *Enfeoff'd* himself to popularity.—*Shaks.*

Enfeoffment, en-fef'ment, *s.* The act of giving the fee simple of an estate; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

Enfetter, en-fet'tur, *v. a.* To fetter; to bind in fetters.

Enfever, en-fe'vur, *v. a.* To excite fever in.

Enfierce, en-fers', *v. a.* To make fierce.—Obsolete.

Enfilade, en-fe-lade', *s.* (French.) A line or straight passage, or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line;—*v. a.* to pierce, scour, or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

Enfire, en-fire', *v. a.* To fire; to set on fire; to inflame.—Obsolete.

> So hard those heavenly beauties he *enfir'd*.—*Spenser.*

Enforce, en-fors', *v. a.* (*enforcir*, Fr.) To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to make or gain by force; to force; to put in act by violence; to drive; to instigate; to urge on; to animate; to urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; to compel; to constrain; to put in execution; to cause to take

effect; to press with a charge;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to attempt by force;—(obsolete as a neuter verb;)—*s.* power; strength; force.—Obsolete.

He now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*.—*Milton.*

Enforceable, en-forse'a-bl, *a.* That may be enforced.

Enforcedly, en-forse'ed-le, *ad.* By violence; not by choice.

Enforcement, en-forse'ment, *s.* The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied; that which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction; motive of conviction; urgent evidence; pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains; in a general sense, anything which compels or constrains; anything which urges either the body or the mind; a putting in execution.

Enforcer, en-forse'ur, *s.* One who compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

Enform.—See Form.

Enfouldered, en-fowl'durd, *a.* (*foudre*, thunder, Fr.) Mixed with lightning.—Obsolete.

Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,
With foul *enfouldered* smoke and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth into the skies.—
Spenser.

Enfranchise, en-fran'tshiz, *v. a.* (from franchise.) To set free; to liberate from slavery; to make free of a city, corporation, or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to free or release from custody; to naturalize; to denizen; to receive as denizens.

Enfranchisement, en-fran'tshiz-ment, *s.* Release from slavery or custody; the admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens. *Enfranchisement of copyhold*, is a conversion of copyhold into freehold tenure, by a common law conveyance of the fee simple of the particular tenement from the landlord to the copyholder; or by a release from the landlord, seized in the manner of fee simple, to the copyhold tenant of all seignorial rights, whereby the lands are henceforth held immediately of the lord paramount.—1 *Watkin's Copyholds*, 362. *Scriven*, 616.

Enfranchiser, en-fran'tshiz-ur, *s.* One who enfranchises.

Enfroward, en-fro'wurd, *v. a.* To make froward or perverse.—Obsolete.

Which so *enfroward* men's affections.—*Sir E. Sandys.*

Enfrozen, en-fro'zn, *a.* Frozen; congealed.—Obsolete.

Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest.—
Spenser.

Engage, en-gaje', *v. a.* (*engager*, Fr.) To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety; to pawn; to stake as a pledge; to enlist; to bring into a party; to embark in an affair; to gain; to win and attach; to draw to; to unite and bind by contract or promise; to attract and fix; to occupy; to employ assiduously; to attack in contest; to encounter;—*v. n.* to encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict; to embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake; to promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self.

Engagedly, en-ga'jed-le, *ad.* With earnestness; with attachment.

Engagedness, en-ga'jed-nes, *s.* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

Engagement, en-gaje'ment, *s.* The act of pawning, pledging, or making liable for debt; obligation by agreement or contract; adherence to a party or cause; partiality; occupation; employment of the attention; employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action; obligation; motive; that which engages.

Engager, en-ga'jur, *s.* One who enters into an engagement or agreement.

Engaging, en-ga'jing, *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or affections; pleasing.

Engagingly, en-ga'jing-le, *ad.* In a manner to win the affections.

Engallant, en-gal'lant, *v. a.* To make a gallant of.—Obsolete.

If you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted*.—*Ben Jonson.*

Engaol, en-jale', *v. a.* To imprison; to confine.—Obsolete.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.—
Shaks.

Engarboil, en-gär'boyl, *v. a.* To disorder; to disturb.—Obsolete.

Engarboil the church, and disturb the course of piety.—*Montague.*

Engarland, en-gär'land, *v. a.* To encircle with a garland.

Engarrison, en-gar're-sun, *v. a.* To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison.

Engastrimuth, en-gas'tre-*muth*, *s.* (*en*, in, *gaster*, the belly, and *muthos*, speech, Gr.) A ventriloquist.—Obsolete.

Engedites, en'je-dites, or en'je-de-tes, *s.* A family of Coleopterous insects, in which the body is oval or elliptical, and the anterior extremity of the head slightly extended into an obtuse or truncated point; the antennæ terminate in a perfoliaceous, triarticulated club; the elytra completely cover the abdomen; and the palpi are somewhat thicker at the extremity. Some of the species inhabit the interior of houses, and are frequently found on windows.

Engeisoma, en-ji-so'ma, *s.* (*eggeisoma*, from *geison*, the eaves of a house, Gr.) A name given by Kühn to a fracture of the skull, in which the broken portion of bone slides under the adjacent sound portion.

Engender, en-jen'dur, *v. a.* (*engendrer*, Fr.) To beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo; to produce; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth;—*v. n.* to be caused or produced.

Engenderer, en-jen'dur-ur, *s.* He or that which engenders.

Engild, en-gild', *v. a.* To gild; to brighten.

Engine, en'jin, *s.* (French.) In Mechanics, any kind of machine in which two or more of the simple mechanical powers are combined together.

Engineer, en-jin-eer', *s.* (*ingenieur*, Fr.) In the Military art, a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offence or defence, and marks out the ground for forti-

cations. *Civil engineer*, one employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of public works, as aqueducts, canals, bridges, railroads, &c.; one who manages engines or artillery. *Mining engineer*, one employed in constructing the plans and directing the working of mines, coal pits, &c.

ENGINEERING, en-jin-e'ring, *s.* The art of an engineer.

ENGINEMAN, en'jin-man, *s.* A man who manages an engine, either in steamers, on railways, or public works, &c.

ENGINERY, en'jin-re, *s.* The act of managing engines or artillery; engines in general; artillery; instruments of war; machination.

ENGIRD, en-gerd', *v. a.* To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

ENGIS, en'jis, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Silphidæ.

ENGISCOPE, en'ges-kope, *s.* (*eggizo*, I draw, and *scopia*, observation, Gr.) A reflecting microscope.

ENGLAD, en-glad', *v. a.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice.

ENGLAIMED, en-glaymd', *a.* Furred; clammy.—Obsolete.

His tongue *englaimed*, and his nose black.—*Lib. Festv.*

ENGLAND.—See English.

ENGLISH, ing'glish, *a.* (*Englisc*, Sax. from *Engles*, *Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of England.) Belonging to England or to its inhabitants;—*s.* the people of England; the language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in India, America, and other countries;—*v. a.* to translate into the English language.

ENGLISHRY, ing'lish-re, *s.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman: an old law expression.—Spelt also *Englecery*.—Obsolete.

ENGLUT, en-glut', *v. a.* (*engloutir*, Fr.) To swallow; to fill; to glut.—Seldom used.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning.—*Aschaw.*

ENGOMPHOSIS.—See Gomphosis.

ENGORE.—See Gore.

ENGORGE, en-gawrj', *v. a.* (*engorger*, Fr.) To swallow; to devour; to gorge; to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities;—*v. n.* to devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity.

ENGORGEMENT, en-gawrj'ment, *s.* The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.

ENGOULE, en-gū-lay', *a.* (French.) In Heraldry, an epithet applied to crosses, saltires, &c., when their extremities enter the mouths of lions, tigers, &c.

ENGRAFT.—See Ingraft.

ENGRAIL, en-grale', *v. a.* (*engreler*, Fr.) In Heraldry, to variegate; to spot as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail; to indent in curve lines.

ENGRAILMENT, en-grale'ment, *s.* The ring of dots round the border of a medal.

ENGRAIN, en-grane', *v. a.* To dye in grain, or in the raw material; to dye deep.

ENGRAPPLE, en-grap'pl, *v. a.* To close with; to grapple; to seize and hold.

ENGRASP, en-grasp', *v. a.* To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by enclosing or embracing; to gripe.

ENGRAULIS, en-grā'u-lis, *s.* The Anchovy, a genus of fishes belonging to the Clupinæ, or Herrings: Family, Salmonidæ.

ENGRAVE, en-grave', *v. a.* (*graver*, Fr.) *Past*, Engraved, *past part.* Engraved or Engraven. To cut metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, or devices, on stone or metal; to mark by incisions; to picture or represent by incisions; to imprint; to impress deeply; to infix; to bury; to deposit in the grave; to inhume.—(Obsolete in the last three senses.)

The sixth had charge of them, now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed.—
Spenser.

ENGRAVEMENT, en-grave'ment, *s.* Engraved work; act of engraving.

ENGRAVER, en-gra'vur, *s.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices, on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver. *Engraver's cushion*, a cushion used to support the plate or block of wood upon which any engraving is executed. *Engraver's globe*, a globe of glass about six or eight inches in diameter, which, when used, is filled with clear water, through which the light of a lamp or candle passes, as through a powerful lens, and falls concentrated on the plate while engraving.

ENGRAVERY, en-gra'vur-e, *s.* The work of an engraver.—Seldom used.

Some handsome *engraveries* and medals.—
Sir T. Brown.

ENGRAVING, en-gra'ving, *s.* The act or art of cutting stones, metals, and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters, and devices; a branch of sculpture; a print.

ENGRIEVE.—See Grieve.

ENGROSS, en-grose', *v. a.* (*engrossir*, Fr.) To thicken; to make thick;—(obsolete in these senses;)

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud.—*Spenser.*

to seize in the gross; to take the whole; to purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price; to copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct legible characters, for preservation or duration; to take or assume in undue quantities or degrees; to increase in bulk; to fatten.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.—
Shakz.

ENGROSSER, en-grose'sur, *s.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole, or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price; one who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

ENGROSSING, en-grose'sing, *s.* (*grossir*, to make bigger, Fr.) Copying in a large hand; the writing a deed over in fair and legible characters. Among Lawyers, it more particularly means the copying of any writing or deed upon parchment or stamped paper.

ENGROSSMENT, en-grose'ment, *s.* The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole; the appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition.

ENGUARD, en-gärd', *v. a.* To guard; to defend.—Obsolete.

He may *enguard* his dotage with their powers,
And hold our lives at mercy.—*Shakz.*

ENGUICHE, ang-gwe'shay, *a.* (old French.) In Heraldry, applied to the great mouth of a hunting horn, when its rim is of a different colour from that of the horn itself.

ENGULF, en-gulf', *v. a.* To cast or to absorb in a gulf.

ENGULFMENT, en-gulf'ment, *s.* An absorption in a gulf or deep cavern, or vortex.

ENGYSTOMA, en-jest'to-ma, *s.* (*eggys*, close, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Batrachian reptiles of the frog kind.

ENHANCE, en-hans', *v. a.* (*enhaucer*, Norm.) To raise; to advance; to heighten; applied to price or value; to raise in esteem; to aggravate; to increase from bad to worse; to lift up; to raise on high;—(obsolete in the last two senses);

Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*,
And both at once their huge blows down did sway.—
Spenser.

—*v. n.* to be raised; to swell; to grow larger.

ENHANCEMENT, en-hans'ment, *s.* Increase; augmentation of value; aggravation; increase of ill.

ENHANCER, en-hans'ur, *s.* One who enhances; he or that which raises the price of a thing.

ENHARBOUR, en-här'bur, *v. n.* To dwell in or inhabit.—Seldom used.

O true delight, *enharbouring* the breasts
Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests.—
W. Browne.

ENHARDEN, en-här'dn, *v. a.* To harden; to encourage.

ENHARMONIC, en-här-mon'ik, *a.* In Music, an epithet applied to such pieces of composition as proceed on very small intervals, or smaller intervals than the diatonic and chromatic.

ENHYDRA, en-hi'dra, *s.* (*en*, and *hydor*, water, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ENHYDROUS, en-hi'drus, *a.* (*en*, in, and *hydor*, water, Gr.) An epithet given to such minerals as enclose drops of water, as *enhydrous* quartz.

ENICOSTEMA, en-e-ko-ste'ma, *s.* (*enikos*, singular, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference to the arched filaments.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Gentianaceæ.

ENICURUS, en-e-ku'rus, *s.* (*enikos*, single or singular, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Motacillinæ, or Wagtails: Family, Sylviadæ.

ENIGMA, e-nig'ma, *s.* (*ænigma*, Lat.) A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

ENIGMATIC, en-ig-mat'ik, } *a.* Relating to or
ENIGMATICAL, en-ig-mat'e-kal, } containing a riddle; obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

ENIGMATICALLY, en-ig-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, e-nig'ma-tist, *s.* One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles.

ENIGMATIZE, e-nig'ma-tize, *v. n.* To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.

ENIGMATOGRAPHY, e-nig-ma-tog'gra-fe, } *s.* (*æ-*
ENIGMATOLOGY, e-nig-ma-tol'o-je, } *nigma*, and *grapho*, I write, or *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The art of making riddles, or the art of solving them.

ENJOIN, en-joyn', *v. a.* (*enjoindre*, Fr.) To order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. Dr. Johnson says, 'this word is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*.' In Law, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

ENJOINER, en-joyn'ur, *s.* One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT, en-joyn'ment, *s.* Direction; command; authoritative admonition.

ENJOY, en-joy', *v. a.* (*jouir*, Fr.) To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to possess with satisfaction; to have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or occupy as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable; *to enjoy one's self*, to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind;—*v. n.* to live in happiness.—Unusual as a neuter verb.

Then I shall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct.—*Milton.*

ENJOYABLE, en-joy'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.

ENJOYER, en-joy'ur, *s.* One who enjoys.

ENJOYMENT, en-joy'ment, *s.* Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition; possession with satisfaction; occupancy of anything good or desirable.

ENKIANTHUS, en-ke-an'*th*us, *s.* (*egkyos*, a pregnant woman, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericeæ.

ENKINDLE, en-kin'dl, *v. a.* To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action.

ENLARD, en-lärd', *v. a.* To cover with lard or grease; to baste.

ENLARGE, en-lärj', *v. a.* To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth, or size; to expand in bulk; to dilate; to expand; to make more comprehensive; to increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye; to set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure; to extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence; to augment; to increase; to make large or larger;—*v. n.* to grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand; to diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate; to exaggerate.

ENLARGEDLY, en-lär'jed-le, *ad.* With enlargement.

ENLARGEMENT, en-lärj'ment, *s.* Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion; expansion or extension applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought; expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable; release from confinement, servitude, distress, or straits; diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject, a wide range of discourse or argument.

ENLARGER, en-lär'jur, *s.* He or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

ENLARGING, en-lär'jing, *s.* Enlargement.

ENLIGHT, en-lite', *v. a.* To illuminate; to enlighten.—Seldom used.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlight'ns the present, and shall warm the last.—
Pope.

Enlighten, en-li'tn, *v. a.* (*enlihtan*, Sax.) To make light; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; to quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly; to give light to; to give clearer views; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth; to illuminate with divine knowledge, or a knowledge of the truth.

Enlightener, en-li'tn-ur, *s.* One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind.

Enlightenment, en-li'tn-ment, *s.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened or instructed.

Enlink, en-lingk', *v. a.* To chain to; to connect.

Enlist, en-list', *v. a.* To enrol; to register; to enter a name on a list; to engage in public service, by entering the name in a register;—*v. n.* to engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.

Enlistment, en-list'ment, *s.* The act of enlisting; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

Enlive, en-live', *v. a.* (from *life*, *live*.) To animate; to make alive.—Obsolete.

> This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust, and *enlived* with this very soul wherewith it is now animated.—*Bp. Hall.*

Enliven, en-li'vn, *v. a.* To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; to give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly; to make cheerful, gay, or joyous.

Enlivener, en-li'vn-ur, *s.* He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which invigorates.

Enlumine.—See Illumine.

Enmanche, ang-mang-shay, *a.* In Heraldry, an epithet applied when two lines are drawn from the centre of the upper edge of the chief to the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief. It signifies sleeved, or resembling a sleeve, from the French *manche*, a sleeve.

Enmarble, en-mär'bl, *v. a.* To make hard as marble; to harden.—Obsolete.

> Their dying to delay,
> Thou dost *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
> Whose love before their life they do prefer.—
> *Spenser.*

En masse, ang mas, (French.) In the mass or whole body.

Enmesh, en-mesh', *v. a.* To net; to entangle; to entrap.

Enmity, en'me-te, *s.* (*inimitie*, Fr.) The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill-will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence; it expresses more than *aversion*, and less than *malice*, and differs from *displeasure* in denoting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas *displeasure* is more transient; a state of opposition.

Enmossed, en-most', *a.* Covered with moss.

Enneacontahedral, en-ne-a-kon-ta-he'dral, *a.* *ennenekonta*, ninety, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) Having ninety faces.

Enneagon, en'ne-a-gon, *s.* (*ennea*, nine, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a polygon or figure with nine sides or nine angles.

Enneandria, en-ne-an'dre-a, *s.* (*ennea*, nine, and *aner andros*, a male or stamen, Gr.) An order of plants, in the sexual system of Linnæus, including such plants as have nine stamens.

Enneandrian, en-ne-an'dre-an, } *a.* Having nine
Enneandrous, en-ne-an'drus, } stamens.

Enneapetalous, en-ne-a-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*ennea*, nine, and *petalon*, a leaf, Gr.) Having nine petals or flower leaves.

Enneaphyllous, en-ne-a-fil'lus, *a.* (*ennea*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Having nine leaflets composing a compound leaf.

Enneapogon, en-ne-a-po'gon, *s.* (*ennea*, nine, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

Enneasepalous, en-ne-a-se'pal-lus, *a.* Having nine sepals.

Enneaspermous, en-ne-a-sper'mus, *a.* (*ennea*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) Having nine seeds in the fruit.

Enneatical, en-ne-at'e-kal, *a.* (*ennea*, Gr.) *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a disease. *Enneatical years*, are every ninth year of a man's life.

Ennew, en-nu', *v. a.* To make new.—Obsolete.

> Our natural tongue is rude,
> And hard to be *ennew'd*.—*Skelton.*

Ennoble, en-no'bl, *v. a.* (*ennoblir*, Fr.) To make noble; to raise to nobility; to dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence; to make famous or illustrious.

Ennoblement, en-no'bl-ment, *s.* The act of advancing to nobility; exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence.

Ennui, an-nŭ-e, *s.* (French.) Weariness; heaviness; lassitude of fastidiousness.

Enodation, en-o-da'shun, *s.* (*enodatio*, Lat.) The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; solution of a difficulty.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Enode, e-node', *v. a.* (*e*, out of, and *nodus*, a knot, Lat.) To clear of knots; to make clear.

Enode, e-node', } *a.* In Botany, destitute of
Enodis, e-no'dis, } knots or joints; knotless.

Enomotarch, e-nom'o-tärk, *s.* The commander of an enomoty.

Enomoty, e-nom'o-te, *s.* (*enomotia*, Gr.) In ancient Lacedemon, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty-two, but the exact number is uncertain.

Enophrys, en-of'ris, *s.* (*en*, and *ophrys*, eye-brows, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the orbits of the eye are much elevated, and surrounded with a bony lobe or plate.

Enoplium, en-o'ple-um, *s.* (*enoplios*, armed, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

Enoplosus, e-nop'plo-sus, *s.* (*enoplizo*, I arm, or equip, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

Enorm.—See Enormous.

Enormity, e-nawr'me-te, *s.* (*enormitas*, Lat.) Deviation from rule; irregularity; any wrong, vicious, or sinful act, either in government or morals; atrocious crime; flagitious villany; a crime which exceeds the common measure; atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt.

Enormous, e-nawr'mus, *a.* (*enormis*, Lat.) Going beyond the usual measure or rule; excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure; great beyond the common measure; excessive; exceeding the common measure in bulk or height; irregular; confused; disordered; unusual.

Enormously, e-nawr'mus-le, *ad.* Excessively; beyond measure.

Enormousness, e-nawr'mus-nes, *s.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

ENOUGH, e-nuf', *a.* (*genog*, *genoh*, Sax.) That satisfies desire or gives content; that may answer the purpose: that is adequate to the wants;—*s.* a sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants; that which is equal to the powers or abilities;—*ad.* sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants; fully; quite: denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree; sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence, rather than full satisfaction, as 'the performance is well *enough*;' an exclamation denoting sufficiency.

ENOUNCE, e-nowns', *v. a.* (*enoncer*, Fr.) To utter; to pronounce; to declare.—Seldom used.

He does not fear to *enounce* himself with shouts of exaltation.—*A. Smith.*

ENOUNCEMENT, e-nowns'ment, *s.* Act of enouncing.

ENOUREA, en-ow're-a, *s.* (*eymara-enoura*, the name of the *E. capreolata*, in Guiana.) A genus of plants, with small white flowers in clusters: Order, Sapindaceæ.

ENOW, e-now'. The old plural of Enough.—Nearly obsolete.

ENPASSANT, ang-paw-sang, *ad.* (French.) In passing; by the way.

ENQUICKEN, en-kwik'kn, *v. a.* To quicken; to make alive.—Obsolete.

ENQUIRE.—See Inquire.

ENRACE, en-rase', *v. a.* To implant.—Obsolete.

Whether a creature or a goddess graced
With heavenly gifts from heaven first *enraced*.—
Spenser.

ENRAGE, en-raje', *v. a.* (*enrager*, Fr.) To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.

ENRANGE, en-ranje', *v. a.* To rove over; to put in order.—Obsolete.

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood.—
Spenser.

ENRANK, en-rank', *v. a.* To place in ranks or order.

ENRAPTURE, en-rap'ture, *v. a.* To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure. *Enrapt*, in a like sense, is seldom used.

ENRAVISH, en-rav'ish, *v. a.* To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

ENRAVISHMENT, en-rav'ish-ment, *s.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

ENREGISTER, en-rej'is-tur, *v. a.* (*enregistrer*, Fr.) To register; to enrol or record.

ENRHEUM, en-rume', *v. n.* (*enrhumer*, Fr.) To have rheum through cold.—Obsolete.

ENRICH, en-ritsh', *v. a.* (*enrichir*, Fr.) To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property; to fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants, and render productive; to store; to supply with an abundance of anything desirable; to supply with anything splendid or ornamental.

ENRICHER, en-ritsh'ur, *s.* One that enriches.

ENRICHMENT, en-ritsh'ment, *s.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.

ENRIDGE, en-rij', *v. a.* To form into ridges.

ENRING, en-ring', *v. a.* To encircle; to bind.

ENRIPEN, en-ri'pn, *v. a.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.

ENRIVE, en-rive', *v. a.* To rive; to cleave.

ENROBE, en-robe', *v. a.* To clothe with rich attire; to invest.

ENROCKMENT, en-rok'ment, *s.* A mass of large rocks or stones piled up into a solid rough wall, to resist the force of water beating against it.

ENROL, en-role', *v. a.* (*enroler*, Fr.) To write in a roll or register; to insert a name, or enter in a list or catalogue; to record; to insert in records; to leave in writing; to wrap; to involve.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Enroll'd in duskish smoke and brimstone blue.—
Spenser.

ENROLLER, en-rol'lur, *s.* He that enrols or registers.

ENROLMENT, en-rol'ment, *s.* A writing in which anything is recorded; the act of enrolling. In Law, the registering, recording, or entering a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, &c., in Chancery, or any other of the superior or inferior courts, being a court of record.

ENROOT, en-root', *v. a.* To fix by the root; to fix fast.

ENROUND, en-rownd', *v. a.* To environ; to surround; to enclose.—Obsolete.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.—*Shak.*

ENS, enz, *s.* (Latin.) In Metaphysics, entity; being; existence. Among the old Chemists, the power, virtue, or efficacy, which certain substances exert on our bodies, or the things which are supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from.—Seldom used.

ENSAFE, en-safe', *v. a.* To render safe.—Obsolete.

ENSAMPLE, en-sam'pl, *s.* (*exemplum*, Lat.) An example; a pattern or model for imitation;

Ye have us for an *ensample*.—*Phil.* iii. 17.

—*v. a.* to exemplify; to show by example.—Seldom used either as a substantive or verb.

ENSANGUINE, en-sang'gwin, *v. a.* (*sanguis*, blood, Lat.) To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore.

ENSATE, en'sate, *a.* (*ensis*, a sword, Lat.) Having sword-shaped leaves.

ENSATELLA, en-sa-tel'la, *s.* (*ensis*, a sword, Gr.) A genus of gaping bivalve Mollusca, the shell of which is slightly curved. It is formed by Swainson of Solen ensis.

ENSCHEDULE, en-sed'ule, *v. a.* To insert in a schedule.

ENSCONCE, en-skons', *v. a.* To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure.

ENSEAL, en-sele', *v. a.* To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress.

ENSEALING, en-se'ling, *s.* The act of affixing a seal to.

ENSEAM, en-seme', *v. a.* To sew up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework; to fructify; to fatten.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *enseames*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.—
Spenser.

ENSEAMED, en-seemd', *a.* Greasy.—Obsolete.

The rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed.—*Shak.*

ENSEAR, en-sere', *v. a.* To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness.

ENSEARCH, en-sertsh', *v. n.* To search for; to try to find.—Obsolete.

ENSEMBLE, en-sem'bl, or ang-sang-bl, *s.* (French.)

A term used in the fine arts to denote the general effect of a whole work, without reference to the parts; one with another; together.

ENSHIELD, en-sheeld', *v. a.* To shield; to cover; to protect.

ENSHRINE, en-shrine', *v. a.* To enclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe keeping in a cabinet.

ENSIFEROUS, en-sif'e-rus, *a.* (*ensis*, a sword, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing or carrying a sword.

ENSIFORM, en'se-fawrm, *a.* (*ensiformis*, Latin.) Having the shape of a sword.

NOTE.—The following Latin compounds with *ensis*, a sword, occur in Natural History:—*Ensicaudatus*, having the tail sword-shaped; *ensiferus*, having appendages of a sword-like shape, as in the long, straight branches of Alcyonum ensiferum; *ensifolius*, having sword-shaped leaves; *ensirostris*, having the beak sword-shaped.

ENSIGN, en'sine, *s.* (*enseigne*, Fr.) The flag or banner of a military band; a banner of colours; a standard; any signal to assemble or to give notice; a badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; the officer who carries the flag or colours, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry. *Naval ensign*, a large banner hoisted on a staff, and carried over the poop or stern of a ship, used to distinguish the ships of different nations, or to characterize different squadrons of the same navy.

ENSIGN-BEARER, en-sine-ba'rur, *s.* He that carries the flag; an ensign.

ENSIGNCY, en'sine-se, *s.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ENSISTERNAL, en-sis'ter-nal, *a.* Belonging to the cartilaginous appendix of the human sternum.

ENSISTERNALIS, en-sis-ter-na'lis, *s.* (*ensis*, a sword, and *sternum*, the breast, Gr.) A term used by Beclard to denote the lower portion of the human sternum.

ENSKIED, en-skide', *a.* Placed in heaven; made immortal.—Obsolete.

I hold you as a thing *enskied* and sainted.—*Shaks.*

ENSLAVE, en-slave', *v. a.* To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty, and subject to the will of a master; to reduce to servitude or subjection.

ENSLAVEDNESS, en-sla'ved-nes, } *s.* State of being
ENSLAVEMENT, en-slave'ment, } enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude.

ENSLAVER, en-sla'vur, *s.* One who reduces another to bondage.

ENSLENEA, en-sle'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Aloysius Enslen.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

ENSNARE.—See Insnare.

ENSNARL, en-snârl', *v. a.* To entangle;—*v. n.* to snarl; to gnash the teeth.

ENSOBER, en-so'bur, *v. a.* To make sober.

ENSPHERE, en-sfere', *v. a.* To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.—Seldom used.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth.—*Carew.*

ENSTAMP, en-stamp', *v. a.* To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

ENSTEEP.—See Insteep.

ENSTYLE, en-stile', *v. a.* To style; to name; to call.—Obsolete.

That renowned isle,
Which all men beauty's garden-plot *enstyle*.—
Browne.

ENSUE, en-su', *v. a.* (*ensuivre*, Fr.) To follow; to pursue;—(obsolete as an active verb;)

Eschew evil, and do good; seek peace, and *ensue* it.—
Psalm xxxiv. 14.

—*v. n.* to follow as a consequence of premises; to follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.

ENSURE.—See Insure.

ENSWEEP, en-sweep', *v. a.* To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

ENTABLATURE, en-tab'la-ture, } *s.* (*entablamento*,
ENTABLEMENT, en-ta'bl-ment, } Span. *entablement*, Fr.) In Architecture, the whole of the parts of an order above a column. The assemblage is divided into three parts—the architrave, which rests immediately on the column; the frieze, next over the architrave, being the middle member; and the cornice, which is the uppermost part. The first and last are variously subdivided in the different orders.

ENTACKLE, en-tak'kl, *v. a.* To supply with tackle.—Obsolete.

Your storm-driven shyp, I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.—
Skelton.

ENTADA, en-ta'da, *s.* (the Malabar name of one of the species.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Mimoseæ.

ENTAIL, en-tale', *s.* (*entailler*, Fr.) In Law, a rule of descent settled for an estate; engraver's work; inlay;—(obsolete in the last two senses);

A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold
Woven with anticks and wild imagery.—
Spenser.

—*v. a.* to settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; to fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; to cut; to carve for ornament.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Golden bends, which were *entail'd*
With curious anticks.—*Spenser.*

ENTAILMENT, en-tale'ment, *s.* The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs; the act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.

ENTALOPHORO, en-tal-of'o-ra, *s.* A genus of corals.

ENTAME, en-tame', *v. a.* To tame; to subdue.

ENTANGLE, en-tang'gl, *v. a.* To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; to involve in anything complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; to lose in numerous or complicated involutions; to involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass; to puzzle; to bewilder; to ensnare by captious questions; to catch; to involve in contradictions; to perplex or distract; to multiply intricacies and difficulties.

ENTANGLEMENT, en-tang'gl-ment, *s.* Involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

ENTANGLER, en-tang'glur, *s.* One who entangles or confuses.

ENTASIA, en-ta'se-a, } *s.* Constrictive spasm.
ENTASIS, en-ta'sis, }

ENTASTIC, en-tas'tik, *a.* Relating to entasis, or to diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

ENTE, ang'tay, *s.* (French.) In Heraldry, a method

of marshalling, signifying grafted or engrafted. In British Heraldry, there is one instance in the fourth quarter of the royal ensign, the blazon of which is Brunswick and Lunenberg, impaled with ancient Saxony, *enté en pointé*, grafted in point.

ENTELEA, en-te-le'a, *s.* (*enteles*, perfect, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being all fertile.) A genus of plants, with cordate leaves and white flowers: Order, Tiliaceæ.

ENTELMINTHA, en-tel-min'*tha*, *s.* (*entos*, within, and *elmins*, a worm, Gr.) Same as Entozoa, which see.

ENTENDER, en-ten'dur, *v. a.* To treat with tenderness or kindness,

ENTER, en'ter, *v. a.* (*entrer*, Fr.) To move or pass into a place in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate; to advance into, in the progress of life; to begin in a business, employment, or service; to enlist or engage in; to become a member of; to admit or introduce; to set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register; to set down as a name; to enrol; to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land;—*v. n.* to go or come in; to flow in; to pierce; to penetrate; to penetrate mentally; to engage in; to be initiated in; to be an ingredient; to form a constituent part.

ENTERADENE, en-ter-a-de'ne, *s.* (French, from *enteron*, an intestine, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) An intestinal gland.

ENTERADENOGRAPHY, en-ter-a-de-nog'ra-fe, *s.* (*enteron*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical description of the intestinal glands.

ENTERADENOLOGY, en-ter-a-de-nol'o-je, *s.* (*enteron*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise upon the intestinal glands.

ENTERALGIA, en-ter-al'je-a, *s.* (*enteron*, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the intestines.

ENTERANGIEMPHRAXIS, en-ter-an-je-em-frak'sis, *s.* (*enteron*, *agcho*, I strangle, and *emphrasso*, I obstruct, Gr.) Obstruction of the bowels from strangulation.

ENTERDEAL, en'ter-dele, *s.* Mutual dealings.—Obsolete.

> To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,
> To mark the intent of counsels, and the change
> Of states.—*Spenser.*

ENTERELESIA, en-ter-e-le'se-a, *s.* (*enterelesie*, Fr. from *enteron*, and *eleos*, sorrow, Gr.) A term used by Alibert for pain resulting from invagination or strangulation of the bowels.

ENTERENCHYTA, en-ter-en'ke-ta, *s.* (*enteron*, and *cheyo*, I pour or effuse, Gr.) A clyster syringe.

ENTERER, en'ter-ur, *s.* One who is making a beginning or first entrance.

ENTERIC, en'te-rik, *a.* Relating to the intestines.

ENTERING, en'ter-ing, *s.* Entrance; passage into a place.

ENTERITIS, en-ter-i'tes, *s.* (*enteron*, intestines, Gr.) Inflammation of the bowels.

ENTERLACE.—See Interlace.

ENTEROCELE, en-ter-o-se'le, *s.* (*enteron*, and *kele*, a tumor, Gr.) Hernia or rupture of a portion of the intestines.

ENTEROCYSTOCELE, en'ter-o-sis-to-se'le, *a.* (*enteron*, *kystis*, bladder, and *kele*, a tumor, Gr.) Hernia formed by the intestine and bladder.

ENTERODELA, en-ter-o-de'la, *s.* (*enteron*, and *delos*, manifest, Gr.) A name given by Ehrenberg to a section of his polygastric Infusoria, comprehending such as have a complete alimentary canal, terminated by a mouth and anus.

ENTEROEPIPLOMPHALUS, en'ter-o-e-pip-lom'fa-lus, *s.* (*enteron*, *epiploon*, the omentum, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia formed by intestine, and the omentum. This is written *Enterepiplomphacele* by Kraus.

ENTEROGASTROCELE, en'ter-o-gas-tro-se'le, *s.* (*enteron*, *gaster*, the belly, and *kele*, a tumor, or hernial swelling, Gr.) Ventral or abdominal hernia, formed by the protrusion of the intestine through a breach or opening in the abdominal muscles. The term is also used for hernia of the intestines and stomach by Kraus.

ENTEROHYDROCELE, en'ter-o-hi-dro-se'le, *s.* (*enteron*, water, and *hydrokele*, dropsy of the scrotum, Gr.) Intestinal hernia, with dropsy, or the sac, or with hydrocele.

ENTEROHYDROMPHALUS, en'ter-o-hi-drom'fa-lus, (*enteron*, *hydor*, water, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia, with complication of the sac.

ENTEROISCHIOCELE, en'ter-o-is-ke-o-se'le, *s.* (*enteron*, *eschion*, ischium, and *kele*, Gr.) Ischiatic intestinal hernia.

ENTEROLITHUS, en-ter-ol'e-*thus*, (*enteron*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Intestinal concretion or calculus.

ENTEROLOBIUM, en-ter-o-lo'be-um, *s.* (*enteron*, intestine, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Mimoseæ.

ENTEROLOGY, en-ter-ol'o-je, *s.* (*enteron*, intestine, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly.

ENTEROMEROCELE, en'ter-o-mer-o-se'le, *s.* (*enteron*, *meros*, the thigh, and *kele*, Gr.) Crural hernia, formed by intestine.

ENTEROMIASIS, en-ter-o-mi-as'is, *s.* (*enteron*, and *miaino*, I defile, Gr.) A disease produced and kept up by the state of the intestines.

ENTEROMISENTERIC, en'ter-o-mis-en'trik, *a.* An epithet applied by Petit and Serres to a fever, attended with ulceration of the mucus membrane of the small intestines, and enlargement of the mesenteric glands.

ENTERONODIUM, en-ter-o-no'de-um, *s.* (*entrenœud*, Fr.) In Botany, the interspace comprised between two knots of a vegetable stem.

ENTEROPATHIA, en-ter-o-pa'*the*-a, *s.* (*enteron*, and *pathia*, disease, Gr.) Disease of the intestines.

ENTERORAPHIA, en-ter-o-ra'fe-a, *s.* (*enteron*, and *raphe*, a suture, Gr.) Suture of a wound in the intestines.

ENTERORRHAGIA, en'ter-or-ra'je-a, *s.* (*enteron*, and *regnimy*, I burst forth, Gr.) Intestinal hæmorrhage.

ENTEROSARCOCELE, en-ter-o-sar'ko-se'le, *s.* (*enteron*, and *sarkokele*, sarcocele, Gr.) Intestinal hernia, accompanied with sarcocele.

ENTEROSCHEOSELE, en'ter-os-ke-o-se'le, *s.* (*enteron*, *osche*, the scrotum, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) Scrotal hernia, formed by intestine.

ENTEROTOME, en-ter-ot'o-me, *s.* (*temno*, I cut, Gr.) A surgical instrument used for operating in the intestines.

ENTEROTOMY, en-ter-ot'o-me, *s.* (*enteron*, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) In Anatomy, dissection of the intestines. In Surgery, incision of the bowels for the

removal of strangulation, or a contracted or imperforated portion.

ENTERPARLANCE, en-ter-pär'lans, *s.* (*entre*, between, and *parler*, I speak, Fr.) Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference.

ENTERPLEAD.—See Interplead.

ENTERPRISE, en'ter-prize, *s.* (French.) That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; an attempt; a project attempted; a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral; —*v. a.* to undertake; to begin and attempt to perform; to receive; to entertain.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*.—*Spenser.*

ENTERPRISER, en'ter-pri-zur, *s.* An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs.

ENTERPRISING, en'ter-pri-zing, *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; resolute; active, or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes.

ENTERTAIN, en-ter-tane', *v. a.* (*entretenir*, Fr.) To receive into the house and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also; to treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; to engage the attention and retain the company of one, by agreeable conversation, discourse, or argument; to keep in one's service; to maintain; to keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favour; to reserve in the mind; to harbour; to cherish; to maintain; to support, as 'to *entertain* an hospital;'—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—to please; to amuse; to divert; to treat; to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward;—*s.* entertainment.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Your *entertain* shall be
As doth befit our honour and your worth.—*Shaks.*

ENTERTAINER, en-ter-ta'nur, *s.* One who entertains; one who receives company with hospitality, or for reward; one who retains others in his service; one who amuses, pleases, or diverts.

ENTERTAINING, en-ter-ta'ning, *a.* Pleasing; diverting; amusing.

ENTERTAININGLY, en-ter-ta'ning-le, *ad.* In an amusing manner.

ENTERTAININGNESS, en-ter-ta'ning-nes, *s.* The quality of entertaining.

ENTERTAINMENT, en-ter-tane'ment, *s.* The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward; provisions of the table; a feast; a superb dinner or supper; the amusement, pleasure, or instruction, derived from conversation, discourse, argument, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention; reception; admission; that which entertains; that which serves for amusement; dramatic performance; the lower comedy; farce; the state of being in pay or service; payment of those retained in service.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eightpence.—*Davies on Ireland.*

ENTERTISSUED, en-ter-tish'ude, *a.* Interwoven; having various colours intermixed.

ENTHEAL, en'*the*-al, } *a.* (*en*, in, and *theos*,
ENTHEASTIC, en-*the*-as'tik, } God, Gr.) Divinely inspired; having the energy of God.

ENTHEASTICALLY, en-*the*-as'te-kal-le, *ad.* According to divine energy.

ENTHEAT, en'*the*-at, *a.* Enthusiastic.—Obsolete.

His genius justly, in an *entheat* rage,
Oft lash'd the dull sworn factors for the stage.—*W. Hodgson.*

ENTHLASIS, en-*th*la'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A comminutive fracture of the skull, with depression of the fragments.

ENTHRIL.—See Thrill.

ENTHRONE, en-*th*rone', *v. a.* To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty; to exalt to an elevated place or seat; to invest with sovereign authority; to induct or install a bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

ENTHRONEMENT, en-*th*rone'ment, *s.* Act of enthroning.

ENTHRONIZE, en-*th*ro'nize, *v. a.* To enthrone.—Obsolete.

Right princely virtue, fit to reign,
Enthroniz'd in her spirit remain.—*Davis.*

ENTHUNDER, en-*th*un'dur, *v. n.* To make a loud noise like thunder.

ENTHUSIASM, en-*th*u'ze-azm, *s.* (*enthousiasmos*, Gr.) A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication; heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind, in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success.

ENTHUSIAST, en-*th*u'ze-ast, *s.* (*enthousiastes*, Gr.) One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him; one whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love, or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; one of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTIC, en-*th*u-ze-as'tik, *s.* An enthusiast. —Obsolete.

ENTHUSIASTIC, en-*th*u-ze-as'tik, } *a.* Filled
ENTHUSIASTICAL, en-*th*u-ze-as'te-kal, } with enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God, or revelations from him; highly excited; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation; elevated; warm; tinctured with enthusiasm.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, en-*th*u-ze-as'te-kal-le, *ad.* With enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEMATICAL, en-*th*i-me-mat'e-kal, *a.* (*en*, in, and *thymos*, mind, Gr.) Relating to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme.

ENTHYMEME, en'*th*i-me-me, *s.* (*en*, and *thymos*, mind, Gr.) In Logic, an argument having one premiss expressed and another understood.

ENTICE, en-tise', *v. a.* (*atizar*, Span. *attiser*, Fr.) To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; to seduce; to lead astray; to induce to sin by promises or persuasions; to tempt; to incite; to allure, in a good sense.

ENTICEMENT, en-tise'ment, *s.* The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation; means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions; allurement.

ENTICER, en-ti'sur, *s.* One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces.

ENTICING, en-ti'sing, *a.* Having the qualities that entice or allure.

ENTICINGLY, en-ti'sing-le, *ad.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

ENTIERTY, en-tire'te, *s.* (*entiertie*, old Fr.) The whole; not barely a part.—Obsolete.

Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or else setteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be passed.—*Bacon.*

ENTIRE, en-tire', *a.* (*entier*, Fr. *entero*, Span.) Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts; complete; not participated with others; full; comprising all requisites in itself; sincere; hearty; firm; solid; sure; fixed; undisputed; unmingled; unalloyed; wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful; in full strength; unbroken. In Botany, applied to leaves which are not notched.

ENTIRELY, en-tire'le, *ad.* Wholly; completely; fully; in the whole; without division; with firm adherence or devotion; faithfully.

ENTIRENESS, en-tire'nes, *s.* Completeness; fulness; totality; unbroken form or state; integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

ENTIRETY.—See Entierty.

ENTITATIVE, en-te'ta-tiv, *a.* Considered by itself.—This word and *entitatively* are seldom or never used.

ENTITLE, en-ti'tl, *v. a.* (*intituler*, Fr.) To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation; to superscribe or prefix as a title—hence as titles are evidences of claim or property, to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive; to assign or appropriate by giving a title; to qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable qualifications; to dignify by a title or honourable appellation; to ascribe.—Obsolete in the last sense.

ENTITY, en'te-te, *s.* (*entitas*, Lat.) Being; existence; a real being or species of being.

ENTOBEA, en-to'be-a, *s.* A genus of fossil Annelides, described by Portlock.

ENTOIL, en-toyl', *v. a.* To take with toils; to ensnare.

ENTOMATOGRAPHY, en-to-ma-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*entoma*, insects, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on the structure and habits of insects.—This term is superseded by *entomology*.

ENTOMB, en-toom', *v. a.* To deposit in a tomb as a dead body; to bury in a grave; to inter.

ENTOMBMENT, en-toom'ment, *s.* Burial.

ENTOMIC, en-tom'mik, *a.* Relating to insects.

ENTOMOCONCHUS, en-to-mo-kon'kus, *s.* (*entoma*, insects, and *kogchos*, a shell, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crustacea, from the Irish mountain limestone.

ENTOMOID, en'to-moyd, *s.* (*entoma*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Something having the appearance of an insect.

ENTOMOLITE, en-tom'o-lite, *s.* (*entoma*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A petrifaction containing an insect or insects.

ENTOMOLOGICAL, en-to-mo-lod'je-kal, *a.* (*entoma*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to entomology, or the science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGICALLY, en-to-mo-lod'je-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner relating to the science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGIST, en-to-mol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in the science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGY, en-to-mol'o-je, *s.* (*entoma*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of science which treats of insects.

ENTOMOPHAGA, en-to-mof'a-ga, *s.* (*entoma*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A tribe of Marsupial quadrupeds, characterized by having incisor, canine, and molar teeth in both jaws. It comprehends the Opossums, Bandicoots, and the genera Myrmecobius and Chæropus, which are insectivorous, though not exclusively so.

ENTOMOSTEGA, en-to-mos'te-ga, *s.* (*entoma*, and *stege*, a covering, Gr.) A family of microscopic Cephalopods, in which the cells are not simple as in the other families, but are subdivided by transverse septa in such a way that a section of the shell exhibits a sort of trellis.

ENTOMOSTOMATA, en-tom-os-to-ma'ta, *s.* (*entomis*, an incision, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. in reference to the notch in the aperture.) A name given by Blainville to a family of Mollusca, forming the second of his order Siphobranchiata.

ENTOMOSTRACA, en-to-mos'tra-ka, *s.* (*entoma*, insects, and *ostrakon*, a shell, Gr.) Shell-insects, a name given by Latreille and others to a division of the Crustacea, generally inhabitants of fresh water. It includes all those species which have the body covered with a thin horny integument in the form of a shell.

ENTOMOSTRACOUS, en-to-mos'tra-kus, *a.* Belonging to the family Entomostraca.

ENTOMYZA, en-to-mi'za, *s.* (*entos*, within, and *myzo*, I suck, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the family Meliphagidæ, or Honey-suckers: Tribe, Tenuirostres.

ENTORTILATION, en-tawr-te-la'shun, *s.* (*entortillement*, Fr.) A turning into a circle.

ENTOSOARIA.—See Entozoa.

ENTOSTHODON, en-tos-*tho*'don, *s.* (*entos*, within, *tho*, I put, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Moss-plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

ENTOSTHYMENIUM, en-tos-*thi*-me'ne-um, *s.* (*entos*, and *thyma*, odour, Gr.) A genus of Moss-plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

ENTOYER, ang-to-yer, *s.* In Heraldry, a bordure charged with things without life. It is probably a corruption of *entour*, round about.

ENTOZOA, en-to-zo'a, *s.* (*entos*, within, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) Cuvier's second class of the Radiata, including those worms which inhabit the intestinal canal, &c. of animals. The class is divided by Cuvier into two orders—the Nematoidea, and Parenchymata.—Which see.

ENTOZOIC, en-to-zo'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the entozoa.

ENTOZOON, en-to-zo'on, *s.* An intestinal worm.

ENTRAIL, en-trale', *v. a.* (*intralciare*, Ital.) To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.—Obsolete.

Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His pricking arms, *entrail'd* with roses red.—
Spenser.

ENTRAILS, en'traylz, *s.* (*entrailles*, Fr.) The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the guts or intestines; the internal parts.

ENTRAMMEL, en-tram'mel, *v. a.* To trammel; to entangle.

ENTRAMMELLED, en-tram'meld, *a.* Curled; frizzled.—Obsolete.

ENTRANCE, en'trans, *s.* (*intrans*, Lat.) The act of entering into a place; the power of entering; the door, gate, passage, or avenue, by which a place may be entered; commencement; initiation; beginning; the act of taking possession, as of land or of an office; the act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house; the beginning of anything.

ENTRANCE, en-trans', *v. a.* or *n.* (from *en*, behold, and *trans*, beyond, Lat.) To put in a trance;

to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility; to make insensible to present objects; to put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.

ENTRAP, en-trap′, *v. a.* (*attraper*, Fr.) To catch, as in a trap; to insnare; to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradiction.

ENTREAT, en-trete′, *v. a.* (*en*, and *traiter*, Fr.) To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune; to prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to yield to entreaty; to treat in any manner; properly, to use or manage; to entertain; to amuse; —(obsolete in the last two senses;)

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.
—— God shield I should disturb devotion.—*Shaks.*

to receive;—(obsolete;)

Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to make an earnest petition or request; to offer a treaty or compact;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Alexander was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them.—1 *Mac.* x. 47.

to treat; to discourse; to make a petition.—Obsolete.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him.—*Shaks.*

ENTREATABLE, en-tre′ta-bl, *a.* That may be entreated, or is soon entreated.

ENTREATANCE, en-tre′tans, *s.* Entreaty; solicitation.—Obsolete.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny′d.—*Fairfax.*

ENTREATER, en-tre′tur, *s.* One who makes a petition, or asks earnestly.

ENTREATFUL, en-trete′fŭl, *a.* Full of entreaty.

ENTREATINGLY, en-tre′ting-le, *ad.* In an entreating manner.

ENTREATIVE, en-tre′tiv, *a.* Pleading; treating.

ENTREATY, en-tre′te, *s.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

ENTREE, ang-tray, *s.* (French.) Entry.

ENTREMETS, ang-trem-ay, *s.* (French.) Small plates set between the principal dishes at table, or dainty dishes.

ENTREPAS, ang-trep-aw, *s.* (French.) In the Manege, a broken pace, which is neither walk nor trot, but somewhat of an amble.

ENTREPOT, ang-trep-o, *s.* (French.) In Commerce, the name given in France, and some other countries, to a warehouse or other place, where goods brought from abroad may be deposited.

ENTRESOL, ang-tres-sol, *s.* In Architecture, a French word for a floor between other floors, usually consisting of a low apartment or apartments, placed above the first floor.

ENTRICHOMA, en-tre-ko′ma, *s.* (Greek.) The extreme border of the lashes in which the eyelids are inserted.

ENTRICK, en-trik′, *v. a.* To trick; to deceive; to entangle.—Obsolete.

You that love most *entrickith*.—*Chaucer.*

ENTROCHAL, en′tro-kal, *a.* Resembling an entrochite; containing entrochites.

ENTROCHITE, en′tro-kite, *s.* (*en*, in, and *trochos*, a wheel, Gr. in reference to the wheel-like shape of the detached joints or vertebræ of the column and fingers, Gr.) A name formerly given to the fossil remains of the Crinoidians which occur so abundantly in the carboniferous limestone.

ENTROPIUM, en-tro′pe-um, *s.* (*entrope*, turning round, Gr.) The turning in of the eyelashes and eyelid, so as to irritate the ball of the eye.

ENTRY, en′tre, *s.* (*entrée*, Fr.) The passage by which persons enter a house or other building; the act of entering; entrance; ingress; the act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book; the exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods. In Law, the taking possession of lands and tenements where a person has title of entry. The word is also used for a writ of possession.

ENTUNE, en-tune′, *v. a.* To tune; to chant.

ENTWINE, en-twine′, *v. a.* To twine; to twist round.

ENTWINEMENT, en-twine′ment, *s.* The act of twisting round; union; conjunction.

ENTWIST, en-twist′, *v. a.* To twist or wreath round.

ENTYPOSIS, en-te-po′sis, *s.* (Greek.) The glenoid cavity of the scapula.

ENUBILATE, e-nu′be-late, *v. a.* (*e*, from, and *nubilum*, a cloud, Lat.) To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity.

ENUBILOUS, e-nu′be-lus, *a.* Clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

ENUCLEATE, e-nu′kle-ate, *v. a.* (*enucleo*, Lat.) To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle; to open as a nucleus; to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.

ENUCLEATION, e-nu-kle-a′shun, *s.* (*enucleare*, to take out a kernel, Lat.) The extrication of a kernel from its shell. In Surgery, a mode of extirpation of tumors, through a simple incision of the skin, by cautious isolation with the finger from the surrounding cellular structure.

ENUMERATE, e-nu′me-rate, *v. a.* (*enumero*, Lat.) To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately.

ENUMERATION, e-nu-me-ra′shun, *s.* (*enumeratio*, Lat.) The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular; an account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article. In Rhetoric, a part of a peroration, in which the orator, collecting the scattered heads of what has been delivered throughout the discourse, makes a brief recapitulation thereof.

ENUMERATIVE, e-nu′me-ray-tiv, *a.* Counting; reckoning up.

ENUNCIATE, e-nun′she-ate, *v. a.* (*enuncio*, Lat.) To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate.

ENUNCIATION, e-nun-she-a′shun, *s.* The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of utterance; declaration; open proclamation; public attestation; intelligence; information.

ENUNCIATIVE, e-nun′she-a-tiv, *a.* Declarative; expressive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, e-nun′she-a-tiv-le, *ad.* Declaratively.

ENUNCIATORY, e-nun′she-a-tur-e, *a.* Containing utterance or sound.

ENURESIS, en-u-re′ses, *s.* (Greek.) Incontinence of urine.

ENVASSAL, en-vas′sal, *v. a.* To reduce to vassalage; to make over to another as a slave.

ENVELOP, } en-vel'up, *v. a.* (*envelopper*, Fr.) To
ENVELOPE, } cover by wrapping or folding; to inwrap; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide; to invest with a covering; to line; to cover on the inside. To develop the surface of a solid is to find the envelopes that will cover its different parts.

ENVELOP, } en've-lope, or ang-ve-lope, *s.* A wrap-
ENVELOPE, } per; an inclosing cover; an integument. In Fortification, a work of earth, in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet. In Architecture, the covering of a portion of the surface of a solid with a thin substance or wrapper, which in all points or parts comes in contact with the surface of such surface.

ENVELOPEMENT, en-vel'up-ment, *s.* A wrapping; an enclosing or covering on all sides.

ENVENOM, en-ven'um, *v. a.* To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to taint with bitterness or malice; to make odious; to enrage; to exasperate.

ENVERMEIL, en-ver'meel, *v. a.* (*vermeil*, Fr.) To dye red.—Obsolete.

ENVIABLE, en've-a-bl, *a.* That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession.

ENVIABLY, en've-a-ble, *ad.* In an enviable manner.

ENVIER, en've-ur, *s.* One who envies another.

ENVIOUS, en've-us, *s.* (*envieux*, Fr.) Feeling or harbouring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness at a view of the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; disposed to deprecate or lessen the character or qualities of another; tinctured with envy; excited or directed by envy.

ENVIOUSLY, en've-us-le, *ad.* With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

ENVIRON, en-vi'run, *v. a.* (*environner*, Fr.) To surround; to encompass; to encircle; to involve; to envelope; to besiege; to enclose; to invest.

ENVIRONMENT, en-vi'run-ment, *s.* Act of surrounding; state of being environed.

ENVIRONNE, ang-ve-ron-nay, *a.* (French.) In Heraldry, surrounded with other things.

ENVIRONS, en-vi'ronz, *s. pl.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood, on different sides.

ENVOY, en'voy, *s.* (*envoyé*, Fr.) A person deputed by a prince or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government; a common messenger;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—(*envoi*, Fr.) formerly a postscript sent with literary compositions to enforce them.

Tragical tales in prose, translated by Turbenville in time of his troubles out of sundrie Italians, with the argument and *l'envoy* to each tale.—*Warton.*

ENVOYSHIP, en'voy-ship, *s.* The office of an envoy.

ENVY, en've, *v. a.* (*envier*, Fr.) To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate him on that account; to grudge; to withhold maliciously;—*s.* pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and not unfrequently with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed.

Envy and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors.—*Pope.*

Emulation differs from *envy*, in not being accompanied with hatred, and a desire to depress a more fortunate person; malice; malignity; public odium; ill repute; invidiousness; rivalry; competition.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

You may see the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another.—*Dryden.*

ENVYING, en've-ing, *s.* Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another; ill-will at others on account of some supposed superiority.

ENWALLOWED, en-wawl'lode, *a.* Being wallowed, or wallowing.

ENWHEEL, en-hweel', *v. a.* To encircle; to encompass.—Seldom used.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round.—*Shaks.*

ENWIDEN, en-wi'dn, *v. a.* To make wider.—Obsolete.

ENWOMB, en-woom', *v. a.* To make pregnant;—(obsolete in the foregoing sense;)

Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood.—
Spenser.

to bury; to hide, as in a gulf, pit, or cavern.

ENWRAP.—See Inwrap.

ENWRAPMENT, en-rap'ment, *s.* A covering; a wrapper.

ENZOOTIA, en-zo-o'te-a, *s.* (*enzootie*, Fr. from *en*, in, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A term applied to those diseases which simultaneously attack the different animals of a country.

EOCENE, e'o-sene, *s.* (*eos*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent, Gr.) In Geology, a name given by Lyell to the oldest group of tertiary strata, from its containing 3½ per cent. of existing species, whereas none occur in older formations, and they become more numerous in the more recent, which he terms the Miocene and Pliocene. The per centage in the former is 18, in the older Pliocene, from 35 to 50, and, in the newer, from 90 to 95. The strata of the London and Paris basins are Eocene deposits. Deshayes enumerates 1238 species of fossil shells as belonging to the Eocene group, 42 of which are all that can be identified with living species.

EODORBRICE, e-o-dawr'bris, *s.* A very ancient Law term for housebreaking, used in the laws of King Alfred.—*Leg. Alfred*, c. 35.

EOLIAN, e-o'le-an, } *a.* Pertaining to Æolia, or
EOLIC, e-ol'ik, } Æolis, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks.

EOLIDIA, e-o-lid'e-a, } *s.* A genus of small ma-
EOLIS, e-o'lis, } rine slugs or snails, with four tentacula above and two at the side of the mouth; allied to Doris, or Cavilina.

EOLIPILE.—See Æoliple.

EON, e'on, *s.* (*aion*, duration, Gr.) In the Platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute, or perfection. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of *eons*. The Gnostics considered *eons* as certain substantial powers, or divine natures, emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

EOPSALTRIA, e-op-sawl'tre-a, *s.* (*eos*, the morning,

and *psalter*, a harper, Gr.) A genus of Australian birds: Family, Ampelidæ.

EOSTRE, e'os-ter, *s.* In Mythology, a Saxon goddess, to whom sacrifices were offered in the month of April, called the month of Eostra—hence the name of Easter, which was retained by the Saxons after their conversion to Christianity, by applying it to the festival celebrated in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

EP, ep, } (*epi*, Greek.) In Composition, an affix
EPI, e'pe, } usually signifying *on* or *upon*.

EPACRIDACEÆ, ep-a-kre-da'se-e, *s.* A natural order of monopetalous Exogens, nearly allied to that of Ericaceæ, or Heaths, with the small-leaved genera of which they entirely agree in habit, and from which they are scarcely distinguishable by any character, except that their anthers are one-celled.

EPACRIS, ep'a-kris, *s.* (*epi*, upon, and *akros*, the summit, Gr. in allusion to the habitation of the species on the tops of hills.) A genus of plants, consisting of small and usually glabrous shrubs, with axillary, white, or purplish flowers, generally disposed in leafy spikes: Type of the order Epacridaceæ.

EPACT, e'pakt, *s.* (*epaktos*, additional, Gr.) In Chronology, the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. The excess of the solar year above the lunar is 11 days; or the epact of any year expresses the number of days from the last new moon of the old year, which was the beginning of the present lunar year, to the 1st of January. On the first year of the cycle of the moon, the epact is 0, because the lunar year begins with the solar. On the second, the lunar year has begun 11 days before the solar year, therefore the epact is 11. On the third, it has begun twice 11 before the solar year, therefore the epact is 22. On the fourth, it begins three times 11 days sooner than the solar year, the epact would therefore be 33; but 30 days, being a synodical month, must that year be intercalated; or that year must be reckoned to consist of 13 synodical months, and there remain 3, which is the true epact of the year; and so on to the end of the cycle, adding 11 to the epact of the last year, and always rejecting 30, gives the epact of the present year. Thus, to adjust the lunar year to the solar, through the whole of 19 years, 12 of them must consist of 12 synodical months each, and 7 of 13, by adding a month of 30 days to every year when the epact would exceed 30, and a month of 29 days to the last year of the cycle, which makes in all 209 days, *i.e.*, 19×11; so that the intercalary or embolismal years in this cycle are 4, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 19.—*Mit. Port. Cyc.*

EPAGOGUE, ep'a-gog, *s.* (*epagoge*, from *epago*, I induce, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech which consists in demonstrating universal propositions by particulars.

EPALLAGE, e-pal-la'je, *s.* (*epallageo*, I grieve, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

EPALPATE, e-pal'pate, *a.* In Entomology, destitute of palpi.

EPALTES, e-pal'tes, *s.* A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

EPANADIPLOSIS, e-pan-a-dip-lo'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech, when the sentence begins and ends with the same words.

EPANADOS, ep-a-na'dos, *s.* (Greek.) Return or inversion; a rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted, or repeated backward—as, 'Woe to them who call good evil and evil good.'

EPANALEPSIS, ep-a-na-lep'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Repetition; a figure in rhetoric, when a sentence ends with the same word with which it begins.

EPANORTHOSIS, ep-a-nawr-*tho*'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Connection; a figure of rhetoric, in which a speaker recalls or amends what he has said.

EPANTHOUS, e-pan'*thus*, *a.* (*epi*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) Growing upon flowers, as some Fungi do.

EPARCH, ep'ärk, *s.* (*eparchos*, Gr.) In Antiquity, the governor or prefect of a province.

EPARCHY, ep'ăr-ke, *s.* (*eparchia*, Gr.) A province, prefecture, or territory, under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor.

EPAULE, e-pawl', *s.* (French, a shoulder.) In Fortification, the shoulder of the bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

EPAULET, ep'aw-let, *s.* (*epaulette*, Fr.) A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers. In the British army, a captain, and all higher officers, wear an epaulet on each shoulder; inferior commissioned officers wear only one. In Entomology, the piece which envelopes the base of the anterior wing of Hymenopterous insects.

EPAULMENT, e-pawl'ment, *s.* (from *epaule*, a shoulder, Fr.) In Fortification, a sidework, or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth. It sometimes denotes a semi-bastion and a square orillon, or mass of earth, faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of the casemate.

EPAUXESIS, e-pawks-e'sis, *s.* (Greek, increase.) In Rhetoric, a figure which serves to increase the energy of the discourse.

EPECACUANHA.—See Ipecacuanha.

EPEIRA, e-pa'ra, *s.* (*epeiryo*, I draw towards, Gr.) A genus of Spiders of the order Pulmonariæ and family Araneides.

EPENETIC, ep-e-net'ik, *a.* (*epainetikos*, Gr.) Laudatory; bestowing praise.

EPENTHESIS, e-pen'*the*-sis, } *s.* (*epenthesis*, Greek.)
EPENTHESY, e-pen'*the*-se, } The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum*.

EPENTHETIC, ep-en-*thet*'ik, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word.

EPERGNE, e-pern', *s.* An ornamental stand for a large glass dish with branches.

EPERUA, e-per'u-a, *s.* (the name in Guiana of the fruit: it signifies also a sabre, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of a tree with pinnate leaves and red flowers: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

EPHA, e'fa, *s.* (Hebrew.) A Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints, or, according to others, of seven gallons and four pints.

EPHEBE, e-fe'be, *s.* A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Hymenothalameæ.

EPHEBUS, ef-e'bus, *s.* (*ephebos*, Gr.) A name given anciently to the Athenian youths after they had attained their eighteenth year. The state of *ephebeia* lasted two years, after which they were

considered as men, and admitted to the rights and duties of citizens. The place in which the *ephebi* exercised was called the Ephebæum.

EPHEDRA, ef-e'dra, *s.* (Greek name of the Equisitum, which the genus closely resembles.) A genus of plants: Order, Gnetaceæ.

EPHELIS, ef-e'lis, *s.* (*epi*, and *helos*, the sun, Gr.) Sun-burning, a disorder arising from exposure to the rays of the sun.

EPHEMERA, e-fem'e-ra, *s.* (*ephemeros*, living for a day, Gr. from their being very short-lived in the perfect state.) A genus of Neuropterous insects, belonging to the family Subulicornes of Latreille. They have long soft tapering bodies, terminating in two or three long setæ. In the larva state they live under water for years, but in the winged form they die in a few hours. They appear often in myriads during fine summer evenings by the water-side, and spend there the brief period of their new and last stage of existence, flitting about and balancing themselves in the manner of gadflies. In Pathology, a fever which lasts for one day.

EPHEMERAL, e-fem'e-ral, } *a.* Diurnal; beginning
EPHEMERIC, e-fem'e-rik, } and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only; short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only.

EPHEMERANS, e-fem'e-rans, } *s.* A family of
EPHEMERINÆ, ef-e-mer'e-ne, } Neuropterous insects, of which the genus Ephemera is the type.

EPHEMERIS, e-fem'e-ris, *pl.* EPHEMERIDES, *s.* (Greek.) A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary. In Astronomy, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of the planets every day at noon. In Literature, a collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature.

EPHEMERIST, e-fem'e-rist, *s.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

EPHEMERON WORM, e-fem'e-run wurm, *s.* A worm that lives one day only.

EPHEMEROPYRA, e-fem-e-rop'e-ra, *s.* (*ephemeros*, and *pyr*, fever, Gr.) A fever which lasts only one day.

EPHEMEROUS, e-fem'e-rus, *a.* Beginning and ending in a day.

EPHESIAN, e-fe'zhan, *a.* Pertaining to Ephesus, in Asia Minor;—*s.* a native of Ephesus.

EPHESIANS, e-fe'zhans, *s.* The name of a book of the New Testament, being Paul's Epistle to the Church at Ephesus.

EPHETÆ, ef'e-te, *s.* (*ephetai*, Gr.) The name of certain judges at Athens, who tried cases of homicide. They were fifty-one in number, had to be at least fifty years of age, and were selected from noble families.

EPHIALTES, ef-e-al'tes, *s.* (Greek.) Nightmare.

EPHIPPIORHYNCHIUM, e-fip-e-o-ring'ke-um, *s.* (*ephippios*, equestrian, or on a horse, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

EPHIPPIUM, e-fip'e-um, *s.* (*ephippion*, from *ephippios*, on a horse, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term applied to the Sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. In Zoology, a genus of Dipterous insects, of the family Notacantha. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

EPHIPPUS, e-fip'pus, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the superior profile is much more arched than the inferior; the profile obtuse; dorsal fins two, the first naked; pectorals small, not larger than the ventrals; caudal fin truncate: Family, Chætodonidæ.

EPHOD, ef'od, *s.* (Hebrew.) An ornamental garment worn by the Jewish priests: that worn by the high priest, according to Calmet, was richly composed of gold, blue, and purple crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his shoulders were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel, six names being on each. The ephods worn by the ordinary priests were of fine linen.

EPHORALTY, ef'or-al-te, *s.* The office, or term of office, of an ephor.

EPHORI, ef'or-i, *s.* (*ephoroi*, Gr.) The name of a body of Spartan magistrates who possessed very great privileges; they were chosen annually, and every Spartan was eligible to the office, without regard to age or wealth;—*sing.* Ephor.

EPIALTUS, ep-e-al'tus, *s.* (*epi*, and *als*, the sea, Gr.) A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Tribe, Maiidæ.

EPIBLEMA, ep-e-ble'ma, *s.* (Greek, an ornament.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

EPIBULUS, e-pib'u-lus, *s.* (*epiboulos*, insidious, Gr.?) A genus of fishes, with long cutting teeth at the tip of each jaw, and smaller ones on the sides; scales large, and covering the base of the anal and caudal fins; lateral line interrupted; mouth excessively protractile, and tubular when protruded: Family, Chætodonidæ.

EPIC, ep'ik, *a.* (*epicus*, Lat.) Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An *epic* poem, otherwise termed *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, or both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero, and intended to form the morals and affect the mind with the love of virtue; —*s.* an epic poem.

EPICAMPES, ep-e-kam'pis, *s.* (*epikampes*, bent, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

EPICARIDES, ep-e-kăr'e-des, *s.* (*epi*, and *karis*, a crustacean, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to a section, and by Latreille to a family, of the Isopoda, which remain fixed to the trunk of certain shrimps.

EPICARP, ep'e-kărp, *s.* (*epi*, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) In Botany, the outer skin of fruits—the fleshy part is called the *sarcocarp*, and the stone the *endocarp*.

EPICARPOUS, ep-e-kăr'pus, *a.* (*epecarpié*, Fr. from *epi*, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) An epithet applied by Gleditch to flowers and stamens when superior or borne by the fruit.

EPICARPURUS, ep-e-kărp'u-rus, *s.* (*epi*, *karpos*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Moraceæ.

EPICAUMA.—See Encauma.

EPICEDE, ep'e-sede, *s.* (*epikedios*, Gr.) A funeral song or discourse.

EPICEDIAL, ep-e-se'de-al, } *a.* Elegiac; mourn-
EPICEDIAN, ep-e-se'de-an, } ful.

EPICEDIUM, ep-e-se'de-um, *s.* (*epikedion*, Gr.) In Antiquity, a funeral song or copy of verses in praise of a person deceased.

EPICENE, ep'e-sene, *s.* (*epikoinos*, common, Gr.) In Grammar, a word used to express the common

gender of nouns, as *hic et hæc parens*; a parent, father or mother.

EPICERASTIC, ep-e-se-ras'tik, *a.* In Medicine, demulcent; soothing; tending to diminish the acrimony of the humours.

EPICHARIS, ep-e-ka'ris, *s.* (*epicharis*, beautiful, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of beautiful tall trees —natives of Java: Order, Meliaceæ.

EPICHORDIS, ep-e-kawr'dis, *s.* (Greek, from *epi*, upon, and *chorde*, the gut.) The Mesentery.

EPICHORION, ep-e-ko're-un, *s.* (*epi*, and *chorion*, the skin, Gr.) A term anciently given to the epidermis, and lately, by Chaussier, to the deciduous membrane of the fœtus.

EPICHOROSIS, ep-e-ko-ro'sis, *s.* A term given by Mason Good to the maculæ of the skin.

EPICLINOUS, ep-e-klin'us, *a.* (*epicline*, Fr. from *epi*, and *kline*, a bed, Gr.) An epithet applied by Mirabel to a nectarine of a flower, when it is placed upon the receptacle.

EPICOCCUM, ep-e-kok'kum, *s.* (*epi*, and *kokkos*, a kernel, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

EPICOLIC, ep-e-kol'ik, *a.* That part of the surface of the abdomen which lies over the colon. It has been called the *epicolic region*.

EPICONDYLUS, ep-e-kon'de-lus, *s.* (*epicondyle*, Fr. from *epi*, and *kondylos*, the condyle, Gr.) A name given by Chaussier to an eminence on the outer side of the cubital extremity of the humerus. It affords attachment to the exterior lateral ligament of the humero-cubital articulation, and to a strong tendon into which several muscles of the posterior region of the fore-arm are inserted.

EPICOROLLATE, ep-e-kor'ol-late, *a.* Having an epigynous corolla.

EPICOROLLIA, ep-e-ko-rol'le-a, *s.* A name given by Jussieu to two classes of plants, comprehending such as have an epigynous corolla.

EPICRANIAL, ep-e-kra'ne-al, *a.* An epithet applied to parts situated on the skull or cranium.

EPICRANITES, ep-e-kra'ne-tes, *s.* (*epikraino*, I finish, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a name given by the Greeks to the tiles forming the cyma or upper member of the cornice of their temples.

EPICRANIUM, ep-e-kra'ne-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *kranion*, the cranium, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term usually applied to the occipito-frontales muscle, and by some writers to the skin of the head, and by others to the whole of the soft parts which form the scalp.

EPICRASIS, ep-e-kra'sis, *s.* (*epi*, and *kerannymi*, I temper, Gr.) The cure of diseases by soothing and demulcent remedies; also, according to Hooker, a critical evacuation of bad humours from the body.

EPICRIANTHES, ep-e-kre-an'*thi*s, *s.* (*epikranon*, a crest, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

EPICTENIUM, ep-ik-te'ne-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *kteis*, the pubes, Gr.) The parts above and about the pubes.

EPICTETIAN, ep-ik-te'shan, *a.* Relating to Epictetus, the Grecian writer.

EPICURE, ep'e-kure, *s.* (*epicurus*, Lat.) A follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.

EPICUREAN, ep-e-ku-re'an, *a.* (*epicureus*, Lat.) Pertaining to Epicurus; luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table;—*s.* a follower of the tenets of Epicurus, a Grecian philosopher who lived from 337 to 370 B.C., and taught during the latter half of his life at Athens. In the Epicurean philosophy, search after truth is proceeded in only by means of the senses, which are considered an infallible rule of truth, and termed the first natural light of mankind; atoms, space, and gravity are laid down as the first principles of all things. The existence of a God is not denied, but it is considered as beneath his notice to interest himself in human affairs. The supreme good of man is considered to consist in pleasure, by which the highest tranquillity, not the indulgence of lustful desires, and the perfect health of the body were understood. In the grosser sense, Epicureanism consists in the indulgence of bodily gratification and debauchery.

EPICUREANISM, ep-e-ku're-an-izm, *s.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.

EPICURISM, ep'e-ku-rizm, *s.* Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness; the doctrines of Epicurus.

EPICURIZE, ep'e-ku-rize, *v. n.* To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast; to profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

EPICYCLE, ep'e-si-kl, *s.* (*epi*, and *kyklos*, a circle, Gr.) In the ancient astronomical systems, a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater circle.

EPICYCLOID, ep-e-si'kloyd, *s.* In Geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave side of the periphery of another circle.

EPICYCLOIDAL, ep-e-si-kloy'dal, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid. *Epicycloidal wheel*, a method of converting circular into alternate motion by means of two wheels, the larger of which is toothed on the inner side, and firmly fixed to a framework. The smaller wheel is exactly half the diameter of the other, and revolves about its centre. While this revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place, any point whatever on its circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass and repass through a diameter of the circle once during each revolution; and thus a piston or a rod, or other reciprocating part, may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel.—*Dic. of Arts and Sciences.*

EPICYEMA, ep-e-si-e'ma, } *s.* (*epi*, and *kyo*, I con-
EPICYESIS, ep-e-si-e'sis, } ceive, Gr.) Superfœtation.

EPIDEMIA, ep-e-de'me-a, } *s.* (*epi*, and *demos*, the
EPIDEMIC, ep-e-dem'ik, } people, Gr.) A disease arising from a general cause, and affecting many people at the same time in the same district. *Epidemics* are ordinarily dependent on the condition of the atmosphere or food.

EPIDEMIC, ep-e-dem'ik, } *a.* (*epi*, and *demos*,
EPIDEMICAL, ep-e-dem'e-kal, } the people, Gr.) Common to many people; generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

EPIDENDRUM, ep-e-den'drum, *s.* (*epi*, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

EPIDERMIC, ep-e-der'mik, } *a.* Pertaining
EPIDERMICAL, ep-e-der'me-kal, } to the cuticle; covering the skin.

EPIDERMIS, ep-e-der'mis, *s.* (*epi*, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) The delicate and transparent membrane which invests the whole surface of the skin.

It is destitute of nerves and blood-vessels. In Zoology, the thin pellicle which covers the exterior of plants and shells.

EPIDIDYMIS, ep-e-did'e-mis, *s.* (*epi*, and *didymos*, the testes, Gr.) The small oblong vermiform body which is situated on the superior border of the testes. It consists of a tube of great length, which receives all the semniferous trunks, and forms the commencement of the *vas deferens*.

EPIDOTE, ep'e-dote, *s.* (*epidosis*, addition, Gr. from an enlargement of the base of the crystal.) A mineral. The primary crystal is an oblique rhombic prism, variously terminated, and striated longitudinally; the colour is of various shades of green, greenish-grey, brownish-yellow, and blackish-red. It consists of silica, 37; alumina, 21; lime, 15; oxide of iron, 24; oxide of manganese, 1.5.

EPIDOTIC, ep-e-dot'ik, *a.* Relating to epidote, or containing it.

EPIDROMIA, ep-e-dro'me-a, *s.* (*epi*, and *dromaios*, running, Gr.) In Pathology, the afflux of humours, and particularly of conjestion of blood, to any part of the body.

EPIGÆA, ep-e-ge'a, *s.* (*epi*, and *gaia*, the earth, Gr. in allusion to the plant creeping on the ground.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

EPIGÆOUS, ep-e-je'us, *a.* (*epi*, and *gaia*, the earth, Gr.) In Botany, growing close on the earth.

EPIGASTRALGIA, ep-e-gas-tral'je-a, *s.* (*epigastrion*, the epigastrium, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the epigastric region.

EPIGASTRIC, ep-e-gas'trik, *a.* (*epigastrion*, the upper part of the belly, Gr.) Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.

EPIGASTRIUM, ep-e-gas'tre-um, *s.* (*epigastrion*, from *epi*, and *gaster*, the belly or stomach, Gr.) In Anatomy, the superior part of the abdominal region.

EPIGASTROCELE, ep-e-gas-tro-se'le, *s.* (*epigastrion*, and *kele*, a hernial tumor, Gr.) Hernia in the epigastric region.

EPIGIGNOMENA, ep-e-je-no-me'na, *s.* (*epigignomai*, I succeed to, Gr.) In Pathology, symptoms which supervene in the progress of a disease, and are attributable to some error committed by the patient or his attendants.

EPIGLOTTIC, ep-e-glot'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the epiglottis.

EPIGLOTTIS, ep-e-glot'tis, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, a thin, flexible, elastic cartilage of the larynx above the glottis. It is fixed by its lesser and lower extremity to the superior border of the thyroid cartilage and base of the tongue, and covers the *rima glottidis*, so as to prevent the introduction of food into that tube during the act of swallowing.

EPIGONI, e-pig'o-ne, *s.* (*epi*, in the sense of *after*, and *gignomai*, I am born, Gr.) The collective appellation given to the seven Grecian princes, who conducted the first war against Thebes without success.

EPIGRAM, ep'e-gram, *s.* (*epigramma*, an inscription, Gr.) A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought. Epigrams were originally inscriptions on tombs, statues, temples, triumphal arches, &c.

EPIGRAMMATIC, ep-e-gram-mat'ik, } *a.* Writ-
EPIGRAMMATICAL, ep-e-gram-mat'e-kal, } ing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.

EPIGRAMMATIST, ep-e-gram'ma-tist, *s.* One who composes epigrams, or deals in them.

EPIGRAPH, ep'e-graf, *s.* (*epi*, and *graphe*, a writing, Gr.) Among Antiquaries, an inscription on a building, pointing out the time of its erection, the builders, its uses, &c.

EPIGYNANTHUS, ep-e-je-nan'*th*us, *s.* (*epi*, *gyne*, a female, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of aquatic plants: Order, Naïadaceæ.

EPIGYNOUS, e-pij'e-nus, *a.* (*epi*, and *gyne*, a female, or, in botany, a pistil, Gr.) Having the stamens growing to the side of either the calyx or corolla, with an ovary inferior or nearly so.

EPILEPIS, ep'e-lep-is, *s.* (*epi*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

EPILEPSY, ep'e-lep-se, *s.* (*epelepsis*, from *epilambana*, I seize upon, Gr.) In Pathology, the falling sickness, a disease connected with cerebral or cerebro-spinal origin, and attended with extreme convulsions.

EPILEPTIC, ep-e-lep'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy;—*s.* one affected with epilepsy; a medicine useful in the cure of epilepsy.

EPILEPTICAL, ep-e-lep'te-kal, *a.* Convulsed; diseased by epilepsy.

EPILOBIUM, ep-e-lo'be-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. from the flower being seated as it were on the top of the pod.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs with axillary flowers, purple, rose, or flesh-coloured, rarely yellow: Order, Onagraceæ.

EPILOGISM, ep'e-lo-jizm, *s.* (*epilogismos*, Gr.) Computation; enumeration.

EPILOGISTIC, ep-e-lo-jis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

EPILOGUE, ep'e-loge, *s.* (*epilogus*, Lat.) In Oratory, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated. In the Drama, a speech or poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

EPILOGUISE, ep'e-lo-gize, } *v. n.* To pronounce an
EPILOGISE, e-pil'o-jize, } epilogue.

EPILOGUISE, ep'e-lo-gize, *v. a.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue.

EPIMACHUS, ep-e-ma'kus, *s.* (*epimachos*, exposed to assault, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Promeropidæ, or Hoopoes: Family, Trochilidæ.

EPIMEDIUM, ep-e-me'de-um, *s.* (*epi*, upon, Gr. and *Media*, said to grow in Media.) Barren-wort, a genus of plants: Order, Berberidaceæ.

EPIMETHEUS, ep-e-me'*th*e-us, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides, who inconsiderately married Pandora, by whom he had Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion. He had the curiosity to open the box which Pandora had brought with her, and from thence issued a train of evils, which, from that moment, never ceased to afflict the human race. Hope was the only thing that remained at the bottom of the box, and it alone continues to comfort mankind under misfortune,—so runs the fable.

EPIMONE, ep'e-mo-ne, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech by which one thing is magnified above measure.

EPINEPHILUS, ep-e-nef'e-lus, *s.* (*epinephelos*, cloudy, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

EPINYCTIS, ep-e-nik'tis, *s.* (*epi*, and *nyx*, night, Gr.)

A fugaceous kind of rash, which consists of vesicles rising during the night, and disappearing in the morning. The word is also written *Epinyctides*.

EPIPACTIS, ep-e-pak'tis, *s.* (*epipaktis*, the name of a species of Hellibore, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

EPIPAROXYSMUS, ep-e-pa-rok-sis'mus, *s.* (*epi*, and *paroxymos*, a paroxysm, Gr.) In Pathology, an exacerbation of disease, superadded or almost immediately following the preceding paroxysm, as when febrile paroxysm occurs with unusual frequency.

EPIPASTIC, ep-e-pas'tik, *a.* (*epi*, and *spao*, I draw, Gr.) In Materia Medica, an epithet given to remedies, which, when applied to the skin, as in the application of cantharides or mustard, produce separation of the epidermis, and effusion of lymph.

EPIPEDOMETRY, ep-e-pe-dom'e-tre, *s.* (*epi*, *pous*, a foot, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The mensuration of figures standing on the same base.

EPIPETALOUS, ep-e-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*epi*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) An epithet applied in Botany to any organ of a plant which is seated upon, or inserted into, the corolla or petal, as the stamens of Labiate plants are.

EPIPHANY, e-pif'a-ne, *s.* (*epiphaneia*, Gr.) A Christian festival, celebrated on the sixth day of January, and the twelfth after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the Magi or philosophers of the east, who came to adore him and bring presents.

EPIPHEGUS, ep-e-fe'gus, *s.* (*epi*, and *phegos*, beach, Gr. the plant being parasitical on the roots of beeches.) American Beech-drops, a genus of plants: Order, Orobanchaceæ.

EPIPHENOMEN, ep-e-fe-nom'e-non, *s.* (*epi*, and *phainomai*, I appear suddenly, Gr.) In Pathology, a term applied to the symptoms which occur unexpectedly in a disease, the appearance of which is not requisite to determine its character.

EPIPHONEM, e-pif'o-nem, } *s.* (*epiphonema*, ex-
EPIPHONEMA, ep-e-fo-ne'ma, } clamation, Gr.) In Oratory, an exclamation; a vehement utterance of the voice to express strong passion, in a sentence not closely connected with the general strain of the discourse, as 'Oh, cruel fate! Oh, just retribution!'

EPIPHORA, e-pif'o-ra, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech in which the orator inveighs vehemently. In Logic, a conclusion or consequence drawn from the assumption in a syllogism. In Medicine, an impetuous flux of the humours; the watery eye; a superabundant secretion of tears.

EPIPHRAGMA, ep-e-frag'ma, *s.* (*epi*, and *fragma*, a partition, Gr.) A transverse membrane attached to the peristome of some mosses, as in Polytrichium.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS, ep'e-fil-o-sperm'us, *a.* (*epi*, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) In Botany, an epithet applied to such plants as bear their organs of reproduction on the back of the leaves, as in the Polypodium and other ferns.

EPIPHYLLOUS, ep'e-fil-us, *a.* (*epi*, and *phyllon*, Gr.) An epithet applied in botany to plants, or parts of plants, when inserted upon the leaf. The *epiphyllous* fungi are those which vegetate on the leaves of other plants.

EPIPHYLLUM, ep-e-fil'um, *s.* (*epi*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the flowers rising from the flat branches, which appear like leaves.) A genus of plants, with flowers usually large and showy, and often extremely beautiful: Order, Cactaceæ.

EPIPHYSIS, e-pif'e-sis, *s.* (*epi*, and *phyo*, I grow, Gr.) In Anatomy, an excrescence separated from the body of a bone by intervening cartilage, which characterizes all the long bones and many others in early years, but disappears in age, when *epiphysis* is converted into a process.

EPIPHYTAL, ep'e-fe-tal, *a.* Pertaining to an epiphyte.

EPIPHYTE, ep'e-fite, *s.* (*epi*, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A plant which grows on other plants, as many of the Fungi do, from which they are termed Epiphytæ, by certain botanists.

EPIPLEROSIS, e-pip-le-ro'sis, *s.* (*epipleroo*, I overfill, Gr.) In Pathology, overfilling; extensive distension, as of the veins or arteries with blood.

EPIPLOCE, } e-pip'lo-se, *s.* (*epiploke*, Gr.) A figure
EPIPLOCY, } in Rhetoric, by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another; as, 'He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in his employment: not only continued them, but advanced them.'

EPIPLOCELE, e-pip-lo-se'le, *s.* (*epiploon*, the omentum, and *kele*, a hernial tumor, Gr.) Hernia of the omentum.

EPIPLOIC, e-pip'lo-ik, *a.* (*epiploon*, Gr.) Relating to the caul or omentum.

EPIPLOON, e-pip'loon, *s.* (Greek, from the verb *pleo*, I float.) The omentum or caul, so called from its floating on the intestines. It passes from the diaphragm, the liver, and the spleen, invests both surfaces of the stomach, and descending beyond the curvature of that organ, in front of the packet of small intestine, is reflected upward to the arch of the colon.

NOTE.—The following combinations of *epiploon*, omentum, with *kystis*, the bladder; *oschе*, the scrotum; *kele*, hernia; *ischion*, the ischium; *meros*, the thigh; and *sarx*, flesh, occur in the works of Kraus, &c.:—*Epiplo-cystoschecele*, scrotal hernia formed by omentum and bladder; *epiplo-enteroschecele*, hernia formed by omentum and bladder; *epiplo-ischiocele*, hernia formed by omentum through the ischiatic notch; *epiplo-merocele*, femoral hernia formed by omentum; *epiplo-sarcomphalus*, umbilical hernia formed by endurated and enlarged omentum; *epiplo-schеocele*, omental hernia contained in the scrotum.

EPIPOEIA, ep-e-po-e'ya, *s.* (Greek.) In Poetry, the story, fable, or subject treated of in an epic poem.

EPIPOGIUM, ep-e-po'je-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

EPIPONES, ep-e-po'nes, *s.* (*epiponos*, laborious, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Tribe, Vespidæ.

EPIRRHEOLOGY, e-pir-re-ol'o-je, *s.* (*epirroe*, a flowing on, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise regarding the effects of external agents on living plants.

EPISCHESIS, e-pis-ke'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Retention or suppression of a natural evacuation, as of the urine, or of the menstrual discharge.

EPISCOPACY, e-pis'ko-pa-se, *s.* (*episcopeo*, I inspect, Gr.) Government of the church by bishops; that form of ecclesiastical government in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters; watch; careful inspection.

EPISCOPAL, e-pis'ko-pal, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; governed by bishops.

EPISCOPALIA, e-pis-ko-pa'le-a, *s.* Synodals, pentecostals, and other customary payments from the clergy to their diocesan bishops.

EPISCOPALIAN, e-pis-ko-pa'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; —*s.* one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

EPISCOPALIANISM, e-pis-ko-pa'le-an-ism, *s.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops.

EPISCOPALLY, e-pis'ko-pal-le, *ad.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

EPISCOPATE, e-pis'ko-pate, *s.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the order of bishops;—*v. n.* to act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.

EPISCOPICIDE, e-pis-kop'e-side, *s.* (*episcopus*, a bishop, and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) The killing of a bishop.

EPISCOPY, e-pis'ko-pe, *s.* Survey; superintendence; search.

EPISENIUM, ep-e-se-ne'um, *s.* (*epi*, upon, and *skene*, a scene, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, the upper order of the scene in a theatre.

EPISINUS, e-pis'e-nus, *s.* (*epi*, and *sinis*, a robber, Gr.) A genus of spiders, belonging to the order Pulmonariæ, and family Araneidæ.

EPISODE, ep'e-sode, *s.* (Greek.) In Poetry, a separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

EPISODIC, ep-e-sod'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to an
EPISODICAL, ep-e-sod'e-kal, } episode; contained in an episode or digression.

EPISODICALLY, ep-e-sod'e-kal-le, *ad.* By way of episode.

EPISOMITE, ep'e-so-mite, *s.* The native sulphate of magnesia; it occurs in crystaline fibres in old coal mines, at Hurlet, near Paisley, and Duntocher, Dumbartonshire, and in the gypsum quarries of Montmartre, near Paris.

EPISPADIAS, ep-e-spa'de-as, *s.* (*epi*, and *spao*, I draw, Gr.) That malformation 'quo utheræ orificium in superiori parte membri verilis apertum est.'

EPISPASTIC, ep-e-spas'tik, *a.* (*epispastika*, Gr.) In Pathology, drawing; attracting the humours to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

EPISPERM, ep'e-sperm, *s.* (*epi*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) The external pellicle, or proper envelope of the seed of plants.

EPISTATES, e-pis'ta-tes, *s.* (Greek.) The title of the two great councils of the Athenians—namely, the Ecclesia and the Senate of Five Hundred.

EPISTERNAL, ep-e-ster'nal, *a.* (*epi*, and *sternon*, the sternum, Gr.) An epithet applied to the anterior portion of the sternum, which, in birds, sustains the fork-bone.

EPISTEPHIUM, ep-e-ste'fe-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *stephane*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

EPISTHOTONOS, e-pis-*th*ot'o-nus, *s.* (*episthen*, forward, and *teino*, I bend, Gr.) A spasmodic affection in which the body is bended forward.

EPISTILBITE, ep-e-stil'bite, *s.* (*epi*, and *stilbite*, a mineral, Gr.) A mineral occurring in maculated crystals of a white or yellowish colour. It consists of soda 1.78; silica 58.59; alumina 17.52; lime 7.56; water 14.00; sp. gr. 2.2 to 2.25. H = 4.5.—Localities: Iceland, and Faroe Islands.

EPISTLE, e-pis'sl, *s.* (*epistole*, Gr.) A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive.

EPISTLER, e-pis'lur, *s.* A writer of epistles;—(seldom used;)—formerly, one who attended the communion table, and read the epistles.

EPISTOLARY, e-pis'to-la-re, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; contained in letters; carried on by letters.

EPISTOLIC, ep-is-tol'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to
EPISTOLICAL, ep-is-tol'e-kal, } letters or epistles; designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

EPISTOLIZE, e-pis'to-lize, *v. n.* To write epistles or letters.

EPISTOLIZER, e-pis'to-li-zur, *s.* A writer of epistles.

EPISTOLOGRAPHIC, e-pis-to-lo-graf'ik, *a.* (*epistole*, a letter, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Pertaining to the writing of letters.

EPISTOLOGRAPHY, e-pis-to-log'gra-fe, *s.* The art or practice of writing letters.

EPISTROPHE, } e-pis'tro-fe, *s.* (*epistrophe*, Gr.) In
EPISTROPHY, } Rhetoric, a figure in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

EPISTROPHEUS, e-pis-trof'e-us, *s.* (*epistrepho*, I turn round upon, Gr.) A term applied to the second cervical vertebra, the first turning on it as on a pivot.

EPISTYLA, e-pis'te-la, *s.* (*epistylion*, a pillar, Gr.) A genus of the Helicinæ, or Common Land-snails, the shell of which is very thick, conic, and obtuse; the whorls very numerous; body whorl and aperture small; outer lip thin: Family, Helicidæ.

EPISTYLE, ep'e-stile, } *s.* (*epi*, and *stylos*, a
EPISTILIUM, ep-e-stil'e-um, } column, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the architrave, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar.

EPISTYLIUM, ep-e-stil'le-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *stylos*, a style, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

EPISYNANCHE, e-pe-sin'ang-ke, } *s.* (*epi*, and
EPISYNANGINE, e-pe-sin-an'ge-ne, } *synanche*, inflammation of the throat, Gr.) Spasm of the pharynx.

EPITAPH, ep'e-taf, *s.* (*epi*, and *taphos*, a tomb, Gr.) An inscription on a monument, in honour or memory of the dead; a eulogy in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument.

EPITAPHIAN, ep-e-taf'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.

EPITASIS, e-pit'a-sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, the consequent term of a proposition. In the ancient Drama, the progress of the plot.

EPITAXIS, ep'e-tak-sis, *s.* (*epi*, and *staxis*, a dropping, from *stazo*, I distil, Gr.) Bleeding from the nose.

EPITHALAMIUM, ep-e-*th*a-la'me-um, } *s.* (*epithala-*
EPITHALAMY, ep-e-*th*al'a-me, } *mion*, Gr.) A nuptial song or poem made in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

EPITHELIUM, ep-e-*th*e'le-um, *s.* (*epi*, and *thele*, the nipple, Gr.) The delicate layer which invests the

female nipple, the lips, and other parts destitute of proper epidermis.

Epithem, ep'e-*them*, *s.* (*epi*, and *tithemi*, I place, Gr.) A lotion or other topical remedy, except plasters or unguents; also, the name given by Illiger to the horny appendage which surmounts the beak of certain birds.

Epithema, ep-e-*them*'a, *s.* (*epi*, and *thema*, a root, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.

Epithet, ep'e-*thet*, *s.* (*epitheton*, a name added, Gr.) An adjective, expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive, expressing some quality ascribed to it;—*v. a.* to entitle; to describe by epithets.

Epithetic, ep-e-*thet*'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; abounding with epithets.

Epithinia, ep-e-*thin*'e-a, *s.* (*epi*, and *thin*, the sea-shore, Gr. from its growing among mangroves on the sea-shore.) A genus of plants, consisting of Indian shrubs with white flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Epithumetic, ep-e-*thu*-met'ik, } *a.* (*epithu-*
Epithumetical, ep-e-*thu*-met'e-kal, } *metikos*, Gr.) Inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passions.

Epitithides, ep-e-ti*th*'e-dis, *s.* (*epitithemi*, I place upon, Gr.) The crown or upper mouldings of an entablature.

Epitome, e-pit'o-me, *s.* (*epitome*, Gr.) An
Epitomy, abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium.

Epitomist, e-pit'o-mist, *s.* An epitomizer.

Epitomize, e-pit'o-mize, *v. a.* To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of a book; to contract in a narrower compass; to diminish; to curtail.—Seldom used in the last sense.

We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue.—*Addison.*

Epitomizer, e-pit'o-mi-zur, *s.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

Epitragus, ep-e-tra'gus, *s.* (*epi*, and *tragos*, a he-goat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

Epitrite, ep'e-trite, *s.* (*epitritos*, Gr.) In Prosody, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one.

Epitrochlea, ep-e-trok'le-a, *s.* (*epi*, and *trochilia*, a pully, Gr.) A name given by Chaussier to a rounded protuberance on the internal side of the inferior extremity of the humerus.

Epitrope, e-pit'ro-pe, *s.* (*epitrope*, Gr.) In
Epitropy, Rhetoric, concession; a figure by which one thing is granted, with a view to obtain an advantage, as 'I concede the fact, but this admission on my part overthrows the argument you have used.'

Epizeuxis, ep-e-zuke'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure in which a word is repeated with vehemence, as 'You, *you*, Antony, pushed Cæsar upon the civil war.'

Epizoa, ep-e-zo'a, } *s.* A class of parasitic
Epizoans, ep-e-zo'anz, animals, which particularly infest fishes.

Epizootic, ep-e-zo-ot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a murrain or pestilence among the lower animals; pertaining to an epizooty.

Epizooty, ep-e-zo'o-te, *s.* (*epi*, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A murrain or pestilence among the lower animals.

Epoch, ep'ok, or e'pok, } *s.* (*epocha*, Lat.) In
Epocha, ep'o-ka, Chronology, a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begin; any fixed time or period; the period when anything begins, or is remarkably prevalent.

Epochnium, e-pok'ne-um, *s.* (*epocheo*, I am carried by water, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

Epode, ep'ode, or e'pode, *s.* (Greek.) In Lyric Poetry, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. The term is now used as the name of any little verse or verses that follow one or more great ones.

Epomedopteron, e-po-me-dop'te-run, *s.* (*epomadios*, the shoulders, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Scoliadæ.

Epomis, e'po-mis, *s.* (*epomaio*, I pursue, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

Epopee, ep-o-pe', } *s.* (*epos*, a poem, and *poieo*, I
Epos, ep'os, make, Gr.) An epic poem; more properly, the history, action, or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem.

Eprouvette, ay-proo-vet', *s.* (French.) An apparatus consisting of a gun or mortar, suspended from a horizontal axis, for the purpose of determining the strength of gunpowder.

Epsom Salt, ep'sum sawlt, *s.* Sulphate of magnesia, formerly produced by boiling down the mineral water of Epsom, but now prepared from sea water.

Epulary, ep'u-la-re, *a.* (*epularis*, Lat.) Pertaining to a feast or banquet.

Epulation, ep-u-la'shun, *s.* (*epulatio*, Lat.) A feasting or a feast.

Epulis, e-pu'lis, *s.* (*epi*, and *oula*, the gums, Gr.) In Pathology, a small tubercle or fungous excrescence on the gum, sometimes between the teeth, which become loosened by it, occasionally becoming cancerous.

Epulose, ep'u-lose, *a.* (*epulus*, Lat.) Feasting to excess.

Epulosity, ep-u-los'e-te, *s.* (*epulositas*, Lat.) Excessive feasting.

Epulotic, ep-u-lot'ik, *a.* (*epulotikos*, Gr.) In Materia Medica, producing cicatrization of a wound or sore.

Equability, e-kwa-bil'e-te, *s.* (*æquabilitas*, Lat.) Equality in motion; continued equality, at all times, in velocity or movement; uniformity; continued equality; evenness or uniformity.

Equable, e'kwa-bl, *a.* (*æquabilis*, Lat.) Equal and uniform at all times, as motion; even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form.

Equableness, e'kwa-bl-nes, *s.* State of being equable.

Equably, e'kwa-ble, *ad.* With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity.

Equal, e'kwal, *a.* (*æqualis*, Lat.) Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same extent; having the same value; having the same qualities or condition; having the same degree; even; uniform; not variable; being in just proportion; impartial; neutral; not biassed; indifferent; of the same interest or concern; just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages; being on the same terms; enjoying

the same or similar benefits; adequate; having competent power, ability, or means;—*s.* one not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.;—*v. a.* to make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions, or quality as another; to rise to the same state, rank, or estimation with another; to become equal to; to be equal to; to make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion; to be of like excellence or beauty. In Botany, applied to petals and sepals when they are equal in size and shape with each other; and to the calyx in Cruciferous plants, when it is without pouches at the base.

EQUALITY, e-kwal'e-te, *s.* (*æqualitas*, Lat.) An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity, or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared; the same degree of dignity or claims; evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; plainness.

EQUALIZATION, e-kwal-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

EQUALIZE, e'kwal-ize, *v. a.* To make equal.

EQUALLY, e'kwal-le, *ad.* In the same degree with another; alike; in equal shares or proportions; impartially; with equal justice.

EQUALNESS, e'kwal-nes, *s.* Equality; a state of being equal; evenness; uniformity.

EQUANGULAR, e-kwang'gu-lar, *a.* (*æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle, Lat.) Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, e-kwa-nim'e-te, *s.* (*æquus*, and *animus*, mind, Lat.) Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent murmurs or bitter repining.

EQUANIMOUS, e-kwan'e-mus, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

EQUANT, e'kwant, *s.* In Astronomy, an imaginary circle, used for determining the motions of the planets.

EQUATION, e-kwa'shun, *s.* In Algebra, a proposition stating the quality of two quantities by placing the sign (=) between them. The general rule for the solution of questions producing simple equations, is to express the unknown quantities by letters, and the relations between the known and unknown, or, as they are called, the conditions, by equations, which, being resolved, give the answer. *Example*:—If the question is concerning two numbers, they may be called x and y, and the conditions from which they are to be investigated must be expressed by equations, thus: If it be required that the sum of two numbers sought be 60, that condition is thus expressed, $x+y=60$. If their difference must be 24, then $x-y=24$. If their product is to be 96, then $xy=96$. If their quotient is to be 6, then $\frac{x}{y}=6$. *Equation of a curve*, an equation expressing the nature of a curve, the relation between an abscis and a corresponding ordinate, or the relation of their fluxions. *Equation of time*, in Astronomy and Chronology, the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun, to equable, mean, or true time. In Astronomy, the small connections which must be added or substracted from the results of the simple law, characteristic of all the heavenly motions, are termed equations, as in the equation of time, equation of the equinoxes, equation of the centre, and annual equation. *Equation of payments*, in Arithmetic, finding the time to pay several debts at once, which are due at different dates, and bearing no interest till after the time of payment, so that no loss shall be sustained by the parties making or receiving payment.

EQUATOR, e-kwa'tur, *s.* (*Æquator*, Lat.) A great circle of the terrestrial globe, equidistant from its poles, and dividing it into two equal hemispheres; one north and the other south.

EQUATORIAL, e-kwa-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the equator. *Equatorial, universal, or portable observatory*, is an instrument intended to answer a number of useful purposes in practical astronomy, independent of any particular observatory.

EQUERY, ek'kwer-re, or e-kwer'e, *s.* (*ecuyer*, Fr.) An officer of princes, who has the care and management of his horses; a stable or lodge for horses.

EQUES, e'kwis, *s.* (Latin, a horseman.) The name given to the equestrian order among the Romans. The Equites constituted the second degree of nobility, succeeding the senators in point of rank; they required to be possessed of 400 sestertia before being admitted into the order. Each had a horse given and kept at the public charge; as a soldier, he was obliged to serve in the wars, and wore a ring given him by the state.—A genus of fishes, having, as in Umbrina, the snout thick, obtuse, and truncate; caudal fin round and inclined upwards; two dorsal fins, the first short and falcate, the second long; ventral as large as the pectoral; anal very short and oval; fins scaly at the base: Family, Chætodonidæ.

EQUESTRIAN, e-kwes'tre-an, *a.* (*equester*, from *equus*, a horse, Lat.) Relating to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; being on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; representing a person on horseback; celebrated by horse races; belonging to knights. Among the ancient Romans, the equestrian order was the order of knights, *equites*, also their troopers or horsemen in the field. In civil life, the knights stood contradistinguished from the senators in the field from the infantry. —See Eques.

EQUIANGULAR, e-kwe-ang'gu-lur, *a.* (*æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle, Lat.) In Geometry, consisting of, or having equal angles, applied to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram.

EQUIBALANCE, e-kwe-bal'ans, *s.* (*æquus*, and *bilanx*, Lat.) Equal weight;—*v. n.* to have equal weight with something.

EQUICRURAL, e-kwe-kroo'ral, } *a.* (*æquus*, and *crus*,
EQUICRURE, e-kwe-kroor', } a leg, Lat.) Having legs of equal length; having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles.

EQUIDIFFERENT, e-kwe-dif'fer-ent, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional. *Equidifferent numbers*, in Arithmetic, are of two kinds. 1. Continually equidifferent is when, in a series of three numbers, there is the same difference between the first and the second, as there is between the second and third—as, 3, 6, 9. And 2. Discretely equidifferent is when, in a series of four numbers or quantities, there is the same difference between the first and second as there is

een the third and fourth—such are 3, 6,).

ISTANCE, e-kwe-dis'tans, *s.* (*æquus*, and *dis-* distant, Lat.) Equal distance.

ISTANT, e-kwe-dis'tant, *a.* Being at an equal nce from some point or place.

ISTANTLY, e-kwe-dis'tant-le, *ad.* At the or an equal distance. In Botany, applied to de of vernation, or of arrangement of leaves respect to each other, in which the sides or s alternately overlap each other.

ORMITY, e-kwe-fawr'me-te, *s.* (*æquus*, and *a*, form, Lat.) Uniform equality.

ATERAL, e-kwe-lat'er-al, *a.* (*æquus*, and *late-*, Lat.) Having all the sides equal;—*s.* a exactly corresponding to others.

IBRATE, e-kwe-li'brate, *v. a.* (*æquus*, and , I poise, Lat.) To balance equally two s, sides or ends; to keep even with equal ht on each side.

IBRATION, e-kwe-li-bra'shun, *s.* Equipoise; act of keeping the balance even, or the state ing equally balanced.

IBRIOUS, e-kwe-lib're-us, *a.* Equally poised.

IBRIOUSLY, e-kwe-lib're-us-le, *ad.* In equal .

IBRIST, e-kwil'e-brist, *s.* One that balances lly.

IBRITY, e-kwe-lib're-te, *s.* (*æquilibritas*, Lat.) state of being equally balanced; equal balance oth sides; equilibrium.

IBRIUM, e-kwe-lib're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In hanics, equipoise; equality of weight; the of the two ends of a lever or balance, when are charged with equal weight, and they tain an even or level position parallel to the ion; equality of powers; equal balancing of nind between motives or reasons; a state of ference or of doubt, when the mind is sus- ed in indecision between different motives, or different forces of evidence.

ULTIPLES, e-kwe-mul'te-pls, *s.* (*æquus*, and *plico*, Lat.) Multiples in which equal num- of times are taken: thus 7 times A and 7 s B are equimultiples of A and B; a league a yard are equimultiples of a mile and a foot.

AL, e-kwi'nal, } *a.* (*equinus*, Lat.) Pertain-
E, e'kwine, } ing to a horse, or to the s Equus.

ECESSARY, e-kwe-nes'es-sa-re, *a.* Neces- or needful in the same degree.

OCTIAL, e-kwe-nok'shal, *a.* (*æquus*, and *nox*, t, Lat.) Pertaining to the equinoxes; desig- g an equal length of day and night; per- ng to the regions or climate of the equinoc- line, or equator; in or near that line; per- ng to the time when the sun enters the noctial points; *equinoctial flowers*, flowers open at a regular stated hour;—*s.* in Astro- y, a great circle of the celestial globe, whose poles the poles of the world. It is so called, be- e, whenever the sun comes to this circle, the and nights are equal all over the globe; the same with that which the sun seems escribe, at the time of the equinoxes of g and autumn. All stars directly under circle have no declination, and always rise east and set full west. The hour circles are n at right angles to it, passing through every nth degree; and the parallels to it are called parallels of declination. *Equinoctial colure*, the great circle which passes from the poles of the world through the equinoctial points. *Equinoctial dial*, a dial, the plane of which is parallel to the equator. *Equinoctial line*, same as equator. *Equinoctial points*, the two great points in which the equator and ecliptic cross each other, the one in the first point of Aries, and the other in the first point of Libra.

EQUINOCTIALLY, e-kwe-nok'shal-le, *ad.* In the direction of the equinox.

EQUINOX, e'kwe-noks, *s.* (Latin.) The time when the sun enters either of the equinoctial points, where the ecliptic intersects the equinoctial. Knowing the precise moments, and also the rate of the sun's motion in the ecliptic, it is easy to ascertain the precise point of the ecliptic in which the equator intersected it. By a series of such observations made at Alexandria, between the years 161 and 127 B.C., Hipparchus found that the point of the autumnal equinox was about six degrees to the eastward of the star called Spica Virginis. Eager to determine everything by multiplied observations, he ransacked all the Chaldean, Egyptian, and other records, to which his travels could procure him access, for observations of the same kind; but he does not mention his having found any. He found, however, some observations of Aristillus and Timochares, made about 150 years before. From these, it appeared evident that the point of the autumnal equinox was then about eight degrees east of the same star. He discusses these observations with great sagacity and rigour; and on their authority, he asserts that the equinoctial points are not fixed in the heavens, but move to the westward about a degree in 75 years. This motion is called the precession of the equinoxes, because by it the time and place of the sun's equinoctial station precedes the usual calculations. It is fully confirmed by all subsequent observations. In 1750, the autumnal equinox was observed to be 20° 21′ westward of Spica Virginis. Supposing the motion to have been uniform during this period of ages, it follows that the annual precession is about $50\frac{1}{3}''$; that is, if the celestial equator cuts the ecliptic in a particular point on any day of this year, it will, on the same day of the following year, cut it in a point $50\frac{1}{3}''$ to the west of it, and the sun will come to the equinox 20′ 23″ before he has completed his round of the heavens. Thus, the equinoctial, or tropical year, or true year of seasons, is so much shorter than the revolution of the sun or the sidereal year. The *Vernal equinox* is that intersection of the equator and the ecliptic in which the sun is when about to rise into the northern hemisphere; the *Autumnal equinox* being that in which the sun is when about to sink into the southern hemisphere.

EQUINUMERANT, e-kwe-nu'me-rant, *a.* (*æquus*, and *numerus*, number, Lat.) Having or consisting of the same number.—Seldom used.

EQUIP, e-kwip', *v. a.* (*equiper*, Fr.) To dress; to habit; to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service; to furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship; to fit for sea.

EQUIPAGE, ek'kwe-paje, *s.* The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages; the furniture of an army or body of troops.

infantry, or cavalry; the furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; attendance; retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; carriage of state; vehicle; accoutrements; habiliments; ornamental furniture.

EQUIPAGED, ek'kwe-payjd, *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue.

EQUIPENDENCY, e-kwe-pen'den-se, *s.* (*æquus*, and *pendeo*, I hang, Lat.) The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

EQUIPMENT, e-kwip'ment, *s.* The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition; anything that is used in equipping furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition or voyage.

EQUIPOISE, e'kwe-poyz, *s.* (*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, weight, Fr.) Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

EQUIPOLLENCE, e-kwe-pol'lens, } *s.* (*æquus*, and
EQUIPOLLENCY, e-kwe-pol'len-se, } *pollentia*, power, Lat.) Equality of power or force. In Logic, an equivalence between two or more propositions, or when two or more propositions signify the same thing, though differently expressed.

EQUIPOLLENT, e-kwe-pol'lent, *a.* Having equal power or force; equivalent. In Logic, having equivalent signification.

EQUIPOLLENTLY, e-kwe-pol'lent-le, *ad.* With equal power.

EQUIPONDERANCE, e-kwe-pon'der-ans, *s.* (*æquus*, and *pondus*, weight, Lat.) Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPONDERANT, e-kwe-pon'der-ant, *a.* Being of the same weight.

EQUIPONDERATE, e-kwe-pon'der-ate, *v. n.* (*æquus*, and *pondero*, I weigh, Lat.) To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, e-kwe-pon'de-us, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides.

EQUIREA, ek-we're-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, an equestrian festival instituted by Romulus, and celebrated on the 27th February, in honour of Mars.

EQUISETACEÆ, ek-we-se-ta'se-e, *s.* A natural order of Acrogens, belonging to the Muscal alliance of Lindley. The Equiseta are leafless branched plants, with a striated hollow stem, in the cuticle of which silica is secreted to the amount of nearly half their weight when dried; stomates arranged longitudinally on the cuticle; spore cases opening inwards by a longitudinal slit attached to the lower face of peltate scales, which are collected into terminal cones; spores oval, grains wrapped with a pair of highly elastic clavate elaters. The Equisetum is the only genus belonging to the order.

EQUISETIC, ek-we-set'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Equisetum;—*s. Equisetic acid*, an acid obtained from the plant Equisetum fluviatale, in which it exists in combination with magnesia. It is obtained in small colourless radiating crystals, and is somewhat analogous to tartaric acid.

EQUISETIFORM, ek-we-se'te-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of the Equisetum; resembling the Equisetum, or Horse-tail plant.

EQUISETUM, ek-we-se'tum, *s.* (Latin.) Horse-tail, a genus of plants: Type and only genus of the natural order Equisetaceæ.

EQUISONANCE, e-kwe-so'nans, *s.* An equal sounding; a name by which the ancient Greeks distinguished the consonances of the octave and double octave.

EQUITABLE, ek'kwe-ta-bl, *a.* (French.) Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial; having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers.

EQUITABLENESS, ek'kwe-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being just and impartial; equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal and just claims.

EQUITABLY, ek'kwe-ta-ble, *ad.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.

EQUITANGENTIAL, ek-kwe-tan-jen'shal, *a.* (*æquus*, and *tangent*, Lat.) In Geometry, applied to the tangent of a curve, equal to a constant line.

EQUITANT, ek'kwe-tant, *a.* (*equitans*, Lat.) In Botany, such a situation of unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud, that they overlap each other entirely, and in a parallel manner, without any involution.

EQUITATION, ek-kwe-ta'shun, *s.* A riding on horseback.

EQUITY, ek'kwe-te, *s.* (*æquitas*, Lat.) Justice; right; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim. In practice, equity is the impartial distribution of justice, or the doing that to another which the laws of God and man, and of reason, give him a right to claim; it is the treating of a person according to justice and reason. In Jurisprudence, the correction or qualification of law when too severe or defective, or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Hence, a court of equity or chancery, is a court which corrects the operation of the literal text of the law, and supplies its defects, by reasonable construction, and by rules of proceeding and deciding, which are not admissible in a court of law. Equity, then, is the law of reason exercised by the chancellor or judge, giving remedy in cases to which the courts of law are not competent. *Equity of redemption*, in Law, the advantage allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged.

EQUIVALENCE, e-kwiv'va-lens, *s.* (*æquus*, and *valens*, strong, Lat.) Equality of value; equal value or worth; equal power or force;—*v. a.* to counterpoise; to be equal to.—Obsolete as a verb.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen.—*Brown.*

EQUIVALENT, e-kwiv'va-lent, *a.* Equal in value or worth; equal in force, power, or effect; equal in moral force, cogency, or effect on the mind; of the same import or meaning; equal in excellence or moral worth;—*s.* that which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force, with something else. In Chemistry, the proportion in which the various chemical bodies unite, oxygen or hydrogen being assumed as unity. Under the word CHEMICAL is given a table of equivalents, assuming hydrogen as unity. The following comprises Dr. Thomson and Berzelius's table of atomic weights or equivalents:—

THE ATOMIC WEIGHTS OF ELEMENTARY BODIES.

THOMSON.		BERZELIUS.	
Oxyg. =1	Hydr. =1	Oxyg. =100	Hydr. =1
... 0.125 ...	1	12.4795	1.000
... 0.75 ...	6	76.438	6.125
... 0.75 ...	6	80.375	6.440
... 1 ...	8	100	8.013
... 1 ...	8	136.204	10.914
... 1 ...	8	277.312	22.221
... 1.25 ...	10	171.166	13.716
... 1.5 ...	12	158.352	12.689
... 1.75 ...	14	88.518	7.093
... 2 ...	16	196.143	15.717
... 2 ...	16	201.165	16.120
... 2.25 ...	18	116.900	9.367
... 2.25 ...	18	331.261	26.544
... 2.5 ...	20	256.019	20.515
... 2.75 ...	22	420.201	33.671
... 3 ...	24	290.897	23.310
... 3.25 ...	26	303.662	24.332
... 3.25 ...	26	369.675	29.622
... 3.25 ...	26	368.991	29.568
... 3.5 ...	28	339.205	27.181
... 3.5 ...	28	345.887	27.716
... 4 ...	32	395.695	31.707
... 4 ...	32	806.452	64.622
... 4 ...	32	351.815	28.191
... 4.25 ...	34	403.226	32.311
... 4.5 ...	36	221.326	17.735
... 4.5 ...	36	402.514	32.254
... 4.75 ...	38	470.042	37.665
... 5 ...	40	489.916	39.257
... 5 ...	40	494.583	39.631
... 5.5 ...	44	547.285	43.854
... 6 ...	48	598.520	47.960
... 6.25 ...	50	574.696	46.051
... 6.25 ...	54	665.899	53.359
... 6.75 ...	54	651.387	52.196
... 7 ...	56	696.767	55.833
... 7.25 ...	58	735.294	58.920
... 7.5 ..	60	844.900	67.701
... 8 ...	64	806.452	64.622
... ...	...	855.840	68.578
... 8.5 ...	68	856.880	68.663
... 9 ...	72	1330.377	106.604
...10 ...	80	489.153	39.196
...12 ...	96	1233.499	98.841
...12.25 ...	98	1233.499	98.841
...12.5 ...100		1265.823	101.431
...12.5 ...100		1243.013	99.604
...12.5 ...100		1183.000	94.795
...12.5 ...100		1244.487	99.722
...13 ...104		1294.498	103.729
...13.75 ...110		1351.607	108.305
...15.75 ...126		789.750	63.283
...22.75 ...182		1153.715	92.448
...26 ...208		2711.358	217.263

ENTLY, e-kwiv'va-lent-le, *ad.* In an equal

VE, e'kwe-valv, *s.* A bivalve shell, in both valves are equal in size and form;—ing the valves equal.

ACY, e-kwiv'vo-ka-se, *s.* (*æquus*, and *voco*, , Lat.) Equivocalness.—Obsolete.

AL, e-kwiv'vo-kal, *a.* (*æquus*, and *vox*, a Lat.) Being of doubtful signification; that understood in different senses; capable of le interpretation; ambiguous; doubtful; ible of different constructions; not decided; uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause;—*s.* a word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings. In Logic, a word is said to be employed *equivocally*, and called an *equivocal term*, when the middle term is used in different senses in the two premises; or when a proposition is liable to be understood in various senses, according to the various meanings of one of its terms. *Equivocal generation*, a term applied to such species of generation in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as is supposed by some to take place without seed or sexual intercourse.

EQUIVOCALLY, e-kwiv'vo-kal-le, *ad.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses; by uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.

EQUIVOCALNESS, e-kwiv'vo-kal-nes, *s.* Ambiguity; double meaning.

EQUIVOCATE, e-kwiv'vo-kate, *v. n.* (*equivoquer*, Fr.) To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions;—*v. a.* to render capable of a double interpretation.

EQUIVOCATION, e-kwiv-vo-ka'shun, *s.* Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification.

EQUIVOCATOR, e-kwiv'vo-kay-tur, *s.* One who equivocates.

EQUIVOCATORY, e-kwiv'vo-ka-tur-e, *a.* Savouring of equivocation.

EQUIVOKE, e'kwe-voke, *s.* (*equivoque*, Fr.) An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations; equivocation.—An old term, and seldom or never used.

> I know your *equivokes*;
> You're grown the better fathers of 'em o' late.—
> *Ben Jonson.*

EQUIVOROUS, e-kwiv'o-rus, *a.* (*æquus*, a horse, and *voro*, I eat, Lat.) Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh.

EQUULA, ek-u'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a filly.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is short, oval, and often diaphanous; the mouth capable of being projected in the form of a tube, but, when shut, forming an angle on the throat; scales smooth and soft, or wanting.

EQUULEUS, e-ku-ul'e-us, *s.* (Latin, a colt.) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, whose stars, according to Ptolemy and Tycho's catalogues, are four, but in Mr. Flamstead's ten. Also, a kind of rack used by the ancient Romans in extorting confessions. It was orginally practised upon slaves, but, at a later period, it was employed against the Christians. *Equuleus Pictoris*, the Painter's Horse or Easel, a constellation of Lacaille, situated close to Canopus, the principal star in the constellation Argo.

EQUUS, e'ku-us, *s.* (Latin.) The Horse, a genus of quadrupeds, placed by Cuvier in his family Solipedes, and order Pachydermata. Its distinguishing generic characteristics are the possession of six incisors, or cutting teeth, in each jaw, the crowns of which, at an early age, are marked with a fossula; and six molars throughout with a square crown, marked by laminæ of enamel which dip into them, with four crescents, and, in the upper ones, with a small disk in the inner edge. The male has also two small additional canines in the upper, and sometimes in both, which are

almost always wanting in the female. Between these canines and the first molar is an unoccupied space, which corresponds to the angle of the lips where the bit is placed, by which man alone has been able to subdue these powerful and most useful animals. The stomach is simple and moderate in size, but the intestines are long, and the cæcum enormous. The mammæ are situated between the thighs. The species are *E. caballus*, or Common horse; *E. hemionus*, or Tartary horse; it is intermediate between the horse and ass, and lives in troops in a wild state in the deserts of Central Asia; *E. asinus*, the Ass; *E. zebra*, the Zebra, marked over the whole body with elegant black and white stripes; *E. quagga*, or *quaccha*, the Quagga; *E. montana*, the Onagga or Dauw, an African species, smaller than the ass, of a brownish colour, with black stripes, alternately wider and narrower on the head, neck, and body, with the legs and tail white.

ER, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*, the one contracted from *wer*, the other from *vir*, a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently, as in *hater*, *farmer*, *heater*, *grater*. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a man of the place, as *Londoner*, a *London man*.

ERA, e'ra, *s.* (*æra*, Lat. *ere*, Fr. *era*, Span.) In Chronology, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted, as the Christian *era*. It differs from *epoch* in this—*era* is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; *epoch* is a point fixed by historians and chronologists;—a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points.

ERADIATE, e-ra'de-ate, *v. n.* (*e*, from, and *radio*, I beam, Lat.) To shoot as rays of light; to beam.

ERADIATION, e-ra-de-a'shun, *s.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendour.

ERADICABLE, e-rad'e-ka-bl, *a.* (*e*, from, and *radix*, a root, Lat.) That may or can be eradicated.

ERADICATE, e-rad'e-kate, *v. a.* (*eradico*, Lat.) To pull up the roots, or by the roots; to destroy anything that grows; to extirpate; to destroy thoroughly.

ERADICATION, e-rad-e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction; the state of being plucked up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, e-rad'e-ka-tiv, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly;—*s.* a medicine that effects a radical cure.

ERAGROSTIS, er-a-gros'tis, *s.* (*er*, the spring, and *agrostis*, herbage, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ERANARCHA, er-a-năr'ka, *s.* (*eranizo*, I collect contributions, and *arche*, a magistrate, Gr.) A public officer among the ancient Greeks, whose business was to preside over and direct the alms of the poor.

ERANI, er'a-ni, *s.* (*eranoi*, Gr.) Clubs or societies which existed during the Roman empire, for charitable, convivial, commercial, or political purposes.

ERANTHEMUM, e-ran'*the*-mum, *s.* (a name applied by the ancients to their Anthemis, from *er*, the spring, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

ERANTHIS, e-ran'this, *s.* (*era*, the earth, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the bright yellow blossoms which seem to lie upon the earth.) Winter-aconite, a genus of pretty little tuberous-rooted plants, with divided leaves. The name Winter-aconite is given to it from its time of flowering, and from its leaves resembling those of the aconite: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

NOTE.—We have given G. Don's etymology of the term, but incline to think the true one is the same as is given under Eranthemum—*er*, the spring, from its flowering so early in the year.

ERASABLE, e-ra'sa-bl, *a.* (*e*, out, and *rado*, I scrape, Lat.) That may or can be erased.

ERASE, e-rase', *v. a.* To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; to destroy; to destroy to the foundation. In Heraldry, anything is said to be *erased* which appears forcibly torn off, leaving the edges jagged and uneven.

ERASEMENT, e-rase'ment, *s.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

ERASION, e-ra'zhun, *s.* The act of erasing; obliteration.

ERASMA, e-ras'ma, *s.* (*erasmios*, lovely, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Bruniaceæ.

ERASTIAN, e-ras'te-un, *s.* A follower of Erastus, the leader of a religious sect, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.

ERASTIANISM, e-ras'te-un-izm, *s.* The principles of the Erastians. This sect maintained that the pastoral office was only persuasive. The Lord's Supper, like other ordinances of the gospel, they asserted should be free to all; unworthy applicants were to be reasoned with on the impropriety of their partaking, but in no case refused or censured; the punishment of all offences being referred to the civil magistrate.

ERASURE, e-ra'zhure, *s.* The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration; the place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

ERATA, er-a'ta, *s.* (*eratos*, lovely, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Ovulinæ or Ovules, the shell of which is ovate, more or less angulated, smooth or granulated, with a dorsal scar, short spire, and larger, angulated, emarginated aperture; the pillar slightly crinated; outer lip reflected, and denticulated on the inner. It resembles Marginella, but has no folds on the pillar: Family, Cypræidæ.

ERATO, er'a-to, *s.* (*eros*, love, Gr.) In Mythology, the Muse who presided over lyric and love poetry. She is represented as crowned with roses and myrtle, and holding a lyre in her hand.

ERATOBOTRYS, er-a-to-bot'ris, *s.* (*eratos*, lovely, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

ERE, ayr, *ad.* (ær, Sax.) Before; sooner than;—*prep.* before.

EREBUS, e're-bus, *s.* (*erebos*, Gr.) A deity of hell, son of Chaos and Darkness. He married Night, by whom he had Light and Day. Erebus is often used by the poets to signify hell itself, and particularly that part where the souls of the virtuous dwell previous to passing into the Elysian fields. In Zoology, a genus of large Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturnæ.

ERECT, e-rekt', *a.* (*erectus*, Lat.) Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; directed upward; upright

and firm; bold; unshaken; raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; extended;—*v. a.* to raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; to raise as a building; to set up; to build; to set up or establish anew; to found; to form; to elevate; to exalt; to excite; to animate; to encourage; to extend; to distend; to raise a consequence from premises;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

Malebranche *erects* this proposition.—*Locke.*

To erect a perpendicular, is to set or form one line on another at right angles;—*v. n.* to raise upright;—*a.* in Botany, leaves are said to be *erect* when they form a very acute angle with the stem. The epithet is applied to petioles, flowers, pedicles, or branches, rising in an upright direction.

ERECTABLE, e-rek'ta-bl, *a.* That can be erected.

ERECTED, e-rek'ted, *a.* Aspiring; generous; noble; sublime.—Seldom used as an adjective.

Glory, the reward
That sole excites to high attempts, the flame
Of most *erected* spirits, most temper'd pure
Ethereal, who all pleasures else despise.—*Milton.*

ERECTER, e-rek'tur, *s.* One who erects; one that raises or builds.

ERECTILE TISSUE, e-rek'tile tish'u, *s.* A peculiar tissue described by Dupuytren and Rullier, which is susceptible of erection and active turgescence by an increased flow of blood. This tissue is said to be found in the corpus cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, in the corpus spongiosum utheræ, the nipples, lips, &c. The existence of this tissue is a matter of dispute, it being considered by some anatomists as merely a congeries of blood-vessels largely supplied with blood.

ERECTION, e-rek'shun, *s.* The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright; the act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; the state of being raised, built, or elevated; establishment; settlement; formation; elevation; exaltation of sentiments; act of rousing; excitement; anything erected; a building of any kind; distension and extension.

ERECTIVE, e-rek'tiv, *a.* Setting upright; raising.

ERECTLY, e-rekt'le, *ad.* In an erect posture. *Erectly-spreading*, in Botany, between erect and spreading.

ERECTNESS, e-rekt'nes, *s.* Uprightness of posture or form.

ERECTOR, e-rek'tur, *s.* (*erecteur*, Fr.) In Anatomy, a term applied to the muscles, *E. penis* and *E. clitoris*; also, in Physiology, to designate an organ which, previously flaccid, swells from an accumulation of blood.

ERELONG, ayr-long', *ad.* Before a long time shall elapse; before a long time had elapsed.—Seldom used in the last sense.

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon.—*Sidney.*

EREMACAUSIS, er-e-ma-kaw'sis, *s.* (*eremos*, lonely, or tranquil, and *kausos*, burning, Gr.) In Chemistry, the gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the atmosphere, as in the change of the elements of wood into the substance called humus, the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, and the production of nitrates of the alkalies. *Eremacausis* differs from fermentation and putrefaction in its requiring the access of atmospheric air; and to its action are owing the changes in colour, consistence, &c., which vegetable juices, saw-dust, and leaves of plants undergo when exposed to the atmosphere. It requires a higher temperature than that of 32 deg. Fahrenheit to enable oxygen to combine in the manner of *eremacausis*.

EREMÆA, er-e-me'a, *s.* (*eremaios*, solitary, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrtaceæ.

EREMITAGE.—See Hermitage.

EREMITE.—See Hermit.

EREMITICAL.—See Hermitical.

EREMOCARPUS, er-e-mo-kär'pus, *s.* (*eremos*, solitary, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Sesselineæ.

EREMODON, er-e-mo'don, *s.* (*eremos*, solitary, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of moss plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

EREMOPHILUS, er-e-mof'e-lus, *s.* (*eremophiles*, a a lover of solitude, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is smooth and oblong; eyes very small and lateral; dorsal fin single; caudal short; pectoral pedunculated, and placed near the belly; cirri six: Family, Siluridæ.

EREMOSTACHYS, er-e-mos'ta-kis, *s.* (*eremos*, solitary, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr. in reference to the species being inhabitants of desert places, and from the flowers growing in verticillate spikes.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs with yellow or purple flowers: Order, Lamiaceæ.

EREMURUS, er-e-mu'rus, *s.* (*eremos*, solitary, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from its inhabiting the desert, and its long yellow tail-like spikes.) A genus of plants, natives of Siberia: Order, Liliaceæ.

EREMUS, er'e-mus, *s.* (*eremos*, Gr.) In Botany, a term applied by Mirabel to a pericarp which has neither valve nor suture, but proceeds from an ovary not supporting a style.

ERENOW, ayr-now', *ad.* Before this time.

EREOCNEMA, er-e-ok-ne'ma, *s.* (*erion*, and *knema*, a shank, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

EREPTION, e-rep'shun, *s.* (*ereptio*, Lat.) A taking or snatching away by force.

ERESUS, er'e-sus, *s.* (*ereso*, I row, Gr.) A genus of spiders, belonging to the family Aranæidæ: Order, Pulmonariæ.

ERETHISM, er'e-*thizm*, } *s.* (*erethizo*, I excite,
ERETHISMUS, er-e-*thiz*'mus, } Gr.) Constitutional irritation; a morbid state of energy in the performance of any function.

ERETHISTIC, er-e-*this*'tik, *a.* Relating to erethism.

ERETHIZON, er-e-*thi*'zun, *s.* (*erethizo*, I excite, Gr.) The Hystrix dorsata of some authors, a subgenus of American porcupines, furnished with long hair, having the spines short and concealed, and a prehensile tail of moderate length: Order, Rodentia.

EREWHILE, ayr'hwile, } *ad.* Some time ago; be-
EREWHILES, ayr'hwilze, } fore a little while.—Obsolete.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*;
Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me.
—*Shaks.*

Armed uninvited guests, who *erewhiles*, we know, were wont to surprise us.—*Decay of Piety.*

ERGASTULUM, er-gas'tu-lum, *s.* (Latin.) A name given by the ancient Romans to a prison or house of correction, where slaves, on the authority of their masters, were confined and subjected to hard labour as a punishment for offensive conduct.

ERGAT, er'gat, *v. n.* (*ergo*, Lat.) To infer; to draw conclusions.—Obsolete.

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools.—*Heywt.*

ERGO, er'go, *ad.* (Latin.) Therefore; consequently.

ERGOT, er'got, *s.* (French.) In Agriculture, a disease of the rye, produced by the parasitical fungus *Acinula clava*, which is horn-like, cylindrical, powdery, purple-black outside, and white inside. In Medicine, it produces a stimulating effect on the uterus, on which account it is used in cases of difficult parturition. In Farriery, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the size of a chesnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. In Anatomy, a medullary cavity in the lateral ventral of the brain, composed interiorly of cortical substance.

ERGOTINE, er'go-tine, *s.* A narcotic and poisonous substance, obtained as a brown powder, of a pungent and bitter taste, in the ergot of rye, *secale cornutum*.

ERGOTISM, er'go-tizm, *s.* (*ergo*, Lat.) A logical inference; a conclusion. In Pathology, the morbid affection produced on the human system by the ergot of rye, the chief symptoms of which are gangrene of the fingers and toes, sometimes of the hands and feet, and occasionally convulsions.

ERIA, e're-a, *s.* (*erion*, wool, Gr. on account of the downy nature of the flowers.) A genus of Epiphytous plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ERIACH, e're-ak, *s.* In the Irish Brehon Law, in a case of murder, the brehon or judge was wont to compound between the murderer and the friends of the deceased who prosecuted him, by causing the malefactor to give them, or the wife or child of the murdered person, a recompense, which was called an *eriach*.—4 *Bl. Com.* 313.

ERIACHNE, er-e-ak'ne, *s.* (*erion*, and *achne*, a glume, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ERIANTHERA, er-e-an-*the*'ra, *s.* (*erion*, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. from its downy anthers.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

ERICA, e-ri'ka, *s.* (*ereike*, from *eriko*, I break, Gr. from the supposed quality of some of the species in breaking the stone in the bladder, and because the small leaves are cleft.) Heath, a genus of plants, with scattered, verticillate, or acerose leaves, and terminal, fascicled, or racemose flowers; pedicels scaly;—natives of Europe and Africa: Type of the natural order Ericaceæ.

ERICACEÆ, er-i-ka'se-e, *s.* (*erica*, one of the genera.) The Heaths, or Heath-worts, a natural order of hypogynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs, or under-shrubs, with evergreen leaves, which are rigid, entire, whorled, or opposite, and without stipules; the inflorescence variable, and often exceedingly beautiful; the pedicels generally bracteate; flowers hermaphrodite, symmetrical, and regular; calyx four or five-cleft, nearly equal, inferior, and persistent; corolla hypogynous, monopetalous, four, rarely five-parted; stamens definite, and equal in number to the segments of the corolla, or double that number, hypogynous, or scarcely inserted into the base of the corolla; style and stigma undivided; capsule free, or adhering to the fleshy calyx, therefore baccate; cells for the most part many-seeded; albumen fleshy; embryo erect and slender.

ERICALA, er-ik'a-la, *s.* (*erica*, a heath, Lat.?) A genus of plants, consisting of small perennial or annual herbs: Order, Gentianaceæ.

ERICEÆ, er-i'se-e, } *s.* A tribe of the Heaths, in
ERICIDÆ, er-i'sid-e, } which the fruit is multilocular, rarely septicidal or berried, and the buds naked; anthers two-celled; ovarium free; disk hypogynous and nectariferous, and sometimes, though rarely, ornamented with scales; leaves usually with revolute margins.

ERICHTHUS, e-rik'*thus*, *s.* (*eri*, much, and *chthon*, the earth, Gr.) Erichthians, a genus of long-tailed decapod Crustaceans, inhabitants of tropical seas. The genus is now subdivided into Squilli, Almia, and Erichthus proper, in the family Erichthidæ.

ERICHTHYS, } e-rik'*this*, *s.* (*er*, the spring, and *ich-*
ERYCHTHYS, } *thys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the family Chætodonidæ: Subfamily, Sparianæ.

ERICIUS, e-rish'us, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a military engine full of sharp spikes, which was placed at the gate of the camp to prevent the entrance of the enemy.

ERICOMA, er-e-kom'a, *s.* (*eri*, much, and *kome*, foliage, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ERIDANUS, e-rid'a-nus, *s.* (Latin.) The River Eridanus, one of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, fabled to have derived its name from Phæton falling into the river Eridanus or Po. It contains eighty-four stars, and is represented on the celestial globe as a river winding from Orion to Cetus, and from thence to Phœnix.

ERIGENIA, e-re-je'ne-a, *s.* (*er*, spring, and *genao*, I bring forth, Gr. in allusion to the early plant in spring.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, natives of North America: Tribe, Hydrocotyleæ.

ERIGERON, e-rij'e-ron, *s.* (*er*, the spring, and *geron*, an old man, Gr. in allusion to the plant becoming old early in the year.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ERIGIBLE, er'e-je-bl, *a.* That may be erected.—Obsolete.

ERIGONE, e-rig'o-ne, *s.* In Mythology, a daughter of Icarius, who hung herself when she heard that her father had been killed by some shepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a constellation under the name of Virgo. Bacchus deceived her by changing himself into a beautiful grape.

ERIN, er'in, *s.* Ireland.

ERINACEUS, er-e-na'se-us, *s.* (Latin.) The Hedgehog, a genus of insectivorous Mammalia, thickly bristled over with strong elastic spines. The hedgehog subsists on insects, such as beetles, and also on cold-blooded animals and fruit. It hybernates in winter. The female produces from two to four young.

ERINEUM, e-rin'e-um, *s.* (*erinaceus*, a hedgehog, Lat. in reference to its hispid appearance, which resembles the common hedgehog.) A genus of Fungi, found growing upon leaves in little tufts: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

ERINITE, e're-nite, *s.* (*Erin*, one of the names of Ireland.) Hydrous sub-hisesquiarseniate of copper, a mineral occurring in masses, or arranged in concentric layers; colour emerald-green, inclining to grass-green. It consists of oxide of copper, 59.44; alumina, 1.77; arsenic acid, 33.78; water, 5.01; sp. gr. 4.043. H = 4.75.

ERINNYS, e-rin'nis, *s.* (from *eris*, the goddess of Discord, and *noys*, the mind, Gr.) In Mythology, one of the Furies, or Eumenides. Also, a surname of Ceres, on account of her amour with Neptune. She had a temple under this name on the banks of the Ladon in Arcadia, with a statue representing her as holding a basket in the left hand, and a flambeau in the other.

ERINOSMA, er-e-nos'ma, *s.* (*eri*, and *osme*, a scent, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

ERINUS, e-ri'nus, *s.* (*erinos*, Gr. the name given by Dioscorides.) A genus of small alpine-tufted plants, with purple or red flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

ERIOBOTRYA, er-e-o-bot're-a, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, Gr. in reference to the bunch of grapes and flowers, which are woolly.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees, with broad, serrated, woolly leaves, and small white flowers: Order, Pomaceæ.

ERIOCAULACEÆ, er-e-o-kaw-la'se-e, *s.* Pipeworts, a natural order of Exogens, consisting of perennial marsh plants, with linear, cellular, spongy leaves sheathing at the base, and having a two or three-celled ovary, a pendulous glume, two-celled anthers, a terminal embryo, and a three-lobed cap within the glumes; the flowers capitate, bracteate, and very minute.

ERIOCAULON, er-e-o-kaw'lon, *s.* (*erion*, and *kaulon*, a stalk, Gr. in allusion to the down on the stems of some of the species.) Pipe-wort, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Eriocaulaceæ.

ERIOCEPHALUS, er-e-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*erion*, and *kephale*, a head, Gr. in allusion to the woolly grains collected in terminal heads.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ERIOCHILUS, er-e-o-kil'us, *s.* (*erion*, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. from the labellum being pubescent.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ERIOCHRYSIS, er-e-ok're-sis, *s.* (*erion*, and *chryseos*, golden, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ERIOCOCCUS, er-e-o-kok'kus, *s.* (*erion*, and *kokkos*, a kernel, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

ERIODENDRON, er-e-o-den'drun, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. in allusion to the capsule being filled with a fine silken-woolly substance.) Wool-tree, a genus of plants, with palmate leaves, and red, scarlet, or white flowers rising singly or in clusters from the sides or tops of the branches.

ERIODESMIA, er-e-o-des'me-a, *s.* (*erion*, and *desme*, a fascicle, Gr. from the flowers resembling a fascicle of wool.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceæ.

ERIODON, e-ri'o-don, *s.* (*eri*, much, or great, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of spiders, belonging to the family Araneides: Order, Pulmonariæ.

ERIOGLOSSUM, er-e-o-glos'sum, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr. in allusion to the scales of the petals being woolly.) A genus of plants, with pinnate leaves and edible fruit; natives of Java: Order, Sapindaceæ.

ERIOGONUM, er-e-o-go'num, *s.* (*erion*, and *gone*, a knee, Gr. the stem of the plants being very woolly at the joints.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceæ.

ERIOLÆNA, er-e-o-le'na, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *chlaina*, a cloak, Gr. in reference to the woolly involucre and calyx.) A genus of East Indian plants, consisting of trees with yellow flowers: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

ERIOMETER, er-e-om'e-tur, *s.* An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres, by ascertaining the diameter of any one of the series of rings which they produce.

ERIOPE, e-ri'o-pe, *s.* (probably from *erion*, and *ope*, a hole, Gr. because the throat of the calyx is closed with wool.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

ERIOPETALUM, er-e-o-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*erion*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. from the segments of the corolla being internally densely woolly.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

ERIOPHORUM, er-e-of'o-rum, *s.* (*erion*, and *phoro*, I bear, Gr. the seeds being covered with silky tufts of a wool-like substance.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

ERIOPHYLLUM, er-e-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*erion*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. from its woolly foliage.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ERIOPHYTON, er-e-o-fi'ton, *s.* (*erion*, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr. in allusion to the plant being clothed with long white wool.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

ERIOPTERA, er-e-op'ter-a, *s.* (*erion*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

ERIOSDICTYON, er-e-os-dik'te-un, *s.* (*erion*, and *diktyon*, a net, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Hydrophyllaceæ.

ERIOSEMA, er-e-o-se'ma, *s.* (*erion*, and *sema*, a standard, Gr. in reference to the vexillum, which is clothed with silky hairs.) A genus of Leguminous subshrubs, with trifoliate leaves and yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ERIOSOLENA, er-e-o-so-le'na, *s.* (*erion*, and *solen*, a funnel or tube, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymelaceæ.

ERIOSTEMON, er-e-o-ste'mon, *s.* (*erion*, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. the stamens being woolly.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of New Holland: Order, Rutaceæ.

ERIOSYNAPHE, er-e-o-sin'a-fe, *s.* (*erion*, wool, and *synaphe*, connection, Gr. in reference to the commissure, which is the connection of the two mericarps that compose the fruit, and which is clothed with wool-like down, in the hollows between the nerves.) A genus of Composite plants, with yellow flowers: Tribe, Peucedaneæ.

ERIOTHICA, er-e-o*th*'e-ka, *s.* (*erion*, and *theke*, a receptacle, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Sterculiaceæ.

ERIPHIA, e-rif'e-a, *s.* (*eriphos*, a kid, Gr.) A genus of brachyurous or short-tailed Crustaceans, including Cancer spinifrons, Cancer conagra, and other later discovered species. Also, a genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the tribe Muscidæ: Family, Athericera.

ERIPHILEMA, er-e-fe-le'ma, *s.* (*eri*, and *philema*, a kiss, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

ERIS, er'is, *s.* The name among the Greeks of the Discordia of the Latins; the goddess of Discord.

ERISICTHON, er-e-sik'*th*on, *s.* (Greek.) In Fabulous History, a son of Triops, who derided Ceres, and cut down her groves, for which impiety the goddess doomed him to endure the pain of continual hunger; to gratify his appetite he sold all his possessions, and at last ate his own limbs for want of food.

ERISMA, e-ris'ma, *s.* (*erisma*, contention, Gr. so named from the anomalous form of the genus, which is much at variance with others.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of tropical America: Order, Vochysiaceæ. Also, a term used in Vitruvius for an arch, buttress, or shore prop.

ERISTIC, e-ris'tik, } *a.* (*eris*, contention, *eris-*
ERISTICAL, e-ris'te-kal, } *tikos*, contentious, Gr.) Pertaining to disputes; controversial.—Obsolete.

So many *eristick* writings.—*Life of Firmin.*

ERITHALIS, e-*rith*'a-lis, *s.* (*eri*, splendidly, and *thallo*, I grow green, Gr. in allusion to the leaves being of a deep shining green.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with petiolate leaves and small white flowers.

ERIX, e'riks, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of serpents, allied to the Pseudo-Boas, but differing from them in the tail being very short and obtuse; the head is short, and not distinct from the body.

ERKE, erk, *a.* (*argos*, Gr.) Idle; slothful.—Obsolete.

For men therein should hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft sithes haunt that werke.—*Chaucer.*

ERLANITE, er'lan-ite, *s.* (from its being first observed at Erla iron forges, in the Saxon Erzegebirge.) A mineral of a light green or grey colour, with a white streak; compact, or in small fine granular concretions. It consists of silica, 53.160; alumina, 14.034; lime, 14.397; soda, 2.611; magnesia, 5.420; peroxide of iron, 7.138; oxide of manganese, 0.639; volatile matter, 0.606: sp. gr. 3.0. H. = 6—7.

ERMELINE.—See Ermine.

ERMINE, er'min, *s.* The Mustella erminea of Linnæus, Putorius erminea of Cuvier, the Stoat weasel of Pennant, the Seegoos and Shacooshew of the Cree Indians, and the Ferreeya of the Esquimaux Indians. A species of Pole-cat, remarkable for the value of its fur. It is a native of Britain, and is common in the colder parts of Europe and America, where it is the pest and detestation of those farmers upon whose premises it takes up its abode. It emits a strong musky smell. In Heraldry, *ermine* is represented by a white field or fur with black spots, and is supposed to represent the linings of mantles and robes.

ERMINED, er'mind, *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

ERN, } ern, *s.* A Saxon affix to places, signifying
ÆRN, } a melancholy situation. It also forms the termination of some English words as well as Latin, as in *tavern*, *lantern*, &c. *Ern*, the name in Scotland given to the Sea-eagle.

ERNES, ernz, *s.* An old term for loose scattered ears of corn, after binding in the field. The word is from the Teutonic *ernde*, harvest, or *ernden*, to cut or mow corn—hence, to *ern*, is in some places to glean.—*Kennet's Glossary.—Cowell.*

ERNESTIA, er-nes'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Ernest Meyer, author of Primatiæ Floræ Essequeboensis.) A genus of plants, natives of New Granada: Order, Melastomaceæ.

ERNODIA, er-no'de-a, *s.* (*ernos*, a young shoot, Gr. the plant being much branched.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with axillary pale yellow flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

ERODE, e-rode', *v. a.* (*erodo*, Lat.) To eat in or away; to corrode.

ERODENT, e-ro'dent, *s.* In Medicine, a substance which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths.

ERODIUM, e-ro'de-um, *s.* (*erodios*, a heron, Gr. from the form of the carpels resembling the head and beak of that bird.) Heronsbill, or Storksbill, a genus of plants: Order, Geraniaceæ.

EROGATE, er'o-gate, *v. a.* (*erogo*, Lat.) To lay out; to give; to bestow upon.—Obsolete.

EROGATION, er-o-ga'shun, *s.* The act of conferring.—Obsolete.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

EROPHILA, e-rof'e-la, *s.* (*er*, the spring, and *phileo*, I love, Gr. in allusion to the time in which the species flower.) Whitlow-cress, a genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

EROSE, e-rose', *a.* (*erosus*, Lat.) In Botany, gnawed, bitten; an epithet used to denote a particular kind of denticulation of leaf; irregularly serrated.

EROSELY, e-rose'le, *ad.* In Botany, in a gnawed-like manner; *erosely-toothed*, when the teeth are gnawed or erose; *erosely-serrated*, when the serratures are gnawed-like.

EROSION, e-ro'zhun, *s.* (*erosio*, Lat.) The act or operation of eating away; the state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.

EROTIC, e-rot'ik, *s.* (*eros*, love, Gr.) An amorous composition or poem. The name of *erotic* writers has been applied particularly to a class of romance writers who belonged to the later periods of Greek literature, and whose works abound in meretricious ornament and sophistical subtleties.

EROTIC, e-rot'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to love;
EROTICAL, e-rot'e-kal, } treating of love.

EROTOMANIA, er-o-to-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*eros*, and *manie*, madness, Gr.) A term used by some writers to denote that modification of insanity, of which the passion of love is the origin, and in which the love of a particular individual constitutes the absorbing idea.

EROTYLIDÆ, er-o-til'e-de, *s.* (*erotylus*, one of the genera.) A family of Monilicorn Coleopterous insects, characterized by having an enlarged compressed club to the antennæ; a gibbous body, and longer legs than the cognate families. They live on fungi.

EROTYLUS, e-rot'e-lus, *s.* (*erotylos*, amatory, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects.

ERPETION, er-pet'e-un, *s.* (*erpetos*, creeping, and *ion*, a violet, Gr.) A genus of small tufted plants, with running stems and beautiful blue flowers: Order, Violaceæ.

ERPETODRYAS, er-pe-tod're-as, *s.* (*erpetos*, a reptile, and *drys*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of serpents, in which the tail is very long, the head lengthened, mouth very wide, the scales small, and partly carinated and arranged in oblique series.

ERPETOLOGIST, er-pe-tol'o-jist, *s.* (*erpetos*, a reptile, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles.

ERPETOLOGY, er-pe-tol'o-je, *s.* That part of Natural History which treats of the nature and classification of reptiles.

ERPICHTHYS, er-pik'*this*, *s.* (*erpo*, I creep, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Blenninæ, or true Blennies, in which the dorsal fin is slightly or not at all emarginated, and the canine teeth generally wanting: Family, Blennidæ.

ERPODIUM, er-po'de-um, *s.* (*era*, the ground, and *podion*, a pod, Gr.) A genus of moss plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

ERR, er, *v. n.* (*erro*, I wander, Lat.) To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose; to miss the right way in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake; to mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention; to ramble;—*v. a.* to mislead; to cause to err.—Unusual as an active verb.

Sometimes he (the devil) tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c.; *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses.—*Burton.*

ERRABLE, er'ra-bl, *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible.

ERRABLENESS, er'ra-bl-nes, *s.* Liableness to mistake or error.

ERRAND, er'rand, *s.* (*ærend*, Sax.) A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance.

ERRANT, er'rant, *a.* (French.) Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures, and display their heroism and generosity, termed *knights-errant;* deviating from a certain course; itinerant.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Our judges of assize are called *justices-errant*, because they go no direct course.—*Butler.*

ERRANTES, er-ran'tes, *s.* (*errans*, wandering, Lat.) A family of Annelides, consisting of several tribes and a multitude of genera. They have a distinct head, furnished with antennæ, eyes, and almost always a retractile proboscis, armed with maxillæ. Each ring of their body bears a pair of feet. They walk and swim well, but generally dwell beneath stones, among shells, or buried in the sand. They are all marine animals.

ERRANTRY, er'rant-re, *s.* A wandering; a roving or rambling about; the employment of a knight-errant.

ERRATIC, er-rat'ik, } *a.* (*erraticus*, Lat.)
ERRATICAL, er-rat'e-kal, } Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination; moving; not fixed or stationary; irregular; mutable. *Erratic blocks*, in Geology, a term used for those transported boulders which are so largely and so confusedly mixed up in what is termed the Diluvium or Till; it is sometimes called the *Erratic Block Group.*

ERRATICALLY, er-rat'e-kal-le, *ad.* Without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

ERRATION, er-ra'shun, *s.* A wandering.—Obsolete.

ERRATUM, er-ra'tum, *pl.* **ERRATA**, *s.* An error or mistake in writing or printing.

ERRHINE, er'rine, *a.* (*errinon*, Gr.) Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose;—*s.* a medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus.

ERRONEOUS, er-ro'ne-us, *a.* (*erroneus*, Lat.) Wandering; roving; unsettled; deviating; devious; irregular; wandering from the right course;—(the foregoing meanings of the term are unusual;)

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate.—*Philips.*

Erroneous circulation of the blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

mistaken; misled; deviating by mistake from the truth; wrong; false; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice.

ERRONEOUSLY, er-ro'ne-us-le, *ad.* By mistake; not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, er-ro'ne-us-nes, *s.* The state of being erroneous; deviation from right; want of conformity to truth.

ERROR, er'rur, *s.* (Latin.) A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which persons assent to or believe what is not true; a mistake made in writing or other performance; roving excursion; irregular course;—(unusual in the last two senses;)

What brought you living to the Stygian state?
Driv'n by the winds and *errors* of the sea;
Or did you heaven's superior doom obey?—
Dryden.

deviation from law, justice, or right; oversight; mistake in conduct. In Scripture and Theology, sin; iniquity; transgression. In Law, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. In Arithmetic, the difference between the result of any operation obtained by trial, and the true result required by the question. In Astronomy, the difference between the places of the heavenly bodies, as determined by calculation and observation. *Writ of error*, in Law, a writ which authorizes the judges of a superior court to examine a record on which judgment has been given in an inferior court, on an allegation of error in pleading a process, &c., and to affirm or reverse the same. *Error loci*, error of place, in Pathology, a term formerly applied to acute cutaneous diseases;—*v. a.* to determine a judgment of court to be erroneous.—Not well authorized as a verb.

ERRORIST, er'rur-ist, *s.* One who errs; one who encourages or propagates error.

ERSE, ers, *s.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the highlands of Scotland.

ERSH, } ersh, *s.* The stubble after corn is cut.
EARSH, }

ERST, erst, *ad.* (*ærest*, Sax.) First; at first; at the beginning; once; formerly; long ago; before; till then or now; hitherto.—Obsolete except in poetry.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at *erst.*
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.—
Spenser.

Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erst;* dilated spirits, ampler heart.—
Milton.

ERSTWHILE, erst'hwile, *ad.* Till then or now; formerly.—Obsolete.

ERUBESCENCE, er-u-bes'sens, *s.* (*erubescens*, *erubesco*, from *rubeo*, I am red, Lat.) A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

ERUBESCENT, er-u-bes'sent, *a.* Red or reddish; blushing,

ERUCA, er-u'ka, *s.* (*uro*, I burn, Lat. in reference to the seeds having an acrid, burning taste, and when applied to the skin occasioning blisters.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, consisting of erect annual branching herbs, with racemes of white or yellow flowers, which are beautifully reticulated with brown veins: Suborder, Orthoploceæ. Also, a genus of univalve Mollusca, the shell of which resembles that of Pupella, only the tip of the spire is thicker, and there is only one or no plate upon the thinner lip: Subfamily, Achatinæ.

ERUCARIA, er-u-ka're-a, *s.* (*eruco*, a rocket, Lat. from its resemblance to that plant.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, forming the type of the tribe Erucarieæ, in which the silique is lomentaceous, (*i. e.* falls asunder when ripe at the joints;) two-jointed; lower joint two-celled, upper one ensiform. The genus consists of smooth annual herbs, with white or purple flowers: Suborder, Spirolobeæ.

ERUCIVORA, e-ru-siv'o-ra, *s.* (*eruca*, a plant, and *vora*, I devour, Lat.) A genus of birds belonging to the Ceblepyrinæ, or Caterpillar-catchers: Family, Laniadæ.

ERUCT, e-rukt', } *v. a.* (*eructo*, Lat.) To
ERUCTATE, e-ruk'tate, } belch; to eject from the stomach, as wind.—Seldom used.

They would make us believe in Syracusa, now Messina, that Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge goblets of fire, that the sparks of them have burnt houses in Malta, above fifty miles off.—*Howell.*

ERUCTATION, e-ruk-ta'shun, *s.* (*eructatio*, Lat.) The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch; a violent bursting forth, or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.

ERUDITE, er'u-dite, *a.* (*eruditus*, Lat.) Instructed; taught; learned.

ERUDITION, er-u-dish'un, *s.* Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences.

ERUGINOUS, e-ru'je-nus, *a.* (*æruginosus*, Lat.) Partaking of the substance or nature of copper, or the rust of copper; resembling rust.

ERUPT, e-rupt', *v. n.* (*eruptus*, Lat.) To burst forth.—Obsolete.

ERUPTION, e-rup'shun, *s.* (*eruptio*, Lat.) The act of breaking or bursting forth from enclosure or confinement; a violent emission of anything, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano; a sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion; violent exclamation.—(Seldom used in the last sense.)

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the soul, as God the universe, silently and without noise.—*South.*

In Pathology, an acute cutaneous disease; a breaking out or efflorescence of the skin.

ERUPTIVE, e-rup'tiv, *a.* Bursting forth; attended with eruptions or efflorescence, or producing eruptions.

ERVUM, er'vum, *s.* (*erw*, tilled land, Celt. from some of the species being a pest in cultivated fields.) Lentil, a genus of Leguminous plants, the pea of which is in very general use on the Continent, and particularly by Roman Catholics in the time of Lent.

ERYCINA, er-e-si'na, *s.* (Erycina, one of the names of Venus.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is bivalve, always transverse, generally cuneate, but rarely equilateral; both valves closing; cardinal teeth $\frac{2}{2}$, with the ligament between them; lateral teeth $\frac{0}{1}$, one of which is lengthened: Family, Tellinidæ. Also, a genus of Lepidopterous insects.

ERYCINIDÆ, er-e-sin'e-de, *s.* (*erycina*, one of the genera.) A family of beautiful, and in colouring exceedingly diversified, Lepidopterous insects, containing the genera Erycina, Polyommatus, and Thecla; the larva is short, broad, flattened, and naked.

ERYNGIUM, e-rin'je-um, *s.* (*erygo*, I belch, Gr. from its being considered a remedy for flatulence.) Eryngo, a genus of Umbelliferous herbs, usually spiny, with the flowers congregated into oblong or roundish heads: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.

ERYON, e-ri'on, *s.* (*eryo*, I draw, Gr.) A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

ERYSIBE, er-e-si'be, *s.* (the East Indian name of one of the species.) A genus of climbing shrubs, with alternate leaves, and terminal panicles of flowers: Order, Cordiaceæ.

ERYSIMUM, e-ris'e-mum, *s.* (*eryo*, I draw, Gr.; it is said to draw and produce blisters, and is reckoned a powerful cure for a sore throat.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

ERYSIPELAS, er-e-sip'e-las, *s.* (Greek, from *eryo*, I draw, and *pelas*, adjoining, from its propensity to spread.) A disease which consists in a particular kind of inflammation, vulgarly termed Rose, from its redness; and St. Anthony's Fire, because he was supposed to heal it miraculously. It occurs chiefly in the skin, and is generally attended with vesications on the afflicted part, and with symptomatic fever. Its species are *E. phlegmonodes*, phlegmonous; *E. œdematodes*, edematose; *E. gangrenæ*, gangrenous; *E. erraticum*, wandering.

ERYSIPELATOUS, er-e-se-pel'a-tus, } *a.* Eruptive;
ERYSIPELOUS, er-e-sip'e-lus, } resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

ERYTHEMA, er-e-*the*'ma, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr.) A morbid redness of the skin; an inflammatory blush; a full redness of the skin, terminating in scales, and sometimes in gangrene. Its species are *E. fugax*, fugaceous; *E. læve*, smooth; *E. marginatum*, marginated; *E. papulatum*, papulated; *E. tuberculatum*, tuberculated; *E. nodosum*, nodose; *E. intertrigo*, fret or erosion of the skin.

ERYTHRÆA, er-e-*thre*'a, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr. in reference to the red-coloured flowers.) Centaury, a genus of small annual glabrous plants, with opposite leaves and funnel-shaped red or yellow flowers: Order, Gentianaceæ.

ERYTHRÆUS, e-*rith*'re-us, *s.* (*erythraios*, reddish, Gr.) A genus of Arachneides, belonging to the Acarides or Mite tribe: Family, Holetra.

ERYTHRIC ACID, e-*rith*'rik as'sid, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr.) Red-coloured acid, obtained by the action of nitric upon uric acid.

ERYTHRINA, er-e-*thri*'na, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr. in allusion to the red colour of the flowers.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with red, scarlet, or crimson flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ERYTHRINUS, er-e-*thri*'nus, *s.* A genus of fishes, with oblong bodies, covered with large and strong but deciduous scales; the mouth large, and the jaws armed with a row of formidable conic teeth. They inhabit the rivers of Central America. They are classed by Swainson among the Cyprinæ, or Carps: Family, Salmonidæ.

NOTE.—The following Latinized adjectives occur in Natural History, having *erythros*, red, or some of its forms, thus compounded:—*Erythrinus*, red or nearly red; *erythrocarpus*, having red seeds; *erythroceras*, having red antennæ; *erythropectinus*, having antennæ pectinated and ferruginous in appearance; *erythroposter*, having a red abdomen; *erythrogrammus*, marked with red rays; *erythroleucus*, being red and white; *erythrolophus*, having a red crest or tuft; *erythromelas*, red and black; *erythronotus*, having a red back; *erythrophthalmus*, having red eyes; *erythrophyllus*, having red leaves; *erythropterus*, having red wings; *erythropygius*, having a red croup; *erythroramphus*, having a red beak; *erythrorhynchus*, having a red snout; *erythrosomus*, having a red body; *erythrospermus*, having red seeds; *erythrostomus*, having a red mouth; *erythrothorax*, having a red breast; *ery-*

thro'xylus, having red wood; *erythrocephalus*, having a red head; *erythrourus*, having a red tail.

ERYTHROCANTHUS, er-e-*th*ro-kan'*th*us, *s.* (*erythros*, red, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr. from its red-coloured spines.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

ERYTHROCHITON, er-e-*th*ro-ki'ton, *s.* (*erythros*, and *chiton*, an outer coat, Gr. in allusion to the red colour of the calyx.) A genus of plants, with flowers, having the corolla white and calyx red—natives of Brazil: Order, Rutaceæ.

ERYTHROGEN, e-rith'ro-jen, *s.* (*erythros*, and *gennao*, I bring forth, Gr.) A substance, supposed by M. Bizzo of Venice to be identical with the colouring matter of blood. It was discovered by him in 1821, in the gall-bladder of a person who had died of jaundice. It was a green, tasteless liquid, which became a deep purple in nitric acid and ammonia, and when heated in the air produced a purple-coloured vapour.

ERYTHROID, e-rith'royd, *a.* (*erythros*, red, Gr.) Red. *Erythroid membrane*, a peculiar membrane which, in certain animals, occupies the situation of the allantois. *Tunica erythroides*, a name given by the ancients to the reddish expanse of muscular fibre which constitutes the cremaster.

ERYTHROLÆNA, er-e-*th*ro-le'na, *s.* (*erythros*, and *chlaina*, a cloak, Gr. in allusion to the red colour of the calyx.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

ERYTHROLEIC ACID, er-e-*th*ro-le'ik, as'sid, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr.) A red substance of an oily appearance contained in archil.

ERYTHROLITMINE, er-i*th*-ro-lit'mine, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr. and *litmus*.) In Chemistry, a red substance obtained from Litmus. It is sparingly soluble in water, but is soluble in hot alcohol. It dissolves in alkalies with a blue colour. Formula, C^{26}, H^{23}, NO^{18}.

ERYTHRONIUM.—See Vanadium.

ERYTHROPALUM, er-e-*th*ro-pa'lum, *s.* (*erythros*, and *palos*, a shaking, Gr.) A genus of Javanese climbing plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

ERYTHROPHLEUM, er-e-*th*rof'le-um, *s.* (*erythros*, and *fleo*, I flow, Gr. in reference to the red juice which exudes from the tree when cut.) A genus of plants, consisting of the Gregre-tree, or Ordeal-tree, of Sierra Leone, the red juice of which is used as an ordeal by the natives, to detect the guilt or innocence of persons accused of any crime. The juice is taken in large draughts, and those who are not sufficiently strong to withstand its effects are declared guilty, and those who are, are pronounced innocent: Order, Fabaceæ.

ERYTHROPHRYS, er-e-*th*rof'ris, *s.* (*erythros*, and *ophrys*, the eyebrow, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Cuculinæ, or Parasitic cuckoos: Family, Cuculidæ.

ERYTHROPOGON, er-e-*th*rop'o-gon, *s.* (*erythros*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

ERYTHRORCHIS, er-i*th*-rawr'kis, *s.* (*erythros*, red, Gr. and *orchis*.) Red orchis, a genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ERYTHROSPERMUM, er-e-*th*ro-sper'mum, *s.* (*erythros*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the red colour of the seeds.) A genus of plants, consisting of smooth shrubs, with small greenish-yellow flowers: Order, Flacourtiaceæ.

ERYTHROSTIGMA, er-e-*th*ro-stig'ma, *s.* (*erythros*, and *stigma*, Gr. the stigmas being red.) A genus of plants: Order, Anacardiaceæ.

ERYTHROSTOMUS, er-i*th*-ros'to-mus, *s.* (*erythros*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Psittacinæ, or Parrots: Family, Psittacidæ.

ERYTHROXYLACEÆ, er-e-*th*rok-se-la'se-e, } *s.* (*ery-*
ERYTHROXYLEÆ, er-e-*th*rok-sil'e-e, } *throxylon*, the typical genus.) A natural order of hypogynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees with complete and partially symmetrical flowers, which are small, and of a greenish or yellowish colour, having an imbricated calyx; petals five and hypogynous, with an appendage; stamens ten; anthers innate and two-celled; stigmas three and capitate; ovules sessile and pendulous; fruit drupaceous and one-seeded; seed angular. The species are chiefly West Indian and South American. The wood of some of the species is red, and the juice of the fruits of some of the others is of the same colour.

ERYTHROXYLON, er-e-*th*rok'se-lon, *s.* (*erythros*, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) Redwood, a genus of plants, type of the order Erythroxylaceæ, of which, according to Lindley, it is the only genus.

ERYTHURA, er-e-*th*u'ra, *s.* (*erythros*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Coccothraustinæ, or Hardbills: Family, Fringillidæ.

ERYX, e'riks, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Venus and Butes. Relying on his strength, he challenged all strangers to fight with him in the combat of the Cestus. Hercules, after many had yielded to his superior dexterity, accepted his challenge and slew him. In Zoology, a genus of serpents: Family, Colubridæ.

ESCALADE, es-ka-lade', *s.* (French.) In Military tactics, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart;—*v. a.* to scale; to mount and pass, or enter by means of ladders.

ESCALLONIA, es-kal-lo'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of a Spaniard of the name of Escallon, who discovered *E. serrata* in New Granada.) A genus of plants: Order, Escalloniaceæ.

ESCALLONIACEÆ, es-ka-lo-ni-a'se-e, *s.* (*escallonia*, one of the genera.) A small order of epigynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees, having the leaves alternate, stipulate, and full of resinous glands; the flowers axillary, conspicuous, and usually white, rarely reddish; calyx superior and five-toothed; corolla with five petals; stamens rising from the calyx, and alternating with the petals; anthers bursting longitudinally; ovarium inferior and two-celled; style simple; stigma two-lobed; fruit capsular, two-celled, and crowned by the style and calyx; seeds numerous and minute.

ESCALOP.—See Scallop and Scollop. *Escallop shell*, in Heraldry, a frequent bearing on the escutcheon, it having been the pilgrims' ensign in their expeditions to the Holy Land.

ESCAMBIO, es-kam'be-o, *s.* (*camber*, to change, Span.) In Law, a license granted to one to make over a bill of exchange to another beyond seas.

ESCAPADE, es'ka-pade, *s.* (French.) The fling or irregular motion of a horse.

ESCAPE, e-skape', *v. a.* (*echapper*, Fr.) To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shun;

to obtain security from; to pass without harm; to pass unobserved; to evade; to avoid the danger of;—*v. n.* to flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil; to be passed without harm;—*s.* flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger; a being passed without receiving injury; excuse; subterfuge; evasion. In Law, the escape or getting out of lawful restraint; as when a person has been arrested or imprisoned, and gets away before he is discharged in due course of law. *Escape warrant*, a warrant granted to retake a person who has escaped from prison or custody;—oversight; mistake; sally; flight; irregularity.—Seldom used in the last five senses.

> Thousand *escapes* of wit,
> Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
> And rack thee in their fancies.—*Shaks.*

Escapement, e-skape'ment, *s.* That part of a clock or watch which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration.

Escaper, e-ska'pur, *s.* One who gets out of danger.

Escaping, e-ska'ping, *s.* Avoidance of danger.

Escarbuncle, es-kär'bung-kl, *s.* The heraldric name for the precious stone called the carbuncle.

Escargatoire, es-kär-ga-toir, *s.* (French.) A nursery of snails.

Escarp, es-kärp', *v. a.* (*escarper*, Fr.) To slope; to form a slope—a Military term;—*s.* in Fortification, any high and precipitous part.

Escarpment, es-kärp'ment, *s.* A slope; a steep descent; a declivity. In Geology, the steep face frequently presented by the abrupt termination of stratified rocks.

Escaun, es-kawn', *s.* A Dutch and Flemish coin, value sixpence.

Eschar, es'kär, *s.* (*eschara*, Gr.) The crust or scab formed after a part of the body has been burned by fire, or the application of caustics.

Eschara, es'ka-ra, *s.* A genus of Corallines, furnished with flattened foliaceous expansions: *Cuvier*. In the system of Linnæus, an order of Coralline Zoophytes, in which each polypus is contained in a calcareous or horny cell; the cells without any central axis, but arranged in leaf-like expansions.

Escharotic, es-ka-rot'ik, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh;—*s.* a caustic application.

Escheat, es-tshete', *s.* (*eschet*, chance or accident, Norm. Fr., from *échoir*, to fall, old Fr.) In Law, an obstruction to the course of descent by some unforeseen contingency, which consequently determines the tenure. In this case the land results back, by a kind of reversion, to the original granter, or lord of whom it is holden. Since the 1st day of January, 1834, there can be no escheat or failure of whole blood wherever there are persons of the half blood capable of inheriting, under 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 106. Escheat takes place upon attainder for murder or treason; the lands of such felons revert to the lord, except in cases of treason, when a superior law intervenes, and they become forfeited to the crown. The word *escheat* is used also for the land or estate itself, which so reverts to the lord, as well as for the mere act of reverting;—*v. n.* to revert as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant;—*v. a.* to forfeit.—Obsolete as an active verb.

Escheatable, es-tshe'ta-bl, *a.* Liable to escheat.

Escheatage, es-tshe'tij, *s.* The right of succeeding to an escheat.

Escheator, es-tshe'tur, *s.* (*escheat*, Fr.) The name of an officer who, in former times, was appointed by the lord treasurer, in every county, to look after the escheats which fell due to the king in his particular county, and to certify them into the chancery or exchequer. The appointment was made annually, and no one could hold the office above once in three years.

Eschew, es-tshoo', *v. a.* (*eschever*, Norm.) To flee from; to shun; to avoid.—Nearly obsolete.

> The old year's sins forepast let us *eschew*,
> And fly the faults with which we did offend.—
> *Spenser.*

Escoredia, es-ko-be'de-a, *s.* (in honour of George Escobedo, a Spanish naturalist.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs, with generally opposite leaves and showy white flowers—natives of Mexico and South America: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

Escocheon, es-ko'tshun, *s.* (French.) The shield of the family.—Obsolete.

Escort, es'kawrt, *s.* (*escorte*, Fr.) A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or, in general, for security.—This term is rarely, and never properly used for naval protection or protectors: the latter we call a *convoy*.

Escort, es-kawrt', *v. a.* To attend and guard by land.

Escot, es-kot', *s.* An ancient tax—see Scot;—*v. a.* to pay a man's reckoning; to support.—Obsolete.

> What! are they children? who maintains them?
> How are they *escoted*?—*Shaks.*

Escout.—See Scout.

Escritoir, es-kre-tore', *s.* (*escritorio*, Span. *escritoire*, Fr.) A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes a desk or chest of drawers, with an apartment for the instruments of writing: often pronounced *scrutoir*.

Escritorial, es-kre-to're-al, *a.* Relating to an escritoir.

Escrow, es'krow, *s.* (*ecrou*, a scroll, Fr.) In Law, a deed delivered to a third party, to be the deed of the party making it, upon a future condition, when a certain thing has to be performed, until which it has no effect as a deed.

Escuage, es'ku-aje, *s.* (*scutum*, a shield, Gr.) Service of the shield, termed also *scutage*; a tenure, or rather incident of tenure, by which tenants were bound to follow their lords to war—afterwards exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction in lieu of military service. The assessment of escuage was uncertain in amount, and could only be levied by assent of parliament. It was abolished, with other appendages of military service, by stat. 12 Ch. II. c. 24.

Esculapian, es-ku-la'pe-an, *a.* (from *Æsculapius*.) Medical; relating to the healing art.

Esculent, es'ku-lent, *a.* (*esculentus*, Lat.) Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food;—*s.* something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

Escurial, es-ku're-al, *s.* The palace or residence of the king of Spain.

ESCUTCHEON, es-kutsh'in, *s.* (*ecusson*, Fr. from *scutum*, a shield, Gr.) In Heraldry, a shield on which arms are emblazoned; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial. *Escutcheon of pretence*, that on which a man carries his wife's coat-of-arms, which, in England, he can only do if she is an heiress, and have borne children to him.

ESCUTCHEONED, es-kutsh'ind, *a.* Having a coat-of-arms or ensign.

ESENBECKINE, es-in-bek'in, *s.* An alkaloid discovered by Buchner in the plant Esenbeckia febrifugia.

ESH, esh, *s.* Ash.

ESHLAR, esh'lär, *s.* (*echeler*, Fr.) Ashlar; stones walled in course by scale.

ESHSCHOLSIA, esh-skol'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Eschscholz, who accompanied Kotzebue in his voyage round the world.) The Californian Poppy, a genus of plants: Order, Papaveraceæ.

ESKARITES, es'ka-rites, *s.* (from *aschraca*, to shine or glitter like the sun, Arab.) A sect of Mahomedan philosophers, or Platonists, whose maxim is to place their highest good and happiness in the contemplation of the Divine Majesty. They are said to be highly moral, of easy tempers, and to be fond of poetry and music.

ESKETORES, es'ke-torz, *s.* An old and obsolete law term for robbers and destroyers of other men's estates.

ESLISORS.—See Elisors.

ESLOIN, es-loyn', *v. a.* (*eloigner*, Fr.) To remove; to banish; to withdraw.—Obsolete.

> How I shall stay, though she *esloigne* me thus,
> And how posterity shall know it too.—*Donne.*

ESNECY, es'ne-se, *s.* (*aznesia*, Lat.) In Law, the privilege or prerogative given to the eldest among coparceners, to have the first choice after the inheritance is divided.—*Fleta*, lib. v., c. 10.

ESOCINÆ, e-sos'e-ne, *s.* The Pikes, a subfamily of the Salmonidæ, characterized by the dorsal fin being single and close to the end of the tail; mouth large; teeth numerous, large, and sharp: Type of the genus Esox.

ESODERM, e'so-derm, } *s.* (*eso*, within, and *der-*
ESODERMA, e-so-der'ma, } *ma*, skin, Gr.) A name given by Kirby to a fibrous cuticle which lines interiorly the exterior or enveloping crust of the bodies of insects.

ESOENTERITES, e-so-en-te-ri'tis, *s.* (*eso*, within, Gr. and *enterites*.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESOGASTRITES, e-so-gas-tri'tis, *s.* (*eso*, within, Gr. and *gastrites*.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ESOPHAGUS, } e-sof'a-gus, *s.* (*aio*, I perceive, and
ŒSOPHAGUS, } *phago*, I eat, Gr. *esophage*, Fr.) In Anatomy, the canal or passage leading from the pharynx to the stomach, and through which the food is conveyed from the mouth to the latter.

ESOPIAN, e-so'pe-an, *a.* Pertaining to Æsop; composed by him, or in his manner.

ESOTERIC, es-o-ter'ik, *a.* (*esoteros*, Gr.) Private; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to *exoteric* or public.

ESOTERY, e-sot'ur-e, *s.* Mystery; secresy.—Seldom used.

> The ancients, delivering their lectures by word of mouth, could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and dealing out exoterics only to the vulgar.—*Note in Search's Freewill.*

ESOX, e'soks, *s.* (Latin.) The Pike, a genus of fishes; the jaws, palatine bones, and vomer furnished with teeth of various sizes; the head oblong, obtuse, depressed, and large in proportion to the body; the dorsal fin placed far back and over the anal. Pikes attain an immense size. The skeleton of one is mentioned by Gesner, as preserved at Manheim, which was 19 feet long, weighed 350 lbs., and was probably from 200 to 300 years old when it died. Pikes are remarkable for their voracious habits.

ESPALIER, es-pal'yer, *s.* (*espalier*, the first seat of rowers in a galley, Fr.) In Gardening, a row of trees or ornamental shrubs, trained up regularly to a lattice of wood-work or iron, for shielding tender plants from the injuries of wind and weather;—*v. a.* to form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier.

ESPARTO, e-spär'to, *s.* Stipa tenacissima, a species of rush, which grows in the southern provinces of Spain, and is manufactured into cordage. It is much used in the Spanish navy, and in the manufacture of shoes, mats, &c.

ESPECIAL, e-spesh'al, *a.* (*specialis*, Lat.) Principal; chief; particular.

ESPECIALLY, e-spesh'al-le, *ad.* Principally; particularly; chiefly; in an uncommon degree.

ESPECIALNESS, e-spesh'al-nes, *s.* The state of being especial.

ESPERA, es'per-a, *s.* (*espera*, the evening, Gr., why so named, not evident.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.

ESPERANCE, es'pe-rans, *s.* (French.) Hope.—Obsolete.

> Yet there is a credence in my heart,
> An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
> That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.—
> *Shaks.*

ESPIAL, e-spi'al, *s.* The act of espying; a spy.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> By your *espials* were discovered
> Two mightier troops.—*Shaks.*

ESPIER, e-spi'ur, *s.* One who espies, or watches like a spy.

ESPIONAGE, es'pe-o-naje, *s.* (French.) The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries, with a view to giving information to others.

ESPLANADE, es-pla-nade', *s.* (French.) In Fortification, the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country, or the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first house of a town. In Gardening, a grass plat.

ESPLEES, es'plees, *s.* (*expletæ*, Lat.) In Law, the full profit that ground or land yields—as the hay of meadows, the feed of the pasture, the corn of the arable, the rents, services, and such like issues. It sometimes signifies the farm, or lands themselves.

ESPOUSAL, e-spow'zal, *a.* Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing;—*s.* the act of espousing or betrothing; adoption; protection.

ESPOUSALS, e-spow'zalz, *s. pl.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

ESPOUSE, e-spowz', *v. a.* (*epouser*, Fr.) To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage, by contract in writing, or by some pledge; to marry; to

wed; to unite intimately or indissolubly; to embrace; to take to one's self with a view to maintain.

ESPOUSEMENT, e-spowz'ment, *s.* Act of espousing.

ESPOUSER, e-spow'zur, *s.* One who espouses.

ESPRINGOLD, es'pring-gold, *s.* A warlike engine used anciently for throwing great stones.

ESPY, e-spi', *v. a.* (*epier*, *esper*, Fr.) To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote; to see or discover something intended to be hid; to discover unexpectedly; to inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries;—*v. n.* to look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

ESQUIRE, e-skwire', *s.* (*ecuyer*, Fr.) Anciently, a shield or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight. This title is now given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counsellors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. It has, however, in our times, become a vague compliment, and may be regarded as a mere expression of respect;—*v. a.* to attend; to wait on.

ESSAY, es-sa', *v. a.* (*essayer*, Fr.) To try; to attempt; to endeavour; to exert one's power or faculties, or to make an effort to perform anything; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals—in this sense, see Assay.

ESSAY, es'say, *s.* A trial; attempt; endeavour; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of anything. In Literature, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject, usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a system;—a trial or experiment; first taste of anything; trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal.—See Assay.

ESSAYIST, es'say-ist, *s.* One who writes essays.

ESSEDUM, es'se-dum, } *s.* (*ess*, a carriage, Celt.)
ESSEDA, es'se-da, } The name of a carriage or chariot used chiefly in war by the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Germans. It was open before instead of behind, as in the Greek war-chariot. The warriors who drove these chariots were called *Essedarii*.

ESSENCE, es'sens, *s.* (French, *essentia*, Lat.) That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others; formal existence; that which makes anything to be what it is, or rather the peculiar nature of a thing, the very substance; existence; the quality of being; a being; an existent person; species of being; constituent substance; the predominant qualities of, or virtues of, any plant or drug, extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter, or more strictly, a volatile essential oil; perfume; odour; scent, or the volatile matter constituting perfume;—*v. a.* to perfume; to scent.

ESSENES, } es-seenz', *s.* A sect among the Jews
HESSENES, } previous to, and during the life of Christ. They lived in communities, had all things in common, and ate at a common table; they were generally agriculturists, kept no slaves, and were abstemious, never taking food till after sunset; they abstained from wine, wore white garments, and generally led a life of celibacy; they sent offerings to the temple, but never offered sacrifices there. No one was admitted into the community without undergoing a probation of three years, and taking an oath to worship and serve God, to love and speak the truth, and not to disclose the mysteries of the fraternity. They were rigid observers of the Sabbath; they believed in the immortality of the soul, but denied the resurrection of the body; they held the Scriptures in great veneration, but considered them as mystic writings which were to be explained metaphorically; they held the doctrine of the predestination of all events. There were two sects in Egypt, the practical Essenes, whose manner of life was the same as that of the Essenes of Palestine, and the contemplative Essenes, called the Therapeutæ, or Healers. It has been supposed that the early Christians derived many of their customs and maxims from this sect; and Mr. Taylor, the editor of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, gives many reasons for believing that John the Baptist belonged to it.

ESSENTIAL, es-sen'shal, *a.* (*essentialis*, Lat.) Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; important in the highest degree; pure; highly rectified;—*s.* first or constituent principles; the chief point; that which is most important; existence; being.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

> His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
> Will either quite consume us, or reduce
> To nothing this *essential*.—*Milton.*

Essential or *Volatile oils*, a term used for all those peculiar compounds obtained by distilling vegetable substances with water, and which pass over along with the steam, and are afterwards condensed into liquids or solids. *Essential character*, in Classification, that one circumstance by which one species or genus is distinguished from another. *Essential debilities*, in Astrology, are when the planets are in their fall, detriment, or peregrine. *Essential dignities* are, in the same science, if it may be so called, certain real advantages belonging to planets, by which they are strengthened and fortified, as when they are in proper houses, or in their exaltation. *Essential properties*, in Logic, are such as are connected with the nature and essence of a thing, and not accidental.

ESSENTIALITY, es-sen-she-al'e-te, } *s.* The quality
ESSENTIALNESS, es-sen'shal-nes, } of being essential; first or constituent principles.

ESSENTIALLY, es-sen'shal-le, *ad.* By the constitution of nature; in essence, in an important degree; in effect.

ESSENTIATE, es-sen'shate, *v. n.* To become of the same essence;—*v. a.* to form or constitute the essence or being of.

ESSERA, es'se-ra, *s.* (*eshera*, papulæ, Arab.) In Pathology, a species of cutaneous eruption, distinguished by broad, shining, smooth red spots, generally unaccompanied with fever, and from Nettle-rash, by the spots being smooth, not elevated. It generally attacks the hands and face.

ESSOIN, } es-soyn', *s.* (*essonium*, Lat. *essoigne*, Fr.)
ESOIGNE, } In Law, the allegation of an excuse for non-appearance by a person summoned to answer an action at law, or to perform service to a court-baron, as that of ill health, &c. A party might essoin himself three times by sending a substitute to explain his reasons for non-appearance. *Essoin day*, the first day of the term when the courts sat to take essoins from such as did not appear to the summons or the writ. By stat. Wm. IV. c. 3, 'all writs usually returnable before any of his Majesty's courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, respectively, on general

return days, may be made returnable on the third day exclusive before the commencement of each term, or on any day, not being Sunday, between that day and the third day exclusive before the last day of the term; and the day for appearance shall, as heretofore, be the third day after each term.'

ESSOINER, es-soy'nur, *s.* An attorney who suffi ciently excuses the absence of another.

ESSONITE, es'so-nite, *s.* Cinnamon-stone, a mineral found in Ceylon and the United States of America. It usually occurs with table spar and quartz, in primary rocks, in granular masses. It consists, according to Capt. Lehunt, who analyzed it several times in Dr. Thomson's laboratory, of silica, 39.826; lime, 30.574; alumina, 20.141; protoxide of iron, 9.459: sp. gr. 3.631; H.=6.5.

ESSORANT, es'so-rant, *a.* (French.) In Heraldry, an epithet applied to a bird standing on the ground with its wings expanded as if they were wet, for the purpose of drying them.

ESTABLISH, e-stab'lish, *v. a.* (*etablir*, Fr.) To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently; to found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; to enact or decree by authority, and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint; to confirm; to make firm; to ratify what has been previously settled or made; to settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful, or weak; to fulfil; to make good; to set up in the place of another and confirm.

ESTABLISHER, e-stab'lish-ur, *s.* One who establishes or confirms.

ESTABLISHMENT, e-stab'lish-ment, *s.* (*etablissement*, Fr.) The act of establishing, founding, ratifying, or ordaining; settlement; fixed state; confirmation; ratification of what has been settled or made; settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government; fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary; that which is fixed or established; settlement or final rest; the form of religion which is established and endowed by the State. *Establishment of the port*, a term used by tide-waiters to express the interval of high water at any given port, and the time of the moon's transit, immediately preceding the time of high water at the new or full moon.

ESTACADE, es-ta-kade', *s.* (*estacada*, Fr. and Span.) A palisade; a stoccade; a dike set with piles to check the approach of an enemy.

ESTAFET, } es-ta-fet', *s.* (*estafetta*, Span.) A
ESTAFETTE, } term made use of originally for a military courier, but now used in all the modern countries of Europe to denote an *express*, consigned to the care of postilions, who are changed with every relay of horses till the express reaches the place of destination.

ESTATE, e-state', *s.* (*etat*, Fr.) In a general sense, fixedness; a fixed condition, now generally written and pronounced *state;* condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low; rank; quality. In Law, the interest or quantity of interest a person has in lands, tenements, or other effects; fortune; possessions; property in general; the general business or interest of government; a political body; a commonwealth; a republic.—In the last four senses, see State. *Estate of inheritance*, an estate in fee-simple or fee-tail. *Estate for life*, a freehold interest in lands and tenements, whether enjoyed by the tenant for life, or during the life of another party. In the latter case it is called an estate, *pur auter vie*. *Estate for years*, an estate limited for a number of years, or other determinate time, whether consisting in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, is a personal interest or chattel, which, on the death of the owner, devolves, like other personal property, on his executors or administrators. *Estates*, in the *plural*, dominions; possessions of a prince; order or classes of men in society or government. *Estates of the realm*, in Politics, king, lords, and commons, the distinct parts of the English government or constitution;—*v. a.* to establish; to settle as a fortune.—Seldom used as a verb.

> A contract of true love to celebrate,
> And some donation freely to *estate*
> On the blest lovers.—*Shaks.*

ESTEEM, e-steem', *v. a.* (*estimer*, Fr.) To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value; to prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; to hold in opinion; to repute; to think; to compare in value; to estimate by proportion;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

> Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,
> And in her balance doth their values try.—
> *Davies.*

—*v. n.* to consider as to value;—*s.* estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; high value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion, founded on supposed worth.

ESTEEMABLE, e-steem'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

ESTEEMER, e-steem'ur, *s.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything.

ESTHER, e'stur, *s.* A book of the Old Testament. Some writers have attributed it to Joachim the high-priest, and others to Mordecai mentioned therein. The Jews place especial value on this book, as a faithful and authentic account of events which took place about 519 years previous to the Christian era. They call it the Megillah, that is, *The* Volume, believing, whatever destruction will happen to the other sacred writings, the Pentateuch and it will be preserved.

ESTHETICS, es-*th*et'iks, *s.* (*aisthetikos*, Gr.) The science of sensations, or the science of deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art.

ESTIFEROUS, es-tif'e-rus, *a.* (*æstus*, heat, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing heat.

ESTIMABLE, es'te-ma-bl, *a.* (French.) That is capable of being estimated or valued; valuable; worth a great price; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard;—*s.* that which is worthy of regard.

ESTIMABLENESS, es'te-ma-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of deserving esteem or regard.

ESTIMABLY, es'te-ma-ble, *ad.* In an estimable manner.

ESTIMATE, es'te-mate, *v. a.* (*æstimo*, Lat.) To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment or opinion; to compute; to calculate; to reckon;—*s.* a valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of anything; calculation; value; a computation of the cost of any undertaking made by a person offering to do the same, as in the erection of a house, the making of a

railway, road, or canal, or any kind of work to be performed by manual or other labour.

ESTIMATION, es-te-ma'shun, *s.* (*æstimatio*, Lat.) The act of estimating; calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything; esteem; regard; favourable opinion; honour.

ESTIMATIVE, es'te-may-tiv, *a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference.—Seldom used in the foregoing sense.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty imaginative.—*Hale.*

ESTIMATOR, es'te-may-tur, *s.* One who estimates or values.

ESTIVAL, es'te-val, *a.* (*æstivus*, Lat.) Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the summer.

ESTIVATE, es'te-vate, *v. n.* To pass the summer.

ESTIVATION, es-te-va'shun, *s.* (*æstivatio*, Lat.) The act of passing the summer. In Botany, the condition of a flower while in bud, or previous to its being expanded or blown.

ESTOILLEE, es-toyl-le', *s.* (old French.) In Heraldry, a star with only four rays in the form.

ESTOP, e-stop', *v. a.* (*etouper*, to stop with tow, Fr.) In Law, to impede or bar by one's own act.

ESTOPPEL, e-stop'pel, *s.* In Law, an impediment or bar to an action, which arises from a person's own act; or rather, where he is forbidden by law to speak against his deed, which he may not do even to speak the truth;—as, if a party is bound by a particular name in an obligation, and afterwards sued by that name, he is *estopped*, that is, forbidden in law to say in abatement that he is misnamed, as he has admitted that name by his own deed.

ESTOVERS, es-to'vers, *s.* (*etoffer*, to furnish, &c., Fr.) In Law, necessaries or sustenance, although, as used by our law writers, it seems more particularly to signify wood. Thus, common estovers is the liberty of taking wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm off another's estate. The word also sometimes signifies that allowance which, in case of a divorce *a mensa et thora*, is made to a woman for her support and maintenance out of her husband's estate. *Writ de estoveriis habendis*, a writ which lies for a woman who has been divorced *a mensa et thora*, to recover her estovers from her former husband.

ESTRADE, es-trad', *s.* (French.) An even or level place.

ESTRANGE, e-stranje', *v. a.* (*etranger*, Fr.) To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with; to alienate; to direct from its original use or possessor; to alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence; to withdraw; to withhold.

ESTRANGEDNESS, e-stranje'jed-nes, *s.* The state of being estranged.

ESTRANGEMENT, e-stranje'ment, *s.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

ESTRAPADE, es-tra-pad', *s.* (French.) The motion of a restive horse, which, to get rid of his rider, rears high and kicks violently.

ESTRAY, e-stra', *v. n.* To stray.—See Stray.—*s.* (*estrayer*, Norm.) in Law, any valuable animal found wandering at large within any manor or lordship, and whose owner is unknown. If such have been impounded, and proclaimed in the church and the two nearest market towns on a market day, and have not been claimed within a year and a day, they become the absolute property of the king, as lord paramount of the soil, though generally the lord of the manor or liberty is the special grantee of the crown.—*Pen. Cyc.*

ESTREAT, e-street', *s.* (*estraite*, Norm.) In Law, a true copy of an original writing, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on every offender;—*v. n.* to extract; to copy.

ESTREPE, es-treep', *v. a.* (*estreper*, to mutilate, Norm.) To damage lands or woods by a tenant for life, to the prejudice of the person who holds them in reversion.

ESTREPEMENT, e-streep'ment, *s.* The offence of estreping. *Writ of estrepement*, a writ which lay against a tenant for life, who had committed damage or injury to the lands or woods of his reversioner.

ESTRITCH, es'tritah, *s.* The commercial term for the fine down obtained from the ostrich.

ESTUANCE, es'tu-ans, *s.* (*æstus*, Lat.) Heat.—Obsolete.

A sober incalescence, and regulated *estuance* from wine. —*Brown.*

ESTUARY, es'tu-a-re, *s.* (*æstuarium*, Lat.) An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs; a vapour-bath.

ESTUATE, es'tu-ate, *v. n.* (*æstuo*, Lat.) To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

ESTUATION, es-tu-a'shun, *s.* A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid.

ESTURE, es-ture', *s.* (*æstuo*, Lat.) Violence; commotion.—Obsolete.

> The seas retain
> Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
> But supernatural mischief they expire.—
> *Chapman.*

ESURIENT, e-zu're-ent, *a.* (*esuriens*, Lat.) Inclined to eat; hungry.

ESURINE, ezh'u-rine, *a.* Eating; corroding.—Seldom used.

Overmuch piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. —*Wiseman.*

ETABALLIA, et-a-bal'le-a, *s.* A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

ETÆRIA, e-te're-a, *s.* (*etairios*, social, Gr.) In Botany, a kind of fruit consisting of small closed-up seed-like vessels placed upon a succulent receptacle, as in the strawberry and raspberry: incorrectly termed *berries*.

ETC. } ET CÆTERA, } et set'te-ra, (Latin.) The rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

ETCH, etsh, *v. a.* (*etzen*, Germ.) To make prints on copperplate by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by nitric acid; to sketch; to delineate;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to eke out their systems.—*Locke.*

—*s.* ground from which a crop has been taken: in this sense also written *eddish*.—Obsolete.

ETCHING, etsh'ing, *s.* The impression taken from an etched copperplate. *Etching-needle*, a steel instrument with a fine point, used by engravers in tracing outlines, &c. on the copperplate.

ETELES, e-tel'es, *s.* A genus of fishes, the bodies of which are fusiform, the eyes large, the caudal fin deeply forked, and having several large incurved teeth in the jaws: Family, Percidæ.

ETEOSTIC, et-e-os'tik, *s.* (*eteos*, true, and *stichos*, a verse, Gr.) A chronogrammatical composition.

ETERNAL, e-ter'nal, *a.* (*eternel*, Fr. *æternus*, Lat.) Without beginning or end of existence; without beginning of existence; without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal; perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission; unchangeable; existing at all times without change;—*s.* an appellation of God.

ETERNALIST, e-ter'nal-list, *s.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be without beginning.

ETERNALIZE, e-ter'nal-lize, *v. a.* To make eternal; to give endless duration to: *eternize* is now used.

ETERNALLY, e-ter'nal-le, *ad.* Without beginning or end of duration; unchangeably; invariably; at all times; perpetually; without intermission.

ETERNE, e-tern', *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless.—Obsolete.

> The Cyclops' hammers fall
> On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*.—*Shaks.*

ETERNIFY, e-ter'ne-fi, *v. a.* To make famous; to immortalize.—Obsolete.

> True fame, the trumpeter of heaven that doth desire inflame
> To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name.—*Mir. for Mag.*

ETERNITY, e-ter'ne-te, *s.* (*æternitas*, Lat.) Duration or continuance without beginning or end. In Mythology, a Roman divinity who had neither temples nor altars. Eternity was represented by a woman holding the sun in one hand, and the moon in the other: her symbols were a phœnix, globe, and elephant.

ETERNIZE, e-ter'nize, *v. a.* (*eterniser*, Fr.) To make endless; to continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous; to immortalize.

ETESIAN, e-te'zhan, *a.* (*etesius*, Lat.) Stated; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical. *Etesian* winds are yearly or anniversary winds, answering to the monsoons of the East Indies. The term is applied by Greek and Roman writers to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean, from whatever quarter they blow.

ETESIUS, e-te'si-us, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of brachyurous Crustaceans, natives of the Australian seas.

ETHAL, e'thal, *s.* In Chemistry, a substance obtained from spermaceti, and susceptible of union with various bases, with which it forms salts. It is fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and on cooling crystalizes in plates.

ETHE, *ethe*, *a.* (*eath*, Sax.) Easy.—Obsolete.

> A fool is *ethe* to beguile.—*Chaucer.*

ETHEL, e'thel, *a.* (Saxon.) Noble.—Obsolete.

ETHER, e'ther, *s.* (*aither*, Gr.) In Chemistry, a highly volatile, fragrant, inflammable, and intoxicating liquid, produced by distilling equal weights of sulphuric acid and alcohol. Formula, C^4, H^5, O; symb. AeO; syn. Sulphuric ether. The different *ethers* are—the acetic, oxalic, chloric, hydriotic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, methylic, muriatic, carbonic, cyanic, benzoic, and chlorobenzoic.

ETHEREAL, e-the're-al, *a.* Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; heavenly; celestial; consisting of ether or spirit.

ETHEREALIZE, e-the're-al-ize, *v. a.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtile fluid.

ETHEREOUS, e-the're-us, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly.

ETHERIA, e-the're-a, *s.* (*etheira*, hair, Gr.) A genus of River Oysters, the shell of which has two muscular impressions: Type of the family Etheridæ.

ETHERIDÆ, e-ther'e-de, *s.* (*etheria*, one of the genera.) River Oysters, a family of Mollusca, in which the shell is irregular, inequivalve, and foliaceous; pearly within; the epidermis of an olive-green colour; and the ligament partly internal and partly external: Family, Ostracidæ.

ETHERIFORM, e'ther-e-fawrm, *a.* Having the resemblance of ether.

ETHERINE, e'the-rin, *s.* In Chemistry, a peculiar carburetted hydrogen, supposed to consist of 4 equivalents of carbon, and 4 of hydrogen.

ETHERIUM, e-the're-um, *s.* In Chemistry, a theoretic carburetted hydrogen, consisting of 4 equivalents of carbon = 24; and 5 of hydrogen = 5.

ETHERIZE, e'ther-ize, *v. a.* To convert into ether.

ETHEROLE, e'ther-ole, *s.* (*aither*, ether, *elaion*, oil, Gr.) Light oil of wine, a colourless oily liquid which boils at 536°, becomes viscid at —13°, and solid at —31°. It is sparingly soluble in rectified spirits, but very soluble in absolute alcohol and ether. When etherole is left for a long time at low temperature it deposits crystals of etherine, which are brilliant, long, translucent, tasteless, friable prisms and plates: soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water. *Ethero-sulphuric acid*, an acid prepared by passing the vapour of a hydrous sulphuric acid slowly into absolute alcohol kept cold. It consists of two equivalents of sulphuric acid = 80; one of etherine = 28; one of water = 9.

ETHIC, *eth'ik*, } *a.* (*ethicus*, Lat.) Relating
ETHICAL, *eth'e-kal*, } to manners or morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICALLY, *eth'e-kal-le*, *ad.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICS, *eth'iks*, *s.* The doctrines of morality or social manners; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it; a system of moral principles and rules for regulating the actions and manners of men in society.

ETHIONIC ACID, e-*the*-on'ik as'sid, *s.* When alcohol is decomposed by anhydrous sulphuric acid, and the compound formed is sulphate of etherole = $4SO^3 + C^4, H^4$, this compound can be produced by saturating anhydrous sulphuric acid with olifiant gas White fusible crystals are formed, which, when dissolved in cold water, combine with one atom of water, and form *ethionic acid*, $4SO^3 + C^4, H^5O$. By boiling this solution, the *ethionic acid* loses two atoms of sulphuric acid, and is converted into isethionic acid, $2SO^3 + C^4, H^5O$.

ETHIOP, e'*the*-op, } *s.* A native of Ethio-
ETHIOPIAN, e-*the*-o'pe-an, } pia;—*a.* pertaining to Ethiopia. *Ethiopian pepper*, the seeds of the plant Unona Æthiopica—termed also Negro or Guinea pepper. They have an aromatic and pungent taste, and were formerly, if they are not still, an article of commerce. *Ethiopian sour gourd*, the Adansonia digitate.—Which see.

ETHIOPS, e'*the*-ops, *s.* A name given formerly by the old chemists to denote certain dark coloured

metallic preparations; as, *ethiops martialis*, a black oxide of iron; *ethiops mineralis*, a dark-coloured preparation of mercury and sulphur.

ETHMOID, *eth'*moyd, *a.* (*ethmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) The *ethmoid* or cribriform bone, situated in the *os frontis*, between the orbitary processes. It is light and spongy, and consists of a kind of network of convoluted plates.

ETHMOIDAL, *eth*-moy'dal, *a.* In Anatomy, an epithet applied to those parts which pertain to, or are connected with, the ethmoid bone.

ETHNARCH, *eth'*nárk, *s.* (*ethnos*, nation, and *arche*, dominion, Gr.) A heathen chief, or a chief of nations.

ETHNIC, *eth'*nik, *s.* A heathen; a pagan.

ETHNIC, *eth'*nik, } ETHNICAL, *eth'*ne-kal, } *a.* (*ethnicus*, Lat.) Heathen; pagan; pertaining to the Gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; opposed to Jewish and Christian.

ETHNICISM, *eth'*ne-sizm, *s.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

ETHNOGRAPHIC, *eth*-no-graf'ik, } ETHNOGRAPHICAL, *eth*-no-graf'e-kal, } *a.* Describing heathen nations, or nations and tribes in general.

ETHNOGRAPHY, *eth*-nog'gra-fe, *s.* (*ethnos*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An account of heathen nations, or of nations in general.

ETHNOLOGY, *eth*-nol'o-je, *s.* (*ethnos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on nations.

ETHOLOGICAL, *eth*-o-lod'je-kal, *a.* (*ethos*, morals, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Treating of ethics or morality.

ETHOLOGIST, e-*thol'*o-jist, *s.* One who writes on morality.

ETHOLOGY, e-*thol'*o-je, *s.* (*ethos*, and *logos*, Gr.) A treatise on morality, or the science of ethics.

ETHULE, e-*thu'*le, *s.* (*aither*, ether, and *ule*, matter, Gr.) The hypothetical base, or radical of the ethers. It has not yet been obtained in a separate form. With oxygen, *ethule* forms ether, the oxide of *ethule*. Alcohol is the hydrate oxide of *ethule*. Formula C^4, H^2. Symb. Ae.

ETHULIA, e-*thu'*le-a, *s.* (*ethas*, familiar, and *ule*, a shrub, Gr.?) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ETHUSA, e-*thu'*za, *s.* A genus of brachyurous Crustaceans, established at the expense of the genus Dorripe, by M. Roux.

ETIOLATE, e-ti'o-late, *v. n.* (*aitho*, I shine, Gr.) To become white or whiter; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun;—*v. a.* to blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

ETIOLATION, e-ti-o-la'shun, *s.* The operation of being whitened, or of becoming white; the process of whitening plants, by excluding the light of the sun.

ETIOLOGICAL, e-te-o-lod'je-kal, *a.* (*aitia*, cause, and *logos*, Gr.) Pertaining to etiology.

ETIOLOGY, e-te-ol'o-je, *s.* (*aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of Pathology which treats of the causes of disease.

ETIQUET, } ETIQUETTE, } e-te-ket', *s.* (*etiquette*, Fr.) Forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed towards particular persons, or in particular places.

ETMOPTERUS, et-mop'ter-us, *s.* (*etoimos*, prompt, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.?) A genus of fishes of the Shark kind, with two round spiracles; the muzzle produced; dorsal fins two, and both armed with a spine in front; tail unequal and oblique; teeth small and acute: Family, Squalidæ.

ETNEAN, et-ne'an, *a.* (from *Ætna*.) Pertaining to Etna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

ETRUSCAN, e-trus'kan, *s.* A native of Etruria;—*a.* belonging to Etruria, the ancient name of a district in Italy.

ETTIN, et'tin, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A giant.—Obsolete.

> They say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him.—*Beau. & Fl.*

ETTLE, et'tl, *v. n.* To intend.—A Scottish word.

ETUI, } ETWEE, } et'we, *s.* (*etui*, a case, Fr.) A case for pocket instruments.

ETYMOLOGER.—See Etymologist.

ETYMOLOGICAL, et-e-mo-lod'je-kal, *a.* Pertaining to etymology, or the derivation of words; according to, or by means of, etymology.

ETYMOLOGICALLY, et-e-mo-lod'je-kal-le, *ad.* According to etymology.

ETYMOLOGISE, et-e-mol'o-jize, *v. n.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

ETYMOLOGIST, et-e-mol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in etymology, or the deduction of words from their originals; one who searches into the origin of words.

ETYMOLOGY, et-e-mol'o-je, *s.* (*etymos*, true, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words, with a view to ascertain their radical or primary signification. In Grammar, *etymology* comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.

ETYMON, et'e-mon, *s.* (Greek.) An original root, or primitive word.

EU. A Greek prefix attached to many words, particularly scientific terms, signifying well, good, or fine.

EUÆMIA, u-e'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *aima*, blood, Gr.) A good condition of the blood.

EUÆTHESIA, u-e-*the'*zhe-a, *s.* (*eaisthesis*, Gr.) Vigorous perception of the mind; a good and healthy condition of all the senses.

EUBŒAN, u-be'an, *s.* A native of Eubœa, the ancient and classic name of the Island of Negropont, in the Mediterranean;—*a.* pertaining to Eubœa.

EUBRIA, u'bre-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *bryo*, I am strong, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

EUCALYPTUS, u-ka-lip'tus, *s.* (*eu*, and *kalypto*, I cover as with a lid, Gr. in reference to the limb of the calyx covering the flower before expansion, and afterwards falling off in one piece in the shape of a lid or cover.) A genus of plants, consisting of tall trees, of which there are about one hundred species in New Holland. An extract of tannin is obtained from the bark of several species in Van Diemen's Land, which has been imported into this country, and is considered much superior to that of oak bark: Order, Myrtaceæ.

EUCERA, u-se'ra, *s.* (*eu*, and *keros*, wax, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthophilidæ.

EUCHÆTIS, u-ke'tis, *s.* (*eu*, and *chaite*, a head of hair, Gr. in allusion to the petals being bearded inside.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with lanceolate leaves and white flowers: Order, Rutaceæ.

EUCHARIDIUM, u-ka-rid'e-um, *s.* (*eucharis*, agreeable, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Onagraceæ.

EUCHARIS, u'ka-ris, *s.* (*eucharis*, graceful, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Papivora.

EUCHARIST, u'ka-rist, *s.* (*eucharistia*, thanksgiving, Gr.) The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the act of giving thanks.

EUCHARISTIC, u-ka-ris'tik, } *a.* Containing
EUCHARISTICAL, u-ka-ris'te-kal, } expressions of thanks; pertaining to the Lord's Supper.

EUCHILUS, u-ki'lus, *s.* (*eu*, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. in allusion to the upper lip of the calyx being very large.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of Australia: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

EUCHITÆ, u-ki'te, } *s.* (*euchitoi*, prayers, Gr.) A
EUCHITES, u'kites, } sect of Mystics who appeared in the fourth century, and placed their hopes chiefly on praying without ceasing. They believed in the existence of an evil and a good demon in man; the latter they endeavoured to expel by hastening the return of the Holy Spirit, by means of contemplation, prayer, and singing of psalms.

EUCHLORA, u-klo'ra, *s.* (*eu*, and *chloros*, green, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabidæ.

EUCHLORE, u'klore, *a.* (*eu*, well, and *chloros*, green, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having a distinct green colour.

EUCHLORIC, u-klo'rik, *a.* Of a colour distinctly green.

EUCHLORINE, u-klo'rine, *s.* (*eu*, and *chloros*, green, Gr.) Protoxide of chlorine.

EUCHOLOGY, u-kol'o-je, *s.* (*euchologium*, Lat. from *euche*, prayer, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The name of the ritual of the Greek church, in which the order and administration of their ceremonies, sacraments, ordinations, &c. are prescribed.

EUCHROMA, u-kro'ma, *s.* (*eu*, and *chroma*, colour, Gr. from the fine colour of the bracteas.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

EUCHYLIA, u-ki'le-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *chylos*, chyle, Gr.) A healthy condition of the chyle.

EUCHYMIA, u-ki'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *chymos*, juice, Gr.) A good condition of the animal fluids, especially that of the chyme.

EUCLASE, u'klase, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *klao*, I break, Gr. from the ease with which it is broken.) The Prismatischer Smaragd or Moh's Prismatic emerald. Its constituents are silica, alumina, glucina, and the oxides of iron and tin. The primitive form of its crystals is a rectangular prism, whose bases are squares.

EUCLEA, u'kle-a, *s.* (*eukleia*, glory or beauty, Gr. in allusion to the permanent beauty of the neat evergreen foliage.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ebenaceæ.

EUCLIDIUM, u-klid'e-um, *s.* (*eu*, and *kleidoo*, I shut up, Gr. in reference to the well-closed seed-pods.) A genus of annual Cruciferous plants, with small white bractless flowers: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

EUCNEMIS, uke-ne'mis, *s.* (*eu*, and *kneme*, a leg, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

EUCOMIS, u-ko'mis, *s.* (*eu*, and *kome*, hair or foliage, Gr. on account of the fine tuft of leaves by which the stem is surmounted.) A genus of handsome herbaceous plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

EUCRASY, u'kra-se, *s.* (*eu*, and *kratys*, strong, Gr.) An agreeable temperament, or good condition of the body.

EUCRATIA, u-kra'she-a, *s.* (*eukratos*, firmly, Gr.) A genus of coralline Zoophytes, in which each articulation is composed of several cells arranged in a ring: Family, Cellularii.

EUCROSIA, u-kro'zhe-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *krossos*, a fringe, Gr. in allusion to the beautiful fringe of the flower, formed by the cup of united stamens.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

EUCRYPHIA, u-krif'e-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *kryphia*, a cover, Gr. in allusion to the flowers being covered with a calyptra before expansion.) A genus of plants, natives of South America: Order, Hypericaceæ.

EUCTICAL, uk'te-kal, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving.

EUDEA, u'de-a, *s.* (*eudia*, serene, Gr.) A genus of Zoophytes, consisting of sponges, forming a mass, filiform, attenuated, and subpedicellated at one end; the other enlarged, and rounded with a terminal pit; the surface reticulated by irregular lucunæ, and minutely porous.

EUDEMIA, u-de'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Eudemus of Rhodes, a pupil of Artistotle.) A genus of plants, consisting of small tufted perennial Cruciferous herbs, with blunt leaves and solitary white flowers: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

EUDESMIA, u-des'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *desme*, a bundle, Gr. in reference to the stamens being connected into bundles.) A genus of New Holland shrubs, with broad lanceolate leaves, and umbels of white flowers: Order, Myrtaceæ.

EUDIALITE, u-di'a-lite, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *dialyo*, I break in pieces, Gr.) A mineral which occurs both crystalized and massive. The crystals are generally small; the primary form is a rhomboid, the colour is red or brownish-red, and the crystals are faintly translucent or opaque; lustre vitreous, sometimes dull: sp. gr. 29; hardness, 5.0—5.5; streak white; fracture uneven. The massive varieties are imbedded and amorphous. It consists of silica, 52.47; zirconia, 10.89; lime, 10.14; soda, 13.92; oxide of iron, 5.85; oxide of manganese, 2.57; muriatic acid, 1.03; water, 1.80 = 99.67.

EUDIAPNEUSTIA, u-de-ap-nu'ste-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *diapneo*, I perspire, Gr.) In Physiology, a healthy state of perspiration.

EUDIOMETER, u-de-om'e-tur, *s.* (*eu*, *dios*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air, or the quantity of oxygen it contains. It is of two forms. In one it consists merely of a graduated tube in which the air to be examined is placed, and a glass bottle (as in Dr. Hope's) attached to it. In Dr. Henry's, an Indian-rubber bottle is substituted for that of glass. The outer form of the instrument supposes that the gases are to be inflamed by the electric spark. They, therefore, are furnished with two wires nearly meeting each other within the tube.

EUDIOMETRIC, u-de-o-met'rik, } *a.* Pertain-
EUDIOMETRICAL, u-de-o-met're-kal, } ing to a eudiometer; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer.

EUDIOMETRY, u-de-om'e-tre, *s.* The act or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.

EUDORA, u-do'ra, *s.* (*eu*, and *dora*, a gift, Gr.?) A genus of Acalephans: Order, Simplicia.

EUDOXIA, u-dok'se-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *doxa*, glory, Gr. in reference to the beauty of the species.) A genus of plants, consisting of perennial erect herbs, with large drooping showy flowers, disposed in terminal thyrsoid panicles: Order, Gentianaceæ.

EUDYNAMIS, u-din'a-mis, *s.* (*eu*, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Cuculinæ, or parasitic cuckoos. The bill and feet are remarkably strong—hence the name: Family, Cuculidæ.

EUGE, u'je, *s.* Applause.—Obsolete.

> His actions being such as his best and purest reason approves, have the cheerful *euges* and applauses of his conscience.—*Scott.*

EUGENIA, u-je'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Prince Eugene of Saxony.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, natives of the West Indies and South America. *E. caryophyllus* produces a kind of cloves: Order, Myrtaceæ.

EUGENIACRINITES, u-je-ne-a-kre-ni'tes, *s.* (*eugenia*, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinoideans, the clove-like lily-shaped animals of Miller.

EUGENIN, u'je-nin, *s.* A substance obtained in small laminar crystals from the distilled water of cloves. They are colourless, transparent, and pearly.

EUGENY, u'je-ne, *s.* (*eu*, and *genos*, family, Gr.) Nobleness of birth.

EUGH, u, *s.* A tree.—Obsolete.—See Yew.

> At the first stretch of both his hands he drew,
> And almost join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*.—*Dryden.*

EUGLOSSA, u-glos'sa, *s.* (*eu*, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of the Apidæ, or Bees, of which it is uncertain whether they are social, and if their communities consist of three kinds of individuals or not: Family, Scopulipedes.

EUGNATHUS, u-na'thus, *s.* (*eu*, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, from the Lias formation.

EUHARMONIC, u-hăr-mon'ik, *a.* (*eu*, well, Gr. and *harmonic*.) Producing harmony or concordant sounds.

EUKAIRITE, u-ka'rite, *s.* (*eukairos*, opportune, Gr. in allusion to its discovery just as Berzelius had completed his examination of selenium.) A cupreous seleniuret of silver, consisting of silver, 38.93; selenium, 26; copper, 23.05; earthy matter, 8.90; carbonic acid and loss, 3.12. It is of a shining lead-grey colour, with a granular texture; occurs massive, and disposed in thin superficial, black, metallic fibres. It is extremely rare.

EULABES, u-la'bes, *s.* (*eulabes*, timid, Gr.) A genus of Passerine birds, belonging to the family of thrushes, and distinguished by having broad stripes of naked skin on each side of the occiput, and a bald spot on the cheek; the bill nearly resembles that of a thrush; their nostrils are round and smooth.

EULAIMA, u-la'ma, *s.* (*eu*, and *laima*, greediness, Gr.) A genus of social bees, allied to Bombus: Family, Scopulipedes.

EULALIA, u-la'le-a, *s.* (*eule*, a worm, and *als*, the sea, Gr.) A genus established by Savigney, and placed by Cuvier among his Dorsibranchiate Annelides.

EULIMA, u-li'ma, *s.* (*eu*, and *limos*, hunger, Gr.) A genus of marine Mollusca, allied to Turritella; the shell is smooth and polished, the spire distorted and acute, and the outer lip dilated in the middle: Family, Turbidæ.

EULIMENE, u-lim'e-ne, *s.* A name given by Cuvier to a genus of Crustaceans, the body of which is almost linear; they are furnished with four filiform antennæ, two of which are smaller than the others, and placed on the anterior extremity of the head: Order, Branchiopoda.

EULOGIC, u-lod'jik, } *a.* (*eu*, and *logos*, discourse, Gr.) Containing praise; commendatory.
EULOGICAL, u-lod'je-kal, }

EULOGICALLY, u-lod'je-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner which conveys encomium or praise.

EULOGIST, u'lo-jist, *s.* One who praises and commends another.

EULOGIUM, u-lo'je-um, *s.* A eulogy.

EULOGIZE, u'lo-jize, *v. a.* To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol.

EULOGY, u'lo-je, *s.* (*eulogia*, Gr.) Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services.

EULOPA, u'lo-pa, *s.* (*eu*, and *lopos*, skin, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidæ.

EULOPHUS, u'lo-fus, *s.* (*eu*, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the group Chalcidites.

EULOPHUS, u'lo-fus, *s.* (*eu*, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr. in reference to the stripes as well as the ribs of the fruit being rather prominent.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, consisting of glabrous shrubs; natives of North America: Tribe, Smyrneæ.

EUMACHIA, u-ma'ke-a, *s.* (*Eumachus*, an author cited by Theophrastus.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

EUMENES, u-me'nes, *s.* (*eumenes*, magnificent, Gr.) A genus of solitary Wasps, which are large and unusually gaily coloured, with a very long petiole and pyriform abdomen: Family, Vespidæ.

EUMENIDES, u-men'e-des, *s.* (Latin.) A name given by the ancients to the Furies. They sprung from the drops of blood which flowed from the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn. According to others, they were daughters of the Earth, and conceived from the blood of Saturn. Some make them daughters of Acheron and Night, or Pluto and Proserpine. They were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods, and therefore appeared stern and inexorable; always employed in punishing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions. In hell they were seated round Pluto's throne. They were generally represented with a grim aspect, bloody garments, and serpents wreathing round their head instead of hair.

EUMOLPE, u-mol'pe, *s.* (*eumolpeo*, I sing melodiously, Gr.) A genus of Dorsibranchiate Annelides, allied to Aphrodita.

EUMOLPUS, u-mol'pus, *s.* (*eumolpos*, delighting in singing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cyclica.

EUMORPHUS, eu-mawr'fus, *s.* (*eu*, and *morphe*, a form, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Trimeri of Latreille, and being the typical genus of the family Fungicolæ.

EUNECTUS, u-nek'tus, *s.* (*eu*, and *nektos*, able to swim, Gr.) A genus of serpents of the Boa kind, having the muzzle covered with plates instead of scales: Family, Coluberidæ.

EUNICE, u'ne-se, *s.* (the name of one of the Nereids.) A genus of Annelides: Type of the family Eunicidæ.

EUNICIDÆ, u-nis'e-de, *s.* (*eunice*, one of the genera.) A family of the Errantes, or wandering Annelides, the feet of which are furnished with long filaments springing from one stem, like the teeth of a comb.

EUNOMIA, u-no'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *nomios*, order, Gr. from the leaves being opposite, and the seeds twin —*Don*; but, according to Loudon, from *nome*, fodder or pasture, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, with opposite leaves and white flowers: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

EUNOMY, u'no-me, *s.* (*eunomia*, Gr.) Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government.

EUNUCH, u'nuk, *s.* (*eunouchos*, Gr.) A male of the human species castrated;—*v. a.* to make a eunuch.—Obsolete as a verb.

> They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shown
> That they deserve no children of their own.—*Creech.*

EUNUCHATE, u'nuk-ate, *v. a.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.

EUNUCHISM, u'nuk-izm, *s.* The state of being a eunuch.

EUOMPHALUS, u-om'fa-lus, *s.* (*eu*, and *omphalos*, an umbilicus or navel, Gr.) A genus of fossil univalves, found in the mountain limestone. The shell is involute and rather discoidal; the spire depressed, concave beneath, or largely umbilicated; aperture mostly angular: Family, Trochidæ.

EUONYMUS, u-on'e-mus, *s.* (*eu*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) A genus of fetid shrubs: Order, Celestrinaceæ.

EUOTOMOUS, u-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*eu*, and *temno*, I cleave, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having distinct cleavages.

EUPATHY, u'pa-*the*, *s.* (*eupatheia*, Gr.) Right feeling.

EUPATORIACEÆ, u-pa-to-ri-a'se-e, *s.* (*eupatorium*, one of the genera.) One of the tribes of Composite plants admitted by De Candolle, who defines it thus:—Style of the hermaphrodite flowers cylindrical; the arms long, somewhat clavate, covered externally with downy papillæ at the upper end; the stigmatic series but little prominent, and usually disappearing before they reach the middle of the arms of the style.

EUPATORINE, u-pat'o-rin, *s.* An alkali obtained from the plant Eupatorium cannabium.

EUPATORIUM, u-pa-to're-um, *s.* (from *Eupator*, king of Pontus, who first used it in medicine.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

EUPATRIDÆ, u-pat're-de, *s.* (from *eu*, and *pater*, a father, Gr.) In Antiquity, a name given by Theseus to the nobility of Athens, as distinguished from the Geomori and Demiurgi. The Eupatridæ, by Theseus' establishment, had the right of choosing magistrates, teaching and dispensing the laws, and interpreting holy and religious mysteries. The whole city, in all other matters, was reduced to an equality. The Geomori were husbandmen, and inferior to the Eupatridæ in point of fortune; the Demiurgi were artificers, and fell short of the Eupatridæ in number.

EUPELEX, u-pe'leks, *s.* (*eu*, and *pelex*, a helmet, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidæ.

EUPEMIS, u-pe'mis, *s.* (*eu*, and *pema*, a hurt, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the head is naked and much lengthened; the body slender and narrow in the middle, and the mouth large: Family, Chætodonidæ.

EUPEPSIA, u-pep'se-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *pepto*, I concoct, Gr.) A healthy condition of the digestive organs.

EUPEPTIC, u-pep'tik, *a.* Having good digestion.

EUPHEMISM, u'fe-mizm, *s.* (*euphemismos*, Gr.) A representation of good qualities. In Rhetoric, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one offensive to delicate ears or good manners.

EUPHEMISTIC, u-fe-mis'tik, *a.* Containing euphemism; using more decent or delicate expressions.

EUPHLOGIA, u-flo'je-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *phlogosis*, inflammation, Gr.) Healthy and benignant inflammation.

EUPHONIA, u-fo'ne-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Tanagrinæ, or Tanagers: Family, Fringillidæ.

EUPHONIC, u-fon'ik, } *a.* (*eu*, and *phone*,
EUPHONICAL, u-fon'e-kal, } sound, Gr.) Agree-
EUPHONIOUS, u-fo'ne-us, } able in sound; pleasing to the ear.

EUPHONIZE, u'fo-nize, *v. a.* To make sound agreeable to the ear.

EUPHONON, u-fo'non, *s.* A musical instrument of great sweetness and power.

EUPHONY, u'fo-ne, *s.* (*euphonia*, Gr.) An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

EUPHORBIA, u-fawr'be-a, *s.* (in honour of Euphorbus, who was physician to Juba, king of Mauritania, who first used the euphorbium in medicine.) A genus of grotesque and curious plants: Type of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ.

EUPHORBIACEÆ, u-fawr-bi-a'se-e, *s.* (*euphorbia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbaceous plants, often abounding in acrid milk; leaves opposite or alternate, often with stipules; flowers axillary or terminal; calyx inferior, with internal granular or scaly appendages; corolla consisting of petals or scales; stamens distinct or monodelphous; anthers two-celled; ovules solitary or twin; styles equal in number to the cells; stigma compound or single, with several lobes.

EUPHORBIUM, u-fawr'be-um, *s.* A gum resin exuding from a large shrub of the East Indies, called *Euphorbia officinalis*.

EUPHORIA, u-fo're-a, *s.* (*euphoros*, fertile, Gr. from its yielding much fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

EUPHOTIDE, EUPHOTITE.—See Saussurite.

EUPHRASIA, u-fra'se-a, *s.* (*euphraino*, I delight, Gr. from the supposition of the plants curing blindness.) A genus of plants, consisting of dwarf herbs, with opposite or alternate leaves, and white, yellow, or purple flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

EUPHROSYNE, u-fros'e-ne, *s.* In Mythology, one of the three Graces, who were the constant attendants on Venus. In Zoology, a genus of erratic Annelides, in which the branchiæ are very complicated, being tufted and branched all over the body.

EUPION, u'pe-on, *s.* (*eu*, very, and *pion*, greasy, Gr.) A substance discovered by Reichenbach, being, according to some chemists, isomeric with olefiant gas; and, to others, to have a formula of C^5, H^6. It is a very limpid, mobile, colourless fluid, in-

soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, oil of turpentine, &c.

EUPLECTES, u-plek'tes, *s.* (*euplekes*, *uplektos*, well-formed, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Coccothraustinæ, or Hard-bills: Family, Fringillidæ.

EUPLOCA, u'plo-ka, *s.* (*eu*, and *pleko*, I fold, Gr. in reference to the peculiar character of the corolla.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

EUPLŒA, u-ple'a, *s.* (*eu*, and *ploizo*, I navigate, Gr.) A genus of the brush-footed butterflies, the caterpillar of which is furnished with two pair of fleshy processes, one towards the head, and another near the tail: Family, Nymphalidæ.

EUPNŒA, upe-ne'a, *s.* (*eu*, and *pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) Free respiration.

EUPODA, u-po'da, } *s.* (*eu*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.)
EUPODÆ, u-po'de, } The fifth family of Cuvier's Coleoptera, in which the body is more or less oblong, and the thorax is less oblong than the abdomen.

EUPOMATIA, u-po-ma'she-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *poma*, a lid, Gr. from the calyptra covering the flower previous to expansion.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs; natives of New Holland: Order, Anonaceæ.

EUPROSOPUS, u-pro-so'pus, *s.* (*euprosopos*, comely, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the Cicindeletæ, or Glow-worm tribe of Cuvier: Family, Carnivora.

EUPYRION, u-pir'e-un, *s.* (*eu*, and *pyr*, fire, Gr.) A term used to denote such things as instantaneously ignite, as lucifer matches.

EURAPHIS, u'ra-fis, *s.* (*eu*, and *raphe*, a joint, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

EURHYTHMIA, u-rith'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *rhythmos*, harmony, Gr.) Regularity of pulsation; a regular pulse.

EURINORHYNCHUS, u-re-no-ring'kus, *s.* (*eurin*, quick-scented, and *rigchos*, *ringchos*, beak, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Sandpiper kind: Family, Scolopæidæ.

EURIPUS, u're-pus, *s.* (Latin.) A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide or a current flows and reflows.

EURITE, u'rite, *s.* White-stone, the Weiss-stein of Werner. A variety of granite, in which felspar predominates, and named *eurite* by the French mineralogists. It occurs in beds in common granite in Cornwall. In its most compact form it becomes a porphyry, and is closely allied to volcanic rocks in Auvergne; felspathic granite.

EURITHEMY, u-rith'e-me, *s.* (*eurithmia*, justness of proportion, Gr.) In Architecture, the regular, just, and symmetrical measures resulting from harmony in the proportions of a building or order. Vitruvius makes it one of his six essentials.

EURITIC, u-rit'ik, *a.* Containing eurite; composed of eurite; resembling eurite.

EUROCLYDON, u-rok'le-don, *s.* (*euros*, east wind, and *klydon*, a wave, Gr.) A name given in the Acts of the Apostles to a certain wind, concerning which critics have been divided in their opinions. Bryan considers it to have been an east wind occasioning a deep swell of the sea; others contend that it must have blown from the south or south-east.

EUROPA, u-ro'pa, *s.* (Greek.) In Fabulous History, the daughter of Agenor, king of Sidon. She is represented as having been of such surpassing beauty, that Jupiter became enamoured of her. In order to gain her affections, the god transformed himself into a bull of wonderful whiteness, and while Europa was gathering flowers in a meadow near the sea-shore, mingled with her father's herds. The virgin, attracted by the beauty of the bull, began to caress him, and at length ventured to get on his back; upon which the bull, taking advantage of her situation, made a retreat towards the sea, through which he carried her in safety. The bull is considered to have been allegorical, and that either the vessel, or the master of the vessel, which conveyed Europa, was named Taurus; or that the sign of the ship was a bull. The continent of Europe is supposed to have received its name from her.

EUROPEAN, u-ro-pe'an, *a.* Pertaining to Europe; —*s.* a native of Europe. *European brown bear*, the common name of Ursus arctos. *European bee-eater*, the common name of the bird Merops apiaster. *European chatterer*, the bird Pitilaira flavirostris.

EUROPTERA, u-rop'ter-a, *s.* (*eurys*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Tribe, Peucedaneæ.

EUROTIUM, u-ro'she-um, *s.* (*euros*, mouldiness, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

EURUS, u'rus, *s.* (Latin.) The east wind.

EURY, and EURYS. A Greek prefix to many words, particularly scientific terms. It signifies large, great, or splendid, in such terms.

EURYA, u're-a, *s.* (*eurys*, large, Gr. in allusion to the largeness of the flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of Asiatic evergreen shrubs, with axillary pedicels and white flowers: Order, Ternstromiaceæ.

EURYALE, u-ri'a-le, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, one of the Gorgons, daughter of Phorcys, and sister of Medusa. She was subject neither to old age nor death. The name also of a daughter of Minos, by whom Neptune was the father of Orion.

EURYALE, u-ri'a-le, *s.* (*Euryale*, one of the Gorgons, Gr. alluding to the thorny menacing appearance of the plants.) A genus of plants, consisting of an elegant aquatic East Indian herb, covered all over with prickles, and having large peltate, orbicular leaves, and bluish-purple flowers: Order, Nymphaceæ.

EURYANTHE, u-re-an'the, *s.* (*eurys*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of Mexican plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

EURYBIA, u-rib'e-a, *s.* (*eurybios*, extending widely, Gr.) A name given by M. Ray to those Pteropods of the Cuvierian genus Cleodora, which are furnished with a hemispherical shell. Also, the name given by Illiger to a genus of butterflies: Order, Lepidoptera. In Botany, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

EURYCHORA, u-re-ko'ra, *s.* (*eurys*, and *chorios*, skin, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melastoma.

EURYCLES, u're-klis, *s.* (*eurys*, and *klasmos*, a portion of a thing, Gr. in allusion to the broad divisions of the crown.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

EURYCOMA, u-re-ko'ma, *s.* (*eurys*, and *koma*, hair or foliage, Gr. in allusion to the tufts of leaves at the top of the branches.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees; natives of Sumatra and Singapore: Order, Connaraceæ.

EURYDICE, u-rid'e-se, *s.* (*eurydike*, Gr.) The wife of Orpheus, who, flying from Aristæus, that would have ravished her, was slain by a serpent. Orpheus took his harp, and went to hell for her, and with his music persuaded Pluto and Proserpine to let him have his wife with him; which they granted upon condition that he should not look on her till they saw the light; but he failed, and so lost her. In Zoology, a genus of Crustaceans, of the order Isopoda.

EURYLAIMINÆ, u-re-la'me-ne, *s.* (*eurylaimus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Musicapidæ, or Fly-catchers—size large; structure powerful; bill short and excessively broad; the upper mandible dilated at the base, and the margins folding over those of the under mandible, the tip being abruptly hooked; wings rather short; feet strong; the outer toe connected for half its length to the middle toe; inner toe shortest.

EURYLAIMUS, u-re-la'mus, *s.* (*eurys*, and *laima*, the throat, or greediness, Gr.) A genus of birds: Type of the subfamily Eurylaiminæ.

EURYLEPIS, u-re-le'pis, *s.* (*eurys*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. in reference to the dilated scales of the calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of diffusely-branched shrubs; natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceæ.

EURYLOMA, u-re-lo'ma, *s.* (*eurys*, and *loma*, a margin, Gr. in reference to the wide limb of the corolla.) A genus of plants, consisting of diffusely-branched shrubs; natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceæ.

EURYNOTUS, u-re-no'tus, *s.* (*eurys*, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melastoma.

EURYOPE, u-ri'o-pe, *s.* (*eurys*, and *ope*, an aperture, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects.

EURYPUS, u're-pus, *s.* (*eurys*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

EURYPYGIA, u-re-pij'e-a, *s.* (*eurys*, and *pyge*, posteriors, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Snipe kind: Family, Scolopacidæ.

EURYSTEGIA, u-re-ste'je-a, *s.* (*eurys*, and *stego*, I cover, Gr. in reference to the large calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of densely-branched shrubs; natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceæ.

EURYSTERNUS, u-re-ster'nus, *s.* (*eurys*, and *sternon*, the breast, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

EURYSTOMUS, u-re-sto'mus, *s.* (*eurys*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the family Meropidæ, or Bee-eaters: Tribe, Fissirostres.

EURYTÆNIA, u-re-te'ne-a, *s.* (*eurys*, and *tainia*, a fillet, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Tribe, Peucedaneæ.

EURYTHALIA, u-re-*tha*'le-a, *s.* (*eurys*, and *thalia*, gay, Gr.) A genus of annual plants, with blue, white, or purple flowers: Order, Gentianaceæ.

EURYTHMIA, u-ri*th*'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *rythmos*, harmony, Gr.) A graceful proportion and carriage of the body, particularly in application to an orator.

EURYTHMY, u'ri*th*-me, *s.* (*eurythmos*, well-proportioned, Gr.) In Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, ease, majesty, and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions in the composition.

EURYTOMA, u-re-to'ma, *s.* (*eurys*, and *tome*, a trunk, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

EUSEBIAN, u-se'be-an, *s.* An Arian: so called on account of the favour which Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, showed the Arians at their rise.

EUSTACHIAN, u-sta'ke-an, *a.* Belonging to, or found out by, Estachius. *Eustachian tube*, in Anatomy, the *iter a palato ad aurem*, (passage from the palate to the ear,) a canal which extends from the tympanum to the pharynx. *Eustachian valve*, a fold of the lining membrane of the auricle, which, in the fœtus, is supposed to conduct the blood in its two different courses.

EUSTACHYS, u'sta-kis, *s.* (*eu*, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

EUSTATHIANS, u-sta'*the*-anz, *s.* A name given in the fourth century to the Catholics of Antioch, on account of their refusal to acknowledge any other bishop except St. Eustathius, who had been deposed by the Arians. The name also given to the followers of a monk of the same name, who, about the middle of the fourth century, taught that celibacy was necessary to salvation; that people should not pray in their own houses, but abandon all they had as a possession incompatible with the hope of heaven.

EUSTEGIA, u-ste'je-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *stego*, I cover, Gr. in reference to the treble corona.) A genus of plants, consisting of dwarf decumbent herbs: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

EUSTOMA, u-sto'ma, *s.* (*eustomos*, a beautiful mouth, Gr. in reference to the form of the corollas.) A genus of plants, consisting of annual herbs with blue flowers: Order, Gentianaceæ.

EUSTREPHUS, u'stre-fus, *s.* (*eu*, and *strepho*, I twine, Gr. in allusion to the twining nature of the plants.) A genus of climbing plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

EUSTROPHUS, u'stro-fus, *s.* (*eustrepho*, I roll up, or twist round, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Taxicornes.

EUSTYLE, u'stile, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) Buildings are in *eustyle* when the space between the columns is $2\frac{1}{4}$ diameter, which Vitruvius maintained to be the best distance.

EUTAXIA, u-taks'e-a, *s.* (*eutaxia*, good order, Gr. in allusion to the delicate and modest appearance of the plants.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs, natives of New Holland: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

EUTAXY, u'tak-se, *s.* (*eutaxia*, Gr.) Established order.

EUTERPE, u-ter'pe, *s.* (Latin.) One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music, and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute. She is represented as crowned with flowers, and holding a flute in her hands. Some mythologists attribute to her the invention of tragedy. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Palmaceæ. In Zoology, a genus of butterflies: Family, Pierinæ.

EUTHALES, u-*tha*'les, *s.* (*eu*, and *thallo*, I sprout, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a stemless herb, with a pale yellow corolla: Order, Goodeniaceæ.

EUTHAMIA, u-*tha*'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *thames*, crowded, Gr. in allusion to the crowded flowers.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

EUTHANASIA, u-*than*-a'zhe-a, } *s.* (*eu*, and *thana-*
EUTHANASY, u-*than*'a-se, } *tos*, death, Gr.)

An easy death. In Politics, it signifies such peculiar theories as have the best tendency to uphold the state, or disentangle it from difficulties.

EUTHEMIS, u-*the*'mis, *s.* (*euthemon*, neat or pretty, Gr. in allusion to the elegance and neatness of the shrubs.) A genus of plants, consisting of small shrubs, with alternate leaves and small racemes of flowers: Order, Tiliaceæ.

EUTHYCERA, u-*this*'e-ra, *s.* (*euthys*, straight, and *keras*, a horn, or antenna, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

EUTOCA, u'to-ka, *s.* (*eutokos*, fruitful, Gr. in reference to the number of seeds.) A genus of plants, consisting of hardy annuals: Order, Hydrophyllaceæ.

EUTONIA, u-to'ne-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *tonos*, tone, Gr.) Firmness of tone; vigour.

EUTREMA, u-tre'ma, *s.* (*eu*, and *trema*, an orifice, Gr. in allusion to the dissepiment being incomplete.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, natives of Melville Island: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

EUTROPHY, u'tro-fe, *s.* (*eutrephes*, Gr.) Healthy nutrition; a sound state of the body from proper nourishment.

EUTYCHIAN, u-tik'e-an, *s.* A follower of Eutychius;—*a.* denoting the follower of Eutychius.

EUTYCHIANISM, u-tik'e-an-izm, *s.* The doctrines of Eutychius.

EUTYCHIANS, u-tik'e-anz, *s.* (Eutychius its founder.) A sect of heretics of the fifth century, who maintained that the soul of Jesus Christ had been united to the Divinity before his incarnation, and that there is no distinction between what is termed his divine and human natures.

EUXENIA, uke-ze'ne-a, *s.* (*euxenos*, hospital, Gr.?) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

EVACATE, e-va'kate, *v. a.* (*vaco*, Lat.) To empty. —Obsolete.

EVACUANT, e-vak'u-ant, *a.* (*evacuans*, Lat.) Emptying; freeing from;—*s.* a medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.

EVACUATE, e-vak'u-ate, *v. a.* (*evacuo*, Lat.) To make empty; to free from anything contained; to throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; to empty; to free from contents, or to diminish the quantity contained; to quit; to withdraw from a place; to make void; to nullify.—In the two last senses *vacate* is generally used.

EVACUATION, e-vak-u-a'shun, *s.* The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison; discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means; abolition; nullification.

EVACUATIVE, e-vak'u-ay-tiv, *a.* That evacuates.

EVACUATOR, e-vak'u-ay-tur, *s.* One that makes void.

EVADE, e-vade', *v. a.* (*evado*, Lat.) To avoid by dexterity; to avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude; to elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to escape as imperceptible;—*v. n.* to escape; to slip away; to attempt to escape; to practise artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.

EVÆSTHETUS, ev-e-*sthe*'tus, *s.* (*eu*, well, and *aisthetos*, sensible, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

EVAGATION, ev-a-ga'shun, *s.* (*evagatio*, Lat.) The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling.

EVAGINATION, e-vad-je-na'shun, *s.* (*e*, out of, and *vagina*, a sheath, Lat.) The act of unsheathing.

EVAL, e'val, *a.* (*ævum*, an age, Lat.) Relating to time or duration.—Obsolete.

EVANESCENCE, ev-a-nes'sens, *s.* (*evanescens*, Lat.) A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance, or by dissipation, as vapour; the state of being liable to vanish.

EVANESCENT, ev-a-nes'sent, *a.* Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses; fleeting.

EVANESCENTLY, ev-a-nes'sent-le, *ad.* In a vanishing manner.

EVANGEL, e-van'jel, *s.* (*evangelium*, Lat.) The gospel.—Obsolete.

> A Breton book, written with *evangiles*,
> Was fet, and on the book he swore.—*Chaucer.*

EVANGELIAN, e-van-je'le-an, *a.* Rendering thanks for favours.

EVANGELIC, e-van-jel'ik, } *a.* According to
EVANGELICAL, e-van-jel'e-kal, } the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; contained in the gospel; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox.

EVANGELICALISM, ev-an-jel'e-kal-izm, *s.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.

EVANGELICALLY, ev-an-jel'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner according to the gospel.

EVANGELISM, e-van'je-lizm, *s.* The promulgation of the gospel.

EVANGELIST, e-van'je-list, *s.* (*euaggelistes*, *euangelistes*, Gr.) A bearer of good news of any sort; In the early ages of Christianity, it was the general name of all those who, either by preaching or writing, announced the 'glad tidings' of the Christian revelation—hence the authors of the four gospels are called *evangelists*.

EVANGELISTARY, e-van-je-lis'ta-re, *s.* A selection of passages from the gospels, as a lesson in divine service.

EVANGELIZATION, e-van-jel-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of evangelizing.

EVANGELIZE, e-van'je-lize, *v. a.* (*evangelizo*, Lat.) To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel;—*v. n.* to preach the gospel.

EVANGELY, e-van'jel-e, *s.* Good tidings; the gospel.—Obsolete.

> Good Lucius
> That first received Christianity,
> The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely*.—
> *Spenser.*

EVANIA, e-va'ne-a, *s.* (*evaneo*, I vanish, Lat.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

EVANIADÆ, e-va'ne-a-de, *s.* (*evania*, one of the genera.) A family of Hymenopterous insects, forming one of the divisions of the Ichneumonidæ.

EVANID, e-van'id, *a.* An epithet applied by some authors to such colours as are of no long duration, as in the rainbow, and in clouds before and after sunset.

EVANISH, e-van'ish, *v. n.* (*evanesco*, Lat.) To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception.

EVANISHMENT, e-van'ish-ment, *s.* A vanishing; disappearance.

EVANTES, e-van'tes, *s.* Priests of Bacchus, so

called from their usual exclamation during their orgies—'Ohe evan!'

Evaporable, e-vap'o-ra-bl, *a.* That may be converted into vapour; that may dissipated by evaporation.

Evaporate, e-vap'o-rate, *v. n.* (*evaporo*, Lat.) To pass off in vapour, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapour, or in particles too minute to be visible; to escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted;—*v. a.* to convert or resolve a fluid into vapour, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles; to give vent to; to pour out in words or sound;—*a.* dispersed in vapour.—Obsolete as an adjective.

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain.—*Thomson.*

Evaporation, e-vap-o-ra'shun, *s.* The conversion of a fluid into vapour specifically lighter than atmospheric air; the act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge. In Pharmacy, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.

Evaporometer, e-vap-o-rom'e-tur, *s.* (*evaporo*, Lat. and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time.

Evasion, e-va'zhun, *s.* (*evasio*, Lat.) The act of eluding or avoiding, or of escaping, particularly from the pressure of an argument, from an accusation or charge, from an interrogatory and the like; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; artifice to elude; shift. In Law, a subtle endeavour to set aside truth, or to escape the punishment of the law, which will not be endured. Thus, if a person says to another that he will not strike him, but will give him a pot of ale to strike first, and accordingly he strikes: the returning of it is punishable; and if the person be killed, it is murder.

Evasive, e-va'siv, *a.* Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating; containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge, or argument.

Evasively, e-va'siv-le, *ad.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

Evasiveness, e-va'siv-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being evasive.

Evates, e-va'tes, *s.* (*vates*, a prophet, Lat.) A branch or division of the Druids, or ancient Celtic philosophers. Strabo divides the British and Gaulish philosophers into three sects—bards, evates, and druids. But Marcellus and Hornius reduce them all to two—bards and druids.

Evax, e'vaks, *s.* (name not explained.) A genus of annual Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

Eve, eve, } *s.* (*æfen*, *efen*, Sax.) The decline of
Even, e'vn, } the sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. *Eve* is also used for the fast, or the evening before a holiday.

Evection, e-vek'shun, *s.* (*eveho*, I carry away, Lat.) A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation. *Evection of the moon*, in Astronomy, an inequality of the moon's motion, depending on the position of the transverse axis of the lunar orbit in respect of the line of the syzygies, or line joining the sun and earth.

Even, e'vn, *a.* (*efen*, Sax.) Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving; uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed; parallel to; not leaning; equally favourable; on a level in advantage; fair; owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced; settled; balanced; capable of being divided into equal parts without a remainder;—*v. a.* to make even or level; to lay smooth; to place in an equal state as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts;—*v. n.* to be equal to;—(obsolete as a neuter verb;)—*ad.* noting a level or equality, or a like manner or degree; noting equality or sameness of time; noting emphatically, identity of person; likewise; in like manner; so much as; noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase, or bringing something within a description which is unexpected. *Even keel*, a ship is said to be on *even keel* when she draws the same water abaft as forward; the expression, however, often implies, though inaccurately, not inclined to either side, or upright. *Even number*, a number which may be divided by two without a remainder. *Evenly-even number*, that which may be divided by four without a remainder.

Evene, e-vene', *v. n.* (*evenio*, Lat.) To happen; to come to pass.—Obsolete.

How often and frequently doth it *evene*!—*Hewyt.*

Evener, eve'nur, *s.* One that makes even.

Even-hand, e'vn-hand, *s.* Equality.

Even-handed, e-vn-hand'ed, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just.

Evening, eve'ning, *s.* The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day or of the sun; the decline or latter part of life; the decline of anything;—*a.* being at the close of the day, as the *evening* sacrifice. *Evenings*, in Law, the delivery at even or night of a certain portion of grass or corn, or underwood, to a customary tenant, who performed his usual service of cutting, mowing, or reaping for his lord, as a gratuity or encouragement for the performance of his bounden service. —*Cowel.*

Evening Flower.—See Hesperantha.

Evening Hymn, eve'ning him, } *s.* A hymn or
Evening Song, eve'ning song, } song to be sung at evening.

Evening Primrose.—See Œnothera.

Evening Star, eve'ning stăr, *s.* Hesperus, or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.

Evenly, e'vn-le, *ad.* With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations, and depressions; equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; in a level position; horizontally; impartially; without bias from favour or enmity.

Even-minded, e'vn-minde'ed, *a.* Having equanimity; having the mind properly balanced.

Evenness, e'vn-nes, *s.* The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface; uniformity; regularity; freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme; horizontal position; levelness of surface; impartiality between parties; equal respect; calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity.

Event, e-vent', *s.* (*eventus*, Lat.) That which

comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident, good or bad; the consequence of anything; the issue; conclusion; end; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates;—*v. n.* to break forth.—Obsolete as a verb.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or did'st behold
The place from whence that scalding sigh *evented*.—
Ben Jonson.

EVENTERATE, e-ven'te-rate, *v. a.* (*eventrer*, Fr.) To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel.

EVENTFUL, e-vent'*fûl*, *a.* Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs.

EVENTIDE, e'vn-tide, *s.* (*even*, and *tid*, time, Sax.) The time of evening.

EVENTILATE, e-ven'te-late, *v. a.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss.

EVENTILATION, e-ven-te-la'shun, *s.* A fanning; discussion.

EVENTRATION, e-ven-tra'shun, *s.* (*e*, out of, and *venter*, the belly, Gr.) In Anatomy, 1. A tumor formed by a general relaxation of the abdominal parietes, and containing a great part of the viscera; 2. A hernia which takes place in any other part than through the natural openings of the abdominal parietes; and 3. Extensive wounds of these parietes, with a protrusion of a large portion of intestine.

EVENTUAL, e-ven'tu-al, *a.* Coming or happening, as a consequence or result of anything; consequential; final; terminating; ultimate.

EVENTUALLY, e-ven'tu-al-le, *ad.* In the event; in the final result or issue.

EVENTUATE, e-ven'tu-ate, *v. n.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate.

EVER, ev'ur, *ad.* (*æfre*, *efre*, Sax.) At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future; at all times; always; continually; for ever; eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance; *ever and anon*, at one time and another; now and then; in any degree; a word of enforcement or emphasis. In Poetry, and sometimes in Prose, *ever* is contracted into *e'er*. In Composition, *ever* signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity.

NOTE.—*Ever*, in the following compounds, carries its radical signification of always or continually:—ever-active; ever-burning; ever-bubbling; ever-changing; ever-decaying; ever-during; ever-dying; ever-expanding; ever-growing; ever-honoured; ever-living; ever-memorable; ever-open; ever-pleasing; ever-recurring; ever-revered; ever-verdant; ever-waking; ever-watchful; ever-young.

EVER-GLADE, ev'ur-glade, *s.* A tract of land covered with water and grass.

EVERGREEN, ev'ur-green, *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year;—*s.* a plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

EVERLASTING, ev-ur-last'ing, *a.* Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal; existing or continuing without end; immortal; perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things; in popular usage, endless; continual; uninterrmitted;—*s.* eternity; eternal duration, past and future. In Botany, the vulgar name of the plants of the genus Gnaphalium, and so termed from their dry flowers and the permanence of their colours. *Everlasting pea*, the common name of several species of the genus Lathyrus. *Everlasting flowers*, a name popularly given to certain plants which have the property of retaining their brightness and colour for many months after being culled.

EVERLASTINGLY, ev-ur-las'ting-le, *ad.* Eternally; perpetually; continually.

EVERLASTINGNESS, ev-ur-las'ting-nes, *s.* Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration.

EVERMORE, ev-ur-more', *ad.* Always; eternally; at all times.

EVERNIA, e-ver'ne-a, *s.* (*euernes*, tall or well-branched, Gr.) A genus of Lichens found growing on heaths: Tribe, Hymenothalamez.

EVERSE, e-vers', *v. a.* (*eversus*, Lat.) To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy.—Obsolete.

The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator.—*Glanville.*

EVERSION, e-ver'shun, *s.* (*eversio*, Lat.) An overthrowing; destruction.

EVERT, e-vert', *v. a.* (*everto*, Lat.) To overturn; to overthrow.—Obsolete.

EVERTICULE, e-ver'te-kule, } *s.* (*everto*, I turn
EVERTICULUM, e-ver-tik'u-lum, } out, Lat.) An instrument used to clear the bladder from the small calculous particles which may remain after the operation of lithotomy: also written *everriculum*, from *everro*, I sweep out, Lat.

EVERY, ev'ur-e, *a.* (*everich*, old Eng. *æfre*, *ælc*, Sax.) Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number. *Every day*, used, or being every day; common; usual.

EVERYWHERE, ev'ur-e-hware, *ad.* In every place; in all places.

EVESTIGATE.—See Investigate.

EVICT, e-vikt', *v. a.* (*evinco*, *evictum*, Lat.) To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law; to take away by sentence of law; to evince; to prove.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

EVICTION, e-vik'shun, *s.* Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law; proof; conclusive evidence.

EVIDENCE, ev'e-dens, *s.* (French, from *evidentia*, Lat.) That which elucidates and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason; any instrument or writing which contains proof; a witness; one who testifies to a fact. In Jurisprudence, the means by which facts are ascertained for judicial purposes;—*v. a.* to elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it.

EVIDENT, ev'e-dent, *a.* Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest.

EVIDENTIAL, ev-e-den'shal, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTLY, ev'e-dent-le, *ad.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

EVIGILATION, e-vij-e-la'shun, *s.* (*evigilatio*, Lat.) A waking.—Obsolete.

The *evigilation* of the animal powers, when Adam awoke.—*Biblioth. Biblicca.*

EVIL, e'vil, *a.* (*efel*, *yfel*, Sax.) Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief; having bad qualities of a moral kind;

wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity. *Evil* is natural or moral: *natural evil* is anything which produces pain, distress, loss, or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings: *moral evil* is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority; misfortune; mischief; injury; depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity; malady; disease, as the *king's evil*, or scrofula;—*ad.* (generally contracted to *ill*,) not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably; not virtuously; not innocently; not happily; unfortunately; injuriously; not kindly. *Evil*, in the following compounds, has the general signification of *bad, mischievous, or injurious*:—Evil-affected; evil-boding; evil-doer; evil-minded; evil-omened; evil-speaking; evil-wishing; evil-worker.

EVIL-EYED, e'vl-ide, *a.* Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or malignant design.

EVIL-FAVOURED, e-vl-fa'vurd, *a.* Having a bad countenance or external appearance.

EVIL-FAVOUREDNESS, e-vl-fa'vurd-nes, *s* Deformity.

EVILLY, e'vl-le, *ad.* Not well.—Seldom used.

> This act, so *evilly* borne, shall cool the hearts
> Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal.—*Shaks.*

EVILNESS, e'vl-nes, *s.* Badness; viciousness; malignity.

EVINCE, e-vins', *v. a.* (*evinco*, Lat.) To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident; to conquer; —(obsolete in the last sense;)

> Error by his own arms is best *evinc'd*.—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* to prove.

EVINCEMENT, e-vins'ment, *s.* Act of evincing.

EVINCIBLE, e-vin'se-bl, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, e-vin'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner to force conviction.

EVINCIVE, e-vin'siv, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

EVIRATE, ev'e-rate, *v. a.* (*eviratus*, Lat.) To emasculate.—Obsolete.

> Not to speak of Origen and some others that have voluntarily *evirated* themselves.—*Bp. Hall.*

EVIRATION, ev-e-ra'shun, *s.* Castration.

EVISCERATE, e-vis'se-rate, *v. a.* (*eviscero*, Lat.) To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels.

EVITABLE, ev'e-ta-bl, *a.* (*evitabilis*, Lat.) That may be shunned; avoidable.—Seldom used.

EVITATE, ev'e-tate, *v. a.* (*evito*, Lat.) To avoid; to shun; to escape.—Seldom used.

> Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
> A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
> Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.—*Shaks.*

EVITATION, ev-e-ta'shun, *s.* An avoiding; a shunning.

EVITE, e-vite', *v. a.* (*evito*, Lat.) To shun.—Obsolete.

> 'Gainst open shame no text can well be cited,
> The blow once given cannot be *evited*.—*Drayton.*

EVITERNAL, ev-e-ter'nal, *a.* (*æviternus*, Lat.) Eternal in a limited sense; of duration, not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITERNITY, ev-e-ter'ne-te, *s.* Duration, not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVOCATE.—See Evoke.

EVOCATI, e-vok'a-ti, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, the name given to the soldiers among the Romans who, having served their full time in the army, went afterwards as volunteers at the request of some favourite general.

EVOCATION, ev-o-ka'shun, *s.* (*evocatio*, Lat.) A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth; a calling from one tribunal to another. Among the ancient Romans, a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers, a religious ceremony of besieging armies. In Grammar, a figure of construction, which consists in changing the third person into the first or second.

EVOCATOR, ev'o-kay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who calls forth.

EVODIA, e-vo'de-a, *s.* (*euodia*, a sweet smell, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with minute white flowers—natives of the South Sea Islands: Order, Rutaceæ.

EVOKE, e-voke', *v. a.* (*evoco*, Lat.) To call forth; to call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

EVOLATIC, ev-o-lat'tik, *a.* (*e*, and *volo*, I fly, Lat.) Apt to fly away.

EVOLATION, ev-o-la'shun, *s.* The act of flying away.

EVOLUTE, ev'o-lute, *s.* (*e*, and *volutus*, rolled, Lat.) An original curve, from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolvent.

EVOLUTION, ev-o-lu'shun, *s.* (*evolutio*, Lat.) The act of unfolding or unrolling; a series of things unrolled or unfolded. In Military tactics, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage, or to occupy a different post. In Algebra, it is the reverse of involution, or it is the method of finding the root of any given quantity, whether simple or compound; as, 4 is the root of 16, 12 is the root of 144. In Physiology, the theory of generation, in which the germ is held to pre-exist in the parent, and each part to be unfolded and expanded, but not actually formed, by the act of procreation. In Geometry, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that its parts do all concur, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. *Spontaneous evolution*, in Midwifery, a term applied by Dr. Denman to natural delivery, in cases where the shoulder is so far advanced into the pelvis as to preclude the possibility of relief by operation.

EVOLVE, e-volv', *v. a.* (*evolvo*, Lat.) To unfold; to open and expand; to throw out; to emit;—*v. n.* to open itself; to disclose itself.

EVOLVEMENT, e-volv'ment, *s.* Act of evolving.

EVOLVENT, e-vol'vent, } *s.* (*evolvo*, I unrol, Lat.)
EVOLENT, ev'o-lent, } A curve which is traced out by the extremity of a thread, as it is folded or warped about another curve: the contrary to *evolute*.

EVOLVULUS, e-vol'vu-lus, *s.* (*evolvo*, I turn, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

EVOMITION, ev-o-mish'un, *s.* A vomiting.

EVOSMIA, e-vos'me-a, *s.* (*eu*, and *osme*, a smell, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

EVOVÆ, e-vo've, *s.* In Music, the vowels used with the ending notes of the ecclesiastical tones. The word is formed of the six vowels in the Seculorum Amen, changing the *u* into *v*, which words are subjoined to the notes in Antiphonaries, &c., indicating that those are the concluding ones.

EVULGATE, e-vul'gate, *v. a.* (*evulgo*, Lat.) To spread abroad; to publish.

EVULGATION, ev-ul-ga'shun, *s.* The act of divulging; publication.

EVULSION, e-vul'shun, *s.* (*evulsio*, Lat.) The act of plucking or pulling out by force.

EWE, yu, *s.* (*eowa*, *eowe*, Sax.) A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.

EWER, yu'ur, *s.* (*huer*, or *hwer*, Sax.) A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands.

EWRY, yu're, *s.* An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.

EWYCKIA, e-wik'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Van Ewyck.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

EX, eks, or egz. A Latin preposition or prefix, the Greek *ex*, or *ek*, signifying *out of*, *out*, *proceeding from*. In Composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *exhale*, *exclude*; sometimes *off*, *from*, or *out*, as in *excindo*, Latin, to cut off or out; sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess*, *exceed*, *excel*. In some words it is merely emphatical, in others it has little effect on the signification. *Ex* prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out or dismissed, as *ex*-minister, *ex*-chancellor.

EXACERBATE, egz-as'er-bate, *v. a.* (*exacerbo*, Lat.) To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to imbitter; to increase malignant qualities; to increase the violence of a disease.

EXACERBATION, egz-as-er-ba'shun, *s.* The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity. Among Physicians, the increased violence of a disease; a paroxysm.

EXACERBESCENCE, egz-as-er-bes'sens, *s.* (*exacerbesco*, Lat.) Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease.

EXACERVATION, egz-as-er-va'shun, *s.* (*acervus*, Lat.) The act of heaping up.

EXACINATE, egz-as'e-nate, *v. a.* (*exacino*, Lat.) To take out the kernel.

EXACINATION, egz-as-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of taking out the kernel.

EXACT, egz-akt', *a.* (*exactus*, Lat.) Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule; precise; not different in the least; methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; strict;—*v. a.* (*exigo*, *exactum*,) to force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority, or without pity or justice; to demand of right; to demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance, or to enjoin with pressing urgency;—*v. n.* to practise extortion.

EXACTER.—See Exactor.

EXACTION, egz-ak'shun, *s.* The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance; extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; the taking advantage of one's necessities to compel him to pay illegal or exorbitant tribute, fees, or rewards; that which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice.

EXACTITUDE, egz-ak'te-tude, *s.* Exactness.

EXACTLY, egz-akt'le, *ad.* Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately; precisely according to fact; precisely according to principle, justice, or right.

EXACTNESS, egz-akt'nes, *s.* Accuracy; nicety; precision; regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety; careful observance of method and conformity to truth.

EXACTOR, egz-ak'tur, *s.* One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs; an extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or regard to justice; he that demands by authority; one who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands.

EXACTRESS, egz-ak'tres, *s.* A female who exacts, or is severe in her injunctions.

EXACUATE, egz-ak'u-ate, *v. a.* (*exacuo*, Lat.) To whet or sharpen.—Obsolete.

> And sense of such an injury received
> Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler,
> As you should count yourself an host of men
> Compar'd to him.—*Ben Jonson.*

EXACUATION, egz-ak-u-a'shun, *s.* Whetting or sharpening.

EXACUM, eks'a-kum, *s.* (*ex*, out, and *ago*, I drive or expel, Lat. from its expelling poison.) A genus of plants, consisting of annual herbs: Order, Gentianaceæ.

EXADENUS, eks-a-de'nus, *s.* (*exo*, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

EXÆRESIS, eks-e're-sis, *s.* (*exaireo*, I remove or take out, Gr.) In Surgery, the generic name for all operations which have for their object the removal from the body of morbid or superfluous parts.

EXAGGERATE, egz-aj'e-rate, *v. a.* (*exaggero*, Lat.) To heap on; to accumulate;—(in a literal sense the foregoing senses are seldom if ever used;)—to heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant. In Painting, to heighten in colouring or design.

EXAGGERATION, egz-aj-e-ra'shun, *s.* A heaping together; heap; accumulation;—(in the foregoing senses seldom used.) In Rhetoric, amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil. In Painting, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.

EXAGGERATORY, egz-aj'e-ra-tur-e, *a.* Containing exaggeration.

EXAGITATE, egz-aj'e-tate, *v. a.* (*exagito*, Lat.) To shake; to agitate; to reproach.—Obsolete.

> This their defect and imperfection I had rather impute in such case than *exagitate*.—*Hooker.*

EXAGITATION, egz-aj-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of shaking or agitating.

EXALBUMINOUS, eks-al-bu'me-nus, *a.* In Botany, applied to seeds which have no albumen.

EXALT, egz-awlt', *v. a.* (*exalter*, Fr.) To raise high; to elevate; to elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity; to elevate with joy or confidence; to raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank, or estimation; to elevate too high or above others; to elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol; to raise up in opposition—a Scriptural phrase;

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lifted up thine eyes on high?—2 *Kings* xix. 22.

to elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime. In Physics, to elevate; to purify; to subtilize; to refine.

EXALTADOS, eks-awl-ta'dos, *s.* (Spanish.) A name given in Spain to a liberal party in politics.

EXALTATION, egz-awl-ta'shun, *s.* The act of raising high; elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity. In Pharmacy, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength. In Astrology, the dignity which a planet acquires in certain signs or parts of the zodiac, which dignity, it was formerly supposed, could give it an extraordinary efficacy and influence. In Pathology, a morbid increase of action, and especially that which takes place in an inflamed organ.

EXALTEDNESS, egz-awl'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being elevated; conceited dignity or greatness.

EXALTER, egz-awl'tur, *s.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

EXAMEN, egz-a'men, *s.* (Latin.) Examination; disquisition; inquiry.—Seldom used.

The pure and useful religion needs not fear the most severe *examen*.—*Worthington*.

EXAMINABLE, egz-am'in-a-bl, *a.* That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

EXAMINANT, egz-am'e-nant, *s.* One who is to be examined.—Obsolete.

The examiners shall examine two at a time. The *examinants* shall appear before them in classes of six at a time.—*Dean Prideaux*.

EXAMINATE, egz-am'e-nate, *s.* The person examined.

EXAMINATION, egz-am-e-na'shun, *s.* (*examinatio*, Lat.) The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of anything and its parts; mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance; trial by a rule or law. In Judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony. In educational institutions, a careful inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by putting interrogatories bearing on the varied departments of learning, and by hearing their recitals. In Science, a searching for the nature and qualities of substances by experiments.

EXAMINATOR, egz-am'e-nay-tur, *s.* An examiner; an inquirer.—Obsolete.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*.—*Brown*.

EXAMINE, egz-am'in, *v. a.* (*examino*, Lat.) To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth, or the real state of a thing; to search or inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating; to look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment; to inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals; to try or assay by experiments; to try by a rule or law; to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth.

EXAMINER, egz-am'in-ur, *s.* One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender. In Chancery, the *examiners* are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties.

EXAMPLARY.—See Exemplary.

EXAMPLE, egz-am'pl, *s.* (*exemplum*, Lat.) A pattern; a copy; a model; that which is proposed to be imitated; a pattern in morals or manners; precedent; a former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation; influence which disposes to imitation; instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept, or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth. In Logic or Rhetoric, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened;—*v. a.* to exemplify; to set an example. —Obsolete as a verb.

Do villany, do; since you profess to do
Like workmen. I'll *example* you with thievery.—
Shaks.

EXAMPLELESS, egz-am'pl-les, *a.* Having no example.—Obsolete.

They that durst to strike
At so *examples* and unblam'd a life,
As that of the renown'd Germanicus,
Will not sit down with that exploit alone—
'He threatens many that hath injur'd one.'—
Ben Jonson.

EXAMPLER.—See Sample or Sampler.

EXANGUIS, ek-sang'gwis, *a.* (from *ex*, and *sanguis*, blood, Lat.) Having naturally little blood, or having sustained loss of much blood by hæmorrhage or blood-letting: spelt also *exsanguis*.

EXANGULOUS, ek-sang'gu-lus, *a.* (*ex*, and *angulus*, a corner, Lat.) Having no corners.

EXANIMATE, egz-an'e-mate, *a.* (*exanimatus*, Lat.) Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits;—*v. a.* to dishearten; to discourage.

EXANIMATION, egz-an-e-ma'shun, *s.* Deprivation of life or of spirits.

EXANIMOUS, egz-an'e-mus, *a.* (*exanimis*, Lat.) Lifeless; dead.

EXANTHEMA, eks-an-*the*'ma, *s.* (Greek.) Literally, an eruption or rash; a term employed by the French pathologists to designate every kind of eruption of which the skin is the seat. However, Dr. Willan uses it merely to denote a *rash*, and employs the word *Exanthemata*, or Rashes, to denote a class of diseases, under which he arranges the genera Rubeola, Scarlatina, Urticaria, Purpura, Rosolea, and Erythema.

EXANTHEMATIC, egz-an-*the*-mat'ik, } *a.* Erup-
EXANTHEMATOUS, egz-an-*them*'a-tus, } tive; efflorescent; noting morbid redness of the skin.

EXANTHESIS, eks-an-*the*'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Efflorescence, or eruption of the skin.

EXANTLATE, egz-ant'late, *v. a.* (*exantlo*, Lat.) To draw out; to exhaust.—Obsolete.

By time those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer.—*Boyle*.

EXANTLATION, eks-ant-la'shun, *s.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARATION, egz-ar-a'shun, *s.* (from *exaro*, I write, Lat.) The act of writing.

EXARCH, eks'ărk, *s.* (*archos*, a chief, Gr.) A prefect or governor under the Eastern emperors; also, a deputy or legate in the Greek church.

EXARCHATE, eks'ăr-kate, *s.* The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.

EXARILLATE, eks-ar'e-late, *a.* In Botany, applied to plants or parts of plants which have no aril.

EXARRHENA, eks-ar-re'na, *s.* (*exo*, without, and *arren*, a male, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous plants, with white sweet-scented flowers: Order, Boraginaceæ.

EXARTERITES, eks-ăr-te-ri'tes, *s.* (*ex*, and *arteria*, an artery, Gr.) Inflammation of the cellular or external coat of arteries.

EXARTICULATION, eks-ăr-tik-u-la'shun, *s.* The dislocation of a joint.

EXASPERATE, egz-as'per-ate, *v. a.* (*exaspero*, Lat.) To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree; to aggravate; to embitter; to augment violence; to increase malignity; to exacerbate;—*a.* provoked; imbittered; inflamed.

EXASPERATER, egz-as'per-ay-tur, *s.* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence.

EXASPERATION, egz-as-per-a'shun, *s.* Irritation; the act of exciting violent anger; provocation; extreme degree of anger; violent passion; increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.

EXAUCTORATE, egz-awk'to-rate, } *v. a.* (*exauctoro*,
EXAUTHORATE, egz-aw'*tho*-rate, } Lat.) To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, egz-awk-to-ra'shun, } *s.* Dis-
EXAUTHORATION, egz-aw-*tho*-ra'shun, } mission from service; deprivation; degradation.

EXAUTHORIZE, egz-aw'*tho*-rize, *v. a.* To deprive of authority.

EXCALCEATED, eks-kal'se-ay-ted, *a.* (*excalceo*, Lat.) Deprived of shoes; unshod; barefooted.

EXCANDESCENCE, eks-kan-des'ens, *s.* (*excandescentia*, Lat.) Heat; the state of growing hot; heat of passion; violent anger, or a growing angry.

EXCANDESCENT, eks-kan-des'ent, *a.* White with heat.

EXCANTATION, eks-kan-ta'shun, *s.* (*excanto*, Lat.) Disenchantment by a countercharm.—Seldom used.

The Don, enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting but by the power of a higher *excantation*.—*Gayton.*

EXCARNATE, eks-kăr'nate, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *caro*, flesh, Lat.) To deprive or clear of flesh.

EXCARNATION, ex-kăr-na'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, Lat.) In Anatomy, a method by which the blood-vessels are isolated after injection from the parts among which they are inserted. The agents are putrefaction or immersion in an acid.

EXCARNIFICATE, eks-kăr-nif'e-kate, *v. a.* (*excarnifico*, Lat.) To cut off flesh.

EXCARNIFICATION, eks-kăr-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of cutting off flesh.

EXCAVATE, eks'ka-vate, *v. a.* (*excavo*, Lat.) To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything, and make it hollow.

EXCAVATION, eks-ka-va'shun, *s.* The act of making hollow; a hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance. In Anatomy, a hollow or depression existing on the surface of organs of the body.

EXCAVATOR, eks'ka-vay-tur, *s.* One who excavates.

EXCAVE, eks-kave', *v. a.* To hollow.—Obsolete.

EXCECATE, eks'se-kate, *v. a.* (*excæco*, Lat.) To make blind.—Obsolete.

EXCECATION, eks-se-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making blind; blindness.—Seldom used.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation*, and irritation to further sinning.—*Bp. Richardson.*

EXCEDENT, ek-se'dent, *s.* (*ex*, out of, and *cedo*, I go, Lat.) Excess.—Not authorized.

EXCEED, ek-seed', *v. a.* (*excedo*, Lat.) To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity, or beyond anything else; to surpass; to excel;—*v. n.* to go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number, or measure; to bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger.

EXCEEDABLE, ek-see'da-bl, *a.* That may surmount or exceed.

EXCEEDER, ek-see'dur, *s.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness.

EXCEEDING, ek-see'ding, *a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; very extensive;—*ad.* in a very great degree; unusually;—*s.* excess; superfluity.

EXCEEDINGLY, ek-see'ding-le, *ad.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

EXCEEDINGNESS, ek-see'ding-nes, *s.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration.—Seldom used.

EXCEL, ek-sel', *v. a.* (*excello*, Lat.) To go beyond; to exceed; to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo; to exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds; to surpass;—*v. n.* to have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.

EXCELCOSIS, eks-sel-ko'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, ulceration of any part of the body.

EXCELLENCE, ek'sel-lens, } *s.* (*excellence*, French,
EXCELLENCY, ek'sel-len-se, } from *excellentia*, Lat.) The state of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in anything; any valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things; dignity; high rank in the scale of beings; a title of honour formerly given to kings and emperors, now given to ambassadors, governors, and other persons below the rank of kings.

EXCELLENT, ek'sel-lent, *a.* Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; being of great value or use, applied to things; remarkable for good properties; distinguished for superior attainments; consummate; complete.

EXCELLENTLY, ek'sel-lent-le, *ad.* In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

EXCENTRAL, eks-sen'tral, *a.* In Botany, out of the centre.

EXCENTRIC, ek-sen'trik, *s.* (*ex*, out, and *centrum*, a centre, Lat.) In ancient Astronomy, the deferent circle, in the circumference of which the centre of

the epicycle of a planet is carried forward in its orbit round the earth.

EXCENTRICITY.—See Eccentricity.

EXCEPT, ek'sept, *v. a.* (*excepter*, Fr. from *excipio*, Lat.) To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; to take or leave out any particular or particulars from a general description;—*v. n.* to object; to make an objection or objections;—*prep.* exclusively of; without; unless.

EXCEPTION, ek-sep'shun, *s.* The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition; that which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation; objection, with dislike; offence; slight anger or resentment. In Law, a stop or stay to an action. In Common Law, a denial of matter in bar to an action. In Chancery, an *exception* is what is alleged against the sufficiency of an answer. The word seems to have much the same meaning as 'objection;' thus a plaintiff is said to except to the bail put in by a defendant when he objects to its sufficiency, from the want of responsibility on the part of the parties, or upon any other ground. *Exception in a deed* is an exception in the premises of a deed, whereby the granter excepts something out of that which he has formerly granted, as, when having granted a house, a particular room is *excepted* out of the same.—4 *Cruise*, 289.

EXCEPTIONABLE, ek-sep'shun-a-bl, *a.* Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIONER, ek-sep'shun-ur, *s.* One who makes objections.

EXCEPTIOUS, ek-sep'shus, *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil, or take exceptions.

EXCEPTIOUSNESS, ek-sep'shus-nes, *s.* Disposition to cavil.

EXCEPTIVE, ek-sep'tiv, *a.* Including an exception; making or being an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, ek-sept'les, *a.* Omitting all exception.—Obsolete.

> Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptless* rashness,
> Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim
> One honest man.—*Shaks.*

EXCEPTOR, ek-sep'tur, *s.* One who objects or makes exceptions.

EXCEREBRATION, ek-ser-e-bra'shun, *s.* (*excerebro*, I beat out the brains, Lat.) The act of beating out the brains.

EXCEREBROSE, ek-ser'e-brose, *a.* (*ex*, and *cerebrosus*, Lat.) Deficient of brains.

EXCERN, ek-sern', *v. a.* (*excerno*, Lat.) To separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete.

EXCERP, ek-serp', } *v. a.* (*excerpo*, Lat.) To pick
EXCERPT, ek-serpt', } out; to select.—Seldom used.

> In your reading *excerp*, and note in your books such things as you like.—*Hales.*
>
> Possibly he meaneth his own dear words I have *excerpted*.—*Barnard.*

EXCERPTION, ek-serp'shun, *s.* (*excerptio*, Lat.) The act of gleaning; selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.

EXCERPTOR, ek-serp'tur, *s.* A picker; a culler.

EXCERPTS, ek-serpts', *s.* Passages selected from authors; extracts.

EXCESS, ek-ses', *s.* (*excessus*, Lat.) Superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; that which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; superabundance of anything; any transgression of due limits. In Morals, any indulgence of appetite, passion, or exertion beyond natural laws, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance in gratifications. In Arithmetic and Geometry, the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities. In Trigonometry, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

EXCESSIVE, ek-ses'siv, *a.* Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience, or utility; extravagant; unreasonable; vehement; violent.

EXCESSIVELY, ek-ses'siv-le, *ad.* In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; vehemently; violently.

EXCESSIVENESS, ek-ses'siv-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

EXCHANGE, eks-tshanje', *v. a.* (*exchanger*, Fr.) In Commerce, to give one thing or commodity for another; to barter; to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; to give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation the same thing; to give and receive the like thing;—*s.* in Commerce, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given; the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another without contract; the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity; the thing given in return for something received, or the thing received in return for what is given; the form of exchanging one debt or credit for another, or the receiving or paying of money in one place for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange. The *course of exchange* is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. In Arithmetic, the finding what quantity of the money of one place is equal to a given sum of another, according to a certain course of exchange;—the place or building where merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business at certain hours—often contracted into '*Change*. *Arbitration of exchange*, a calculation of the exchanges of different places to discover which is the most profitable. *Bill of Exchange*, see Bill.

EXCHANGEABILITY, eks-tshane-ja-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

EXCHANGEABLE, eks-tshanje'a-bl, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged.

EXCHANGER, eks-tshane'jur, *s.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

EXCHEQUER, eks-tshek'ur, *s.* (*echiquier*, Fr.) An ancient court of record, established in England by William the Conqueror, in which all causes concerning the revenues and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the crown reve-

nues are received. As now modified, it consists of two divisions, one of which possesses jurisdiction in matters of public revenue, while the other is subdivided into a court of common law and a court of equity. *Exchequer bills*, bills for money, or promissory bills issued from the exchequer, under the authority of government, and bearing interest. *Exchequer chamber*, the court in which the equity business of the court of exchequer was formerly transacted was so called; but since the abolition of the equity side of that court, it is the name given to the court of appellate jurisdiction, before which proceedings are heard and determined.—*New Law Dict.*;—*v. a.* to institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. Cambden says that this court took its name from the table at which the judges sat, which was covered with a chequered cloth, resembling a chess-board, and on which certain of the king's accounts were made up; the sums were marked and scored with counters.

EXCISABLE, ek-si'za-bl, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.

EXCISE, ek-size', *s.* (*excisum*, Lat.) An inland duty or impost laid on commodities consumed, or on the retail, which is the last stage before consumption;—*v. a.* to lay or impose a duty on articles consumed.

EXCISEMAN, ek-size'man, *s.* An officer who inspects commodities, and rates the excise duty on them.

EXCISION, ek-sizh'un, *s.* (*excisio*, Lat.) Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the cutting off of a person from his people. In Surgery, the removal of small tumors, or lacerated portions of the various organs, with a cutting instrument.

EXCITABILITY, ek-si-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action by the force of stimulants. In Physiology, the property possessed by organic bodies of entering into action under the influence of stimulants.

EXCITABLE, ek-si'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being excited, or roused into action.

EXCITANT, ek-si'tant, *s.* That which produces, or may produce, increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

EXCITATE, ek'se-tate, *v. a.* To excite.—Obsolete.

EXCITATION, ek-se-ta'shun, *s.* The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening. In Physiology and Pathology, the action of stimulants or excitants on the living body.

EXCITATIVE, ek-si'ta-tiv, *a.* Having power to excite.

EXCITATOR, ek-si'ta-tur, *s.* (*excitateur*, Fr.) In Physics, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock.

EXCITATORY, ek-si'ta-tur-e, *a.* Tending to excite.

EXCITE, ek-site', *v. a.* (*excito*, Lat.) To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act that which is dormant, stupid, or inactive; to stimulate; to give new or increased action to; to raise; to create; to put in motion; to inflame.

EXCITEMENT, ek-site'ment, *s.* The act of exciting; stimulation; the state of being roused into action, or of having increased action; agitation; that which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.

EXCITER, ek-si'tur, *s.* One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion; the cause by which anything is excited or put in motion. In Medicine, a stimulant.

EXCITING, ek-si'ting, *s.* Excitation.

EXCLAIM, eks-klame', *v. n.* (*exclamo*, Lat.) To utter the voice with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to declare with loud vociferation;—*s.* clamour; outcry.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> Alas! the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
> Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
> To stir against the butchers of his life.—*Shak.*

EXCLAIMER, eks-kla'mur, *s.* One who makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

EXCLAMATION, eks-kla-ma'shun, *s.* Vehement outcry; clamour; emphatical utterance or vociferation; noisy talk; a vehement extension or elevation of voice; a note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked, thus (!) In Grammar, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.

EXCLAMATIVE, eks-klam'a-tiv, *a.* Containing exclamation.

EXCLAMATORY, eks-klam'a-tur-e, *a.* Using exclamation; containing or expressing exclamation.

EXCLUDE, eks-klude', *v. a.* (*excludo*, Lat.) To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission; to debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit; to except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, description, order, species, genus, &c.; to eject.

EXCLUSION, eks-klu'zhun, *s.* The act of excluding; ejection; the act of denying entrance or admission; the act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use, or enjoyment; exception.

EXCLUSIONIST, eks-klu'zhun-ist, *s.* One who would preclude another from some privilege.

EXCLUSIVE, eks-klu'siv, *a.* Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; not taking into the account; not including or comprehending; opposed to inclusive.

EXCLUSIVELY, eks-klu'siv-le, *ad.* Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

EXCLUSIVENESS, eks-klu'siv-nes, *s.* State of being exclusive.

EXCLUSORY, eks-klu'so-re, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude.

EXCOCT, eks-kokt', *v. a.* (*excoctus*, Lat.) To boil; to make by boiling.—Obsolete.

> Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture.—*Bacon.*

EXCOGITATE, eks-koj'e-tate, *v. a.* (*excogito*, Lat.) To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive.—Seldom used.

> He (Julius Cæsar) did *excogitate* most excellent policies and devices, to vanquish or subdue his enemies.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

EXCOGITATION, eks-koj-e-ta'shun, *s.* Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

MUNE, eks-kom-mune', *v. a.* (*ex*, out of, and *unico*, I communicate, Lat.) To exclude.—
ete.
indeed, were *excommuned* Plato's common-
but yet Augustus, in the zenith of his empire,
l them, and sate with them.—*Gayton.*

MUNICABLE, eks-kom-mu'ne-ka-bl, *a.* Li-
r deserving to be excommunicated.

MUNICATE, eks-kom-mu'ne-kate, *v. a.* To
from communion; to eject from the com-
n of the church by an ecclesiastical sen-
;—*s.* one who is excluded from the fellow-
f the church;—*a.* excluded from the fellow-
f the church.—Obsolete as an adjective.
ou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*,
d blessed shall he be that doth revolt
om his allegiance to a heretic.—*Shaks.*

MUNICATION, eks-kom-mu-ne-ka'shun, *s.*
t of ejecting from a church; expulsion from
mmunion of a church, and deprivation of its
privileges, and advantages.

ATE, eks-ko're-ate, *v. a.* (*excorio*, Lat.) To
to strip or wear off the skin; to gall; to
and remove the cuticle.

ATION, eks-ko-re-a'shun, *s.* (*excorio*, I re-
the skin, Lat.) An abrasion or wearing of
ticle; plunder; spoil; the act of stripping
essions.—Obsolete in the last three senses.
marvellously enhanced the revenues of the
ough with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer
ect.

ICATION, eks-kawr-te-ka'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and
bark, Lat.) The act of stripping off bark.

BLE, eks'kre-a-bl, *a.* (*excreo*, Lat.) That
e discharged by spitting.

TE, eks'kre-ate, *v. a.* To hawk and spit;
harge from the throat by hawking and spit-

TION, eks-kre-a'shun, *s.* A spitting out.

ENT, eks'kre-ment, *s.* (*excrementum*, Lat.)
evacuated as useless from the animal body
natural emunctories; hair.—Obsolete in
t sense.
time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is,
l an *excrement*?—*Shaks.*

mento-excrementitialis, in Physiology, an
applied to animal fluids destined to be
absorbed, and partly expelled from the
system.

ENTAL, eks-kre-men'tal, *a.* Excreted or
by the natural passages of the body.

ENTITIAL, eks-kre-men-tish'al, } *a.* Per-
ENTITIOUS, eks-kre-men-tish'us, } taining
consisting in, excrement; consisting in
evacuated, or proper to be evacuated, from
imal body.

CENCE, eks-kres'sens, *s.* (*excresco*, I grow
t.) A preternatural protuberance or growth
part of the body of an animal or of a plant.
gery, a prominent tumor developed on the
other parts of the body.

CENT, eks-kres'sent, *a.* Growing out of
ing else in a preternatural manner; super-

E, eks-krete', *v. a.* (*excretus*, Lat.) To
te and throw off; to discharge.

ION, eks-kre'shun, *s.* A substance ejected
he body as useless.

IVE, eks-kre'tiv, *a.* Having the power of
ing and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

ORY, eks-kre'tur-e, *a.* Having the quality
cting, or throwing off excrementitious matter
by the glands;—*s.* an organ destined for the purposes of excretion.

EXCRUCIABLE, eks-kroo'she-a-bl, *a.* Liable to torment.

EXCRUCIATE, eks-kroo'she-ate, *v. a.* (*excrucio*, Lat.) To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on.

EXCRUCIATING, eks-kroo'she-ay-ting, *a.* Extremely painful; distressing.

EXCRUCIATION, eks-kroo-she-a'shun, *s.* Torture; extreme pain; vexation.

EXCUBATION, eks-ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*excubatio*, Lat.) The act of watching all night.—Seldom used.

EXCULPABLE, eks-kul'pa-bl, *a.* That may be exculpated.

EXCULPATE, eks-kul'pate, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *culpo*, I blame, Lat.) To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to excuse.

EXCULPATION, eks-kul-pa'shun, *s.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

EXCULPATORY, eks-kul'pay-tur-e, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse.

EXCURRENT, eks-kur'rent, *a.* (*excurrens*, Lat.) In Botany, projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything.

EXCURSION, eks-kur'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *curro*, I run, Lat.) A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path; progression beyond fixed limits; digression; a wandering from a subject or main design; an expedition or journey into a distant part; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.

EXCURSIVE, eks-kur'siv, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.

EXCURSIVELY, eks-kur'siv-le, *ad.* In a wandering manner.

EXCURSIVENESS, eks-kur'siv-nes, *s.* The act of wandering or of passing usual limits.

EXCURSUS, eks-kur'sus, *s.* (Latin.) Digression. Among theological writers, a more full exposition of some important point or doctrine appended to a work.

EXCUSABLE, eks-ku'za-bl, *a.* That may be excused; pardonable; admitting of excuse or justification.

EXCUSABLENESS, eks-ku'za-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

EXCUSATION, eks-ku-za'shun, *s.* Excuse; apology.—Obsolete.
Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time.—*Bacon.*

EXCUSATOR, eks-ku-za'tur, *s.* One who makes an excuse.

EXCUSATORY, eks-ku'za-tur-e, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

EXCUSE, eks-kuze', *v. a.* (*excuso*, Lat.) To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt; to pardon as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be a little censurable, and to overlook; to free from an obligation or duty; to remit; not to exact; to admit an apology for; to throw off an imputation by apology; to justify; to vindicate.

EXCUSE, eks-kuse', *s.* (French.) A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; the act of excusing or apologizing; that which excuses.

EXCUSELESS, eks-kuse'les, *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.

EXCUSER, eks-ku'zur, *s.* One who offers excuses, or pleads for another; one who excuses or forgives another.

EXCUSS, eks-kus', *v. a.* (*excussus*, Lat.) To seize and detain by law; to shake off.—Obsolete.

They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds.—*Stillingfleet.*

EXCUSSION, eks-kush'un, *s.* A seizing by law.—Obsolete.

If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached.—*Ayliffe.*

EXECRABLE, eks'e-kra-bl, *a.* (*execrabilis*, Lat.) Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

EXECRABLY, eks'e-kra-ble, *ad.* Cursedly; detestably.

EXECRATE, eks'e-krate, *v. a.* (*execror*, Lat.) To curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.

EXECRATION, eks-e-kra'shun, *s.* The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed; the object of execration.—Obsolete in the last sense.

They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment.—*Jer.* xliv. 12.

EXECRATORY, eks'e-kray-tur-e, *s.* A formulary of execration.

EXECT, egz-ekt', *v. a.* (*execo*, Lat.) To cut off or out; to cut away.—Seldom used.

EXECTION, egz-ek'shun, *s.* A cutting off or out.—Seldom used.

EXECUTE, ek'se-kute, *v. a.* (*executer*, Fr.) To perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish; to inflict; to carry into effect; to carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; to complete as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing by signing and sealing;—*v. n.* to perform the proper office; to produce an effect.

EXECUTER.—See Executor.

EXECUTION, ek-se-ku'shun, *s.* Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing. In Law, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the instrument, warrant, or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect: it is usually performed by issuing a writ of execution, according to the nature of the case, directed to the sheriff of the county wherein the defendant resides, commanding him to carry into execution the sentence of the law, according to the tenor of the writ;—the act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; the last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law; effect; something done or accomplished; destruction; slaughter; performance. *Executione facienda*, a writ commanding execution of a judgment. *Executione facienda in withernamium*, a writ that lies for taking in execution the cattle of a man who had previously conveyed out of the county the cattle of another, so that the sheriff who had authority to replevy them was unable to execute his charge.—*Reg. Orig.* 82; *Cowel.* *Executione judicii*, a writ directed to the judges of an inferior court after a writ of error has been brought to reverse the judgment thereof, commanding them to proceed on the judgment, notwithstanding the writ of error.—1 *Arch. Pract.* 554. In Music, execution denotes a facility of voice or finger in running rapid divisions, and performing all the higher requisites, as intonation, taste, grace, feeling, and expression. In the other Fine Arts, the mode of performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished.

EXECUTIONER, ek-se-ku'shun-ur, *s.* One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant; the instrument by which anything is performed.

EXECUTIVE, egz-ek'u-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing; active; not deliberative; not legislative;—*s.* the person or persons who administer the government, or that power in the state which is employed in putting into execution the laws made by the legislature, or the decrees of the judicial power. All executive power in England is supposed to be vested in the sovereign and the ministers of the crown;—executive power or authority in government.

EXECUTOR, egz-ek'u-tur, *s.* An executor is a person appointed by another, in his last will and testament, to perform or execute the commands and directions contained therein after his decease. If the person whom the testator so appoints is a female, she is termed an *executrix*; and if a stranger takes upon himself to act as executor, without any just authority, he is called in law an executor *de son tort* (*i. e.*, of his own wrong), and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship without any of the profits or the advantages.—2 *Bl.* 503; *Toller*, 37.

EXECUTORIAL, egz-ek-u-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive.

EXECUTORSHIP, egz-ek'u-tur-ship, *s.* The office of an executor.

EXECUTORY, egz-ek'u-tur-e, *a.* Performing official duties. In Law, to be executed or carried into effect in future.

EXECUTRESS, egz-ek'u-tres, } *s.* A female exec-
EXECUTRIX, egz-ek'u-triks, } tor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

EXEDRA, eks-e'dra, *s.* (*ex*, out of, and *edra*, a chair, Gr.) In Architecture, a name given to certain open recesses in the buildings of the ancients, generally a small room in the baths and other buildings, for conversation.

EXEGESIS, eks-e-je'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Explanation; exposition; interpretation; a discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject, applied most usually to exposition of the Scriptures.

EXEGETICAL, eks-e-jet'e-kal, *a.* Explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository.

EXEGETICALLY, eks-e-jet'e-kal-le, *ad.* By way of explanation.

EXEMPLAR, egz-em'plar, *s.* (Latin.) A model, original or pattern, to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.

EXEMPLARILY, egz'em-plar-e-le, *ad.* In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner; in a manner that may warn others by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil.

EXEMPLARINESS, egz'em-plar-e-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.

EXEMPLARITY, egz-em-plar'e-te, *s.* A pattern worthy of imitation.

EXEMPLARY, egz'em-plar-e, *a.* Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation; such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices; such as may attract notice and imitation; illustrating;—*s.* a copy of a book or writing.—Obsolete as a substantive.

These latter words which are evident to be seen in the Greek *exemplaries*.—*Martin.*

EXEMPLIFICATION, egz-em-ple-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example; a copy; a transcript; an attested copy.

EXEMPLIFIER, egz-em'ple-fi-ur, *s.* One that exemplifies by showing an example.

EXEMPLIFY, egz-em'ple-fi, *v. a.* To show or illustrate by example; to copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy; to prove or show by an attested copy.

EXEMPT, egz-emt', *v. a.* (*exempter*, Fr.) To free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burthen, restraint, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from;—*a.* free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to; free by privilege; clear; not included; cut off from;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry?—*Shake.*

—*s.* one who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

EXEMPTIBLE, egz-em'te-bl, *a.* Free; privileged.—Seldom used.

EXEMPTION, egz-em'shun, *s.* The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.

EXEMPTITIOUS, egz-em-tish'us, *a.* Separable; that may be taken from.—Obsolete.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.—*More.*

EXENTERATE, egz-en'ter-ate, *v. a.* (*exentero*, Lat.) To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel.

EXENTERATION, egz-en-ter-a'shun, *s.* The act of taking out the bowels.

EXENTERITES, eks-en-te-ri'tis, *s.* (*exenterite*, Fr. from *ex*, and *enteron*, an intestine, Gr.) External or peritoneal enterites.

EXEQUATUR, eks-e-kwa'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent, issued by the government, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country.

EXEQUIAL, egz-e'kwe-al, *a.* (*exequialis*, Lat.) Pertaining to funerals.

EXEQUIES, eks'e-kwis, *s. pl.* (*exequiæ*, Lat.) Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession.

EXERCENT, egz-er'sent, *a.* (*exercens*, Lat.) Using; practising; following.—Seldom used.

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate.—*Ayliffe.*

EXERCISABLE, eks-er-si'za-bl, *a.* That may be exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

EXERCISE, eks'er-size, *s.* (*exercitium*, Lat.) Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business; performance; employment; exertion; exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion by labour, walking, riding, or other exertion; frequent action, by which the limbs are trained to graceful evolutions, dexterity, and agility; exertion of the body and mind, or faculties, for improvement; application of the mental powers; task; that which is appointed for one to perform; use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice, as military and naval *exercise*; act of divine worship; a lesson or example for practice;—*v. a.* (*exerceo*, Lat.) to employ; to engage in employment; to train by use to any act; to make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate; to busy; to keep busy; to task; to keep employed, as a penal injunction; to practise; to perform; to exert; to put in use; to discipline; to cause to perform certain acts, as preparatory to service;—*v. n.* to use action or exertion.

EXERCISER, eks'er-si-zur, *s.* One who exercises.

EXERCITATION, egz-er-se-ta'shun, *s.* (*exercitatio*, Lat.) Exercise; practice; use.

EXERGUE, egz-erg', *s.* (*ex*, out of, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) A little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, &c.

EXERT, egz-ert', *v. a.* (*exero*, Lat.) To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence; to put forth; to perform; to enforce; to bring into active operation; to strain; to emit; to push out.—Unusual in the last two senses.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads.—*Philips.*

EXERTION, egz-er'shun, *s.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling.

EXERTMENT, egz-ert'ment, *s.* Act of putting forth power; exertion.

EXESION, egz-e'zhun, *s.* (*exesus*, Lat.) The act of eating out or through.—Seldom used.

Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam.—*Brown.*

EXESTUATE, egz-es'tu-ate, *v. n.* To boil; to be agitated.

EXESTUATION, egz-es-tu-a'shun, *s.* (*exestuatio*, Lat.) The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition.

EXEUNT OMNES, egz'e-unt om'nis, (Latin.) All go out.

EXFOLIATE, eks-fo'le-ate, *v. n.* (*ex*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Mineralogy and Pathology, to separate and come off in scales; to scale off.

EXFOLIATION, eks-fo-le-a'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Surgical Pathology, the detachment or elimination of dead portions of bones, cartilage, fascia, or tendon. The term, however, is generally limited to the separation of the bony structure.

EXFOLIATIVE, eks-fo'le-ay-tiv, *a.* Having the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone;—*s.* that which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, egz-ha'la-bl, *a.* That may be exhaled.

EXHALANT, egz-ha'lant, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

EXHALATION, eks-ha-la'shun, *s.* The act or pro-

cess of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapour; evaporation; that which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapour, fume, or steam; effluvia.

EXHALE, egz-hale', *v. a.* (*ex*, and *halo*, I breathe, Lat.) To send out; to emit, as vapour or minute particles of a fluid or other substance; to draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles; to evaporate.

EXHALEMENT, egz-hale'ment, *s.* Matter exhaled; vapour.

EXHAUST, egz-hawst', *v. a.* (*ex*, and *haurio*, I draw, Lat.) To draw out or drain off the whole of anything; to draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; to empty by drawing out the contents; to draw out, or to use and expend the whole; to consume; to use or expend the whole by exertion, as to exhaust the strength or spirits; to draw forth;—(obsolete in the last sense);

The babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* drained; exhausted.—Seldom used as an adjective.

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.—*Burton.*

EXHAUSTED RECEIVER, egz-haws'tid re-se'vur, *s.* The receiver of an air-pump, when the air has been taken from it by the action of the pump.

EXHAUSTER, egz-haws'tur, *s.* He or that which exhausts.

EXHAUSTIBLE, egz-haws'te-bl, *a.* That may be exhausted.

EXHAUSTING, egz-haws'ting, *a.* Tending to exhaust. *Exhausting syringe*, the same as a condensing syringe would be with its valves reversed, or like one of the barrels of an air-pump.

EXHAUSTION, egz-haws'tshun, *s.* The act of drawout or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents; the state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits. In Mathematics, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*, or showing that if one is supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction.

EXHAUSTLESS, egz-hawst'les, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible.

EXHAUSTMENT, egz-hawst'ment, *s.* Exhaustion; drain.

EXHAUSTURE, egz-haws'ture, *s.* The state of being exhausted.

EXHEREDATE, egz-her'e-date, *v. a.* To disinherit.

EXHEREDATION, egz-her-e-da'shun, *s.* (*exhæredatio*, Lat.) In Civil Law, a disinheriting.

EXHIBIT, egz-hib'it, *v. a.* (*exhibeo*, Lat.) To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; to display; to manifest publicly; to present; to offer publicly or officially;—*s.* any paper produced or presented to a court, or to auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced. In Law, a deed or writing proved by a witness, or admitted by the parties in a suit in Chancery, in the equity side of the Court of Exchequer, or in bankruptcy.

EXHIBITER, egz-hib'it-ur, *s.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge.

EXHIBITION, eks-he-bish'un, *s.* (*exhibitio*, Lat.) The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display; the offering, producing, or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show; allowance of meat and drink; pension; salary; benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in universities, not depending on the foundation; payment; recompence. In Scottish Law, an action for compelling the production of writings. In some of our Universities, an allowance of board to a student.

EXHIBITIONER, eks-he-bish'un-ur, *s.* In English Universities, one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning.

EXHIBITIVE, egz-hib'e-tiv, *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative.

EXHIBITIVELY, egz-hib'e-tiv-le, *ad.* By representation.

EXHIBITORY, egz-hib'e-tur-e, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EXHILARANT, egz-hil'a-rant, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure;—*s.* that which exhilarates.

EXHILARATE, egz-hil'a-rate, *v. a.* (*exhilaro*, Lat.) To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer;—*v. n.* to become cheerful or joyous.

EXHILARATINGLY, egz-hil'a-ray-ting-le, *ad.* In an exhilarating manner.

EXHILARATION, egz-hil-a-ra'shun, *s.* The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful; the state of being enlivened or cheerful.

EXHORT, egz-hawrt', *v. a.* (*exhortor*, Lat.) To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed, or to any laudable conduct or course of action; to advise; to warn; to caution; to incite or stimulate to exertion;—*v. n.* to deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds;—*s.* exhortation.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Urge those who stand, and those who faint excite;
Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight.—*Pope.*

EXHORTATION, egz-hawr-ta'shun, *s.* The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement; the form of words intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel.

EXHORTATIVE, egz-hawr'ta-tiv, *a.* Containing exhortation.

EXHORTATORY, egz-hawr'tay-tur-e, *a.* Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER, egz-hawr'tur, *s.* One who exhorts or encourages.

EXHUMATION, eks-hu-ma'shun, *s.* (French.) The digging up of a dead body interred; the disinterring of a corpse; the digging up of anything buried.

EXHUME, egz-hume', *v. a.* (*ex*, and *humus*, ground, Lat.) To dig out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.

EXICCATE, EXICCATION.—See Exsiccate, Exsiccation.

EXIDIA, ek-sid'e-a, *s.* (*excimi*, I proceed from, Gr. in reference to the manner in which the sporidia exude from their receptacle.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

EXIGENCE, ek'se-jens, } *s.* (*exigens*, from *ex*, and
EXIGENCY, ek'se-jen-se, } *ago*, I drive, Lat.) Demand; urgency; urgent need or want; pressing

necessity; distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply, or remedy.

Exigent, ek'se-jent, *s.* Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses.) In Law, an *exigi facias*, a judicial writ made use of in the process of outlawry, commanding the sheriff to demand the defendant from county court to county court, until he be outlawed; or if he appear then, to take and have him before the court on a day certain in term, to answer to the plaintiff's action; but if he does not appear, and he is returned *quinto exactus*, he shall then be outlawed by the coroners of the county. The writ of exigent lies also in an indictment for felony where the party cannot be found;—end; extremity;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* pressing; requiring immediate help.

Exigenter, eks'e-jen-tur, *s.* An officer of the Court of Common Pleas, whose duty it was to make out the exigents and proclamations in the process of outlawry. The office was abolished by stat. 7 Wm. IV. and 1 Viet. cap. 30.—*Cowel*; 1 *Arch. Pract.* 21.

Exigible, ek'se-je-bl, *a.* That may be enacted; demandable; requirable.

Exiguity, eks-e-gu'e-te, *s.* (*exiguitas*, Lat.) Smallness; slenderness.—Obsolete.

Exiguous, egz-ig'u-us, *a.* (*exiguus*, Lat.) Small; slender; minute; diminutive.—Obsolete.

Exile, eks'ile, *s.* (*exilium*, Lat.) Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority; an abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence; the person banished or separated from his country.

Exile, eg-zile', or egz'ile, *v. a.* To banish a person from his country, or from a particular jurisdiction, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel, or transport from one's country; to drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity, or distress;—*a.* (*exilis*, Lat.) pron. egz-ile': slender; thin; fine.—Seldom used as an adjective.

It were good to inquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air.—*Bacon.*

Exilement, eg-zile'ment, *s.* Banishment.

Exilition, eks-e-lish'un, *s.* (*exilio*, Lat.) A sudden springing or leaping out.—Seldom used.

Exility, eg-zil'e-te, *s.* (*exilitas*, Lat.) Slenderness; thinness.

Eximious, eg-zim'e-us, *a.* (*eximius*, Lat.) Famous; eminent; excellent.—Obsolete.

This excellent part of our duty, this *eximious* worship is conversant.—*Barrow.*

Exinanite, eg-zin'a-nite, *v. a.* (*exinanio*, Lat.) To make empty; to weaken.—Obsolete.

He *exinanited* himself, and took the form of a servant.—*Philip.* ii. 7. *Rhemish Transl.*

Exinanition, eg-zin-a-nish'un, *s.* (*exinanitio*, Lat.) In Pathology, exhaustion; weakness; privation; loss; emptiness.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

From the height of that glory, to the lowest depth of sorrow, pain, *exinanition*.—*Bp. Hall.*

Exist, eg-zist', *v. n.* (*existo*, Lat.) To be; to have an essence or real being; to live; to have life or animation; to remain; to endure; to continue in being.

Existence, eg-zis'tens, *s.* The state of being or having essence; life; animation; continued being; duration; continuation.

Existent, eg-zis'tent, *a.* Being; having being or existence.

Existential, eg-zis-ten'shal, *a.* Having existence.—Obsolete.

Enjoying the good of existence—and the being deprived of that *existential* good.—*Bp. Barlow.*

Existimation, eg-zis-te-ma'shun, *s.* (*existimatio*, Lat.) Opinion; esteem.—Obsolete.

Exit, eks'it, *s.* (Latin.) The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part; also, a term set in a play, to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage; any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease; a way of departure; passage out of a place; a going out; departure.

Exitial, egz-ish'al, } *a.* (*exitialis*, Lat.) De-
Exitious, egz-ish'us, } structive; fatal; mortal.

Exitus, eks-e'tus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, the issues or profits from lands.

Exocantha, eks-o-kan'*tha*, *s.* (*exo*, without, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr. in allusion to the leaves of the involucels being spinose, and situated on the outside of the umbellules.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, natives of the Levant: Tribe, Smyneæ.

Exocarditis, eks-o-kär-di'tis, *s.* (*exocardite*, Fr. from *exo*, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) Inflammation of the external membrane of the heart.

Exocarpus, eks-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*exo*, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. in allusion to the fruit appearing to be seated on the outside of the pericarp, on account of the great receptacle on which it is placed.) A genus of plants: Order, Pinaceæ.

Exocetinæ, eks-o-se'te-ne, *s.* The Flying-fish, a subfamily of the Salmonidæ, distinguished by the teeth being few and small; the body being herring-shaped, very broad on the back, but much compressed towards the belly; the mouth is small and obliquely cleft; eyes ventral.

Exocetus, eks-o-se'tus, *s.* (*exokoitos*, the Greek name of a fish which is said to come upon the beach to sleep.) The Flying-fish, a genus of fishes of the Pike family, remarkable for the extreme length of the pectoral fins, by the aid of which they can sustain themselves for about half a minute in the air: Family, Salmonidæ.

Exochlænia, eks-o-ke'ne-a, *s.* (*exo*, outside, and *chaino*, I gape, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

Exochas, eks'o-kas, *s.* (*exoche*, a protuberance, Gr.) A soft tumor situated on the exterior of the anus.

Exocystis, eks-o-sis'tis, *s.* (*exo*, and *kystis*, the bladder, Gr.) Eversion or prolapsus of the bladder.

Exode, eks'ode, } *s.* (Latin.) In Roman
Exodium, eks-o'de-um, } Antiquity, a kind of laughable interlude in verse inserted into other plays, but chiefly in the Atellanæ. It is considered to have been introduced into Rome from Italian Greece. It was highly popular, and continued so till a late period of the empire.

Exodus, eks'o-dus, } *s.* (*exodos*, from *ex*, from, and
Exody, eks'o-de, } *odos*, the way, Gr.) Departure from a place, particularly the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the guidance of Moses; the second book of the Old Testament, so

called because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

EXŒSOPHAGITIS, eks-e-so-fa-ji'tis, *s.* (*exœsophagite*, Fr. from *exo*, and *oisophagos*, the œsophagus, Gr.) Inflammation of the external membrane of the œsophagus.

EX-OFFICIAL, eks-of-fish'shal, *a.* Proceeding from office or authority.

EX-OFFICIO, eks-of-fish'she-o, *s.* (Latin.) By virtue of office, and without special authority.

EXOGASTRITIS, eks-o-gas-tri'tis, *s.* (*exogastrite*, Fr. from *exo*, and *gaster*, the stomach, Gr.) Inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach.

EXOGENÆ, eks-o-je'ne, } *s.* (*exo*, out, and *gennao*, I
EXOGENS, eks'o-jens, } bring forth, Gr.) The first class of the first grand division of the vegetable kingdom, including all plants the wood of which is annually increased by external layers; having the veins of the leaves netted; the fructification formed upon a quinary or quaternary type; the embryo dicotyledonous, and the plumule in the centre of the point of junction of the cotyledons; the inferior end of the embryo itself elongated into a radicle, and not containing any secondary radicles in its substance. The name *dicotyledons* is also given to this class.

EXOGENOUS, eks-oj'e-nus, *a.* Having the wood augmented by annual external growth; pertaining to the class Exogenæ.

EXOGONIUM, eks-o-go'ne-um, *s.* (*exo*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr. in reference to the exserted stamens.) A genus of elegant and singular plants, natives of the West Indies and South America: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

EXOLETE, eks'o-lete, *a.* (*exoletus*, Lat.) Obsolete.

EXOLVE, egz'olv, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *solvo*, I loose, Lat.) To loose.—Obsolete.

EXOINE, egs-oyn, *s.* A French term in Juridical Medicine for a certificate of excuse for non-appearance, or of exemption from the performance of some duty imposed on an individual in the civil or criminal courts, generally given by a physician or surgeon. It is said to be *juridical* when demanded by the court, and *private* when asked by the individual summoned.

EXOMETRA, eks-o-me'tra, *s.* (*exo*, and *metra*, the womb, Gr.) Eversion of the uterus.

EXOMOSE, eks'o-mose, } *s.* (*exo*, and *osmosis*,
EXOSMOSIS, eks-os'mo-sis, } impulse, Gr.) A vital or organic action, by virtue of which minute hollow organs empty themselves of their contained fluids.

EXOMPHALOS, } eks-om'fa-lus, *s.* (*ex*, and *omphalos*,
EXOMPHALUS, } the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia.

EXONERATE, egz-on'er-ate, *v. a.* (*exonero*, Lat.) To unload; to disburden; to cast off a charge or blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; to cast off as an obligation; to discharge of responsibility or liability.

EXONERATION, egz-on-er-a'shun, *s.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge. *Exoneratione sectæ*, in Law, a writ lying for the king's ward to be disburdened of all suit, and during the time of the wardship. *Exoneratione sectæ ad curiam baroniæ*, a writ of the same nature issued by the guardian of the king's ward, and directed to the sheriffs, that they restrain him, &c., for not doing suit of court.—*New Nat. Brev.* 352.

EXONERATIVE, egz-on'er-a-tiv, *a.* Freeing from an obligation.

EXOPHLEBITIS, eks-o-fle-bi'tis, *s.* (*exophlébite*, Fr. from *exo*, and *phleps*, a vein, Gr.) Inflammation of the external membrane of veins.

EXOPHTHALMIA, eks-of-*th*al'me-a, } *s.* (*ex*, and
EXOPHTHALMY, eks-of'*th*al-me, } *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) The protrusion of the eyeball from the orbit in consequence of disease, or of a tumor developed at the bottom, or in the vicinity of the eye.

EXOPHYLLOUS, eks-o-fil'lus, *a.* (*exo*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, an epithet applied to the leaves.

EXOPTABLE, eks-op'ta-bl, *a.* Desirable.

EXOPTATION, eks-op-ta'shun, *s.* (*exopto*, I wish, Lat.) Earnest desire or wish.

EXORABLE, eks'o-ra-bl, *a.* (*exorabilis*, Lat.) That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty.

EXORATE, eks'o-rate, *v. a.* (*exoratus*, Lat.) To obtain by request.

EXORBITANCE, egz-awr'be-tans, } *s.* (*exorbitans*,
EXORBITANCY, egz-awr'be-tan-se, } Lat.) The act of going out of the tract prescribed; enormity; gross deviation from rule or right; extravagance.

EXORBITANT, egz-awr'be-tant, *a.* Deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; excessive; extravagant; enormous; anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

EXORBITANTLY, egz-awr'be-tant-le, *ad.* Enormously; excessively.

EXORBITATE, egz-awr'be-tate, *v. a.* To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit.

EXORCISE, eks'or-size, *v. a.* (*exorkizo*, Gr.) To adjure by some holy name; to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons.

EXORCISER, eks'or-si-zur, } *s.* One who pretends
EXORCIST, eks'or-sist, } to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjurations.

EXORCISM, eks'or-sizm, *s.* (*exorcismus*, Lat.) The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies.

EXORDIAL, egz-awr'de-al, *a.* Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.

EXORDIUM, egz-awr'de-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Oratory, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

EXORNATION, eks-awr-na'shun, *s.* (*exornatio*, Lat.) Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

EXORRHIZÆ, eks-or-ri'ze, *s.* (*exo*, and *riza*, a root, Gr.) A term applied by certain botanists to Exogenous plants, in which the seeds have the radicles already developed; opposed to Endorrhizæ, or Endogens.

EXORTIVE, egz-awr'tiv, *a.* (*exortivus*, Lat.) Rising; relating to the east.

EXOSSATED, egz-os'sa-ted, *a.* (*ex*, and *ossa*, a bone, Lat.) Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, egz-osh'us, *a.* Without bones; destitute of bones.

EXOSTEMMA, eks-o-stem'ma, *s.* (*exo*, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the exserted stamens.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs

usually glabrous, with oval or lanceolate leaves, and white or reddish flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Exostome, eks-os'to-me, *s.* (*exo*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) In Botany, the foramen or small aperture through the outer integument of the ovule of a plant.

Exostosis, eks-os-to'sis, *s.* (Greek.) An osseous tumor situated on the surface, or in the cavity of a bone. In Botany, a disease to which the roots and stems of trees are subject, and by which knots or large tumors are formed upon or among the wood. The disease is caused by a stoppage of growth on the one hand, and excessive development on the other.

Exostra, eks-os'tra, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Architecture, a machine for representing the interior part of a building, as connected with the scene of a theatre.

Exostylis, egz-os'te-lis, *s.* (*exo*, without, and *stylos*, a style, Gr. in allusion to the style being much exserted beyond the other parts of the flower.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

Exoteric, eks-o-ter'ik, } *a.* (*exoteros*, Gr.)
Exoterical, eks-o-ter'e-kal, } External; public; opposed to *esoteric*, or secret. The *exoteric* doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught.

Exotery, eks'o-ter-e, *s.* What is obvious or common.

Exothecium, eks-o-*the*'she-um, *s.* (*exo*, and *theke*, a receptacle, Gr.) In Botany, the coating of anthers.

Exothostemon, eks-o-*tho*-ste'mon, *s.* (*exotho*, I protrude, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference to the exserted stamens.) A genus of twining shrubs, with showy white or yellow flowers, natives of South America: Order, Apocynaceæ.

Exotic, eks-ot'ik, *a.* (*exotikos*, foreign, Gr.) An epithet applied, in Natural History and Materia Medica, to animals, plants, and medical agents, the product of foreign countries;—*s.* a foreign animal, vegetable, or mineral production.

Exotical, egz-ot'e-kal, *a.* (*exotikos*, Gr.) Foreign; pertaining to or produced in a foreign country; not native; extraneous.

Exoticism, egz-ot'e-sizm, *s* The state of being exotic.

Expand, eks-pand', *v. a.* (*expando*, Lat.) To open; to spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; to dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; to extend;—*v. n.* to open; to spread; to dilate; to extend in bulk or surface; to enlarge.

Expanse, eks-pans', *s.* (*expansum*, Lat.) A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body.

Expansibility, eks-pan-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk.

Expansible, eks-pan'se-bl, *a.* (French.) Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

Expansibleness, eks-pan'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being expansible.

Expansibly, eks-pan'se-ble, *ad.* In an expansible manner.

Expansile, eks-pan'sile, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

Expansion, eks-pan'shun, *s.* (*expansio*, Lat.) The act of expanding; the state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation; extent; space to which anything is enlarged; also pure space or distance between remote bodies; enlargement. In Commerce, an increase of issues of bank notes. In Physics, an increase of the bulk of any body by an agent acting within. In general, the *expansion* of gaseous bodies is greatest of all; that of liquids is much smaller, and of solids the smallest of all. *Expansion curb*, in Horology, a contrivance for counteracting expansion or contraction. *Expansion engine*, a steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being complete; the rest of the power being supplied by the expansive power of the steam already admitted.

Expansive, eks-pan'siv, *a.* (French.) Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; having the capacity of being expanded; widely extended.

Expansiveness, eks-pan'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being expansive.

Ex parte, eks pär'te, (Latin.) On one part, as a hearing of counsel *ex parte*, on one side only. A commission *ex parte*, in Chancery, is that which is taken out and executed by one side or party alone, on the other party having neglected or refused to join in the same.

Expatiate, eks-pa'she-ate, *v. n.* (*expatior*, Lat.) To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint; to enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.

Expatiation, eks-pay-she-a'shun, *s.* Act of expatiating.

Expatiator, eks-pa'she-ay-tur, *s.* One who amplifies in language.

Expatiatory, eks-pa'she-a-tur-e, *a.* Enlarging in discourse.

Expatriate, eks-pa'tre-ate, *v. a.* (*expatrier*, Fr.) To banish from one's native country; to leave it. *To expatriate one's self*, to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country; to take residence and become a citizen in another country.

Expatriation, eks-pay-tre-a'shun, *s.* Banishment; the forsaking of one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance.

Expect, eks-pekt', *v. a.* (*expecto*, Lat.) To wait for; to look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen;—*v. n.* to wait; to stay.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

> I will *expect* until my change in death,
> And answer at thy call.—*Sandys.*

Expectable, eks-pek'ta-bl, *a.* That may be expected.

Expectance, eks-pek'tans, } *s.* The act or state
Expectancy, eks-pek'tan-se, } of expecting; expectation; something expected; hope.

Expectancy, eks-pek'tan-se, *s.* In Law, a state of waiting or suspension.

Expectant, eks-pek'tant, *a.* Waiting in expectation;—*s.* one who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. In Law, an epithet applied to whatever has a relation to, or dependence upon, another; in this manner there may be a *fee expectant* after a fee tail.

Expectation, eks-pek-ta'shun, *s.* (*expectatio*, Lat.) The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event, with at least some reason to believe the

event will happen. *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive; *expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil;—the state of expecting either with hope or fear; prospect of good to come; the object of expectation; the expected Messiah; a state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence, as a youth of *expectation*. In Chances, *expectation* is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to computation. *Expectation of life*, in Insurance, the mean duration of human life after a specified age, according to a given table of mortality. The following portion of one of the tables in Mr. Milne's *Treatise on the Valuation of Annuities and Assurances* (vol. ii. p. 565), shows the expectation of life at every age from 20 to 90, according to the law of mortality at Carlisle:—

Age.	Expect.	Age.	Expect.	Age.	Expect.
20	41.46	44	25.09	68	10.23
21	40.75	45	24.46	69	9.70
22	40.04	46	23.82	70	9.18
23	39.31	47	23.17	71	8.65
24	38.59	48	22.50	72	8.16
25	37.86	49	21.81	73	7.72
26	37.14	50	21.11	74	7.33
27	36.41	51	20.39	75	7.01
28	35.69	52	19.68	76	6.69
29	35.00	53	18 97	77	6.40
30	34.34	54	18.28	78	6.12
31	33.68	55	17.58	79	5.80
32	33.03	56	16.89	80	5.51
33	32.36	57	16.21	81	5.21
34	31.68	58	15.55	82	4.93
35	31.00	59	14.92	83	4.65
36	30.32	60	14.34	84	4.39
37	29.64	61	13.82	85	4.12
38	28.96	62	13.31	86	3.90
39	28.28	63	12.81	87	3.71
40	27.61	64	12.30	88	3.59
41	26.97	65	11.79	89	3.47
42	26.34	66	11.27	90	3.28
43	25.71	67	10.75		

Expectative, eks-pek'ta-tiv, *a.* Expecting;—*s.* the object of expectation.—Obsolete.

I am already abundantly satisfied in some *expectatives*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Expecter, eks-pek'tur, *s.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person.

Expectorant, eks-pek'to-rant, *a.* Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs;—*s.* a medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.

Expectorate, eks-pek'to-rate, *v. a.* (*expectoro*, Lat.) To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing and spitting.

Expectoration, eks-pek-to-ra'shun, *s.* The discharge of mucus or other fluids accumulated on the surface of the bronchial membrane; the matter expectorated.

Expectorative, eks-pek'to-ray-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Expediate.—See Expedite.

Expedience, eks-pe'de-ens, } *s.* Fitness or
Expediency, eks-pe'de-en-se, } suitableness to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; expedition; adventure;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expediency*.—*Shaks.*

haste; despatch.—Obsolete.

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience*.—*Shaks.*

Expedient, eks-pe'de-ent, *a.* (*expediens*, Lat.) Tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; useful; profitable; quick; expeditious;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

His marches are *expedient* to this town.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* that which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end; shift; means devised or employed in an exigency.

Expediently, eks-pe'de-ent-le, *ad.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently; hastily; quickly.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Expeditate, eks-ped'e-tate, *v. a.* (*expedito*, low Lat. from *ex*, and *pes*, *pedes*, a foot.) In the old Forest laws, to cut out the ball of a dog's fore foot, for the preservation of the king's game. Whoever lived near the forest, and kept a dog which was not *expeditated*, forfeited 3s. 4d. to the crown.—*Manw. For. Laws*, part 1, c. 16—4 *Inst.* 308.

Expeditation, eks-ped-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet.

Expedite, eks'pe-dite, *v. a.* (*expedio*, Lat.) To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress; to despatch; to send from; to hasten by rendering easy;—*a.* (*expeditus*, Lat.) quick; speedy; expeditious; active; nimble; ready; prompt; unencumbered; light-armed.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Expeditely, eks'pe-dite-le, *ad.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly.

Expedition, eks-pe-dish'un, *s.* (*expeditio*, Lat.) Haste; speed; quickness; despatch; the march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place for hostile purposes; any enterprise, undertaking, or attempt by a number of persons, or the collective body which undertakes.

Expeditious, eks-pe-dish'us, *a.* Quick; hasty; speedy; nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity.

Expeditiously, eks-pe-dish'us-le, *ad.* Speedily, hastily; with celerity or despatch.

Expeditive, eks-ped'e-tiv, *a.* Performing with speed.

Expel, eks-pel,' *v. a.* (*expello*, Lat.) To drive or force from any enclosed place; to drive out; to force to leave; to eject; to throw out; to banish; to exile; to exclude; to keep out or off; to reject; to refuse.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

And would you not poor fellowship *expel*?—*Spenser.*

Expellable, eks-pel'la-bl, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.

Expeller, eks-pel'lur, *s.* He or that which drives out or away.

Expend, eks-pend', *v. a.* (*expendo*, Lat.) To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations; to use; to employ; to consume; to use and consume; to

dissipate; to waste;—*v. n.* to be laid out, used, or consumed.

Expenditure, eks-pen'de-ture, *s.* The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement; money expended; expense.

Expense, eks-pens', *s.* (*expensum*, Lat.) A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labour; money expended; cost; charge; that which is disbursed in payment or in charity; that which is used, employed, laid out, or consumed.

Expenseful, eks-pens'fûl, *a.* Costly; expensive. —Seldom used.

> Who will be troubled with a pettish girl?
> I may be proud, and to that vice *expenseful*.—
> *Beau. & Flet.*

Expensefully, eks-pens'fûl-le, *ad.* In a costly manner.—Obsolete.

Expenseless, eks-pens'les, *a.* Without cost or expense.

Expensive, eks-pen'siv, *a.* Costly; requiring much expense; given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish; liberal; generous in the distribution of property.

Expensively, eks-pen'siv-le, *ad.* With great expense; at great cost or charge.

Expensiveness, eks-pen'siv-nes, *s.* Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; addictedness to expense; extravagance.

Expergefaction, eks-per-je-fak'shun, *s.* (*expergefacio*, I awaken out of sleep, Lat.) The act of awaking out of sleep.—Not used.

Experience, eks-pe're-ens, *s.* (*experientia*, Lat.) Trial, or a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts; a single trial is usually denominated an *experiment*; *experience* may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials; observation of a fact, or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances; trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering; the use of the senses; knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations;—*v. a.* to try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice, or by a series of observations.

Experienced, eks-pe're-enst, *a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation.

Experiencer, eks-pe're-en-sur, *s.* One who makes trials or experiments.

Experient, eks-pe're-ent, *a.* Having experience. —Seldom used.

> Why is the prince, now ripe and full *experient*,
> Not made a doer in the state?—*Beau. & Flet.*

Experiment, eks-per'e-ment, *s.* (*experimentum*, Lat.) A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered;—*v. a.* to make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known; to try; to search by trial; to experience;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*v. n.* to try; to know by trial. In Physiology, the venesection of animals for the purpose of making discoveries in the structure and functions of their various organs. In Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence, a trial made on a man or other animal with a new medical agent or alimentary substance, in order to determine its operation or properties.

Experimental, eks-per-e-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to experiment; known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment; built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations; taught by experience; having personal experience. *Experimental philosophy*, those branches of science, the deductions in which are founded on experiment, as contrasted with the moral, mathematical, and speculative branches of knowledge. The principal experimental science is Chemistry; but there are many others, as Optics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Electricity, Magnetism, &c.

Experimentalist, eks-per e-men'tal-ist, *s.* One who makes experiments.

Experimentally, eks-per-e-men'tal-le, *ad.* By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results; by experience; by suffering or enjoyment.

Experimentative, eks-per-e-men'ta-tiv, *a.* Calculated to promote experience; experimental.

Experimenter, eks-per'e-men-tur, } *s.* One who
Experimentist, eks-per'e-men-tist, } makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

Experimentum Crucis, eks-per-e-men'tum crū'-sis. A Latin phrase, signifying literally 'the experiment of the cross,' because the cross was, like the rack, resorted to for the purpose of eliciting the truth. In Science, a leading or decisive experiment subjected to the severest tests; or, according to others, such an experiment as leads to the true knowledge of things sought after, in the same manner as the cross on the highway directs the traveller in his course.

Expert, eks-pert', *a.* (*expertus*, Lat.) Skilful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; dexterous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; —*v. n.* to experience.—Obsolete as a verb.

> We deem of death as doom of ill desert;
> But knew we, fools, what it us brings until,
> Die would we daily, once it to *expert*.—*Spenser.*

Expertly, eks-pert'le, *ad.* In a skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

Expertness, eks-pert'nes, *s.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness.

Expetible, eks'pe-te-bl, *a.* (*expetibilis*, Lat.) That may be wished for; desirable.—Obsolete.

> Is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith.—*Fuller.*

Expiable, eks'pe-a-bl, *a.* (*expiabilis*, Lat.) That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away.

Expiate, eks'pe-ate, *v. a.* (*expio*, Lat.) To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is canceled; to make reparation for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

Expiation, eks-pe-a'shun, *s.* (*expiatio*, Lat.) The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offence; atonement; satisfaction; the means by which atonement for crimes is made. Among the ancient Greeks and Ro-

mans, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted.

EXPIATOR, eks'pe-ay-tur, *s.* One who expiates, or has expiated.

EXPIATORY, eks'pe-ay-tur-e, *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.

EXPILATION, eks-pe-la'shun, *s.* (*expilatio*, Lat.) A stripping; the act of committing waste on land; waste. In the Roman Law, the term was applied to any injury or waste done to the estate of a minor.

EXPIRABLE, eks-pi'ra-bl, *a.* That may expire; that may come to an end.

EXPIRATION, eks-pe-ra'shun, *s.* (*expiratio*, Lat.) In Physiology, that part of respiration by which the air taken into the lungs is exhaled or expelled; the last emission of breath; death; the emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation; matter expired; fume; vapour; cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time.

EXPIRATORY, eks-pir'a-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to the emission of breath from the lungs. In Anatomy, an epithet applied to those muscles which, by contracting the parietes of the thorax, occasion expiration. These muscles are chiefly the Intercostales, Triangulares sterni, Serrati postici inferiores, Obliqui and Recti abdominis, Sacro-lumbales, and Quadrati lumborum.

EXPIRE, eks-pire', *v. a.* (*expiro*, Lat.) To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs; to exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter; to conclude;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> And *expire* the term
> Of a despised life.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to emit the last breath as an animal; to die; to breathe the last; to perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated; to fly out; to be thrown out with force;—(unusual in the last two senses;)

> The ponderous ball *expires*.—*Dryden.*

to come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period.

EXPIRING, eks-pi'ring, *a.* Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.

EXPISCATION, eks-pis-ka'shun, *s.* (*expiscor*, I fish out, Lat.) A fishing out.—Obsolete.

> In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
> Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavy lead
> To make them sink and catch.—*Chapman.*

EXPLAIN, eks-plane', *v. a.* (*explano*, Lat.) To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse or by notes;—*v. n.* to give explanations.

EXPLAINABLE, eks-pla'na-bl, *a.* That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.

EXPLAINER, eks-pla'nur, *s.* One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter.

EXPLANATION, eks-pla-na'shun, *s.* (*explanatio*, Lat.) The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; exposition; illustration; interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter; a mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; reconciliation.

EXPLANARIA, eks-pla-na're-a, *s.* (*explano*, I make manifest, Lat.) A genus of corals, allied to Astrea: Family, Corticati.

EXPLANATORINESS, eks-plan'a-tur-e-nes, *s.* The quality of being explanatory.

EXPLANATORY, eks-plan'a-tur-e, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

EXPLETION, eks-ple'shun, *s.* (*expletio*, Lat.) Accomplishment; fulfilment.—Seldom used.

EXPLETIVE, eks'ple-tiv, *a.* (*expletif*, Fr.) Filling; added for supply or ornament. In Composition, a word not necessary to the sense, but used merely to fill up the measure of a verse, or round a period.

EXPLETORY, eks'ple-tur-e, *a.* Serving to fill up.

EXPLICABLE, eks'ple-ka-bl, *a.* (*explicabilis*, Lat.) Explainable; that may be unfolded to the mind; that may be made intelligible; that may be accounted for.

EXPLICATE, eks'ple-kate, *v. a.* (*explico*, Lat.) To unfold; to expand; to open; to unfold the meaning or sense; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

EXPLICATION, eks-ple-ka'shun, *s.* The act of opening or unfolding; the act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation; the sense given by an expositor or interpreter.

EXPLICATIVE, eks'ple-kay-tiv, } *a.* Serving to
EXPLICATORY, eks'ple-kay-tur-e, } unfold or explain; tending to lay open to the understanding.

EXPLICATOR, eks'ple-kay-tur, *s.* One who unfolds or explains.

EXPLICIT, eks-plis'it, *a.* (*explicitus*, Lat.) Unfolded; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express; not merely implied; plain; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation. This term was formerly used at the conclusion of books, to signify the end, or it is finished, as we now use *finis*.

EXPLICITLY, eks-plis'it-le, *ad.* Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning.

EXPLICITNESS, eks-plis'it-nes, *s.* Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression.

EXPLODE, eks-plode', *v. n.* (*explodo*, Lat.) To utter a report with sudden violence; to burst and expand with force and a violent report;—*v. a.* to decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; to reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; to cry down; to drive out with violence and noise.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> But late the kindled powder did *explode*
> The massy ball, and the brass tube unload.—
> *Blackmore.*

EXPLODER, eks-plo'dur, *s.* One who explodes or rejects.

EXPLOIT, eks-ployt', *s.* (French.) A deed or act, more especially a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; in a ludicrous sense, a great act of wickedness;—*v. a.* to achieve.—Obsolete as a verb.

> He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain.—*Camden.*

EXPLORATE.—See Explore.

EXPLORATION, eks-plo-ra'shun, *s.* The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination. In Medicine, the act of investigating the condition of the animal body, particularly of the

thoracic and abdominal organs, by the eye, hand, or stethoscope, for the purpose of determining the existence and nature of any disease that they may be supposed to be affected by.

EXPLORATOR, eks-plo-ra'tur, *s.* One who explores. A contrivance invented by Beccaria, which consists of a wire, whose insolated ends, furnished with knobs of tin, are fastened to a pole over the chimney, or to the top of a tree. From this wire another leads into a chamber, through a glass tube covered with sealing-wax, communicating in the chamber with an electrometer, by which the electricity of the air may be daily observed.

EXPLORATORY, eks-plor'a-tur-e, *a.* Serving to explore; examining.

EXPLORE, eks-plore', *v. a.* (*exploro*, Lat.) To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye; to search by any means; to try; to search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely, with a view to discover truth.

EXPLOREMENT, eks-plore'ment, *s.* Search; trial.—Seldom used.

EXPLORER, eks-plo'rur, *s.* One who explores.

EXPLOSION, eks-plo'zhun, *s.* A bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report; the discharge of a piece of ordnance with a loud report; the sudden burst of sound in a volcano.

EXPLOSIVE, eks-plo'siv, *a.* Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion. *Explosive or Gun Cotton*, a discovery made in 1846 of a preparation of cotton, by which it acquires the properties of gunpowder. The mode of preparing it is thus described:—Mix in any convenient glass vessel 1½ ounce by measure of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.45 to 1.50), with an equal quantity of sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.80). When the mixture has cooled, place 100 grains of fine cotton wool in a wedgewood mortar, pour the acid over it, and with a glass rod imbue the cotton as quickly as possible with the acid. As soon as the cotton is completely saturated, pour off the acid, and with the aid of a pestle quickly squeeze out as much of the acid from the cotton as is possible. Throw the mass into a basinful of water, and thoroughly wash it until the cotton has not the slightest acid taste. Finally, squeeze it in a linen cloth, and dry it in a water-bath. By employing a large relative proportion of the acids to the cotton, or by using stronger nitric acid, a still more highly explosive compound may be produced; but acid of the strength and in the proportions given, afford a very useful article at a moderate cost.—Gunpowder is a compound of charcoal, nitre (nitrate of potash), and sulphur. In the process of making gun cotton, the carbon of the cotton unites with the sulphur and nitre of the acids, and, consequently, presents a compound strictly analogous in its nature and properties to gunpowder.

EXPLOSIVELY, eks-plo'siv-le, *ad.* In an explosive manner.

EXPOLIATION.—See Spoliation.

EXPONENT, eks-po'nent, *s.* (*exponens*, Lat.) In Mathematics, the same as index. It means the power of a number or symbol, as 2 is the *exponent* of 8^2, and 4 the index of x^4. The *exponent* of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent.

EXPONENTIAL, eks-po-nen'shal, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exponent. *Exponential calculus*, in Fluxions, the method of differencing or finding the fluxions of exponential qualities. *Exponential curve*, a curve, the nature of which is defined or expressed by an exponential equation. *Exponential equation* is one in which is contained an exponential quantity, as the equation $a^2 = b$, or $x^x = a$ a, &c. *Exponential quality* is that whose power is a variable quantity, as the expression a^x, or x^x. *Exponential quantities* are of several degrees: a^x of the first order; x^{xy} of the second order; and x^{xy^2} of the third order, and so on.

EXPORIUM, eks-po're-um, *s.* (*exo*, outside, and *sporos*, a sporule, Gr. from the external situation of the sporules.) A genus of Fungi, found on the branches of the Linden tree: Tribe, Coniomycetes.

EXPORT, eks-porte', *v. a.* (*exporto*, Lat.) To carry out; to convey or transport, in traffic, produce, and goods, from one country to another.

EXPORT, eks'porte, *s.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, or a commodity which may be exported.—Used chiefly in the plural, *Exports*. *Export trade*, the trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

EXPORTABLE, eks'porte-a-bl, *a.* That may be exported.

EXPORTATION, eks-pore-ta'shun, *s.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another; the act of carrying out.

EXPORTER, eks-porte'ur, *s.* The person who exports; one who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country.

EXPOSAL, eks-po'zal, *s.* Exposure.—Obsolete.

EXPOSE, eks-poze', *v. a.* (*exposer*, Fr.) To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment; to make bare; to remove from anything that which guards or protects; to remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on; to lay open to attack by any means; to make liable; to subject; to put in the power of; to lay open to censure, ridicule, or contempt; to lay open to examination; to put in danger; to cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected; to make public; to offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers; to offer to inspection.

EXPOSE', eks-poz'ay, *s.* (French.) Exposition; recital of facts or reasons for explanation.

EXPOSEDNESS, eks-po'zed-nes, *s.* A state of being exposed; open to attack, or unprotected.

EXPOSER, eks-po'zur, *s.* One who exposes.

EXPOSITION, eks-po-zish'un, *s.* A laying open; a setting to public view; a situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; explanation; interpretation.

EXPOSITIVE, eks-poz'e-tiv, *a.* Explanatory; laying open.

EXPOSITOR, eks-poz'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who expounds or explains; an interpreter; a dictionary or vocabulary which explains words.

EXPOSITORY, eks-poz'e-tur-e, *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate.

EX POST FACTO, eks poste fak'to. A Latin phrase, signifying after the deed; retrospective. *Ex post facto laws*, are such as are made to operate on

facts committed previously to the making of such laws, and may, therefore, be said to be retrospective in their operations.

EXPOSTULATE, eks-pos'tu-late, *v. n.* (*expostulo*, Lat.) To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist, or to make redress;—*v. a.* to discuss; to examine.—Obsolete as an active verb.

I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them.—*Asheton.*

EXPOSTULATION, eks-pos-tu-la'shun, *s.* Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct. In Rhetoric, an address containing expostulation.

EXPOSTULATOR, eks-pos'tu-lay-tur, *s.* One who expostulates.

EXPOSTULATORY, eks-pos'tu-lay-tur-e, *a.* Containing expostulation.

EXPOSURE, eks-po'zhure, *s.* The act of exposing or laying open; the state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience; the situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air or light.

EXPOUND, eks-pownd', *v. a.* (*expono*, Lat.) To explain; to lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; to examine.—Obsolete in the last sense.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.—*Butler.*

EXPOUNDER, eks-pown'dur, *s.* An explainer; one who interprets.

EXPRESS, eks-pres', *v. a.* (*expressus*, Lat.) To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; to utter; to declare in words; to speak; to write or engrave; to represent in written words or language; to represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance; to represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness; to show or make known; to indicate; to denote; to designate; to extort; to elicit;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds; 'tis only judgment waits thee.—*Ben Jonson.*

—*a.* plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous; given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference; copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation; intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand;—*s.* a messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; a message sent; a declaration in plain terms.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The general design and particular *expresses* of the gospel.—*Norris.*

EXPRESSIBLE, eks-pres'se-bl, *a.* That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown, or represented; that may be squeezed out.

EXPRESSION, eks-presh'un, *s.* The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure; the act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; a phrase or mode of speech. In Rhetoric, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment. In Painting, a natural and lively representation of the subject. In Music, the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound, suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments. In Pharmacy, the act of separating by pressure the fluid lodged in the cellular cavities. In Physiognomy, the character as expressed in the countenance or conformation of the whole exterior of the human body. In Algebra, any quantity expressed in an algebraical form. It is sometimes termed a function. *Theatrical expression* is a distinct, sonorous, and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.

EXPRESSIONLESS, eks-presh'un-les, *a.* Destitute of expression.

EXPRESSIVE, eks-pres'siv, *a.* Serving to express; serving to utter or represent; representing with force; emphatical; showing; representing.

EXPRESSIVELY, eks-pres'siv-le, *ad.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

EXPRESSIVENESS, eks-pres'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words; power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind.

EXPRESSLY, eks-pres'le, *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.

EXPRESSNESS.—See Expressiveness.

EXPRESSURE, eks-presh'ure, *s.* Expression; utterance;

Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to.—*Shak.*

representation; mark; impression.—Nearly obsolete.

The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see.—*Shak.*

EXPROBRATE, eks'pro-brate, *v. a.* (*exprobro*, Lat.) To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn.

EXPROBRATION, eks-pro-bra'shun, *s.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

EXPROBRATIVE, eks-pro'bra-tiv, *a.* Upbraiding; expressing reproach.

EXPROPRIATE, eks-pro'pre-ate, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *proprius*, one's own, Lat.) To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

EXPROPRIATION, eks-pro-pre-a'shun, *s.* The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property.

EXPUGN, eks-pune', *v. a.* (*expugno*, Lat.) To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNABLE, eks-pug'na-bl, *a.* That may be forced.

EXPUGNATION, eks-pug-na'shun, *s.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

EXPUGNER, eks-pu'nur, *s.* One who subdues.

EXPUITION, eks-pu-ish'un, *s.* (*expuitio*, Lat.) The act of clearing the mouth and fauces from any fluid accumulated therein.

EXPULSE, eks-puls', *v. a.* (*expulser*, Fr.) To drive out; to expel.—Seldom used.

For ever should they be *expulsed* from France,
And not have title to an earldom there.—*Shak.*

EXPULSER, eks-pul'sur, *s.* An expeller.

EXPULSION, eks-pul'shun, *s.* The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; the state of being driven out or away.

EXPULSIVE, eks-pul'siv, *a.* Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel. *Expulsive bandage*, in Surgery, a bandage constructed so as to exert pressure on parts, for the purpose of expelling pus or other fluids. *Expulsive pulse*,

the pains which occur in the second stage of parturition, and during which the child is born.

Expunction, eks-pungk'shun, *s.* The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing.

Expunge, eks-punj', *v. a.* (*expungo*, Lat.) To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface; to strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate.

Expurgate, eks-pur'gate, *v. a.* (*expurgo*, Lat.) To purge; to cleanse; to purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous.

Expurgation, eks-pur-ga'shun, *s.* The act of cleansing or purging; evacuation; purification from anything noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous.

Expurgator, eks-pur'ga-tur, *s.* One who expurgates or purifies.

Expurgatorious.—See Expurgatory.

Expurgatory, eks-pur'ga-tur-e, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous. *Expurgatory index*, the name of a book issued by the Church of Rome, containing a catalogue of those writings and authors which are deemed censurable, and forbidden to be read by the priests.

Expurge, eks-purj', *v. a.* (*expurgo*, Lat.) To purge away.—Obsolete.

Exquire, eks-kwire', *v. a.* (*exquiro*, Lat.) To search into or out.—Obsolete.

> That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*.—*Sandys.*

Exquisite, eks'kwe-zit, *a.* (*exquisitus*, Lat.) Nice; exact; very excellent; complete; accurate; capable of nice perception; capable of nice discrimination; being in the highest degree extreme; very sensibly felt; curious; searching into.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> Be not over-*exquisite*
> To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.—*Milton.*

Exquisitely, eks'kwe-zit-le, *ad.* Nicely; accurately; with great perfection; with keen sensation, or with nice perception.

Exquisiteness, eks'kwe-zit-nes, *s.* Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfection; keenness; sharpness; extremity.

Exquisitive, eks-kwiz'e-tiv, *a.* Curious; eager to discover.—Obsolete.

Exquisitively, eks-kwiz'e-tiv-le, *ad.* Curiously; minutely.—Obsolete.

Exsanguinity, eks-sang-gwin'e-te, *s.* (*ex*, and *sanguis*, blood, Lat.) A state of bloodlessness.

Exsanguious, eks-sang'gwe-us, *a.* Destitute of blood.

Exscind, eks-sind', *v. a.* (*exscindo*, Lat.) To cut off.—Seldom used.

Exscribe, eks-skribe', *v. a.* (*exscribo*, Lat.) To copy; to transcribe.—Obsolete.

> Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, am become
> A better lover, and much better poet.—
> *Ben Jonson.*

Exscript, eks-skript', *s.* A copy; a transcript.—Obsolete.

Exsection, eks-sek'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *sectio*, a cutting, Lat.) A cutting off, or a cutting out.

Exsert, eks-sert', } *a.* In Botany, standing
Exserted, eks-sert'ed, } out, or projecting much beyond anything else; opposed to inserted.

Exsertile, eks-ser'tile, *a.* Joined outwardly to the main body or axis.

Exsiccant, eks-sik'kant, *a.* Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

Exsiccate, eks-sik'kate, *v. a.* (*exsicco*, Lat.) To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.

Exsiccation, eks-sik-ka'shun, *s.* The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness.

Exsiccative, eks-sik'ka-tiv, *a.* Having the power of drying.

Exstipulate, eks-stip'u-late, *a.* (*ex*, and *stipula*, Lat.) In Botany, having no stipules.

Exsuccous, eks-suk'kus, *a.* (*exsuccus*, Lat.) Destitute of juice; dry.

Exsuction, eks-suk'shun, *s.* (*exugo*, I suck out, Lat.) The act of sucking out.

Exsudation, eks-su-da'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *sudo*, I sweat, Lat.) A sweating; a discharge of humours or moisture from animal bodies; the discharge of the juices of a plant; moisture from the earth.

Exsude, eks-sude', *v. a.* To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores; also, to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by incisions;—*v. n.* to flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

Exsufflation, eks-suf-fla'shun, *s.* (*ex*, and *sufflo*, I blow, Lat.) A blowing or blast from beneath; a kind of exorcism.

Exsufflicate, eks-suf'fle-kate, } *a.* Contemptible.
Exsuffolate, eks-suf'fo-late, } —Obsolete.

> When I shall turn the business of my soul
> To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises,
> Matching thy inference.—*Shaks.*

Exsuscitate, eks-sus'se-tate, *v. a.* (*exsuscito*, Lat.) To rouse; to excite.—Obsolete.

Exsuscitation, eks-sus-se-ta'shun, *s.* A stirring; a rousing.—Obsolete.

> Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* and raising up.—*Hallywell.*

Extance, eks'stans, *s.* (*extans*, from *ex*, and *sto*, I stand, Lat.) Outward existence.—Obsolete.

> Who hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances*?—*Brown.*

Extancy, eks'stan-se, *s.* (*exstans*, Lat.) The state of rising above others; parts rising above the rest.—Seldom used.

Extant, eks'stant, *a.* (*exstans*, Lat.) Standing out or above any surface; protruded; in being; now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed, or lost.

Extasy, Extatic.—See Ecstasy, Ecstatic.

Extemporal, eks-tem'po-ral, *a.* (*extemporalis*, Lat.) Made or uttered at the moment without premeditation; speaking without premeditation.—This word is now superseded by Extemporaneous and Extemporary,—which see.

Extemporally, eks-tem'po-ral-le, *ad.* Without premeditation.

Extemporaneous, eks-tem-po-ra'ne-us, *a.* (*extemporaneus*, Lat.) Composed, performed, or uttered at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated.

Extemporaneously, eks-tem-po-ra'ne-us-le, *ad.* Without previous study.

Extemporaneousness, eks-tem-po-ra'ne-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being unpremeditated.

Extemporarily, eks-tem'po-rar-e-le, *ad.* Without previous study.

Extemporary, eks-tem'po-ra-re, *a.* (*ex*, and *temporarius*, Lat.) Uttered or performed without premeditation; occasional; for the time.—Unusual in the last two senses.

> And therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations.—*Maundrell.*

EXTEMPORE, eks-tem'po-re, *ad.* (Latin.) Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; in an extemporaneous manner; applied generally to speeches or poems spoken without having been previously studied.

EXTEMPORINESS, eks-tem'po-re-nes, *s.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed, or uttered without previous study.

EXTEMPORIZE, eks-tem'po-rize, *v. n.* To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation; to discourse without notes or written composition.

EXTEMPORIZER, eks-tem'po-ri-zur, *s.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EXTEND, eks-tend', *v. a.* (*extendo*, Lat.) To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size; to stretch; to reach forth; to spread; to enlarge; to widen; to continue; to prolong; to communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise toward; to impart; to yield or give. In Law, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or to levy on lands as an execution;—*v. n.* to stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth.

EXTENDER, eks-ten'dur, *s.* He or that which extends or stretches.

EXTENDIBLE, eks-ten'de-bl, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EXTENDLESSNESS, eks-tend'les-nes, *s.* Unlimited extension.—Obsolete.

EXTENSIBILITY, eks-ten-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension. In Physics, the property possessed by certain bodies of becoming elongated, or drawn out, when subjected to the operation of two opposite forces.

EXTENSIBLE, eks-ten'se-bl, *a.* That may be extended; susceptible of enlargement.

EXTENSIBLENESS.—See Extensibility.

EXTENSILE, eks-ten'sil, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EXTENSION, eks-ten'shun, *s.* (*extensio*, Lat.) The act of extending; a stretching; the state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length. In Physics, the extent of a body in one of its three dimensions, breadth, length, or thickness. In Physiology, the straightening of a limb or organ previously bent by the action of the extensor muscles. In Surgery, an operation by which the articular surface of a dislocated limb, or the fragments of a broken bone, are reduced to their natural state.

EXTENSIONAL, eks-ten'shun-al, *a.* Having great extent.—Obsolete.

EXTENSIVE, eks-ten'siv, *a.* Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; that may be extended.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer.—*Boyle.*

EXTENSIVELY, eks-ten'siv-le, *ad.* Widely; largely; to a great extent.

EXTENSIVENESS, eks-ten'siv-nes, *s.* Wideness; largeness; extent; diffusiveness; capacity of being extended.

EXTENSOR, eks-ten'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A muscle, the use of which is to extend or strengthen the limb or organ to which its moveable extremity is attached.

EXTENT, eks-tent', *s.* (*extento*, I stretch out, Lat.) Space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; bulk; size; length; communication; distribution. In Law, a writ directed to the sheriff against the body, lands, and goods, or the lands only, of a debtor. It is sometimes called an *extendi facias*. *Extent in chief*, a proceeding by the king for the recovery of his own debt, and in which he is the real plaintiff. *Extent in aid*, a writ sued out at the instance, and for the benefit of the crown, against the debtor of a crown debtor, but in which the king is a nominal plaintiff only.

EXTENUATE, eks-ten'u-ate, *v. a.* (*extenuo*, Lat.) To make thin, lean, or slender; to lessen; to diminish; to lessen in representation; to palliate; to lessen or diminish in honour;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

> Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
> Who can *extenuate* thee?—*Milton.*

to make rare;—(obsolete.)—*a.* thin; slender.—Obsolete as an adjective.

> The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*.—*Hakewill.*

EXTENUATION, eks-ten-u-a'shun, *s.* The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or less; the losing of flesh; the act of representing anything less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is in fact; palliation; mitigation; alleviation.

EXTENUATORY, eks-ten'u-ay-to-re, *a.* Palliative.

EXTERIOR, eks-te're-ur, *a.* (Latin.) External; outward, applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to *interior*; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic; foreign; relating to foreign nations;—*s.* the outward surface; that which is external; outward or visible deportment; appearance. *Exterior polygon*, in Fortification, the outlines of the works drawn from one outer angle, or the distance of one outer bastion, to the point of another, reckoned quite round the works.

EXTERIORITY, eks-te-re-or'e-te, *s.* Outwardness; the superficies.

EXTERIORLY, eks-te're-ur-le, *ad.* Outwardly; externally.

EXTERIORS, eks-te're-urz, *s. pl.* The outward parts of a thing; outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts.

EXTERMINATE, eks-ter'me-nate, *v. a.* (*exterminо*, Lat.) To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; to eradicate; to root out; to abolish; to root out as plants. In Algebra, to take away or expel from an expression or equation.

EXTERMINATION, eks-ter-me-na'shun, *s.* The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision. In Algebra, the taking away or expelling of something from an expression or from an equation.

EXTERMINATOR, eks-ter'me-nay-tur, *s.* He or that which exterminates.

EXTERMINATORY, eks-ter'me-nay-tur-e, *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate.

EXTERMINE, eks-ter'min, *v. a.* To exterminate.—Obsolete.

> Enemies that strive to destroy, loose, abolish, turn, and *extermine* from the world the books of it.—*Donne.*

EXTERN.—See External.

EXTERNAL, eks-ter'nal, *a.* (*externus*, Lat.) Outward; exterior, as the *external* surface of a body, opposed to *internal*; not intrinsic; not being within; exterior; visible; apparent; foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations.

EXTERNALITY, eks-ter-nal'e-te, *s.* External perception.

EXTERNALLY, eks-ter'nal-le, *ad.* Outwardly; on the outside; in appearance; visibly.

EXTERNALS, eks-ter'nalz, *s. pl.* The outward parts; exterior form; outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms.

EXTERNO-MEDIAL, eks-ter'no-me'de-al, *a.* An epithet given by Kirby to the third principal nervure of the wings of insects.

EXTERRANEOUS, eks-ter-ra'ne-us, *a.* (*exterraneus*, Lat.) Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad.

EXTERTION, eks-ter'shun, *s.* (*extersio*, Lat.) The act of wiping or rubbing out.

EXTIL, eks-til', *v. n.* (*extillo*, Lat.) To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION, eks-til-la'shun, *s.* The act of falling in drops.

EXTIMULATE, EXTIMULATION. — See Stimulate, Stimulation.

EXTINCT, eks-tingkt', *a.* (*extinctus*, Lat.) Extinguished; put out; quenched; being at an end; having no survivor; having ceased; being at an end, by abolition or disuse; having no force;—*v. a.* to make extinct; to put out.—Obsolete as a verb.

> Give renew'd fire to our *extincted* spirits.—*Shaks.*

EXTINCTION, eks-tingk'shun, *s.* (*extinctio*, Lat.) The act of putting out or destroying life or fire, by quenching, suffocation, or otherwise; the state of being extinguished, quenched, or suffocated; destruction; excision; suppression; a putting an end to. In Chemistry, *extinction of lime*, the reduction of lime to the state of a hydrate by the aspersion of water. *Extinction of mercury*, the trituration of mercury with other substances, until all the metallic globules have disappeared.

EXTINGUISH, eks-ting'gwish, *v. a.* (*extinguo*, Lat.) To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy; to put an end to; to cloud or obscure by superior splendour.

EXTINGUISHABLE, eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

EXTINGUISHER, eks-ting'gwish-ur, *s.* He or that which extinguishes; a hollow conical utensil to be put on a candle to extinguish the flame.

EXTINGUISHMENT, eks-ting'gwish-ment, *s.* The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; abolition; nullification; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end; termination. In Law, the extinction or annihilation of a right, estate, &c., by means of its being merged or consolidated with another, generally a greater or less extensive right. The term is applied to commons, estates, copyholds, debts, liberties, services, and wages.

EXTIRP, eks-terp', *v. a.* (*ex*, and *stirps*, the root, Lat.) To extirpate.—Obsolete.

> Which to *extirpe* he laid him privily
> Down in a darksome lowly place far in.—*Spenser.*

EXTIRPABLE, eks-ter'pa-bl, *a.* That may be eradicated.

EXTIRPATE, eks-ter'pate, *v. a.* (*extirpo*, Lat.) To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; to destroy wholly. In Surgery, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; to remove.

EXTIRPATION, eks-ter-pa'shun, *s.* The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction.

EXTIRPATIONE, eks-ter-pa-she-o'ne, *s.* (Latin.) A judicial writ that lay against one who, after a verdict found against him for land, &c. maliciously overthrows any house or trees upon it to the great damage thereof: it lay both after and before judgment.—*Reg. Jud.* 13, 56, 58.

EXTIRPATOR, eks-ter'pa-tur, *s.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPEX, eks'te-speks, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a soothsayer who drew presages from viewing the entrails of animals offered in sacrifice.

EXTISPICIOUS, eks-te-spish'us, *a.* (*extispicium*, soothsaying, Lat.) Augurial; relating to the inspection of the entrails of beasts offered in sacrifice, in order to prognostication.—Obsolete.

EXTOL, eks-tol', *v. a.* (*extollo*, Lat.) To raise in words or eulogy; to praise; to exalt in commendation; to magnify.

EXTOLLER, eks-tol'lur, *s.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, eks-tawr'siv, *a.* Serving to extort tending to draw from by compulsion.

EXTORSIVELY, eks-tawr'siv-le, *ad.* In an extorsive manner.

EXTORT, eks-tawrt', *v. a.* (*extortus*, Lat.) To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from; to gain by violence or oppression;—*v. n.* to practise extortion.

EXTORTER, eks-tawr'tur, *s.* One who extorts or practises extortion.

EXTORTION, eks-tawr'shun, *s.* The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menace, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money or to do some other act. At the Common Law, extortion is punishable by fine and imprisonment. The exacting of an unfair price from a person or persons, in consequence of necessity or ignorance, is a common acceptation of extortion; but this is not punishable by law, as a person is allowed to ask any price they please for what they sell.

EXTORTIONARY, eks-tawr'shun-ar-e, *a.* Practising extortion.

EXTORTIONATE, eks-tawr'shun-ate, } *a.* Oppres-
EXTORTIONOUS, eks-tawr'shun-us, } sive; containing extortion.

EXTORTIONER, eks-tawr'shun-ur, *s.* One who practises extortion.

EXTORTIOUS, eks-tawr'shus, *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.

EXTRA, eks'tra. A Latin preposition, denoting beyond or excess, extraordinary or the like; as *extra work*, *extra pay*, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on. *Extra-constellary stars*, in Astronomy, such stars as have not yet been classed under any of the constellations. *Extra tempora*, a licence from the pope to take holy orders at any time.

EXTRA-AXILLARY, eks'tra-ag-zil'la-re, *a.* In Botany, growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

EXTRA COSTS, eks'tra kosts, *s.* In Law, such costs as the peculiar circumstances of the case have rendered it necessary to incur, but which do not necessarily arise out of the ordinary proceedings of the case.

EXTRACT, eks-trakt', *v. a.* (*extraho*, Lat.) To draw out; to draw out as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution, or other means;

to take out; to take from; to take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing; in a general sense, to draw from by any means or operation.

EXTRACT, eks'trakt, *s.* That which is extracted or drawn from something. In Literature, a passage taken from a book or writing. In Chemistry, a peculiar substance supposed to form the active principle of the vegetable in which it occurs, termed also the extractive or bitter principle; extraction; descent.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness.—*South.*

In Pharmacy, the product of the evaporation of a fluid obtained either by the expression of animal or vegetable substances, or by their subjection to the action of alcohol or of water.

EXTRACTION, eks-trak'shun, *s.* (*extractio*, Lat.) The act of drawing out; descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family. In Chemistry, the act of separating a simple or compound substance from a body, of which it is a constituent part. In Surgery, an operation, by which foreign or diseased parts are removed by the natural or by artificial openings; as a bone from the œsophagus, a tooth from the jaw, or a calculus from the bladder. *Extraction of roots*, in Arithmetic and Algebra, an operation which consists in finding a certain root of a number or algebraic symbol; as, 7 is the root of 49, and x is the root of x^2.

EXTRACTIVE, eks-trak'tiv, *s.* In Chemistry, a solid substance, soluble in water and alcohol;—*a.* that may be produced by chemical extraction.

EXTRACTOR, eks-trak'tur, *s.* In Midwifery, an instrument or forceps for extracting a child by the head in difficult cases of parturition.

EXTRACTUM, eks-trak'tum, *s.* In Pharmacy, an extract, of which the following are the chief:—

E. aconiti, extract of aconite; *E. aloes purificatum*, purified extract of aloes; *E. anthemidis*, extract of camomile, formerly called extractum chamomeli; *E. belladonnæ*, extract of belladonna; *E. cinchonæ*, extract of bark; *E. cinchonæ resinosum*, resinous extract of bark; *E. colchici aceticum*, acetic extract of meadow saffron; *E. colchici cormi*, extract of the cormus of meadow saffron; *E. colocynthidis*, extract of colocynth; *E. colocynthidis compositum*, extractum catharticum, compound extract of colocynth—cathartic extract; *E. conii*, extract of hemlock, formerly called succus cicutæ spissatus; *E. digitalis*, extract of foxglove; *E. elaterii*, extract of elaterium; *E. gentianæ*, extract of gentian; *E. glycyrrhizæ*, extract of liquorice; *E. hæmatoxyli*, extract of logwood, formerly called extractum ligni campechiensis; *E. hyoscyami*, extract of henbane; *E. jalapæ*, extract of jalap; *E. lactucæ*, extract of lettuce; *E. lupuli*—*E. humuli*, extract of hops; *E. opii purificatum*, extract of opium, formerly called extractum thebaicum and opium colatum; *E. papaveris*, extract of white poppy; *E. pareiræ*, extract of pareira; *E. rhei*, extract of rhubarb; *E. rutæ*, extract of rue; *E. sarsaparillæ*, extract of sarsaparilla; *E. stramonii*, extract of thorn-apple; *E. taraxaci*, extract of dandelion.

EXTRADICTIONARY, eks-tra-dik'shun-ar-e, *a.* (*extra*, and *dictio*, a speaking, Lat.) Consisting not in words but in realities.—Obsolete.

Of *extradictionary* and real fallacies,
Aristotle and logicians make six.—*Brown.*

EXTRADOS, eks-tra'dos, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, the exterior curve of an arch. The term is generally applied to denote the upper curve of the *voussoirs*, or stones, which immediately form the arch.

EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, eks-tra-fol-e-a'shus, *a.* In Botany, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them.

EXTRAGENEOUS, eks-tra-je'ne-us, *a.* (*extra*, and *genus*, kind, Lat.) Belonging to another kind.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, eks-tra-ju-dish'al, *a.* (*extra*, without, Lat. and *judicial*.) Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, eks-tra-ju-dish'al-le, *ad.* In a manner out of the ordinary legal proceedings.

EXTRALIMITARY, eks-tra-lim'e-tar-e, *s.* (*extra*, Lat. and *limit*.) Being beyond the limit or bounds.

EXTRAMISSION, eks-tra-mish'un, *s.* (*extra*, and *mitto*, I send, Lat.) A sending out; emission.

EXTRAMUNDANE, eks-tra-mun'dane, *a.* (*extra*, and *mundus*, the world, Lat.) Beyond the limit of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, eks-tra'ne-us, *a.* (*extraneus*, Lat.) Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic.

EXTRAOFFICIAL, eks'tra-of-fish'al, *a.* Not within the limits of official duty.

EXTRAORDINARIES, eks-trawr'de-nar-iz, *s. pl.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind, or method.

EXTRAORDINARII, eks-trawr-de-na're-i, *s.* (Latin.) Among the Romans, a body of men, consisting of a third part of the foreign horse, and a fifth of the foot, which was separated from the rest of the forces borrowed from the confederate states.

EXTRAORDINARILY, eks-trawr'de-nar-e-le, *ad.* In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits, or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, eks-trawr'de-nar-e-nes, *s.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, eks-trawr'de-na-re, *a.* Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary; exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; uncommon, rare, or wonderful; special; particular; sent for a special purpose, or on a particular occasion;—*s.* anything which exceeds ordinary method or computation; uncommon in the singular number;—*ad.* extraordinarily.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, eks-tra-par-o'ke-al, *a.* (*extra*, Lat. and *parochial*.) Not comprehended within any parish; privileged or exempt from the duties of a parish.

EXTRAPHYSICAL, eks-tra-fiz'e-kal, *a.* (*extra*, and *physicus*, natural, Lat.) Metaphysical; out of the natural order.

EXTRAPROFESSIONAL, eks-tra-pro-fesh'un-al, *a.* Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, eks-tra-pro-vin'shal, *a.* Not within the same province.

EXTRAREGULAR, eks-tra-reg'u-lar, *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules.

EXTRATERRITORIAL, eks-tra-ter-e-to're-al, *a.* Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.

EXTRATROPICAL, eks-tra-trop'e-kal, *a.* Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south.

EXTRAVAGANCE, eks-trav'a-gans, } *s.* (*extra*,
EXTRAVAGANCY, eks-trav'a-gan-se, } and *vagans*, wandering, Lat.) A wandering beyond a limit; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course, or limit; a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability; excess of affection, passion, or af-

petite; excess in expenditure of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation; an excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness.

EXTRAVAGANT, eks-trav'a-gant, *a.* Wandering beyond limits; excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds; exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful; prodigal; profuse in expenses;—*s.* one who is confined to no general rule.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, eks-trav'a-gant-le, *ad.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability; unreasonably; excessively; expensively or profusely to an unjustifiable degree.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, eks-trav'a-gant-nes, *s.* Excess; extravagance.

EXTRAVAGANTS, eks-trav'a-gants, *s.* In Church History, certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes, which were published after the Clementines, and not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions; they were afterwards inserted in the body of the Canon Law.

EXTRAVAGANZA, eks-trav-a-gan'za, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a piece of music remarkable for its incoherence and wildness.

EXTRAVAGATE, eks-trav'a-gate, *v. n.* To wander out of limits.—Obsolete.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination.—*Warburton.*

EXTRAVAGATION, eks-trav-a-ga'shun, *s.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

EXTRAVASATE, eks-trav'a-sate, *v. a.* (*extra*, and *vas*, a vessel, Lat.) To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

EXTRAVASATION, eks-trav-a-sa'shun, *s.* (*extravasatio*, from *extra*, and *vas*, a vessel, Lat.) In Pathology, the escape of the animal fluids, especially of blood or serum, from their natural vessels, and their consequent infiltration or effusion into the meshes of the adjoining tissue.

EXTRAVENATE, eks-tra-ve'nate, *a.* (*extra*, and *vena*, a vein, Lat.) Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, eks-tra-ver'shun, *s.* (*extra*, and *versio*, a turning, Lat.) The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out.—Seldom used.

EXTREAT, eks-trete', *s.* Extraction.—Obsolete.

Or drawn forth from her by divine *extreat.*—*Spenser.*

EXTREME, eks-treme', *a.* (*extremus*, Lat.) Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; greatest; most violent; last, beyond which there is none; worst or best that can exist or be supposed, as an *extreme* case; most pressing;—*s.* the utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity; utmost point; furthest degree. In Logic, the *extremes* of a syllogism are the predicate and the subject. In Music, those intervals in which the diatonic distances are increased or diminished by a chromatic semitone. *Extreme and mean ratio*, in Mathematics, a straight line is said to be divided in extreme and mean ratio, when the whole is to the greater part as the greater part is to the less; or when the rectangle contained by the whole and the smaller segment is equal to the square of the greater segment. *Extreme unction*, one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, founded on the following passage:—'If any be sick among you, let him call upon the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord.'—*James* v. 14.

EXTREMELESS, eks-treme'les, *a.* Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

EXTREMELY, eks-treme'le, *ad.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point; in familiar language, very much; greatly.

EXTREMITY, eks-trem'e-te, *s.* (*extremitas*, Lat.) The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; the utmost parts; the highest or furthest degree; extreme or utmost distress, straits, difficulties; the utmost rigour or violence; the most aggravated state.

EXTRICABLE, eks'tre-ka-bl, *a.* That can be extricated.

EXTRICATE, eks'tre-kate, *v. a.* (*extrico*, Lat.) To disembarrass; to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disentangle; to send out; to cause to be omitted or evolved.

EXTRICATION, eks-tre-ka'shun, *s.* The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities and difficulties; disentanglement; the act of sending out or evolving.

EXTRINSIC, eks-trin'sik, } *a.* (*extrinsecus*,
EXTRINSICAL, eks-trin'se-kal, } Lat.) External; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body.

EXTRINSICALLY, eks-trin'se-kal-le, *ad.* From without; externally.

EXTRORSAL, eks-trawr'sal, *a.* (*extrorsum*, towards the outside, Lat.) In Botany, being turned from the axis.

EXTRUCT, eks-trukt', *v. a.* (*extructus*, Lat.) To build; to construct.—Obsolete.

EXTRUCTION, eks-truk'shun, *s.* A building.—Obsolete.

EXTRUCTIVE, eks-truk'tiv, *a.* Forming into a structure.

EXTRUCTOR, eks-truk'tur, *s.* A builder; a contriver; a fabricator.

EXTRUDE, eks-trood', *v. a.* (*extrudo*, Lat.) To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; to drive away; to drive off.

EXTRUSION, eks-troo'zhun, *s.* The act or thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

EXTUBERANCE, eks-tu'ber-anz, } *s.* (*extuberatio*,
EXTUBERANCY, eks-tu'ber-an-se, } Lat.) A protuberance or swelling on any part of the body; anything swelling out by an unnatural growth.

EXTUMESCENCE, eks-tu-mes'sens, *s.* (*extumescens*, Lat.) A swelling.

EXUBERANCE, egz-u'be-rans, } *s.* (*exuberans*,
EXUBERANCY, egz-u'be-ran-se, } Lat.) An abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; superfluous abundance; luxuriance; overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.

EXUBERANT, egz-u'be-rant, *a.* Abundant; plenteous; rich; over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant; pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty.

EXUBERANTLY, egz-u'be-rant-le, *ad.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

EXUBERATE, egz-u'be-rate, *v. n.* (*exubero*, Lat.) To abound; to be in great abundance.

EXUCCOUS.—See EXSUCCOUS.

EXUDE.—See EXSUDE.

EXULCERATE, egz-ul'se-rate, *v. a.* (*exulcero*, Lat.) To cause or produce an ulcer; to afflict; to corrode; to enrage;—*v. n.* to become ulcerous.

EXULCERATION, egz-ul-se-ra'shun, *s.* In Surgery, the act or process of ulceration, whether happening spontaneously, or caused by some irritating or caustic application; a fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

EXULCERATORY, egz-ul'se-ra-tur-e, *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers.

EXULT, egz-ult', *v. n.* (*exulto*, Lat.) To leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly, at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph.

EXULTANCE, egz-ul'tans, } *s.* Exultation.—Ob-
EXULTANCY, egz-ul'tan-se, } solete.

EXULTANT, egz-ul'tant, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, egz-ul-ta'shun, *s.* The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.

EXUMBILICATION, eks-um-bil-e-ka'shun, *s.* A starting out of the navel; umbilical hernia.—Not used.

EXUNDATE, egz-un'date, *v. n.* (*exundo*, Lat.) To overflow.—Obsolete.

EXUNDATION, eks-un-da'shun, *s.* (*exundatio*, Lat.) An overflowing; abundance.—Obsolete.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendant and infinite goodness.—*Ray.*

EXUNGULATE, egz-ung'gu-late, *v. a.* (*ex*, and *ungula*, a nail, Lat.) To pare nails; to pare off superfluous parts.

EXUPERABLE, eks-u'per-a-bl, *a.* (*exupero*, I overcome, Lat.) That may be overcome or surpassed.

EXUPERANCE, eks-u'per-ans, *s.* (old French.) Overbalance; more than sufficiency.

EXUPERANT, eks-u'per-ant, *a.* Overcoming.

EXUPERATE, eks-u'per-ate, *v. a.* To excel; to surmount.—Obsolete.

EXUPERATION, eks-u-per-a'shun, *s.* The act of excelling or of surmounting.

EXURGENT, eks-ur'jent, *a.* (*exurgens*, Lat.) Arising; commencing.—Obsolete.

Taking order for government, determining *exurgent* controversies in a synod.—*Dr. Favour.*

EXUSCITATE.—See EXSUSICATE.

EXUST, egz-ust', *v. a.* To burn.—Obsolete.

EXUSTION, egz-us'tshun, *s.* The act or operation of burning up.

EXUTORY, eks'u-to-re, *s.* (*exutoire*, Fr.) An artificial ulceration of the skin, kept up by mechanical or irritating agents, as issue-peas, &c., in order to bring some morbid action to the surface which is seated in a more important structure or organ.

EXUVIABILITY, egz-u-ve-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The power which certain animals possess of changing the integuments without altering their form.

EXUVIÆ, eks-u've-e, *s. pl.* (Latin.) The cast skin of animals; shells; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off. In Geology, the spoils or remains of animals found in the earth, and supposed to have been deposited there at the deluge. In Botany, whatever is cast off from plants, as bark, &c.

EYAS, i'as, *s.* (*niais*, silly; a simpleton, Fr.) A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself;—*a.* unfledged.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Ere flitting time could wag his *eyas* wings.—
Spenser.

EYAS-MUSKET, i'as-mus'kit, *s.* A young unfledged male hawk, or sparrow-hawk—called, in Italian, *muschetto.*

Here comes little Robin—How now, my *eyas-musket*, what news with you?—*Shakz.*

EYE, i, *s.* (*eag*, *eah*, Sax.) *Oculus*, Lat. The organ of vision. The eye-ball, in general, consists of, according to the definitions given by Hoblyn—I. An anterior transparent portion, the *Cornea*, which is a small segment of a small sphere—II. A posterior, and lateral, and opaque portion, which consists of a larger segment of a larger sphere, and is constituted by the *Conjunctiva*, or Adnata, or external mucous membrane; the *Sclerotica*, or second fibrous membrane, of great firmness, which gives form and support to the eye-ball; the *Choroid*, or membrane situated on the surface of the sclerotica—its inner lamina is called *Tunica Ruyschiana*; the *Retina*, or the expansion of the optic nerve, lining the choroid; the *Membrana pupillaris*, a vascular membrane which separates the two chambers of the eye from each other, in the fœtus—it is afterwards absorbed, and disappears in the seventh month. The Eye is further constituted by an anterior *Chamber*, or the space immediately adjoining the Cornea; a posterior *Chamber*, or space immediately joining the Crystaline lens—these contain the *Aqueous humour*, situated between the Cornea and Crystaline lens—and are divided by the *Iris*, or Rainbow, placed in the anterior part of the eye; next is the *Crystaline lens* itself, between the aqueous and the vitreous humours; the *Vitreous humour*, which is in a membrane termed the *Hyaloid*. The remaining parts are the *Meibomian glands*, or ciliary follicles, situated between the tarsal cartilages and the tunica conjunctiva; the *Caruncula lacrymalis*, or membranous elevation at the angle of the eye; the *Pigmentum nigrum*, covering the outer and inner surface of the choroid membrane—it has been called *Membrana versicolor*; the *Ligamentum ciliare*, which unites the choroid to the sclerotica—its inner folds are called the *ciliary processes*; the *Foramen centrale* of Soemmering, at the posterior part of the retina, and exactly in the axis of vision; the *Petitian canal*, formed by the separation of the anterior lamina of the crystaline lens from the posterior. The external parts of the eye are the *Eyebrows*, (Supercilia,) the projections above the eyes, covered with short stiff hairs; the *Eyelids*, (Palpebræ,) the moveable veils which cover the anterior part of the globe of the eye; the *Eyelashes*, (Ciliæ,) the hairs arranged in double or triple rows on the edges of the eyelids.—Sight; view; ocular knowledge; look; countenance; front; face; direct opposition, as, to sail in the wind's eye; aspect; regard; respect; notice; observation; vigilance; watch; view of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation; something resembling the eye in form; a small hole or aperture; a perforation; a small catch for a hook, as, we say 'hooks and *eyes*;' a small shade of colour;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

The ground indeed is tawny,
With an *eye* of green in't.—*Shakz.*

the power of perception; oversight; inspection; a brood, as, an *eye* of pheasants; *to set the eyes on*, to see; to have a sight of; *to find favour in the eyes*, to be graciously received and treated. *Eyes of a ship*, a name frequently given to those parts which lie near the hawse holes, particularly in the lower apartments within the vessel. *Eye of a block strap*, that part by which it is fastened, or suspended, to any particular place upon the sails, masts, or rigging. *Eye of a stay*, that part of a stay which is formed into a sort of collar to go round a mast head. *Eye of a shroud*, the upper part which is shaped like a collar to go over the mast heads. *Eye-bolt*, a long bar of iron, or bolt, with an eye in one end of it, so constructed as to be driven into the decks or sides of a ship, for the purpose of fastening ropes or hooking tackles to. In Architecture, *eye* is a general term, signifying the centre of a part; *the eye of a pediment* is a circular window in its centre; *the eye of a dome*, the horizontal aperture on its summit, usually covered with a lantern; *the eye of a volute*, the circle at the centre, from the circumference of which the spiral line commences. Among Gardeners and Agriculturists, a term applied to the leaf-bud, from which another individual plant may be propagated;—*v. a.* to fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe, particularly to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention;—*v. n.* to appear; to show; to have an appearance.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Since my becomings kill me when they do not *eye* well to you.—*Shaks.*

EYEBEAM, i'beem, *s.* A glance of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, i'brite, *s.* The common name of the plant Euphrasia officinalis: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

EYEBRIGHTENING, i'bri-ten-ing, *s.* A clearing of the sight.

EYED, ide, *a.* Having eyes; used in composition.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-*eyed* fool.—*Shaks.*

EYEDROP, i'drop, *s.* A tear.

EYEGLASS, i'glas, *s.* A glass to assist the sight; spectacles. In telescopes, the glass next the eye; and where there are several, all except the object-glass are called *eyeglasses*.

EYELESS, i'les, *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

EYELET, i'let, *s.* (*œillet*, Fr.) A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace, or small rope, or cord.

EYELIAD, i'le-ad, *s.* (*œillade*, Fr.) A glance of the eye.—Seldom used.

EYE-SERVANT, i'ser-vant, *s.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer; an unfaithful servant.

EYE-SERVICE, i'ser-vis, *s.* Service performed only under the inspection or the eye of an employer.

EYESHOT, i'shot, *s.* Sight; view; glance of the eye.

EYESORE, i'sore, *s.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

EYESPLICE, i'splise, *s.* In Nautical language, a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope.

EYESPOTTED, i'spot-ted, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

EYESTONE, i'stone, *s.* A small calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

EYETOOTH, i'tooth, *s.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw, next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*; a fang.

EYE-WITNESS, i'wit-nes, *s.* An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

EYOT, i'ot, *s.* A little isle.

EYRE, ayr, *s.* (old French.) A journey or circuit. The justices in *eyre* were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties; a court of itinerant justices.

EYRY, or EYRIE, a're, *s.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch, written also *Aerie*—which see.

EYSENHARDTIA, ay-zen-här'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Eysenhardt, of Konigsberg.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

EYSTATHES, ays-ta-*theze'*, *s.* (*eystathes*, stable, Gr. in reference to the hardness and durability of the wood.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tall hard-wooded tree, with simple leaves and small white flowers. At Cochin-China the wood is used for building purposes.

EZEKIEL, ez-e'ke-al, *s.* (Hebrew, God is my strength.) The name of a Hebrew prophet, and of the book written by him in the Old Testament.

EZRA, ez'ra, *s.* (Hebrew, a helper.) The name of a Hebrew priest, and author of the book called by his name in the Old Testament. The book of Ezra, with the two books of Chronicles, Nehemiah, Esther, and Malachi, are supposed by Dr. Prideaux to have been added to the sacred canon by the high-priest, Simon the Just, in the year B.C. 150.

F.

F. F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing *ef*, *ev*. F, in English, has one uniform sound, as in *father*, *after*. The Latins received the letter from the Æolians in Greece, who wrote it in the form of a double F, Ⅎ, from which it has, most absurdly, been termed *digamma*. It corresponds in power to the Greek *phi*, and its proper name is *ef*. As a Latin numeral it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top, $\overline{F}$, forty thousand. In the Civil Law, two of these letters together, *ff*, signify the pandects. In Medical prescriptions, F stands for *fiat*, let it be made; F.S.A., *fiat secundum artem* F. stands also for

Fellow; F R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society. F, or Fa, in Music, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa.*

FABA, fa'ba, *s.* (*phago*, I eat, Gr.) The common esculent Bean, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of annual erect herbs with abruptly pinnate leaves, and with or without a simple tendril. Of the common bean, *F. vulgaris*, there are many varieties. The genus is the type of the order Fabaceæ, the name given by Lindley to the Leguminosæ of other botanists.

FABACEÆ, fa-ba'se-e, *s.* (*faba*, one of the genera.) The name given by Lindley to the Leguminosæ of other botanists. A natural order of herbaceous plants, shrubs, or trees, extremely variable in character and appearance, with alternate and usually compound leaves, having a tumid petiole at the base, and two stipules at the base of the petiole; the pedicels usually articulated, with two brackets under the flowers. The flowers have a five-parted or five-cleft calyx; five petals, papilionaceous, (butterfly-shaped,) or regularly spreading; ten stamens; ovary simple, one-celled, and one or many-seeded; style simple, and proceeding from the upper margin. The fruit a legume, with the seeds attached to the upper suture; embryo destitute of albumen.

FABACEOUS, fa-ba'shus, *a.* Having the nature of a bean; like a bean.

FABAGO, fa-ba'go, *s.* (*faba*, a bean, in consequence of the leaves resembling those of the bean.) A genus of plants: Order, Zygophyllaceæ.

FABIAN, fa'be-an, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

FABIANA, fa-be-a'na, *s.* (in honour of Francisco Fabiano of Valentia, in Spain.) A genus of South American shrubs: Order, Solanaceæ.

FABLE, fa'bl, *s.* (French, *fabula*, Lat.) A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration, intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; fiction in general; an idle story; vicious or vulgar fictions; the plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem; falsehood, a softer term for a lie;—*v. n.* to feign; to write fiction; to tell falsehoods;—*v. a.* to feign; to invent; to devise and speak of as true or real.

FABLED, fa'bld, *a.* Celebrated in fables.

FABLER, fa'blur, *s.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories.

FABLIAUX, fab-le-o, *s.* In French Literature, the name given to the metrical tales of Troveres, or early poets of the north of France, chiefly composed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

FABLING, fa'bling, *s.* The act of making fables.

FABOIDEA, fa-boy'de-a, *s.* (*faba*, a bean, Lat. and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A name given by Mr. Bowerbank, of London, to certain seed-vessels found in the Linday clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

FABRARUM AQUA, fab-ra'rum, ak'wa, *s.* (*faber*, a smith, and *aqua*, water, Lat.) In Pharmacy, Forge-water, a chalybeate formed by quenching red-hot iron in water.

FABRIC, fab'rik, or fa'brik, *s.* (*fabrica*, Lat.) The structure of anything; the manner by which the parts of a thing are united by art and labour; workmanship; texture; the frame or structure of a building; construction; the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, &c.; any system composed of connected parts; cloth manufactured. In Law, lands given towards the rebuilding or repairing of cathedrals, churches, &c.;—*v. a.* to frame; to build; to construct.—Seldom used as a verb.

> Show what laws of life
> The cheese inhabitants observe, and how
> *Fabric* their mansions.—*Philips.*

FABRICATE, fab're-kate, *v. a.* (*fabrico*, I frame, Lat.) To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; to form by art and labour; to manufacture; to invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely; to coin.

FABRICATION, fab-re-ka'shun, *s.* The act of framing or constructing; construction; the act of manufacturing; the act of devising falsely; forgery; that which is fabricated; a falsehood.

FABRICATOR, fab're-kay-tur, *s.* One who constructs or makes.

FABRICIA fa-brish'e-a, *s.* (in honour of J. C. Fabricius, the celebrated Danish entomologist.) A genus of Australian shrubs with alternate dotted leaves and axillary white flowers: Order, Myrtaceæ.

FABRILE, fab'ril, *a.* (*fabrilis*, Lat.) Pertaining to handicrafts.—Obsolete.

FABULIST, fab'u-list, *s.* The inventor or writer of fables.

FABULIZE, fab'u-lize, *v. a.* To invent, compose, or relate fables.

FABULOSITY, fab-u-los'e-te, *s.* Fabulousness; falseness of fables.—Seldom used.

FABULOUS, fab'u-lus, *a.* Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real.

FABULOUSLY, fab'u-lus-le, *ad.* In fable or fiction; in a fabulous manner.

FABULOUSNESS, fab'u-lus-nes, *s.* The quality of being fabulous.

FABURDEN, fab'ur-den, *s.* (*fa*, and *burden.*) In Music, simple counterpart.

FACADE, fa-sad', *s.* (French.) Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

FACE, fase, *s.* (French.) The visage; countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face; the surface of anything; a part of the surface of a thing, or the plain surface of a solid; the front of a thing; the fore part; the flat surface that presents itself first to view; visible state; appearance; state of confrontation; confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front; presence; sight; as in the phrases, *before the face*, in the *face, to the face, from the face*; the person. In Scripture, *face* is used for anger or favour; *to set the face against*, to oppose; distortion of the *face*, as in the phrase, *to make faces*, or *to make wry faces*; *face to face*, when both parties are present; nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies. In Zoology and Anatomy, the anterior portion of the head of a mammiferous animal; the face of birds, comprehends the opthalmic regions, cheek, temples, forehead, and vertex. The face of insects is the parts between the proboscis and prothorax. In common language, any anterior surface, as the face of a house. In Mechanics, the current part of a cogged wheel which gives an impulse to another wheel. *Face of a stone*, the surface intended

for the front of the work. *Face guard*, a mask to defend the face from accident in various chemical and manufacturing processes, usually made to fit the face, and formed of wire gauze. *Face mould*, a term among workmen for the plank or board, out of which ornamental railings for stairs, &c. are to be cut. In Astrology, the third part of a sign, each side being supposed to be divided into faces, each face consisting of ten degrees;—*v. a.* to meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front towards; to cover with additional superficies; to cover in front; *to face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently;—*v. n.* to carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite; to turn the face. In Fortification, the *face* of a bastion is formed of the two sides reaching from the flanks of the salient angle, which is the most advanced part towards the field. *Face prolonged*, or *extended*, is that part of the line of defence which is between the angle of the shoulder and the curtain. *Face of a place*, the front, comprehended between the flanked angles of the two neighbouring bastions, composed of a curtain, two flanks, and two faces. In Gunnery, the *face of a gun*, the superficies of the metal at the extremity of the muzzle. In Military tactics, the side of a battalion when formed into a square.

FACECLOTH, fase'kloth, *s.* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

FACELESS, fase'les, *a.* Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, fase'pane-tur, *s.* A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FACEPAINTING, fase'pane-ting, *s.* The act or art of painting portraits.

FACET, fas'et, *s.* (*facette*, Fr.) A small face or surface. In Anatomy, a small circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone, as the articular surface. In Zoology, the compound eyes of insects, composed of an innumerable assemblage of eyelets or lenses—are called *facet-eyes*, and each eyelet a *facet*. In Mineralogy, the minute faces of crystals are likewise called *facets*. In Architecture, the *facets* of a column are the flat projections between the flutings. In Glassmaking, *facets* are the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles, in order to convey them to the annealing tower.

FACETE, fa-sete', *a.* (*facetus*, Lat.) Gay; cheerful. —Obsolete.

FACETIOUS, fa-se'shus, *a.* (*facetieux*, Fr.) Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humour; witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter.

FACETIOUSLY, fa-se'shus-le, *ad.* Merrily; gaily; wittily; pleasantly.

FACETIOUSNESS, fa-se'shus-nes, *s.* Sportive humour; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humour.

FACETLY, fa-sete'le, *ad.* Wittily; merrily.—Obsolete.

The eyes, are the chief seats of love, as James Sernutius hath *facetly* expressed in an elegant ode.—*Burton.*

FACETNESS, fa-sete'nes, *s.* Wit; pleasant representation.—Obsolete.

FACIAL, fa'shal, *a.* (*facies*, Lat.) Pertaining to the face. *Facial angle*, in Phrenology, an angle formed by two ideal lines, one of which passes through the Metus auditorius, or opening of the ear, and terminates at the anterior extremity of the alveolar process of the upper jaw, while the other, called the *facial line*, passing upwards, touches the most prominent part of the forehead. *Facial or external maxillary artery*, in Anatomy, a branch of the external carotid which passes over the lower jaw, by the anterior margin of the maseter muscle, and distributes its ramifications to the face and palate. The *facial* vein passes across the face obliquely, and receiving branches corresponding to those of the artery, terminates in the internal jugular vein. The *facial nerve* rises from the lower and lateral parts of the pons varolii, and quitting the cranium by the internal auditory foramen, enters the aquæductus fallopii, and after supplying the muscles to the internal ear, &c., is distributed in three principal divisions of the face, termed the *facial* muscles. The bones of the face, thirteen in number, exclusive of the teeth, are termed *facial* bones.

FACICULITE, fa-sik'u-lite, *s.* (*faciculus*, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A fibrous variety of the mineral Hornblende, having the fibres arranged in fasciculated aggregations.

FACIES, fa'she-is, *s.* (Latin.) In Zoology, the general aspect or external appearance of an animal as it appears on a casual or first view. In Anatomy, the anterior part of the skull forming cavities of the orbits, nose, and mouth. *Facies hippocratica*, the peculiar appearance or expression of countenance which indicates the approach of death, so termed from its having been particularly described by Hippocrates.

FACILE, fas'sil, *a.* (French.) Easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour; easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable; easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant; pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

FACILELY, fas'sil-le, *ad.* Easily.—Obsolete.

FACILITATE, fa-sil'e-tate, *v. a.* (*faciliter*, Fr.) To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labour of.

FACILITATION, fa-sil-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of making easy.

FACILITY, fa-sil'e-te, *s.* (*facilite*, Fr. *facilitas*, Lat.) Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease; ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense; easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability. *Facilities*, *s. pl.* the means by which the performance of anything is rendered easy.

FACILNESS, fas'sil-nes, *s.* Easiness to be persuaded.

FACINERIOUS.—See Facinorous.

FACING, fa'sing, *s.* A covering in front for ornament or defence. In Military affairs, the different movements of the men to the right, left, &c.; also, the name given to the lappets, cuffs, and collars of a regimental uniform, which are generally of a different colour from the body in the coat. In Architecture, that part of the work in a building seen by the spectator; more particularly that better sort of material used to mask an inferior. In Hydraulic or other cuttings, a thin layer of earth or soil on the sloping sides of railways, canals, ramparts, &c. In Carpentry, the wooden covering of the sides of windows, doors, &c. in the inside of rooms. In Plaster-work, the last layer of fine

stucco or plaster on walls; in general, any superficial layer or coating of better material laid over anything to improve its appearance.

FACINOROUS, fa-sin'o-rus, *a.* (*facinus*, Lat.) Atrociously wicked.—Obsolete.

And he is of a most *facinorous* spirit, that will not acknowledge it to be the very hand of heaven.—*Shaks.*

FACINOROUSNESS, fa-sin'o-rus-nes, *s.* Extreme wickedness.

FAC SIMILE, fak sim'e-le, *s.* (*facio*, I make, and *similis*, like, Lat.) An exact copy or likeness, as of a hand-writing.

FACT, fakt, *s.* (*factum*, Lat.) Anything done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event; reality; truth.

FACTION, fak'shun, *s.* (French.) A party in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government, or state; tumult; discord; dissension.

FACTIONARY, fak'shun-ar-e, *s.* A party man; one of a faction.—Obsolete.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factionary* of the party of your general.—*Shaks.*

FACTIONER, fak'shun-ur, *s.* One of a faction.—Obsolete.

FACTIONIST, fak'shun-ist, *s.* One who promotes faction.

FACTIOUS, fak'shus, *a.* (*factieux*, Fr. *factiosus*, Lat.) Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.

FACTIOUSLY, fak'shus-le, *ad.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FACTIOUSNESS, fak'shus-nes, *s.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest; disposition to clamour and raise opposition; clamourousness for a party.

FACTITIOUS, fak-tish'us, *a.* (*factitius*, Lat.) Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial. *Factitious cinnabar*, a red-coloured bisulphurate of mercury, formed by fusing sulphur with about six times its weight of mercury, and subliming it in close vessels.

FACTIVE, fak'tiv, *a.* Having the power to make.—Obsolete.

You are, Creator-like, *factive*, not destructive.—*Bacon.*

FACTOR, fak'tur, *s.* (Latin.) In Commerce, an agent employed by merchants residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to negotiate bills of exchange, or to transact other business on their account; an agent; a substitute. In Arithmetic, the multiplicand and the multiplier, or those numbers by the multiplication of which another is produced: 4 and 6 are the *factors* of 24; and *a* and *y*, in Algebra, are the *factors* of *ay*. *Factor interim*, in the law of bankruptcy in Scotland, is the person who has charge of the bankrupt estate till a trustee be chosen. He is elected by a majority of qualified creditors, at a meeting held on a day specified in the writ awarding the sequestration, not less than eight or more than fourteen days from the date thereof. The sheriff decides as to the election in case of dispute. Where an interim factor is not duly elected, his duties devolve on the sheriff-clerk. At the meeting to elect a trustee, he presents his accounts and vouchers, and remuneration may be awarded. If he be dissatisfied with the sum, he may appeal to the sheriff.

FACTORAGE, fak'tur-ij, *s.* The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; termed also a commission.

FACTORIAL, fak-to're-al, *s.* In Algebra, a name proposed by Arbogast for the different cases of the expression $x^{n|a}$.—For an account of which see *Sup. Pen. Cyc.*;—*a.* pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory.

FACTORSHIP, fak'tur-ship, *s.* A factory; the business of a factor.

FACTORY, fak'tur-e, *s.* An establishment for conducting trade in foreign or colonial parts, as the English *factory* at Canton, York *factory* of the Hudson Bay Company in America, &c. In the act of 1833, 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 103, the term *factory* is taken to mean 'all buildings and premises situated within any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland wherein or within the close or curtilage of which steam, water, or any other mechanical power shall be used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing, or finishing, or in any process incident to the manufacture of cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, or tow, either separate or mixed together, or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof.'

FACTOTUM, fak-to'tum, *s.* (Latin.) A servant employed to do all kinds of work.

FACTUM, fak'tum, *s.* (Latin, a deed performed.) In Arithmetic, the product or result of two or more numbers being multiplied together: *product* is the word commonly used. In Law, a man's own act and deed, particularly in the civil law, for anything stated and made certain.

FACTURE, fak'ture, *s.* (French.) The art or manner of making.

FACULÆ, fak'u-le, *s.* (*facula*, a little torch, Lat.) In Astronomy, a name sometimes given to such spots on the surface of the sun as appear brighter than the rest: the darker spots are termed *maculæ*.

FACULTY, fak'ul-te, *s.* (*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.) That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive, or modify perceptions; the power of doing anything; ability; the power of performing any action, natural, vital, or animal; facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack; personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill; power; authority;—(unusual in the last two senses;)

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office.—*Shaks.*

privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favour or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do, as the *faculty* of marrying without the bans being first published; natural virtue; efficacy;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

And show me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*.—*Milton.*

mechanical power;—(obsolete in the last sense.) A term applied, in Education, to the different members of a university, divided according to the arts and science taught therein, as the *faculty of arts*, which includes humanity and the philosophy of theology, physics, and law. The degrees con-

by the Faculties are Bachelor, Master, and
. *Faculty of advocates*, the college or so-
f advocates in Scotland; the officers are
annually, and consist of a dean of faculty,
er, clerks, private and public examinators,
curator of the library. *Dean of Faculty*
tive president of the faculty of advocates
tland. *Faculty*, in the Scotch Law, is a
quivalent to power.

ILUS, fa-kungk'u-lus, *s.* (Latin name for a
alcon.) A genus of birds, belonging to
nianinæ, or True Shrikes: Family, La-

fak'und, } *a.* (*facundus*, Lat.)
IOUS, fa-kun'de-us, } Eloquent.—Seldom

e—
facund voice, said, hold your tonguis there.—
Chaucer.

ITY, fa-kun'de-te, *s.* (*facunditas*, Lat.)
nce; readiness of speech.

, fad'dl, *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.
ulgar word.

de, *v. n.* (French.) To lose colour; to tend
stronger or brighter colour to a more faint
of the same colour, or to lose colour entirely;
ier, as a plant; to decay; to lose strength
lly; to vanish; to lose lustre; to grow
to perish gradually; to decline; to become
nd miserable; to lose strength, health, or
; to grow weaker;—*v. a.* to cause to wither;
r away; to deprive of freshness or vigour.
ss, fade'les, *a.* Unfading; permanently

faj, *v. a.* (*fægen*, Sax.) To suit; to fit;
re one part consistent with another; to
not to quarrel; to live in amity; to suc-
to hit.—This word is now vulgar, and dis-
from elegant composition.

had a fetch; and when he it would not *fadge*,
s he presently.—*L'Estrange.*

, fa'ding, *a.* Subject to decay; liable to lose
ess and vigour; liable to perish; not dura-
ransient;—*s.* decay; loss of freshness, co-
r vigour.

LY, fa'ding-le, *ad.* In a fading manner.

NESS, fa'ding-nes, *s.* Decay; liableness to

a'de, *a.* Wearing away; losing colour or
th.

fe'sis, *s.* (*fex*, *fæces*, Lat.) The excrement
mals. Fossil fæces are called *coprolites*;
e excrement of dogs *album græcum*.
.—See Fecula.

TO, fa fen'to, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a
l F, or feint upon the note F.

, faf'fl, *v. n.* (derivation uncertain.) To
er.—Obsolete.

, *v. a.* To beat;—(obsolete;)—*s.* a slave;
ho works hard; a knot in cloth;—(obso-
—*v. n.* (*faik*, Scot.) to become weary; to
strength; to be faint with weariness.

STRUM, fag-a-rás'trum, *s.* (*fagara*, one of
monymes of the genus Xanthoxylon, and
, a star, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order,
idaceæ.

A, fa-jel'e-a, *s.* (in honour of a gentleman of
ame of Fagela.) A genus of Leguminous
: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

, fag'end, *s.* The end of a web of cloth,
generally of coarser material; the refuse or meaner part of anything. Among Seamen, the untwisted end of a rope—hence, *to fag out*, is to become untwisted and loose.

FAGONIA, fa-go'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Fagon, archiater to Louis XIV.) A genus of subshrubs and herbs, with purple and violet flowers: Order, Zyogphyllaceæ.

FAGOPYRUM, fa-go-pi'rum, *s.* (*fagus*, the beech, Lat. and *pyros*, wheat, because its seeds are said to resemble the mast or nut of the beach.) The specific name of Polygonum fagopyrum, or Buckwheat.

FAGOT, fag'ut, *s.* (*fagod*, Welsh.) A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification;—*v. a.* to tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. In the manufacture of iron, a bundle of iron rods made up for remanufacture. In times of persecution, the *fagot* was a badge worn on the sleeve of the upper garment by such persons as had recanted or abjured what was then termed heresy. *Fagots*, in the Army, were persons hired by officers, whose companies were not full, to conceal the deficiencies of such companies, a disgraceful practice long since abandoned.

FAGOTTO.—See Bassoon.

FAGRÆA, fag-re'a, *s.* (in honour of J. F. Fagræus, M.D.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with opposite broad leaves, and terminal funnel-shaped flowers: Order, Potaliaceæ.

FAGUS, fa'gus, *s.* (*fagos*, eatable, Gr. the mast of the beech supposed to have been the original food of mankind.) The Beech, a genus of plants. The beech, *F. sylvatica*, is a well known forest tree, with thin, shining, ovule leaves. Its triangular nuts or masts are greedily devoured by pigs and wild animals. Its timber is hard and brittle, but not durable unless kept under water: Order, Corylaceæ.

FAHLORE, fal'ore, } *s.* Grey copper ore. It occurs
FAHLORZ, fal'orz, } crystalized and massive; the primary form of the crystal is a cube, but the predominating form is the regular tetrahedron. It consists, in one of its varieties, of arsenic, 24.10; copper, 41.00; iron, 22.50; sulphur, 10.05; silver, 0.40; loss, 2.00: sp. gr. 4.5. There is another variety in which the arsenic is replaced by antimony. Its constituents are: antimony, 22.00; copper, 37.75; iron, 3.25; sulphur, 20.00; silver, 8.00; silver, with a trace of manganese, 0.25; zinc, 5.00; loss, 3.75.

FAHLUNITE, fâ'lun-ite, *s.* A mineral found in a chlorite state at Fahlun in Sweden. It is of a coal-black, sometimes greyish-brown, or brownish-black colour, with a white streak. It consists of silica, 44.35; alumina, 28.71; magnesia, 6.44; protoxide of iron, 5.81; protoxide of manganese, 1.95; soda, 1.48; potash, 1.78; lime, 0.76; water, 9.88: sp. gr. 2.6—2.72. Easily scratched by steel.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.—See Thermometer.

FAIDA, fa'da, *s.* An old law term for malice or deadly feud.—*Leg. H.* 1, c. 88.

FAIENCE, fay-ens', *s.* (from *Faenza*, the original place of its manufacture.) In the Fine Arts, pottery embellished with painted designs.

FAIL, fale, *v. n.* (*faillir*, Fr.) To become deficient;

to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply, or to be entirely wanting; to decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished; to become weaker; to be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced; to be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to perish; to be lost; to die; to miss; not to produce the effect; to be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed; to be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed; to become insolvent or bankrupt;—*v. a.* to desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply, or strength; to omit; not to perform; to be wanting to;—*s.* omission; non-performance; miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want; death. —Seldom used in the last five senses.

How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*?—*Shaks.*

FAILANCE, fa'lans, *s.* (*faillance*, old Fr.) Omission; fault.—Obsolete.

Our *failances* and aberrations.—*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

FAILING fa'ling, *s.* The act of failing; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault; the act of failing or becoming insolvent. *Failing of record*, in Law, is when the defendant having a day to prove a matter by record, he fails, or else brings in such a one as is no bar to action.

FAILINGLY, fa'ling-le, *ad.* By failing.

FAILLIS, fa'lis, *s.* In Heraldry, a French term denoting some failure or fraction in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a splinter taken from it.

FAILURE, fale'yure, *s.* A failing; deficiency; cessation of supply, or total defect; omission; non-performance; decay or defect from decay; a breaking or becoming insolvent; a slight fault.—Seldom used in the last sense.

FAIN, fane, *a.* (*fagen, fægen*, Sax.) Glad; pleased; rejoiced;—*ad.* gladly with joy or pleasure;—*v. n.* to wish; to desire fondly.—Obsolete as a verb.

Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity.—*Spenser.*

FAINT, faynt, *a.* (*faine*, a weakening, Irish.) Weak; languid; inclined to swoon; feeble; exhausted; weak, as colour; not bright or vivid; not strong; not loud; not piercing; imperfect; not striking; cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not active; dejected; depressed; dispirited;—*v. n.* to lose the animal functions; to lose strength and colour, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; to become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigour; to be weak; to sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to decay; to disappear; to vanish;

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye.—*Pope.*

v. a. to deject; to depress; to weaken;—(unusual as an active verb.)

It *faints* me
To think what follows.—*Shaks.*

Faint action, in Law, is one in which, although the words in the writ are true, yet for certain causes the plaintiff has no title to recover thereby.

FAINTHEARTED, faynt-hărt'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, faynt-hărt'ed-le, *ad.* In a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, faynt-hărt'ed-nes, *s.* Timorousness; cowardice; want of courage.

FAINTING, faynt'ing, *s.* A temporary loss of strength, colour, and respiration; syncope; deliquium; a swoon.

FAINTISH, faynt'ish, *a.* Slightly faint.

FAINTISHNESS, faynt'ish-nes, *s.* A slight degree of faintness.

FAINTLING, faynt'ling, *a.* Timorous; feebleminded. —Obsolete.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* silly creature.—*Arbuthnot.*

FAINTLY, faynt'le, *ad.* In a feeble languid manner; without vigour or activity; with a feeble flame or light; with little force; without force of representation; imperfectly; in a low tone; with a feeble voice; without spirit or courage; timorously.

FAINTNESS, faynt'nes, *s.* The state of being faint; loss of strength, colour, and respiration; feebleness; languor; want of strength; inactivity; want of vigour; feebleness of representation; feebleness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

FAINTS, faynts, *s.* An impure spirit which comes off first and last during the process of distillation. The first is termed *strong*, and the latter, *weak* faints. The impurity is occasioned by the presence of an essential fetid oil.

FAINTY, fane'te, *a.* Weak; feeble; languid.

FAIR, fare, *a.* (*fæger*, Sax.) Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; beautiful; handsome, properly having a handsome face; pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful in general; pure; free from feculence or extraneous matter; not cloudy or overcast; favourable; prosperous; blowing in a direction towards the place of destination; open; direct, as a way or passage, as you are in a *fair* way to promotion; open to attack or access; unobstructed; not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul; frank; honest; equal; just; equitable; candid; not sophistical or insidious; honourable; mild, opposed to insidious and compulsory; civil; pleasing; not harsh; just; merited; liberal; not narrow; plain; legible; free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished;—*ad.* openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly; candidly; honestly; equitably; happily; successfully; on good terms; to *bid fair*, to be likely, or to have a fair prospect; *fair and square*, just dealing; honesty;—*s. Elliptically*, a fair woman; a handsome female. *Fair Maids of France*, or *Double-white Bachelors Buttons*, names given to the variety of Ranunculus plantanifolius, which is very common in gardens: the variety is also called *R. aconitifolius* by botanists. *The fair*, the female sex; fairness, applied to things or persons;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

As the green meads, whose native outward *fair*,
Breathes sweet perfumes into the neighbour air.—*Marston.*

Let no face be kept in mind,
But the *fair* of Rosalind.—*Shaks.*

—(*foire*, Fr.) a stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.

FAIRHAND, fare'hand, *a.* Having a fair appearance.

FAIRING, fare'ing, *s.* A present given at a fair.

FAIRISH, fare'ish, *a.* Reasonably or moderately fair.

FAIRLY, fare'le, *ad.* Beautifully; commodiously; conveniently; frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise, fraud, or prevarication; openly; ingenuously; plainly; candidly; without perversion or violence; without blots; in plain letters; plainly; legibly; completely; without deficience; softly; gently.—Unusual in the last two senses.

> But here she comes; I *fairly* step aside,
> And hearken, if I may, her business here.—
> *Milton.*

FAIRNESS, fare'nes, *s.* Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness; purity; freedom from stain or blemish; beauty; elegance; frankness; candour; honesty; ingenuousness; openness; candour; freedom from disguise, insidiousness, or prevarication; equality of terms; equity; distinctness; freedom from spots or obscurity.

FAIR-SPOKEN, fare'spo-kn, *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

FAIRY, fa're, *s.* (*fée*, Fr. and Germ.) A spirit, or semi-human being, invested by an imaginary superstition with different qualities, dimensions, and capacities. The fairies were generally considered as small in stature, and clothed in green; travelling in troops, and dancing on verdant meadows by the light of the moon; sleeping in the blossoms of flowers, and capable of playing many freakish pranks on human beings. They were rather good than malevolent beings, but occasionally carried off an unbaptized infant to the regions of fairyland. They had a queen, who rode her palfry in fine style, and was capable of producing at pleasure the most magical transformations. The stage, the nursery, and the German mines, are almost the only places they now frequent in *dramatica* or *propria persona*. *Fairy land*, the imaginary land, or abode of fairies. *Fairy Beads*, or *St. Cuthbert's Beads*, the name given in some places to the small perforated and radiated vertebræ, or plates, of the fossil crinoidia, which occur so abundantly in the shales and limestones of the Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone Formation. They were formerly called *entrochi*, from their wheel-like form. *Fairystones*, a name sometimes given to the fossil remains of the Echinus, Cedaris, &c. *Fairy Ring*, or *Fairy Circle*, a circular piece of ground in the fields encompassed with a border of greener and fresher grass than that of the centre, supposed to have been occasioned by the midnight dances of the fairies. They are conjectured by some to be owing to the effects of lightning, and, by others, are attributed to a fungus which grows in a circle extending outwards.

FAIRYLIKE, fa're-like, *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies.

> Let them all encircle him about,
> And *fairylike*, to pinch the unclean knight.—
> *Shaks.*

FAITH, fay*th*, *s.* (*fyz*, Welsh, *feiz*, Arm.) Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity without other evidence; the assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence of any kind. In Theology, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed; trust in God; the object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians; the promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness; a persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent; faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfilment of promises; word or honour pledged; promise given; sincerity; honesty; veracity;—*ad.* a colloquial expression, meaning in *truth, verily*.

FAITH-BREACH, fay*th*'bretsh, *s.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

FAITHED, fay*tht*, *a.* Honest; sincere.—Obsolete.

> Would the reposal
> Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee
> Make thy words *faith'd*?—*Shaks.*

FAITHFUL, fay*th*'fŭl, *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion; firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; observant of compact treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word; true; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; true to the marriage covenant; conformable to truth; constant; not fickle; worthy of belief.

FAITHFULLY, fay*th*'fŭl-le, *ad.* In a faithful manner; with good faith; with strict adherence to allegiance and duty; with strict observance of promises, vows, covenants or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly; sincerely; with strong assurances; truly; without defect, fraud, trick, or ambiguity; confidently; steadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fay*th*'fŭl-nes, *s.* Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty; truth; veracity; strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station; strict performance of promises, vows, or covenants; constancy in affection.

FAITHLESS, fay*th*'les, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving; not believing; not giving credit to; not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous; not true to a master or employer; neglectful; not true to the marriage covenant; false; not observant of promises; deceptive.

FAITHLESSLY, fay*th*'les-le, *ad.* In a faithless manner; perfidiously.

FAITHLESSNESS, fay*th*'les-nes, *s.* Unbelief, as to revealed religion; perfidy; treachery; disloyalty; violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy.

FAITOUR, fa'toor, *s.* (Norm.) An evil-doer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow.—Obsolete.

> Another took the gain:
> *Faitour!* that reapt the pleasure of another's pain.—
> *P. Fletcher.*

FAKE, fake, *s.* One of the coils of a rope when wound up. *Fakes*, or *faikes*, a name given locally by miners to such shales as are more siliceous than aluminous, yet scarcely so as to deserve the name of slaty or laminated sandstone.

FAKIR, } fa-keer', *s.* An Arabic word, meaning
FAQUIR, } *poor*, and applied to the ascetics of the eastern world. In this sense it is synonymous with the Persian and Turkish *derwish*. There are fakirs who live in communities like the monks of the western world, and others who live singly as hermits, or wander about, exhibiting a strong display of self-penance and mortification.

FALCADE, fal-kade', *s.* (*falx*, a sickle, Lat.) A horse is said to make a falcade when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in

very quick curvets, *i.e.*, a falcade is a bending very low.

FALCARIA, fal-ka're-a, *s.* (*falx*, a sickle, Lat.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, consisting of perennial herbs, with pinnate leaves and white flowers: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

FALCATE, fal'kate, } *a.* (*falcatus*, Lat.) Hooked;
FALCATED, fal'ka-ted, } bent like a sickle or scythe. In Astronomy, an epithet applied to the moon when she appears horned (☾), which happens while she is moving from the third quarter to the conjunction, and thence to the first quarter.

FALCATION, fal-ka'shun, *s.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle.

FALCHION, fawl'shun, *s.* (*fauchon*, Fr.) A short crooked sword; a scimitar.

FALCIFERI, fawl-sif'er-e, *s.* (*falx*, a sickle, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) A name given by Von Buch to a group of Ammonites, in which the back is narrow and accuminated to a sharp keel, with no furrow on the sides, but having the ribs elegantly and sigmoidally bent.

FALCIFORM, fawl'se-fawrm, *a.* (*falciformis*, from *falx*, a scythe or sickle, Lat.) Sickle-shaped; having the form of a sickle, as in the falciform ligament of the liver—the falciform production or process of the dura mater—the falciform senuses of the dura mater—and the falciform fold of the crural fascia.

FALCINELLUS, fal-se-nel'lus, *s.* (*falcilla*, a small hook, Lat. the bill being more or less arched.) A genus of birds: Family, Scolopacidæ.

FALCO, fal'ko, *s.* (*falco*, Lat.) The Falcon, a genus of rapacious birds: Type of the family Falconidæ.

FALCON, fal'kon, or faw'kn, *s.* (*faucon*, Fr.) A hawk, appropriately a hawk trained to sport. In Ornithology, applied to a division of the genus Falco, having short hooked beaks and very long wings. In Heraldry falcons are usually represented with bells on their legs, and when decorated with hood, bells, ferrules, or rings, and leashes, they are said in blazon to be hooded, belled, jessed, and leashed.

FALCONER, faw'kn-ur, *s.* (*fauconnier*, Fr.) A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

FALCONET, fal'ko-net, *s.* (*falconette*, Fr.) A small cannon, about six feet long, and about 4¼ inches diameter at the bore, carrying shot of 1¼ lbs., formerly used at sea.

FALCONIDÆ, fal'ko-ne-de, *s.* (*falco*, one of the genera.) A family of the order Raptores, or Rapacious birds, including the eagles, the kites, buzzards, falcons, and hawks. The Falconidæ are of moderate size, have the head and neck clothed with feathers; the bill more or less curved; the tip of the upper mandible hooked and very acute, with a tooth or festoon towards the end, or with the cutting margin sinuated. The claws strong, curved, retractile, and sharp.

FALCONINÆ, fal'ko-ne-ne, *s.* The Falconines, a subfamily of the Falconidæ, having the genus Falco as its type. It comprehends such Accipitrine birds as have a short bill hooked from the base and toothed near the apex; wings long, with the second quill shortest.

FALCONRY, faw'kn-re, *s.* (*fauconnerie*, Fr.) The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking; the practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALCULA, fal'ku-la, *s.* (*falx*, Lat.) In Zoology, compressed, elongate, curved, sharp-pointed claw

FALCUNCULUS, fal-kungk'u-lus, *s.* (the Latin name of a small falcon.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Lanianinæ, or True-shrikes: Family, Laniadæ

FALDAGE, fawld'ij, *s.* (*fald*, a fold, Welsh.) A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in arable fields within their manors, the better to manure them.

FALDFEE, fawld'fe, *s.* A fee or composition anciently paid by tenants for the privilege of folding.

FALDING, fawld'ing, *s.* A kind of coarse cloth.—Obsolete.

All in a goune of *falding* to the knee.—*Chaucer.*

FALDSTOOL, fawld'stool, *s.* A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the king of England kneel at their coronation; the chair of a bishop inclosed by the railing of the altar; an arm chair or folding chair.

FALERNIAN, fa-ler'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to Falernus in Italy;—*s.* the wine made in that country.

FALKIA, fawl'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Falk, Petersburg, who accompanied Pallas in part of his travels in Siberia.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

FALL, fawl, *v. n.* (*feallan*, Sax. *fallen*, Ger.) *Past* Fell, *past part.* Fallen. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone; to drop from an erect posture; to disembogue; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake, or sea; to depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize; to die by violence; to come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish; to be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; to decline in power, wealth, or glory; to sink into weakness; to be overthrown or ruined; to pass into a worse state than the former; to come; to sink; to be lowered; to decrease; to be diminished in weight or value; not to amount to the full; to be rejected; to sink into disrepute; to decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission; to pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; to sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame, applied to the countenance or look; to happen; to befall; to come upon; to light on; to come by chance; to rush on; to assail; to arrive; to come unexpectedly; to begin with haste, ardour, or vehemence; to rush or hurry to; to pass, or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property; to become the property of; to belong or appertain to; to be dropped or uttered carelessly; to languish; to become feeble or faint; to be brought forth; to issue; to terminate; *to fall aboard of*, to strike against another ship; *to fall astern*, to move or be driven backward, or to remain behind; *to fall away*, to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine; to renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel; to renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness; to perish; to be ruined; to be lost; to decline gradually; to fade; to become faint; *to fall back*, to recede; to give way; to fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill; *to fall calm*, to cease to blow; to become calm; *to fall down*, to prostrate one's self in worship; to sink; to come to the ground; to bend or bow,

as a suppliant; to sail or pass towards the mouth of a river or other outlet; *to fall foul*, to attack; to make an assault; *to fall from*, to recede from; to depart; not to adhere; to depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt; *to fall in*, to concur; to agree with; to comply; to yield to; to come in; to join; to enter; to *fall in with*, to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land; *to fall off*, to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached; to perish; to die away; to apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty; to abandon; to drop; to depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting; to deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward; *to fall on*, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to begin an attack; to assault; to assail; to drop on; to descend on; *to fall out*, to quarrel; to begin to contend; to happen; to befall; to chance; *to fall over*, to revolt; to desert from one side to another; to fall beyond; *to fall short*, to be deficient; *to fall to*, to begin hastily and eagerly; to apply one's self to; *to fall under*, to come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to; to come under; to become the subject of; to come within; to be ranged or reckoned with; *to fall upon*, to attack; to attempt; to rush against;—*v. a.* to let fall; to drop;—(obsolete in the last two senses);

> To-morrow in the battle think on me
> And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair, and die.—*Shaks.*

to sink; to depress; to diminish; to lessen or lower; to yean; to bring forth;—(seldom used in the last four senses);

> They, then conceiving, did in yeaning time
> *Fall* party-coloured lambs, and those were Jacobs.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* the act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; the act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; death; destruction; overthrow; ruin; downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence; declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope; descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place; the outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; extent of descent; the distance which anything falls; the fall of the leaf; the season when leaves fall from trees; autumn; that which falls; a falling; the act of falling or cutting down; *fall*, or the *fall*, by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels; formerly, a kind of veil.

> Which gown, what *fall*, what tire?—*Ben Jonson.*

In Nautical language, the loose end of a tackle. In Scotch Land Measure, six ells, or the fortieth part of a rood.

FALLACIOUS, fal-la'shus, *a.* (*fallax*, Lat.) Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical; deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fal-la'shus-le, *ad.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically, with purpose, or in a manner to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fal-la'shus-nes, *s.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness.

FALLACY, fal'la-se, *s.* (*fallacia*, Lat.) Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. In Rhetoric, any argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of a matter or question at issue, while it is not so.

FALLASHA, fal'la-shaw, *s.* A people in Abyssinia, described by Bruce, and supposed to be of Hebrew origin.

FALLAX, fal'laks, *s.* (Latin.) A term formerly used by disputants; cavillation.

> To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation.—*Abp. Cranmer.*

FALLEN, fal'n, *a.* Degraded; decreased; ruined; descended.

FALLENCY, fal'len-se, *s.* Mistake; error.—Obsolete.

> Alexander and Felinus do assign five *fallencies* unto these rules.—*Hayward.*

FALLER, fal'ur, *s.* One that falls.

FALLIBILITY, fal-le-bil'e-te, *s.* (*fallibilita*, Lat.) Liableness to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous; liableness to err, or to be deceived in one's own judgment.

FALLIBLE, fal'le-bl, *a.* (*fallibile*, Ital.) Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment; liable to error; that may deceive.

FALLIBLY, fal'le-ble, *ad.* In a fallible manner.

FALLING, fawl'ling, } *s.* An indenting or
FALLING IN, fawl'ling in, } hollow, opposed to a rising or prominence; *falling away*, apostasy; *falling off*, departure from the line or course; declension. *Falling moulds*, in Architecture, the two moulds applied to the vertical sides of the rail-piece, one to the convex, and the other to the concave side, in order to form the back and undersurface of the rail and finishing of the squaring. *Falling-home*, in Ship Carpentry, a term applied to the timbers or upper parts of the sides of a ship when they have a curve inwards. *Falling sluice*, in Hydraulics, a sluice contrived so as to fall of itself and augment the water-way, on the increase of a flood in a mill-dam or river. *Falling star*, an igneous meteor which appears to fall rapidly to the earth. *Falling star tube*, an electrical experiment made to imitate a falling star by means of a glass tube, four or five feet in length, with a small ball inside of it at each end. When the tube is exhausted of air, and a shock passed through it, it represents with considerable effect the stream of light of the meteor called a *falling star*.

FALLING-SICKNESS.—See Epilepsy.

FALLOPIAN, fal-lo'pe-an, *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Fallopius. *Fallopian tubes*, tortuous and slender membranous canals, about three inches in length, which proceed on each side from the two upper corners of the flattened triangular or pear-shaped body of the uterus. They communicate with its cavity by minute openings, capable of admitting a large bristle. As they diverge outwards from their origin, they enlarge, and curving backwards, terminate obliquely in open fringed extremities.

FALLOW, fal'lo, *a.* (*falewe*, Sax.) Pale red, or pale yellow; unsowed; not tilled; left to rest after a year or more of tillage; left unsowed after ploughing; unploughed; uncultivated; unoccupied; neglected;

Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow,
Of saints, and let the cause lie *fallow*?—*Butler.*

—*s. Fallow*, in Agriculture, a portion of land in which no seed is sown for a whole year, in order that the soil may be left exposed to the influence of the atmosphere—the weeds destroyed by repeated ploughings and harrowings—and the fertility improved by decomposition of the soil, so as to render it capable of supplying the exhausting effects of previous crops. *Fallow-finch*, or *White-ear*, in Ornithology, the Motacilla œnanthe of Linnæus;—*v. n.* to fade; to become yellow;—(obsolete as a neuter verb;)

There beth roses of red blee,
And lily, likeful for to see;
They *falloweth* never day ne night.—
Old Norm. Sax. Poem.

—*v. a.* to plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow.

FALLOW-CROP, fal'lo-krop, *s.* The crop taken from fallow ground.

FALLOW DEER, fal'lo deer, *s.* The Cerva Dama of Linnæus, a species of deer of a majestic appearance, and having the horns branched, recurved, and compressed. In England, it is one of the ornaments of gentlemen's parks, and is common in Europe.

FALLOWING, fal'lo-ing, *s.* The operation of ploughing and harrowing land without sowing it.

FALLOWIST, fal'lo-ist, *s.* One who favours the practice of fallowing land.

FALLOWNESS, fal'lo-nes, *s.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

FALSARY, fawls'ur-e, *s.* A falsifier of evidence.—Obsolete.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*.—*Sheldon.*

FALSE, fawls, *a.* (*falsus*, Lat.) Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought; not well-founded; not true; not according to the lawful standard; substituted for another; succedaneous; suppositious; counterfeit; forged; not genuine; not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; not agreeable to rule or propriety; not honest or just; not fair; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception. *False fire*, a blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles, in a wooden tube, used as a signal during the night, and sometimes used for the purpose of deceiving an enemy. *False arms*, in Heraldry, bearings in which the fundamental rules of Heraldry are violated, as when metal is put on metal, or colour upon colour. *False attic*, in Architecture, an attic without pilasters, casements, or balustrades, used for crowning a building, as at the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin, at Paris. *False cadence*, in Music, a cadence in which the bass rises a tone or semitone, instead of rising a fourth or falling a fifth. *False claim*, by the forest laws, is where a man claims more than his due, and is amerced and punished for so doing.—*Manwood*, cap. 25, num. 3. *False crimen*, or *Crimen falsi*, in Law, a fraudulent subornation or concealment with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. *False imprisonment*, in Law, an unlawful arresting or imprisoning without just cause, or without legal authority. All persons concerned in a wrongful imprisonment are liable in an action of damages, and the party aggrieved may sue any one of them. *False judgment*, a writ where false judgment is given in the county court, baron court, or other courts not of record.—*E.N.B.*, 17, 18. *False keel of a ship*, a keel composed of several pieces, and fitted under the main keel, to preserve it from friction, and to make the ship hold a better wind; they are generally formed of elm. *False post*, a piece of timber fixed on the aft part of the stern post, to make good a deficiency therein. *False position*, a rule of arithmetic, which, though originally applied to such questions as are soluble by equations of the first degree, has been, in modern writings, applied to equations of all degrees. It is, however, of very little use, though of some notoriety. *False quarter*, in Farriery, a rift or crack in the hoof of a horse, which has the appearance of a piece put in. *False roof*, that part between the upper ceiling and the true roof, usually called a *cock-loft*, or *garret*;—*ad.* not truly; not honestly; falsely;—*v. a.* to violate by failure of veracity; to deceive;

Is't not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou *falsed* hast thy faith with perjury?—

to defeat; to balk; to evade.—Obsolete as a verb.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,
And *falsed* oft his blows t' illude him with such bait.—
Spenser

FALSEFACED, fawls'faste, *a.* Hypocritical.

FALSEHEARTED, fawls-härt'ed, *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious.

FALSEHEARTEDNESS, fawls-härt'ed-nes, *s.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

FALSEHOOD, fawls'hood, *s.* Contrariety or inconformity to fact or truth; want of truth or veracity; a lie; an untrue assertion; want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy; counterfeit; false appearance; imposture.

FALSELY, fawls'le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; treacherously; perfidiously; erroneously; by mistake. *Falsely-two-valved*, in Botany, having two valves, which are not of the same nature as other valves.

FALSENESS, fawls'nes, *s.* Want of integrity and veracity, either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; doubledealing; deceitfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

FALSER, fawls'ur, *s.* A deceiver.—Obsolete.

And such end, perdie, does all them remain,
That of such *falsers'* friendship been fain!—*Spenser.*

FALSETTO, fal-set'to, *s.* In Music, an Italian term signifying a false voice, or artificial manner of singing, produced by tightening the ligaments of the glottis, and thus extending the vocal compass about an octave higher. The natural voice, or voice from the chest, is called *voce di petto*.

FALSIFIABLE, fawl'se-fi-a-bl, *a.* That may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION, fawl-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to an

thing an appearance of something which it is not; confutation.

Falsificator, fawl-se-fe-ka'tur, *s.* A falsifier.

Falsifier, fawl'se-fi-ur, *s.* One who counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance, or one who makes false coin; one who invents falsehood; a liar; one who proves a thing to be false.

Falsify, fawl'se-fi, *v. a.* (*falsifier*, Fr.) To counterfeit; to forge, to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true; to disprove; to prove to be false; to violate; to break by falsehood; to show to be insufficient, or not proof;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield
> Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd.—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* to tell lies; to violate the truth.

Falsity, fawl'se-te, *s.* (*falsitas*, Lat.) Falsehood; contrariety to truth; the quality of being false; falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

Falter, fawl'tur, *v. n.* (*faltar*, to be deficient, Span.) To hesitate, fail, or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer; to fail, tremble, or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady; to fail in the regular exercise of the understanding; —*v. a.* to sift.—Obsolete as an active verb.

Faltering, fawl'tur-ing, *s.* Feebleness; deficiency.

Falteringly, fawl'tur-ing-le, *ad.* With hesitation; with a trembling broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Faluns, fa'luns, *s.* In Geology, a series of deposits belonging to the middle Tertiary or Miocene period. They consist chiefly of broken shells, quartz, sand, and gravel. The thickness does not exceed seventy feet. Besides a great number of extinct and recent shells, they contain the remains of the palæotherium, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, taper, anthracotherium, sow, horse, deer, and other mammalia.

Falx, falks, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, a name given to certain membranous processes which have a form resembling that of a scythe or sickle, as *falx cerebri*, a process of the dura mater.

Fama Clamosa, fa'ma kla-mo'sa, *s.* (Latin.) A public scandal; a phrase used in the judicial proceedings of the Presbyterian Church Courts of Scotland, for a ground of action before a presbytery against one of its members, independently of any regular complaint by a particular accuser.

Fame, fame, *s.* (*fama*, Lat.) Public report or rumour; favourable report; report of good or great actions; report that exalts the character; celebrity; renown;—*v. a.* to make famous; to report.

Famed, faymd, *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; distinguished and exalted by favourable reports.

Fame-giving, fame'giv-ing, *a.* Bestowing fame.

Fameless, fame'les, *a.* Without renown.

Famelessly, fame'les-le, *ad.* In a manner that gives no renown.

Familiar, fa-mil'yar, *a.* (*familiaris*, from *familia*, a family, Lat.) Pertaining to a family; domestic; accustomed by frequent converse; intimate; close; affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation; well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use; well known; unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy; common; frequent and intimate; not formal; intimate in an unlawful degree;—*s.* an intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free unreserved converse; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. *Familiars*, a name given to those persons who assisted in the apprehension of such persons as were accused and brought before the Inquisition. They were the assistants of the Inquisitor, and were so called because they belonged to his family.

Familiarity, fa-mil-ye-ar'e-te, *s.* Intimate and frequent converse or association in company; easiness of conversation; affability; freedom from ceremony; intimacy; intimate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse.

Familiarize, fa-mil'yar-ize, *v. a.* To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known by practice or converse; to make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

Familiarly, fa-mil'yar-le, *ad.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality; commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arises from long custom or acquaintance.

Familism, fam'e-lizm, *s.* The tenets of a religious sect which appeared in Holland about the year 1555, and derived their origin from one Henry Nicholas of Westphalia. He pretended that there was no knowledge of Christ or of the Scriptures but in his family, from 1 Cor. xiii. 5, 9, 10,—"For we know but in part, and we prophesy in part," &c. He inferred that the doctrine of the apostles was imperfect, and to be superseded by the more perfect revelation made to the Family of Love.

Familist, fam'e-list, *s.* (from *family.*) One adhering to the religious sect called the Family of Love.

Family, fam'e-le, *s.* (*famille*, Fr.) The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants; those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage; course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors; honourable descent; noble or respectable stock; a collection or union of nations or states. In Natural History, a group of genera connected by common characters, and exhibiting a close affinity in organic structure; an assemblage of families linked together by some common character or characters constitute a tribe. In some natural arrangements this order is reversed, as in Cuvier's '*Regne Animal.*' *Family* is also used by some naturalists as synonymous with Order. In Mathematics, a congeries of several kinds of curves, all of which are defined by the same equation, but in a different manner, according to their several orders.

Famine, fam'in, *s.* (French.) Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of sufficient provisions for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place; want; destitution.

Famish, fam'ish, *v. a.* (*affamer*, Fr.) To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger; to exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger; to kill by deprivation or denial of anything necessary for life;—*v. n.* to die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or near to perish, for want of food or drink; to be distressed with want.

FAMISHMENT, fam'ish-ment, *s.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.

FAMOSITY, fa-mos'e-te, *s.* Renown; celebrity.—Obsolete.

FAMOUS, fa'mus, *a.* (*famosus*, Lat.) Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story, sometimes in a bad sense.

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pirates,
Make the sea serve them.—*Shaks.*

FAMOUSED, fa'must, *a.* Renowned.—Seldom used.

The painful warrior *famoused* for fight.—*Shaks.*

FAMOUSLY, fa'mus-le, *ad.* With great renown or celebration.

FAMOUSNESS, fa'mus-nes, *s.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.

FAMULATE, fam'u-late, *v. a.* (*famulor*, Lat.) To serve.—Obsolete.

FAN, fan, *s.* (*fann*, Sax.) An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather; something in the form of a woman's fan when spread; an instrument for winnowing grain; something by which the air is moved; a wing; an instrument to raise the fire or flame. *Fan tracery*, in Architecture, a very beautiful style of vaulting, in which the ribs spread out like a fan, from certain points at the sides of a building;—*v. a.* to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan; to ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion; to move as with a fan; to winnow; to separate chaff from grain and drive it away by a current of air.

FANAL, fa-nal', *s.* (French.) A name given to a light-house, or more particularly to the lantern placed in it.

FANARIOTES, fa-na're-ots, *s.* The name given to the inhabitants of that part of Constantinople called the Fanner, or Greek quarter of the city.

FANATIC, fa-nat'ik, *s.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion. Fanatics sometimes affect to be inspired, or to have intercourse with superior beings.

FANATIC, fa-nat'ik, } *a.* (*fanaticus*, Lat.)
FANATICAL, fa-nat'e-kal, } Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy.

FANATICALLY, fa-nat'e-kal-le, *a.* With wild enthusiasm.

FANATICALNESS, fa-nat'e-kal-nes, *s.* Fanaticism.

FANATICISM, fa-nat'e-sizm, *s.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

FANATICIZE, fa-nat'e-size, *v. a.* To make fanatic.

FANCIER, fan'se-ur, *s.* One who fancies.

FANCIFUL, fan'se-fŭl, *a.* Guided by the imagination rather than by reason or experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical; dictated by the imagination; full of wild images; chimerical; ideal; visionary.

FANCIFULLY, fan'se-fŭl-le, *ad.* In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically; according to fancy.

FANCIFULNESS, fan'se-fŭl-nes, *s.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination; the habit of following fancy rather than reason; the quality of being dictated by imagination.

FANCY, fan'se, *s.* (*phantasia*, Lat.) The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure; it is often used as synonymous with imagination, but the latter is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions; an opinion or notion; taste; conception; image; thought; inclination; liking; love; caprice; humour; whim; false notion; something that pleases or entertains without real use or value;—*v. n.* to imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof;—*v. a.* to form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners.

FANCY-FRAMED, fan'se-frayud, *a.* Created by the fancy.

FANCY-FREE, fan'se-fre, *a.* Free from the power of love.

FANCY-MONGER, fan'se-mung'ur, *s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCY-SICK, fan'se sik, *s.* One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANDANGO, fan-dang'go, *s.* (Spanish.) A dance in 3-8 and sometimes in 5-8 time. It is a favourite dance in Spain, and supposed to be of Moorish origin.

FANE, fane, *s.* (*fanum*, Lat.) A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church—a poetical term.

The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious swains,
From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*.—*Pope.*

FANFARE, fan'far, *s.* (French.) A short lively piece of music, composed for trumpets and kettle drums. The name is also given to lively pieces performed on hunting horns in the chase.

FANFARON, fan'fa-ron, *s.* (French.) A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

FANFARONADE, fan-far-o-nade', *s.* A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster.

FANG, fang, *v. a.* (*fengan*, I catch, Sax.) To lay hold; to catch; to seize; to gripe; to clutch;—(obsolete as a verb);

Destruction *fang* mankind.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* the tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed tooth; a claw or talon; any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

FANGED, fangd, *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed.

FANGLE, fang'gl, *s.* (from *fengan*, I begin, Sax.) A new attempt; a trifling scheme.—Obsolete.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time.—*A. Wood.*

FANGLED, fang'gld, *a.* Properly begun; new made; gaudy; showy; vainly decorated.—Seldom used except with *new*—New Fangled.

FANGLESS, fang'les, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

FANGOT, fan'got, *s.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c. from one to two hundred weight and three quarters.

FANION, fan'yun, *s.* (French.) In the Military Art, the name given to a small flag carried along with the baggage.

FANLIGHT, fan'lite, *s.* A window in form of an open fan, or semicircle; usually placed over a door.

FANNEL, fan'nel, } *s.* A kind of scarf worn on the
FANNON, fan'non, } arm of a priest while officiating at mass.

FANNER, fan'nur, *s.* One who fans; a circular arrangement of vanes or flat disks, placed in a window, &c., which, by the draft of air is made to revolve and produce a constant current, for the sake of proper ventilation.

FANNERS, fan'nurs. *s. pl.* A machine, consisting of a vane or flat disks revolving round a centre, used in one form in winnowing corn, and in another as bellows for forges.

FAN-NERVED, fan'nervd, *a.* In Botany and Entomology, having the nervures or nerves disposed in the manner of a fan.

FANTASIA, fan-tas'e-a, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a piece of instrument music, in which the composer, instead of being confined to the rules of art, is allowed to yield himself to the fervour and vagaries of his imagination.

FANTASIED, fan'ta-sid, *a.* Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical.—Obsolete.

> As I travell'd hither through the land,
> I found the people strangely *fantasied*.—
> *Shaks.*

FANTASM.—See Phantasm.

FANTASTIC, fan-tas'tik, *s.* A fantastic or whimsical person.

FANTASTIC, fan-tas'tik, } *a.* (*fantastique*, Fr.)
FANTASTICAL, fan-tas'te-kal, } Fanciful; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical; having the nature of a phantom; apparent only; unsteady; irregular; whimsical; capricious; indulging the vagaries of imagination; odd.

FANTASTICALLY, fan-tas'te-kal-le, *ad.* By the power of imagination; in a fantastic manner; capriciously; unsteadily; whimsically; in compliance with fancy.

FANTASTICALNESS, fan-tas'te-kal-nes, *s.* Compliance with fancy; humourousness; whimsicalness; caprice.

FANTASTICLY, fan-tas'tik-le, *ad.* Irrationally; whimsically.

FANTASY.—See Fancy.

FANTOCCINI, fan-tok-tshe'ne, *s.* (*fantoccio*, a puppet, Ital.) Dramatic representations, in which puppets are the performers.

FANTOM.—See Phantom.

FANUM, fa'num, *s.* (Latin.) A place consecrated to religious worship, including the building and ground belonging to it. Temples erected to the memory of illustrious persons were called *fana* by the ancients.

FAP, fap, *a.* Fuddled; drunk.—Obsolete.

> The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses, and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.—
> *Shaks.*

FAQUIR.—See Fakir.

FAR, fär, *a.* (*feor*, *fior*, or *fyr*, Sax.) Distant in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote; figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated; more or most distant of the two;—*ad.* to a great extent or distance of space; distantly in time from any point; remotely; in interrogatories, to what distance or extent; in great part, as the day is *far* spent; in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; to a certain point, degree, or distance; *from far*, from a great distance; from a remote place; *far from*, at a great distance; *far off*, at a great distance; to a great distance;—in a spiritual sense, alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation; *far other*, very different; —*s.* a variety of the species Triticum spelta, or Buck-wheat, grown on poor lands in the south of Europe.

[In the following compounds *far* has the signification of distant, remote, or to a great extent:—Far-about; far-beaming; far-brought; far-extended; far-famed; far-piercing; far-shooting.]

FARAMEA, fa-ra'me-a, *s.* (A name given by Aublet, without assigning any meaning to it.) A genus of American shrubs, with petiolate leaves and white flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

FARANTLY, fär'ant-le, *a.* Orderly; decent; comely; handsome.

FARCE, färse, *v. a.* (*farcio*, Lat. *farcir*, Fr.) To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients;

> His tippet was ay *farced* ful of knives,
> And pinnes, for to give fayre wives.—
> *Chaucer.*

to extend; to swell out.—Obsolete as a verb.

> The entertissued robe of gold and pearl,
> The *farced* title running 'fore the king.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* (French.) a dramatic composition originally exhibited by charlatans or buffoons, in the open street, for the amusement of the crowd, but now introduced upon the stage. According to Dryden, *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false.

FARCICAL, fär'se-kal, *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; illusory; deceptive.

FARCICALLY, fär'se-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner suited to farce; ludicrously.

FARCIN, fär'sin, } *s.* A disease of horses, of a
FARCY, fär'se, } creeping, loathsome, leprous character, beginning with hard buttons, buds, or particles, that dilate and spread themselves, and sometimes overrun the whole body, following the course of the veins. These pustules in a short time become soft, break, and discharge foul and bloody matter. *Farcy water*, a disease incident to horses, and terminating cutaneously, or else the water is suffused through different parts of the body, and appears in a number of soft swellings.

FARCING, färs'ing, *s.* The act of stuffing with mixed ingredients.

FARCTATE, färk'tate, *a.* (*farctus*, Lat.) In Botany, stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacuities.

FARD, färd, *v. a.* (French.) To paint; to colour. —Obsolete.

> There of the *farded* fop and essenc'd beau.—
> *Shenstone.*

FARDEL, fär'del, *s.* (*fardello*, Ital. *fardeau*, Fr.) A bundle or little pack;—*v. a.* to make up in bundles. *Fardel of land*, the fourth part of a yard.

FARDING-DEAL, fär'ding-deel, *s.* An old term for the fourth part of an acre of land.

FARE, fare, *v. n.* (*faran*, Sax. and Goth.) To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel;—(in the foregoing senses the term is obsolete;)

> Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;
> Still heav'd their hearts.—*Pope.*

to be in any state, good or bad; to be attended

with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate; to feed; to be entertained; to proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad; to happen well or ill, with *it*, as we shall see how *it* will fare with him;—*s.* the price of passage or going; the sum paid or due, for conveying a person by land or water; food; provisions of the table; the person carried.—Unusual in the last sense.

FAREWELL, fare'wel, or fare-wel'. A compound of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well*. *Go well*, originally applied to a person departing, but now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave, or those who are left. The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun—as, *fare you well*;—*s.* a wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu; leave; act of departure.

FAR-FETCHED, fär-fetsht, *a.* Brought from a remote or distant place; studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.—*Far-fet*, with the same signification, is obsolete.

FARINA, fa-ri'na, *s.* (Latin.) The soft, tasteless, and highly nutritive powder, usually white, obtained by tituration of the seeds of the Cereal or Corn grasses, Leguminous plants, &c. In Botany, the term is sometimes used for the pollen, or fine impregnating dust, which occurs in the anthers of plants.

FARINACEOUS, far-e-na'shus, *a.* Consisting or made of meal or flour; containing meal; like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal.

FARINACIOUSLY, fa-re-na'shus-le, } *ad.* In a mealy-
FARINOSELY, far'e-noze-le, } like manner.

Farinaciously-tomentose, in Botany, covered with a mealy kind of down.

FARINOSE, far'e-noze, *a.* (*farineux*, Fr.) Reducible into farina by tituration. In Botany and Zoology, applied to such parts of plants as are covered with a fine mealy powder. The Latinized adjective, *farinosus*, *farinosa*, *farinosum*, designates species, &c., characterized as above.

FARM, färm, *s.* (*feorm*, Sax.) In Agriculture, a portion of land, with suitable buildings, fences, and other arrangements necessary for carrying on the business of farming, *i.e.*, raising or breeding cattle, or both conjoined; the state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease;—*v. a.* to lease land on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent; to take at a certain rent or rate; to lease or let, as taxes, impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent.; to take or hire for a certain rate per cent.; to cultivate land.

FARMABLE, färm'a-bl, *a.* That may be farmed.

FARMER, fär'mur, *s.* A tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground; one who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent. *Farmers general*, a name given in France under the old Monarchy to a company which farmed certain branches of the public revenue, that is to say, contracted with the Government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection of certain taxes as an equivalent.

FARMERY, färm'ur-e, *s.* The buildings and yards necessary for the carrying on of the business of a farming establishment.

FARM-HOUSE, färm'hows, *s.* A house attached to a farm for the residence of a farmer. *Farm-offices*, the out-buildings pertaining to a farm. *Farm-yard*, the yard or enclosure attached to a barn, or the enclosure surrounded by the farm-buildings.

FARMING, fär'ming, *s.* The business of cultivating land.

FARMOST, fär'most, *a.* Most distant or remote.

FARNESS, fär'nes, *s.* Distance; remoteness.

FARO, fa'ro, *s.* A game at cards.

FARRAGINOUS, far-rad'je-nus, *a.* (*farrago*, a mixture, Lat.) Formed of various materials; mixed.

FARRAGO, far-ra'go, *s.* (Latin.) In Husbandry, a mixture of several sorts of grain sown in the same plot of ground, or afterwards mingled together.

FARRAND, far'rand, } *s.* Manner; custom; hu-
FARAND, fa'rand, } mour.

FARRIER, far're-ur, *s.* (*ferrant*, Fr. *ferraio*, Ital.) A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses; one who professes to cure the diseases of horses;—*v. n.* to practise as a farrier.

FARRIERY, far're-ur-e, *s.* The act of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses; now termed the *veterinary* art; the art or business of shoeing horses.

FARROW, far'ro, *s.* (*fearh*, *fœrh*, Sax.) A litter of pigs;—*v. a.* to bring forth pigs;—*a.* (*vaar*, '*een vaare koe*,' a dry cow, Dut.) not producing young in a particular season or year, applied to cows only.

FAR-SEEING, fär-se'ing, } *a.* Seeing to a great
FAR-SIGHTED, fär-si'ted, } distance; perceiving beforehand, from judicious observations, what is likely to occur; acute.

FARSETIA, far-se'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Philip Farseti a Venetian nobleman and botanist.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, with whitish-yellow, or purple flowers: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

FAR-STRETCHED, fär'stretsht, *a.* Extensively stretched; wrested to obtain some idea which was not intended.

FARTHER, far'ther, *a. comp. deg.*, (*further*, Sax.) More remote; more distant than something else; longer; tending to a greater distance;—*ad.* at a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover; by way of progression in a subject;—*v. a.* to promote; to advance; to help forward.—Further is now used—which see.

FARTHERANCE, FARTHERMORE, FARTHEST.—See Furtherance, Furthermore, Furthest.

FARTHING, far'thing, *s.* (*feorthung*, Sax.) The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin. *Farthings* in the plural, copper coin; very small price or value, as it is not worth a *farthing*. *Farthing of gold*, an old coin mentioned in stat. 9, Henry V. cap. 7. Its value was the fourth part of a noble, or twentypence sterling. *Farthing of land*, a quantity of land supposed to have exceeded a rood.

FARTHINGALE, far'thing-gal, *s.* (*vertingale*, Fr.) A hoop petticoat; circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.

FARTHING'S-WORTH, far'thingz-wurth, *s.* As much as is sold for a farthing.

FASCES, fas'sis, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, badges of authority originally carried before the Emperors, but latterly before the consuls. They consisted of bundles of rods, each having an axe in the centre.

FASCIA, fash'e-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a thin

sash which the Roman women wrapped round their bodies, next to the skin, in order to render the waist slender; a bandage. In Anatomy, a name given to any aponeurotic expansion of muscular fibre by which parts are bound together. In Architecture, a broad fillet, band, or face, used sometimes by itself, and sometimes in combination with mouldings. Architraves are often divided into two or three faciæ, each of which projects slightly beyond that which is immediately below it. In Astronomy, the belt across a planet, as the fasciæ or belts of Jupiter.

NOTE.—The principal fasciæ are *F. cerebriformis*, a small web of cellular substance stretched from the lower edge of Poupart's ligament, over the inguinal glands; *F. iliaca*, the iliac fascia or aponeurosis, which covers the inner surface of the iliac and psoas muscles; *F. infundibuliformis*, a portion of the cellular membrane, of a funnel shape, which passes down the spermatic cord, where it penetrates the fascia transversalis; *F. lata*, a thick and strong tendinous muscle, sent off from the back and from the tendons of the glutei and adjacent muscles, to surround the muscles of the thigh. *F. propria*, the cellular envelope of a hernial sac; *F. superficialis*, a very thin layer of cellular membrane, which covers the abdominal muscles immediately under the skin; *F. transversalis*, the cellular membrane lining the inner surface of the transversalis abdominis muscle.

FASCIAL, fash'e-al, *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

FASCIALIS, fash-e-a'lis, *s.* In Anatomy, a term for a muscle which moves the leg.

FASCIATED, fash-e-a'ted, *a.* (*fasciatus*, Lat.) Swathed, an epithet applied in Botany to the branches, peduncles, and petioles of plants, when they exhibit, through malformation, a fillet-like shape, consequent on several of them uniting, or as it were soldering, together. In Zoology, the the Latin adjectives *fasciatus*, *fasciolaris*, *fasciolatus*, designate such species as are marked on the back with a broad-coloured line or band.

FASCIATION, fash-e-a'shun, *s.* The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

FASCICLE, fas'se-kle, } *s.* (*fasciculus*, a little
FASCICULUS, fas-sik'u-lus, } bundle, Lat.) A bundle, or little bundle, applied in Botany to flowers on small stalks, when many spring from one point and are collected into a close and nearly level bundle, as in the Sweet-william. A *fascicle* is termed a *corymb* when the little stalks come only from about the apex of the peduncle, and not from its whole length; an *umbel* when they do not come from a common point; and a *cyme* when its principal division is not umbellate.

FASCICULAR, fas-sik'u-lar, *a.* (*fascicularis*, Lat.) United in a bundle.

FASCICULARLY, fas-sik'u-lar-le, *ad.* In the form of bundles.

FASCICULATE, fas-sik'u-late, } *a.* (*fasciculatus*,
FASCICULATED, fas-sik'u-la-ted, } Lat.) An epithet applied in Botany to the leaves, flowers, filaments, spines, branches, and roots of plants, when united in facicles, or little bundles.

FASCICLED, fas'se-kld, *a.* Clustered together in a fasicle or small bundle. *Fascicled whorls*, in Botany, arranged in parcels, but still forming a whorl or circle. *Fascicled racemes*, disposed in separate parcels, the whole forming a raceme.

FASCICULATELY, fas-sik'u-late-le, *ad.* In a fasciculated manner. *Fasciculately tuberosus*, or *fascicled tuberous*, having the roots composed of a parcel or parcels of tubers.

FASCINATE, fas'se-nate, *v. a.* (*fascino*, Lat.) To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully.

FASCINATION, fas-se-na'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen, inexplicable influence.

FASCINE, fas-sin', *s.* (French.) A faggot of wood used in fortification.

FASCINOUS, fas'se-nus, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft.—Obsolete.

FASCIOLA, fas-se-o'la, *s.* (*fasciola*, a little winding band, Lat. from the plaits on the pillar.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Turbinellinæ, in which the shell is fusiform and ventricose; the spire and aperture of equal length, the former attenuated and acute; the outer base of the pillar with one or two sharp folds: Family, Turbinellidæ. Also, the Flukeworm, a genus of the Entozoa, or intestinal worms, belonging to the family Trematodea.

FASCIOLARIA, fas-se-o-la're-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is fusiform, the spire and aperture of equal length, the spire being attenuated and acute, the outer lip is crenated, and the base of the pillar marked with two large folds: Family, Turbinellidæ.

FASCIOLITES, fas-se-o-li'tis, *s.* A genus of fossil Cephalopods, allied to the Mummilite. The remains are sub-cylindrical, shelly, or bony, about half an inch in length, rather tapering at the end, and formed by the spiral arrangement of perpendicular concamerated tubes, the tapering end of which is obliquely and transversely folded on that of the preceding one.

FASH, fash, *v. a.* (*fascher*, old Fr.) To vex; to tease.—Local.

FASHION, fash'un, *s.* (*façon*, Fr.) The make or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance; shape; model to be imitated; pattern; the form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes; the prevailing mode of dress or ornament; manner; sort; way; mode; custom; prevailing mode or practice; genteel life or good breeding; genteel company; workmanship; anything worn; (obsolete in the last signification;)

> Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
> I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy.—*Shaks.*

Fashion-pieces, in Ship Carpentry, the aftmost timbers of a ship, which terminate the breadth, and form the shape of the stern. They are united to the stern-post, and to the extremity of the wing-transom, by a rabbet, and a number of strong nails or spikes driven from without;—*v. a.* (*façonner*, Fr.) to form; to give shape or figure to; to mould; to fit; to adapt; to accommodate; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom; to counterfeit.—Obsolete in the last signification.

> It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.—*Shaks.*

FASHIONABLE, fash'un-a-bl, *a.* Made according to the prevailing form or mode; established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; observant of the fashion or customary mode; genteel; well-bred.

FASHIONABLENESS, fash'un-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom.

FASHIONABLY, fash'un-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice

FASHIONER, fash'un-ur, *s.* One who forms or gives shape to.

FASHIONIST, fash'un-ist, *s.* An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions.

FASHIONLESS, fash'un-les, *a.* Having no fashion.

FASHION-MONGER, fash'un-mung-gur, *s.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

FASHION-MONGERING, fash'un-mung-gur-ing, *a.* Behaving like a fashion-monger.

FASSAITE, fas'say-ite, *s.* (from *Fassa*, in the Tyrol.) In Mineralogy, a dark-green variety of augite. It is found in the Tyrol, and also in Scotland and Ireland, in trap rocks and limestone.—See Pyroxine.

FAST, fast, *a.* (*fæst*, *fest*, Sax.) Close; tight; firm; immovable; strong; firmly fixed; closely adhering; deep; sound, as a *fast* sleep; firm in adherence; *fast and loose*, variable; inconstant, as to play *fast* and *loose*; *fast by*, or *fast beside*, close or near to; (*fest*, fast, quick, Welsh,) swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion;—*ad.* firmly; immovably; swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression;—*v. n.* (*fæstan*, Sax.) to abstain from food beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals for a time, as to *fast* a day or a week; to abstain from food voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow, and affliction; to abstain from particular kinds of food;—*s.* abstinence from food; a total abstinence, but also used for an abstinence from particular kinds of food for a certain time; religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation; the time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time; that which fastens or holds.

FAST-DAY, fast'day, } *s.* A day of religious
FASTING-DAY, fast'ing-day, } fasting.

FASTEN, fas'sn, *v. a.* (*fæstnian*, Sax.) To fix firmly; to make fast or close; to lock, bolt, or bar; to secure; to hold together; to cement or to link; to unite closely in any manner and by any means; to affix or conjoin; to fix; to impress; to lay on with strength;—*v. n.* *to fasten on*, to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

FASTENER, fas'sn-ur, *s.* That which makes fast or firm.

FASTENING, fas'sn-ing, *s.* Anything that binds and makes fast, or that which is intended for that purpose.

FASTER, fast'ur, *s.* One who abstains from food;—*ad.* more rapidly; swifter.

FASTEST, fast'est, *a.* Most swift or rapid;—*ad.* most swiftly.

FASTHANDED, fast'hand-ed, *a.* Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious.

FASTI, fas'ti, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, the kalendar in which were expressed the several days of the year, with their games and other ceremonies; also, a register of time in which the several years were denoted by the respective consuls, called the *fasti consulares*. *Fasti dies* denoted court days.

FASTIDIOSITY, fas-tid-e-os'e-te, *s.* Fastidiousness

FASTIDIOUS, fas-tid'e-us, *a.* (*fastidiosus*, Lat.) Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; overnice; difficult to please; rejecting what is common or not very nice.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fas-tid'e-us-le, *ad.* Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously.

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fas-tid'e-us-nes, *s.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite.

FASTIGIATE, fas-tij'e-ate, } *a.* (*fastigium*, a
FASTIGIATED, fas-tij'e-ay-ted, } top or peak, Lat.) Roofed; narrowed at the top. In Botany, tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid. *Fastigiately-branched*, branched in such a manner that the branches become gradually shorter from the base to the apex. *Fastigiately-corymbose*, a corymb whose branches become shorter towards the top like a pyramid.

FASTIGIUM.—In Architecture,—see Pediment.

FASTING, fast'ing, *s.* The act of abstaining from food. *Fasting-men*, or *fastermans*, was a word used in our ancient customs to denote men of repute and substance, or rather pledges, sureties, or bondsmen, who, according to the Saxon policy, were bound to answer for one another's peaceable behaviour.

FASTLY, fast'le, *ad.* Firmly; surely.

FASTNESS, fast'nes, *s.* (*fæstenesse*, Sax.) The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence; strength; security; a stronghold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle; closeness; conciseness of style.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

FASTUOUS, fas'tu-us, *a.* (*fastuosus*, Lat.) Proud; haughty; disdainful.—Seldom used.

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering.—*Barrow.*

FAT, fat, *a.* (*fæt*, *fett*, Sax.) Fleshy; plump; corpulent; coarse; gross; dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable; rich; wealthy; affluent; producing a large income; fertile; abounding in spiritual grace or comfort, *Ps.* xcii.;—*s.* solid animal oil or tallow; the best or richest part of a thing. Human fat consists of two nearly allied substances, oleine and stearine, the former constituting the oily, and the latter the fatty or solid principle. *Laurel fat* is obtained from laurel berries by boiling and pressure—it is green, soft, and used for salves. The word *fat* was also used as a measure of capacity, differing in different commodities—a fat of isinglass = 20 to 25 cwt., of yarn = 220 bundles. In Letterpress Printing, such typework as contains much blank and little letter, and is consequently easily set up. In Nautical language, *fat* means *broad*—thus, a ship is said to have a fat quarter, if the trussing or tuck of her quarter be deep;—*v. a.* to make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food;—*v. n.* to grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

FATAL, fa'tal, *a.* (*fatalis*, Lat.) Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable; appointed by fate or destiny;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;)

> For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,
> And thus our *fatal* place of rest foretold.—
> *Dryden.*

causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous.

FATALISM, fa'tal-izm, *s.* (*fatalis*, of, or belonging to destiny, Lat.) The doctrine that the successive actions of mankind, and even the successive operations of the powers of nature, are under the guidance of some superior almighty power, so that they occur by inevitable necessity, and that the will, though apparently free, is regulated and controlled by the decrees of fate, or the necessary influence of controlling causes.

FATALIST, fa'tal-ist, *s.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

FATALITY, fa-tal'e-te, *s.* (*fatalite*, Fr.) A fixed unalterable course of things, independent of any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves, a doctrine of the Stoics; decree of fate; tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event; mortality.

FATALLY, fa'tal-le, *ad.* By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination; mortally; destructively; in death or ruin.

FATALNESS, fa'tal-nes, *s.* Invincible necessity.

FATA-MORGANA, fa'ta-mawr-ga'na, *s.* A singular atmospheric refraction, frequently observed in the straits of Messina, between the coasts of Calabria and Sicily, and occasionally, but rarely, on other coasts. It is also called the 'Castles of the Fairy Morgana,' and consists of an optical deception, in which the images of houses, castles, and other objects in the adjoining landscapes, are fantastically and magnificently represented, sometimes in the water, and sometimes in the air; not unfrequently two images of the objects are visible—the one in a natural position and the other inverted.

FAT-BRAINED, fat'braynd, *a.* Dull of apprehension.

FATE, fate, *s.* (*fatum*, Lat.) An inevitable necessity depending upon a superior cause, or a fixed sentence, whereby the Deity has prescribed the order of things, and allotted to every person what shall befall him; a chain or necessary series of things indissolubly linked together. This word is also used to express a certain unavoidable designation of things, by which all agents, both necessary and voluntary, are swayed and directed to their ends;—final event; death; destruction; cause of death.

FATED, fa'ted, *a.* Decreed by fate; doomed; destined; modelled or regulated by fate; endued with any quality by fate;—(obsolete in the last signification;)

> Bright Vulcanian arms,
> *Fated* from force of steel by Stygian charms.—
> *Dryden.*

invested with the power of fatal determination.—The last sense is peculiar to Shakspere.

> Thy *fated* sky
> Gives us free scope.

FATEFUL, fate'fûl, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.

FATEFULLY, fate'fûl-le, *ad.* In a fateful manner.

FATEFULNESS, fate'fûl-nes, *s.* State of being fateful.

FATES, fayts, *s. pl.* In Mythology, the Destinies; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of men. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

FATHER, fa'thur, *s.* (*fæder*, *feder*, *vater*, Germ. *vader*, Dut.) He who begets a child; the first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family; the appellation of an old man, and a term of respect; the grandfather, or more remote ancestor; one who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another; he who creates, invents, makes, or composes anything; an author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor. *Fathers*, in the plural, ancestors; the appellation of the first person in the Trinity; likewise a title given to dignitaries of the Church, superiors of convents, and to confessors of the Roman Catholic Church; the appellation of the ecclesiastical writers of the first century, as Polycarp, Jerome, &c.; the title of a senator in ancient Rome—as, conscript *fathers*. *Natural father*, the father of an illegitimate child, or children. *Adoptive father*, he who takes the children of some other person and adopts them as his own. *Putative father*, he who is only the reputed father. *Father-in-law*, the father of one's husband or wife;—*v. a.* to adopt; to take the child of another as one's own; to adopt anything as one's own; to profess to be the author; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production.

FATHERHOOD, fâ'thur-hood, *s.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

FATHERLAND, fâ'thur-land, *s.* The native land of one's fathers or ancestors.

FATHERLASHER, fâ'thur-lash-ur, *s.* The fish Cottus bubulus, called, in Scotland, the *lucky proach*.

FATHERLESS, fâ'thur-les, *a.* Destitute of a living father; wanting authority.

FATHERLESSNESS, fâ'thur-les-nes, *s.* The state of being without a father.

FATHERLINESS, fâ'thur-le-nes, *s.* The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care and tenderness.

FATHERLY, fâ'thur-le, *a.* Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; pertaining to a father;—*ad.* in the manner of a father.

FATHOM, fath'um, *s.* (*fæthem*, Sax.) A measure of length, containing six feet—the space to which a man may extend his arms—used chiefly at sea for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea in sounding by a line and lead; also, used in mining operations; reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance;—*v. a.* to encompass with the arms extended or encircling; to reach; to master; to comprehend; to reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth; to penetrate; to find the bottom or extent.

FATHOMER, fath'um-ur, *s.* One who fathoms.

FATHOMLESS, fath'um-les, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; that cannot be embraced, or encompassed with the arms; not to be penetrated or comprehended.

FATIDICAL, fa-tid'e-kal, *a.* (*fatidicus*, Lat.) Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

FATIFEROUS, fa-tif'e-rus, *a.* (*fatifer*, Lat.) Deadly; mortal; destructive.

FATIGABLE, fat'e-ga-bl, *a.* That may be wearied; easily tired.

FATIGATE, fat'e-gate, *v. a.* (*fatigo*, Lat.) To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust;—*a.* wearied; tired.—Obsolete.

> By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
> His ready sense; then straight his doubled spirit
> Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*.—*Shaks.*

FATIGATION, fat-e-ga'shun, *s.* Weariness.

> The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.—*W. Mountague.*

FATIGUE, fa-teeg', *s.* (French.) Weariness with bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength; the cause of weariness; labour; toil; the labours of military men distinct from the use of arms—as, a party of men on *fatigue*;—*v. a.* to tire; to weary with labour, or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by protracted exertion; to weary by importunity; to harass.

FATIGUING, fa-teeg'ing, *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude.

FATILOQUIST, fa-til'lo-kwist, *s.* (*fatum*, fate, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) A fortune-teller.

FATIMIDES, fa-tim'e-des, or fat'e-mides, *s.* The name of a race of kings who assumed the title of caliphs, and reigned for many years over the north of Africa and Egypt. They obtained the name from their pretensions of being the descendants of Mahomet, by Fatima his daughter.

FATIOA, fa-te-o'a, *s.* (in honour of N. Fatio de Duillers of Geneva.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Lythraceæ.

FATISCENCE, fa-tis'sens, *s.* (*fatisco*, Lat.) A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky.

FAT-KIDNEYED, fat-kid'nid, *a.* Fat; gross; a word used in contempt.

Peace, ye *fat-kidney'd* rascal; what a brawling dost thou keep.—*Shaks.*

FATLING, fat'ling, *s.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

FATLY, fat'le, *ad.* Grossly; greasily.

FATNESS, fat'nes, *s.* The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; corpulency; fulness of flesh; unctuous or greasy matter; sliminess; richness; fertility; fruitfulness; that which gives fertility.

FATTEN, fat'tn, *v. a.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat; to make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; to feed grossly; to fill;—*v. n.* to grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

FATTENER, fat'tn-ur, *s.* That which fattens.

FATTINESS, fat'te-nes, *s.* The state of being fat; grossness.

FATTISH, fat'tish, *a.* Somewhat fat.

FATTY, fat'te, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy.

FATUARII, fa-tu-a're-i, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a name given to persons who, appearing to be inspired, foretold future events. The name is supposed to be derived from Fatua, the wife of the god Faunus, who was supposed to inspire women with the knowledge of futurity, as Faunus himself did men.

FATUITY, fa-tu'e-te, *s.* (*fatuitas*, Lat.) Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.

FATUOUS, fat'u-us, *a.* (*fatuus*, Lat.) Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish; impotent; without force or fire; illusory; lunatic.

FAT-WITTED, fat'wit-ted, *a.* Heavy; dull; stupid. —Seldom used.

Thou art so *fat-witted* with drinking old sac, and unbuttoning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten.—*Shaks.*

FAUCES, faw'sis, *s.* (*faux*, *faucis*, Lat.) In Anatomy, the space surrounding, the velum palati, the uvula, the tonsils, and the posterior part of the tongue.

FAUCET, faw'sit, *s.* (*fausset*, Fr.) A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.

FAUGH, faw, *interj.* Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

FAULT, fawlt, *s.* (*faute*, Fr.) An error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence. In morals or deportment, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offence; a neglect of duty; puzzle; difficulty. In Mining and Geology, a dislocation of the strata, which puts the miner at *fault* to discover where the vein of ore or bed of coal is, from its being thrown up or down by a break, during some disturbance or convulsion affecting the earth's crust;—*v. n.* to be wrong; to fail;—(obsolete as a neuter verb);—*v. a.* to charge with a fault; to accuse; to *find fault*, to express blame; to complain.

FAULTER, fawlt'ur, *s.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

FAULT-FINDER, fawlt'find-ur, *s.* One who censures or objects.

FAULTFUL, fawlt'fûl, *a.* Full of faults or errors.

FAULTILY, fawlt'e-le, *ad.* Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.

FAULTINESS, fawlt'e-nes, *s.* The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect; badness; viciousness; evil disposition; delinquency; actual offences.

FAULTLESS, fawlt'les, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish or incorrectness; free from vice or imperfection.

FAULTLESSLY, fawlt'les-le, *ad.* In a manner free from fault.

FAULTLESSNESS, fawlt'les-nes, *s.* Freedom from faults or defects.

FAULTY, fawlt'e, *a.* Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; guilty of a fault or of faults; blamable; worthy of censure; wrong; erroneous; bad.

FAUN, fawn, } *s.* FAUNI, *pl.* (*Faunus*, Lat.)
FAUNUS, faw'nus, } The Fauni were the woodland genii of the Romans, and corresponded with the Panes of the Greeks. They were supposed to have been descended from Faunus, king of Latium, and his wife Fauna, or Fatua, both of whom were gifted with the power of prophecy. The Fauni were represented as having the lower extremities like those of goats, as in the case of the Satyrs. There was an annual feast held in honour of these imaginary beings, called *faunalia*.

FAUNA, faw'na, *s.* (*Fauni*, the gods of the woods and forests, Lat.) In Natural History, the animals which live in any particular country or district.

FAUNIST, faw'nist, *s.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist.

FAUSSE-BRAYE, fose-bray, *s.* (*fausse-braie*, Fr.) In Fortification, a name given to the rampart which is sometimes formed on the exterior of, and parallel to, that which constitutes the principal enceint of a fortress.

FAUSSES-EAUX, fos'say-so, *s.* (French.) A term for water discharged from the uterus during pregnancy, attributed to the transudation of the liquor amnii through the tissue of the membranes.

FAUTOR, faw'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A favourer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support.—Seldom used.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect.—
Ben Jonson.

FAUTRESS, faw'tres, *s.* A female favourer; a patroness.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still.—*Chapman.*

FAUVETTE, fo-vet', *s.* The French name of a wren, and also of certain species of birds of the genus Motacilla: Family, Sylviadæ.

FAUX, fawks, *s.* (Latin.) In Conchology, that portion of the first chamber of a shell which can be seen by looking in at the aperture. In Botany,

the internal part or opening of a monopetalous flower is sometimes also so termed.

FAUX JOUR, fo zhoor, *s.* (French.) False light. In the Fine Arts, a term denoting that a picture is so placed that the light falls upon it from a different direction than that in which the painter has represented it as coming in the picture.

FAVEL, fav'il, *s.* (*favele*, old Fr.) Deceit;

> There was falsehood, *favel*, and jolity.—*Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.*

—*a.* yellow; fallow; dun.—Obsolete.

FAVILLOUS, fa-vil'lus, *a.* (*favilla*, ashes, Lat.) Consisting of or pertaining to ashes; resembling ashes.

FAVISSÆ, fa-vis'se, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Roman Architecture, dry cisterns or subterranean cellars, in which sacred utensils and statues were stored up; water-tanks connected with the temples were also so called.

FAVONIUS, fa-vo'ne-us, *s.* (Latin.) A name given by the Romans to the west wind.

FAVOSE, fav'ose, *a.* (*favosus*, Lat.) Pitted or excavated like the cells of a honeycomb.

FAVOSELY, fa-vo'sle, *ad.* In the manner of a honeycomb. *Favosely-scrobiculate*, excavated in little pits or hollows.

FAVOSITES, fav-o-si'tis, *s.* (*favus*, a honeycomb, Lat.) A genus of fossil, stony, simple polypifers, occurring in various forms, and composed of parallel, prismatic, and fasciculated tubes, having externally the appearance of a honeycomb.

FAVOUR, fa'vur, *s.* (*favor*, Lat. *faveur*, Fr.) Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition; support; defence; vindication; disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote, or justify; a kind act or office; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration; lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment; leave; a yielding or concession to another; pardon; the object of kind regard; the person or thing favoured; a gift or present bestowed as an evidence of regard; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection; a feature or countenance;—(obsolete in the last two significations;)

> Young though thou art, thine eye
> Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves.—*Shaks.*

advantage; convenience afforded for success; partiality; bias;—*v. a.* to regard with kindness; to support; to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage; to afford advantage for success; to facilitate; to resemble in features; to ease; to spare. In Nautical Language, to be careful of, as, 'we must *favour* the mast.'

FAVOURABLE, fa'vur-a-bl, *a.* (*favorable*, Fr. *favorabilis*, Lat.) Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate; palliative; tender; averse to censure; conducive to; contributing to; tending to promote; convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities; beautiful; well-favoured.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

> Of all the race of silver-winged flies
> Which do possess the empire of the air,
> Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
> Than Clarion.—*Spenser.*

FAVOURABLENESS, fa'vur-a-bl-nes, *s.* Kindness; kind disposition or regard; convenience: suitableness; that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness.

FAVOURABLY, fa'vur-a-ble, *ad.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favour.

FAVOURED, fa'vurd, *a.* Regarded with kindness; with *well* or *ill* prefixed; featured, as *well-favoured*, well-looking; having a good countenance or appearance; *ill-favoured*, ill-looking; having an ugly appearance; *well-favouredly*, *ill-favouredly*.—The last two phrases are seldom used.

FAVOUREDNESS, fa'vur-ed-nes, *s.* Appearance; state of being favoured.

FAVOURER, fa-vur'ur, *s.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher.

FAVOURESS, fa'vur-es, *s.* A female who favours or gives countenance.

FAVOURINGLY, fa'vur-ing-le, *ad.* By showing favour.

FAVOURITE, fa'vur-it, *s.* (*favori*, Fr.) A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved;—*a.* regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference.

FAVOURITISM, fa'vur-it-izm, *s.* The act or practice of favouring; the disposition to favour; exercise of power by favourites.

FAVOURLESS, fa'vur-les, *a.* Unfavoured; not regarded with favour; not favouring; unpropitious.

FAVULARIA, fav-u-la're-a, *s.* (*favus*, a honeycomb, Lat.) A genus of fossil plants, found in the coal formation, the stems of which have honeycomb-like markings. It is allied to, if not a species of, Sigillaria.

FAVUS, fav'us, *s.* (*favus*, a honeycomb, Lat.) A non-accuminated pustule, larger than the achor, and succeeded by a yellow and cellular honeycomb-like scab.

FAWN, fawn, *s.* (*faon*, Fr.) A buck or doe of the first year, or the young one of the buck's breed of the first year;—*v. n.* (*faonner*, Fr.) to bring forth a fawn;—(*fægenian*, Sax.) to court favour, or show attachment to, by frisking about one; to soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favour;—*s.* a servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.

FAWNER, fawn'ur, *s.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

FAWNING, faw'ning, *s.* Gross flattery; the act of giving birth to a fawn or young deer.

FAWNINGLY, faw'ning-le, *ad.* In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.

FAXED, faxt, *a.* (*feax*, hair, Sax.) Hairy.—Obsolete.

> They could call a comet a *faxed* star.—*Camden.*

FAY, fay, *s.* (*fée*, Fr.) A fairy; an elf;—(obsolete in the last signification;)

> Their ill-behaviour garres men missay,
> Both of their doctrine and their *fay*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* (*affleurer*, Fr.) in Shipbuilding, to fit any two pieces of wood, so as to join close together.

FE, fe, } FO, fo, } FOHI, fo'he, } *s.* The chief god of the Chinese, whom they worship as the sovereign of heaven. He is represented as being invested with light, and as having his hand concealed under his robes, to show that his power is exerted invisibly. He has at his right hand the famous Confucius, and on the left Lanza, or Lanca, chief of the second sect of their religion.

FEAGUE, feeg, *v. a.* (*fegen*, Ger.) To beat or whip.—Obsolete.

When a knotty point comes, I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away i' faith.—*Duke of Buckingham.*

FEAL, fe'al, *a.* Faithful. 'Thus the tenants by knight-service did swear to their lords to be *feal* and *leal*, *i. e.* to be faithful and loyal; and the oath taken upon such occasions was termed the oath of *fealty*; (*juramentum fidelitatis*,) *i. e.* the oath of faithfulness, which implied that the tenant should do service faithfully, both at home and in the wars, to him from whom he received his lands; and in case of the breach of this condition and oath, by not performing the stipulated service, or by deserting his lord in battle, the lands were again to revert to him who granted them.'—*Spelman*, 216; 2 *Bl.* 46. *Feal homages*, faithful subjects.

FEAL, fale, *s.* A provincial term for sod or turf. *Feal dyke*, in Scotland a fence made of turf. *Feal* and *Divot*, in Scottish Law, right to cut turf for fuel, &c., similar to that of *common of turbary* in England.

FEALTY, fe'al-te, *s.* (*feal*, Fr.) In Law, an oath taken on the admittance of a tenant, to the lord of whom he holds his lands. By the oath of *fealty* the tenant holds in the freest manner, on account of all who have fee-hold *per fidum et fiducium*; that is by *fealty* at the least. *General fealty* is that which is performed by every subject to his prince; *special fealty*, is feality required only of such as, in respect of that fee, are bound by oath to their lord. *Fealty* is incident to all manner of tenures, except tenantcy at will, and *frank almoign*, but chiefly belongs to copyhold estates in fee for life.

FEAR, fere, *s.* (*fær*, Sax.) A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; solicitude; the cause of fear; the object of fear; something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its colour or noise. In Scripture, *fear* is used to express a filial or a slavish passion; the worship of God; the law and word of God; reverence; respect; due regard;—*v. a.* (*færan*, Sax.) to feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or respect with emotions of alarm or solicitude; to reverence; to have a reverential awe; to venerate; to affright; to terrify; to drive away by fear;—(obsolete in the last three significations;)

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

FEARFUL, fere'fŭl, *a.* Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; timid; timorous; easily made afraid; wanting courage; terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear; awful to be reverenced.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, Jehovah thy God.—*Deut.* xxviii.

FEARFULLY, fere'fŭl-le, *ad.* Timorously; in fear; terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to be reverenced; in a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made.—*Ps.* cxxxix.

FEARFULNESS, fere'fŭl-nes, *s.* Timorousness; timidity; state of being afraid; awe; dread; terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.

FEARLESS, fere'les, *a.* Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold; undaunted.

FEARLESSLY, fere'les-le, *ad* In a fearless manner; without terror; intrepidly; courageously.

FEARLESSNESS, fere'les-nes, *s.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

FEARNOUGHT, fere'nawt, *s.* A particular kind of thick, shaggy woollen stuff, used in the lining of port-holes in ships. It is also generally used as a screen outside of the magazine door in time of action, to prevent any sparks from communicating with the powder—hence the name: it is used also for top-coats.

FEASIBILITY, fe-ze-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable of execution; practicability.

FEASIBLE, fe'ze-bl, *a.* (*faisable*, Fr.) That may be done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable; that may be used or tilled, as land.

FEASIBLENESS, fe'ze-bl-nes, *ad.* Practicability.

FEASIBLY, fe'ze-ble, *ad.* Practicably.

FEAST, feest, *s.* (*festum*, Lat.) A sumptuous repast or entertainment of which a number of guests partake; a rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious to the palate; a ceremony of feasting; an anniversary; periodical or stated celebration of some event; a festival; something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul; that which delights and entertains;—*v. n.* to eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; —*v. a.* to entertain with sumptuous provisions; to entertain magnificently; to delight; to pamper; to gratify.

FEASTER, feest'ur, *s.* One who fares deliciously; one who entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, feest'fŭl, *a.* Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious.

FEASTING, feest'ing, *s.* An entertainment; a treat.

FEASTRITE, feest'rite, *s.* Custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, fete, *s.* (*fait*, Fr.) An act; a deed; an exploit; any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; ready; skilful; ingenious;

A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurse-like.—*Shaks.*

v. a. to form; to fashion.—Obsolete as an adjective and verb.

FEATEOUS, fe'te-us, *a.* Neat; dexterous.—Obsolete.

FEATEOUSLY, fe'te-us-le, *ad.* Neatly; dexterously. —Obsolete.

And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*
The tender stalks on high.—*Spenser.*

FEATHER, feth'ur, *s.* (*fether*, Sax.) A plume; a general name of the covering of fowls; kind; nature; species, as in the proverbial phrase, 'birds of a feather;' an ornament; an empty title; a *feather in the cap*, an honour or mark of distinction;—*v. a.* to dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to enrich; to adorn; to exalt; *to feather one's nest*, to collect wealth. In the Manage, a row of hair turned back and raised on the neck of a horse. *Feathers*, in Building, are any narrow slips of timber to strengthen framing, partitioning, &c.

FEATHER-DRIVER, feth'ur-dri'vur, *s.* One who beats feathers to make them light or loose.

FEATHERED, feth'urd, *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers; fitted or furnished with feathers; smoothed like down or feathers. *Feathered shot*

copper, when melted copper is poured in drops into hot water, the drops harden and assume a spherical form, called *shot copper*; but when a constant supply of cold water is kept running, the drops become ragged or feathered, and are hence termed *feather shot copper*.

FEATHER-EDGE, feth'ur-ej, *s.* An edge like a feather.

FEATHER-EDGED, feth'ur-ejd, *a.* Having a thin edge. In Carpentry, a board is said to be so when its section is triangular, or rather trapezoidal, one edge being very thin.

FEATHER-GRASS.—See Stipa.

FEATHERLESS, feth'ur-les, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged.

FEATHERLY, feth'ur-le, *a.* Resembling feathers.

FEATHERY, feth'ur-e, *a.* Covered with feathers; resembling a feather.

FEATLY, fete'le, *ad.* Neatly; nimbly; adroitly.—

> Foot it *featly* here and there,
> And sweet sprites the burthens bear.—*Shaks.*

FEATNESS, fete'nes, *s.* Dexterity; adroitness; skilfulness.

FEATURE, fe'ture, *s.* (*faiture*, Norm.) The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; the make or cast of the face; the fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body; the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing; outline; prominent parts.

FEATURED, fe'turd, *a.* Having features or good features.

FEATURELESS, fe'ture-les, *a.* Having no distinct features.

FEAZE, feze, *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope.

FEBRICITATE, fe-bris'e-tate, *v. n.* (*febris*, fever, Lat.) To be in a fever.—Obsolete.

FEBRICULA, fe-brik'u-la, *s.* A slight fever.

FEBRICULOSE, fe-brik'u-lose, *a.* Troubled with a fever.

FEBRICULOSITY, fe-brik-u-los'e-te, *s.* Feverishness.

FEBRIFACIENT, feb-re-fa'shent, *a.* (*febris*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Causing fever;—*s.* that which produces fever.

FEBRIFIC, fe-brif'ik, *a.* Producing fever; feverish.

FEBRIFUGAL, feb-re-fu'gal, } *a.* (*febris*, and *fugo*,
FEBRIFUGE, feb're-fuje, } Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever.

FEBRIFUGE, fel're-fuje, *s.* (*febris*, fever, and *fugo*, I drive away, Lat.) In Therapeutics, a remedy which has the property of subduing febrile excitement.

FEBRILE, feb'ril, *a.* (French, *febrilis*, Lat.) Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

FEBRIS, feb'ris, *s.* (Latin, from *ferveo*, I am hot.) Fever, a class of diseases which are characterized by increased heat, thirst, &c. Fevers are distinguished thus,—1. Continued, as in Common fever (Synochus) and Typhus;—2. Intermittent or Ague, as in the Quotidian, in which the paroxysms recur daily; the Tertian Assodes, or Hungarica, in which they occur each second day; and the Quartan, in which they recur each third day;—3. The Remittent, a class distinguished by remissions and exacerbations, instead of distinct intervals and paroxysms. The other fevers are the gastric, or choleric, hay, hectic, puerperal, bilious, or yellow, sweating, milk, military, measles, hospital, marsh, plague, scarlet, small pox, erysipelas, &c.

FEBRUARY, feb'rŭ-a-re, *s.* (*Februarius*, from *Februa*, *Februaca*, or *Februalis*, all names of the goddess Juno, who presided over the purifications of women.) The second month of the year, represented by the sign Pisces (♓); it was added to the Roman kalendar by Numa. *February*, in a common year, consists of 28 days, but has 29 in a bissextile or leap year, on account of the intercalary day added to that year.

FEBRUATION, feb-rŭ-a'shun, *s.* Purification.

FECAL, fe'kal, *a.* Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

FECES, fe'sez, *s. pl.* (*fæces*, Lat.) Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor; excrement.

FECIAL, fe'shal, *a.* (*fecialis*, Lat.) Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy.

FECIALS, fe'she-alz, }
FECIALES, fe-she-a'lis, } *s.* (Latin.) In Roman
FŒCIALES, } Antiquity, an order of priests, consisting of twenty persons, appointed to proclaim war, to negociate peace, and to perform various other duties. When they proceeded to the frontiers of a country to declare war, they were crowned with vervain, and threw a bloody dart into the hostile territory.

FECIT, fe'sit, *s.* (Latin, he did it.) A word inscribed by artists on their works to indicate the designer.

FECKLESS, fek'les, *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; local: perhaps a corruption of *effectless*.

FECULA, } fek'u-la, *s.* (dim. of *fex*, Lat.) A sedi-
FÆCULA, } ment, the pulverent matter of which subsides when certain vegetable products are bruised and mixed with water. It is generally of a starchy consistence; and hence fecula and starch are often used as synonymous.

FECULENCE, fek'u-lens, } *s.* (*fæculentia*, Lat.)
FECULENCY, fek'u-len-se, } Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul; lees; sediment; dregs.

FECULENT, fek'u-lent, *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid.

FECULUM, fek'u-lum, *s.* A dry dusty substance obtained from plants.

FECUND, fek'und, *a.* (*fœcundus*, Lat.) Fruitful in children; prolific.

FECUNDATE, fek'un-date, *v. a.* To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.

FECUNDATION, fe-kun-da'shun, *s.* (*fecundatio*, Lat.) In Physiology, the action whereby, in organized beings, the germ contained in the organs of the female receives from those of the male the vivifying power requisite for its development.

FECUNDIFY, fe-kun'de-fi, *v. a.* To make fruitful to fecundate.

FECUNDITY, fe-kun'de-te, *s.* (*fœcunditas*, Lat.) Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit, particularly the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers; the power of producing or bringing forth; fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

FED, fed. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To feed.*

FEDERAL, fed'er-al, *a.* (*fœdus*, a league, Lat.) Pertaining to a league or contract, derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations; consisting of a compact between parties, particularly and chiefly between states and nations; friendly to the constitution of the United States of America.

FEDERAL, fed'er-al, }
FEDERALIST, fed'er-al-ist, } *s.* An appellation given in America to the

friends of the constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party connected therewith.

FEDERALISM, fed'er-al-izm, *s.* The principles of the federalists; attachment to a federal form of government.

FEDERALIZE, fed'er-a-lize, *v. n.* and *a.* To unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes.

FEDERARY, fed'er-a-re, } *s.* A partner; a confede-
FEDARY, fed'a-re, } rate; an accomplice.—Not used.

FEDERATE, fed'er-ate, *a.* (*fœderatus*, Lat.) Leagued; united in national compact.

FEDERATION, fed-er-a'shun, *s.* The act of uniting in a league; a league; a conspiracy.

FEDERATIVE, fed'er-a-tiv, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FEDIA, fe'de-a, *s.* (*fœdus*, synonymous with *hœdus*, a kid or young goat, Lat.) A genus of plants, with rose or purple-coloured flowers: Order, Valerianaceæ.

FEDITY, fed'e-te, *s.* (*fœditas*, Lat.) Turpitude; vileness.—Not used.

FEE, fe, *s.* (*feo*, *feoh*, Sax.) A fixed or gratuitous payment made to lawyers, physicians, and public officers, for services conferred, or the obtaining of legal documents; the wages paid to domestic or agricultural servants. *Fee-farm*, a kind of tenure without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is commonly the full rent, or a fourth part of it;—*v. a.* to engage in one's service by paying a fee; to hire as a domestic or agricultural servant; to keep in hire.—See Feud.

FEEBLE, fee'bl, *s.* (*foible*, Fr. *feble*, Span.) Weak; destitute of much physical strength; infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease; debilitated by age or decline of life; not full or loud; wanting force or vigour; not bright or strong; faint; imperfect; not vehement or rapid. *Feeble-minded*, weak in mind; irresolute; without mental firmness.

FEEBLENESS, fe'bl-nes, *s.* Weakness of body or mind; imbecility; infirmity; want of fulness or loudness; want of vigour or force; dimness of light or colour.

FEEBLY, fe'ble, *ad.* Weakly; without strength.

FEED, feed, *v. a.* (*fedan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Fed. To give food to; to supply with provisions; to supply; to furnish anything of which there is a constant consumption; to nourish; to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; to fatten; to pasture; to supply with food and protect, as in the passage of Scripture;

He shall *feed* his flock like a shepherd.

v. n. to take food; to subsist by eating; to fatten; to graze;—*s.* as much food as a horse or other animal requires at a time; meal or act of eating.

For such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found.—*Milton.*

Feed-pipe, in Mechanics, a part of the apparatus of a steam-engine for keeping up a regular supply of water. The feed-pipe of a pump is that which extends from the well of water to the valves or working barrel. *Feed-pump*, the force pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.

FEED, fee'd, *a. part.* Retained by a fee; hired for service.

FEEDER, feed'ur, *s.* One that gives food or nourishment to another; one that feeds or subsists; one who feeds cattle; any stream of water that supplies a canal, &c. *Feeder of a vein*, in Mining, a short cross vein. In Hydraulics, a cut or channel by which a stream, or supply of water, is conveyed into a canal; sometimes the stream itself is termed the feeder.

FEEDING, feed'ing, *s.* Food; rich pasture; the act of feeding.

FEEL, feel, *s.* (*felan*, *fælan*, Sax.) To perceive by the sense of touch; to have a sense of; to suffer; to enjoy; to experience; to be affected by; to perceive mentally; to know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and correct view of; to touch; to have; *to feel out*, to sound; to search for; to explore; *to feel after*, to search for; to seek as a person groping in the dark;

If haply they might *feel* after him and find him.—*Acts* xvii. 27.

—*v. n.* to have perception by the touch, or by contact of any substance with the body; to have the passions moved or excited; to give perception; to excite sensation; to have perception mentally;—*s.* the sense of feeling, or the perception of external objects by the touch.

FEELER, feel'ur, *s.* One who feels. In Zoology, *feelers* are organs fixed to the mouth of insects, usually smaller than antennæ, and often jointed. In Conchology, the name *feelers* is given to the crenated arms evolved from the side of the Lepas anatifera, and other shells of the second division of the same genus.

FEELING, feel'ing, *s.* The sense of touch, being that by which we perceive external objects by contact; sensation; the effect of perception; faculty or power of perception; sensibility; excitement; emotion;—*a.* possessing considerable sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions; sensibly or deeply affected.

FEELINGLY, feel'ing-le, *ad.* With expression of great sensibility; tenderly, so as to be sensibly felt.

These are counsellors
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am.—*Shaks.*

FEET, feet, *s.* *Plural* of Foot.

FEET-BEARER, feet-ba'rur, *s.* The name of an officer in the household of ancient Anglo-Saxon and Welsh princes, whose duty was to sit on the floor with his head towards the fire, and hold the king's feet in his bosom, in order to keep them warm while the king sat at table.

FEETLESS, feet'les, *a.* Destitute of feet.

FEIGN, fane, *v. a.* (*feindre*, Fr.) To invent or imagine; to form an idea or conception of something not real; to make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance; to counterfeit; to represent falsely; to form and relate a fictitious tale; to dissemble; to conceal;—(obsolete in the last two significations;)

Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to relate falsely; to image from the invention.

FEIGNEDLY, fa'ned-le, *ad.* In fiction; not truly.

FEIGNEDNESS, fane'ed-nes, *s.* Fiction; pretence; deceit.

FEIGNER, fa'nur, *s.* One who feigns; an inventor.

FEIGNING, fa'ning, *s.* A false appearance; artful contrivance.

FEIGNINGLY, fane'ing-le, *ad.* With false appearance.

FEINT, faynt, *s.* (*feinte*, Fr.) An assumed or false appearance; a pretence of doing something not intended to be done. In Fencing, a pretended thrust at one part of the body to throw the opponent off his guard, while the intention is to strike another part. In Military tactics, a mock attack made to deceive the enemy;—*a.* counterfeit; seeming; not real.—Obsolete as an adjective.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to anything that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it.—*Locke.*

FELAPTON, fe-lap'ton, *s.* In Logic, one of the six modes of the third figure of syllogisms, the first proposition being a universal negative, the second a universal affirmative, and the third a particular negative.

Fe. No brutes have a sense of religion.
Lap. All brutes are animals; ergo,
Ton. Some animals have no sense of religion.

FELDSPAR. } See Felspar.
FELDSPATH. }

FELICITAS, fe-lis'e-tas, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Mythology, the goddess of Happiness, generally pictured on medals, with a cornucopia in one hand, and a caduceus in the other. She was worshipped by the Greeks under the name of Macaria, the daughter of Hercules.

FELICITATE, fe-lis'e-tate, *v. a.* (*felicito*, Lat.) To make happy; to congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to;—*a.* made happy.

FELICITATION, fe-lis-e-ta'shun, *s.* Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, fe-lis'e-tus, *a.* Very happy; prosperous; delightful.

FELICITOUSLY, fe-lis'e-tus-le, *ad.* Happily; prosperously.

FELICITOUSNESS, fe-lis'e-tus-nes, *s.* State of being very happy.

FELICITY, fe-lis'e-te, *s.* (*felicitas*, Lat.) Happiness, or rather great happiness; blessedness; blissfulness; prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.

FELIDÆ, fe'le-de, *s.* In Zoology, the Cat family, of which the genus Felis is the type. The organs of destruction are more highly developed in this than in any other Mammalia. They are among quadrupeds what the Falconidæ are among birds. They are characterized by having the foreteeth equal; the molars having three points; the tongue being furnished with rough sharp prickles pointed backward, and the claws being sheathed and retractile.

FELINE, fe'line, *a.* Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat.

FELIS, fe'lis, *s.* (Latin, a cat.) The name given by Linnæus to a genus of Carniverous mammalia, of which the cat is the type. It includes the cats, lions, tigers, lynxes, and leopards; but Dr. Leach arranges the lions under the generic term *Leo*, and the lynxes form the *Lynchus* of Mr. Gray.

FELL, fel, *a.* (Saxon.) *Past* of Fall. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody;—*s.* a skin or hide of a beast, used chiefly in composition, as *wool-fell*;—(*fels*, Ger.) a barren or stony hill;—(local in the last sense;)—(*fell*, Sax.) gall; anger; melancholiness;—(obsolete in the last three significations;)

Sweet love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed nectar and pure pleasure's well,
Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground.

FELLER, fel'lur, *s.* One who hews or knocks down.

FELLIFLUOUS, fel-lif'flu-us, *a.* (*fel*, gall, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fel'mung-gur, *s.* A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS, fel'nes, *s.* Cruelty; barbarity; rage.

FELLOE.—See Felly.

FELLOW, fel'lo, *s.* (*fellaw*, Sax.) A companion; an associate; one of the same kind; an equal; one of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other; one equal or like another; an appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man, as a mean *fellow*; a member of a college that shares its revenues, or a member of any incorporated society; a member of a corporation; a trustee;—*v. a.* to suit with; to pair with; to match.—Seldom used as a verb.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellowist* nothing.—*Shaks.*

NOTE.—In the following compounds *fellow* denotes community of nature, station, or employment:—Fellow-citizen; fellow-commoner; fellow-counsellor; fellow-creature; fellow-heir; fellow-helper; fellow-labourer; fellow-like; fellow-maiden; fellow-member; fellow-minister; fellow-peer; fellow-prisoner; fellow-rake; fellow-scholar; fellow-servant; fellow-soldier; fellow-student; fellow-subject; fellow-sufferer; fellow-traveller; fellow-writer; fellow-worker.

FELLOW-FEELING, fel'lo-feel'ing, *s.* Sympathy; a like feeling; joint interest.

FELLOWSHIP, fel'lo-ship, *s.* Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse; association; confederacy; combination; partnership; joint interest; company; a state of being together; frequency of intercourse; fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; communion; an establishment in colleges for the maintenance of a fellow. In Arithmetic, a rule by which questions in partnership or joint accounts are regulated, and prize-money, lands, &c. are justly divided among the respective claimants.

FELLY, fel'le, *ad.* Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously;—*s.* (*felge*, Sax.) the exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

FELO-DE-SE, fe-lo-de-se', (Latin, a felon of himself.) In Law, a person who deliberately lays violent hands on himself, and is the occasion of his own death; a self-murderer.

FELON, fel'un, *s.* (French.) In Law, a person who has committed felony;—*a.* malignant; fierce; proceeding from a depraved heart; traitorous; disloyal; malicious.

FELONIOUS, fe-lo'ne-us, *a.* Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villanous; traitorous; perfidious. In Law, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime.

FELONIOUSLY, fe-lo'ne-us-le, *ad.* In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime.

FELONOUS.—See Felonious.

FELONY, fel'o-ne, *s.* (*felonia*, Lat. or according to

Sir Henry Spelman, the word *felon* or *felony* is from the Teutonic word *fee*, signifying feud, fief, or other beneficiary estate, and *lon*, which means price or value, making *felon* the same as *pretium feudi*, the value of the fief, or the consideration for which a man gives up his fief, or, as in common language, such an act as your life or estate is worth.) In Law, a term comprehending the various species of crimes, the commission of any of which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt.

FELSPAR, fel'spăr, *s.* (*felspath*, Ger.) A mineral which, next to quartz, is the most abundant in nature. It occurs crystalized and massive. Its colours are white, grey, flesh-red, or green; structure foliated; lustre vitreous; transparent to translucent on the edges. It is composed of about 64 per cent. of silica; 18 of alumina; 13 of potash; 3 of lime, and a little oxide of iron: sp. gr. 2.3—2.5 H = 6. Professor Jamieson divides *felspar* into five species—namely, *rhombohedral felspar*, or nepheline; *prismatic felspar*, or common felspar; *tetraro-prismatic felspar* or scapolite; *polychromic*, or labrador felspar; and *pyramidal felspar*, or meionite.

FELSPATH.—See Felspar.

FELSPATHIC, fel-spath'ik, } *a.* Containing felFELSPATHOSE, fel-spath'ose, } spar; of the nature of felspar.

FELT, felt, *s. Past* of the verb *To feel.* (Saxon.) Feel. A cloth or stuff made of wool and hair, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size; a hat made of wool; skin;—*v. a.* to make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair, by fulling.

FELTER, felt'ur, *v. a.* To clot or meet together as felt.

FELT-GRAIN, felt'grane, *s.* In Carpentry, the grain of cut timber which is transverse to the annular rings.

FELTING, felt'ing, *s.* The method of working up hair or wool into a kind of cloth without spinning or weaving. In Carpentry, the cutting of timber by the felt-grain.

FELTRE, fel'ter, *s.* A name given in former times to a kind of cuirass made of wool well pressed and dipped in vinegar, to protect the body from sword cuts.

FELUCCA, fe-luk'ka, *s.* (*feluca*, Ital. *faluca*, Span.) A small two-masted vessel propelled by oars, common in the Mediterranean. The helm can be applied as occasion may require at either end of the vessel.

FELWORT.—See Swertia.

FEMALE, fe'male, *s.* (*femelle*, Fr.) In Zoology, a she animal, the individual which conceives and brings forth young. In Botany, a female plant or flower is one which has pistils but no stamens or male organs of reproduction;—*a.* pertaining to the sex which conceives and brings forth young; not male; soft; delicate; effeminate; weak. Female rhymes, in French poetry, those which end in *e* feminine. *Female Cornet*, one of the local names of the plant Cornus Sanguinea, or Bloody-branched Dogwood. *Female Screw*, in Mechanics the spiral-threaded cavity into which a screw works.

FEMINALITY, fem-e-nal'e-te, *s.* (*fœmina*, Lat.) The female nature.—Obsolete.

FEMINATE, fem'e-nate, *a.* Feminine.—Obsolete.

FEMININE, fem'e-nin, *a.* Pertaining to a woman, or to women; soft; tender; delicate; effeminate; destitute of manly qualities;—*s.* a female.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> And not fill the world at once
> With men, as angels, without *feminine*.—*Milton.*

Feminine gender. In Grammar, that gender which denotes the female sex. In Latin, the feminine of nouns ending in *us*, is formed by changing the *us* into *a*. The French express the feminine not by changing the termination, but by a difference in the articles *le* and *un*, being changed into *la* and *une*. In English the feminine is denoted by a different word, or by the termination *ess*, or by changing *ter* or *tor* to *trix*, as boy, girl; baron, baron*ess*; administra*tor*, administra*trix*.

FEMININELY, fem'e-nin-le, *ad.* In a feminine manner.

FEMINISM, fem'e-nizm, } *s.* The quality of the FEMINITY, fem-in'e-te, } female sex.—Obsolete.

FEMINIZE, fem'in-ize, *v. a.* To render effeminate; to make womanish.

FEMME-COVERT, fam'cov-ert, or fam'cov-er, *s.* (French.) In Law, a married woman. *Femme sole*, (fam-sol), an unmarried woman, a single woman; hence, a married woman, who, by the custom of London, trades on her own account, is called a *femme* or *feme sole trader*, or a feme sole merchant, because, with respect to her trading, she is the same as *femme sole* or single woman.—Rol. Abr. 351 4. Cruise 14. The debts of a *femme sole* or single woman contracted before marriage, become those of her husband after it.

FEMORAL, fem'o-ral, *a.* (*femoralis*, Lat.) Belonging to the thigh.

FEMUR, fe'mur, *s.* (Latin, a thigh.) In Anatomy, the thigh bone, or first bone of the leg from the pelvis. In Architecture, the interstitial space between the channels of the Doric order.

FEN, fen, *s.* (*fen*, or *fenn*, Sax.) Low-lying marshy land; a moor; a marsh. In Agriculture, *fen lands* are those of which the subsoil is constantly saturated with water, and the surface liable to be overflown by rivers or streams during wet seasons. *Fen-born*, produced in a fen; *fen-sucked*, sucked out of marshes. *Fen-berry*, *fen-cress*, *fen-duck*, *fen-fowl*, are vulgar names for plants and animals living on marshy ground or in fens.

FENCE, fens, *s.* (*fendo*, *fensus*, Lat.) An enclosure, consisting of a wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, for the purpose of preventing cattle from going astray, or for protecting a field or property from unlawful encroachment; a guard; anything which hinders entrance, or prevents from attack, approach, or injury; security; defence; fencing; skill in fencing or defence. *Ring-fence*, a fence which encircles a whole estate. *Fence-month*, in the Forest Laws, a period of thirty-one days, commencing fifteen days before midsummer, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the forest, being the period of fawning. In Carpentry, the guard of a plane, by which it is made to work at a certain horizontal breadth from the arris;—*v. a.* to surround with a wall or other enclosure; to guard from injury or encroachment;—*v. n.* to raise a fence; to guard; to practise the art of fencing with small swords or foils.

FENCEFUL, fens'fûl, *a.* Affording defence.

FENCELESS, fens'les, *a.* Without an enclosure; open; exposed to attack; unguarded.

FENCER, fen'sur, *s.* One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing.

FENCIBLE, fen'se-bl, *a.* Capable of defence;—*s.* a soldier belonging to a regiment raised for the particular purpose of defending the country from invasion, and termed *fencibles.*

FENCING, fen'sing, *s.* The art or act of enclosing with fences; fences; materials used in making fences; the art of self-defence, or of using the small sword or foil in a skilful manner. *Fencing-master*, one who teaches the art of fencing. *Fencing school*, or *fencing academy*, a school in which fencing is taught.

FEN-CRICKET, fen-krik'it, *s.* In Entomology, the insect Gryllotalpa.

FEND, fend, *v. a.* (*fendo*, Lat.) To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out;—*v. n.* to act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off; *to fend off*, in Nautical language, to prevent a boat or vessel running foul of another, or against a wharf, with too much violence.

FENDER, fen'dur, *s.* That which defends; an article of furniture, used for preventing cinders, falling from the grate, from spreading beyond the hearth. *Fender piles*, in Mechanics, piles driven either on land or in water, to protect work from the concussion of a moving body. *Fenders*, pieces of old cable, timber, or other materials, hung over the side of a vessel, to prevent it from striking or rubbing against a wharf or quay, also to preserve a smaller vessel from being damaged by a larger one.

FENERATE, fen'er-ate, *v. a.* (*fœnero*, Lat.) To lend money on usury.

FENERATION, fen-er-a'shun, *s.* (*fœneratio*, Lat.) Usury; the gain of money by usury.

FENESTRA, fe-nes'tra, *s.* (Latin.) A window; a hole.

FENESTRAL, fe-nes'tral, *a.* (*fenestralis*, Lat.) Pertaining to a window.

FENESTRATE, fen'es-trate, *s.* (*fenestra*, a window, Lat.) A term applied, in Entomology, to the naked hyaline spots on the wings of butterflies.

FENNEL, fen'nel, *s.* (*fœniculum*, fennel, Lat.) The English name of the Umbelliferous plant Anethum fœniculum. *Fennel giant*, the vulgar name of plants of the genus Ferula.

FENNEL FLOWER.—See Nigella.

FENNIC, fen'nik, *s.* A subgenus of canine quadrupeds, allied to the Fox, found in Algiers and other parts of Africa.

FENNY, fen'ne, *a.* Marshy; boggy; growing in fens or marshes; inhabiting marshes.

FENOWED, fen'node, *a.* (*fynigean*, Sax.) Corrupted; decayed.—Obsolete.

FENUGREEK, fen'u-greek, *s.* (*fœnum*, hay, and *Græcum*, Greek, Lat. Greek hay, from its having been used as hay in Greece.) The Leguminous plant Trigonella fœnum-grœcum: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

FENZLIA, fen'zle-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Fenzl of Vienna.) A genus of plants: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

FEOD.—See Feud.

FEODAL.—See Feudal.

FEODALITY.—See Feudality.

FEODATORY.—See Feudatory.

FEODUM.—See Feud.

FEOF, fef, *v. a.* (*feffre*, Norm.) To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament: the compound *Infeoff* is more generally used;—*s.* a fief.—See Fief.

FEOFFEE, fef-fe', *s.* A person who is infeoffed, or invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

FEOFFMENT, fef'ment, *s.* (*feoffare*, or *infeudare*, to give one a fief, Lat.) This word is generally defined to be 'a gift of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to a man and his heirs for ever, accompanied by the delivery of seisin, and the possession of the thing granted.' The deed or instrument by which such a donation is effected is also termed a *feoffment*, and he who so gives, or enfeoffs, is termed the *feoffor*; and the person to whom the lands are given is denominated the *feoffee*; and by such a gift he is said to be *enfeoffed*. In order to constitute such a gift a feoffment, livery of seisin was absolutely necessary, without which the feoffee had but a mere estate at will. This livery of seisin was nothing else than the pure feodal investiture, or delivery of corporeal possession of the lands or tenements to the feoffee. A feoffment was formerly the usual mode of conveying the freehold from man to man; but of late years it has been almost entirely superseded by the conveyance by *lease* and *release*.—*Co. Litt.* 9; 2 *Bl.* 311; 4 *Cruise*, 49.

FEOFFER, } fef'fur, *s.* One who infeoffs or grants
FEOFFOR, } a fee.

FERACIOUS, fe-ra'shus, *a.* (*ferax*, Lat.) Fruitful; producing abundantly.

FERACITY, fe-ras'e-te, *s.* (*feracitas*, Lat.) Fruitfulness.

FERÆ, fe're, *s.* (*ferus*, wild, Lat.) The Ferines, a name given by Linnæus to an order of Mammalia, comprehending such of that class as subsist principally on the flesh of other animals. It includes Insectivora and the Plantigrade Digitigrade and Pinnigrade Carnivora of Cuvier's Carnassiers. In Swainson's arrangement, the Feræ, or beasts of prey, constitute an order, including the families Felidæ, Phocidæ, Sorecidæ, Delphidæ, and Mustelæ. *Feræ naturæ*, in Law, for the purpose of considering animals as objects of property, the law distinguishes between those which are *domitæ*, or of a tame or domestic nature, such as horses, cows, sheep, poultry, &c., and those which are *feræ naturæ*, of a wild nature, such as foxes, hares, wild fowl, and the like.—2 *Bl.* 380.

FERAL, fe'ral, *a.* Wild; savage; beastly. *Feral signs*, in Astrology, a term given to the constellations Leo (♌) and Sagittarius (♐), because they were supposed to have a certain degree of savage influence.

FER DE FOURCHETTE, fer'day fŭr-shet', *s.* (French, iron fork.) In Heraldry, a cross, having at each end a forked iron, like that formerly used by soldiers to rest their muskets upon.

FERDFARE, ferd'fare, *s.* (*fyrd*, an army, and *fare*, a journey, Sax.) To be quit or discharged from the obligation of going to war.—*Flet. lib.* 1, c. 47.—Obsolete.

FERDINANDUSA, fer-de-nan-du'za, *s.* (in honour of Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Austria.) A genus of erect middle-sized trees, with scarlet or greenish-white flowers: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

FERDWIT, ferd'wit, *s.* (*fyrd*, and *wite*, a penalty, Sax.) To be quit of murder committed in the army. In another sense, it is used for a fine or

penalty, imposed on persons for not serving in the wars, which, according to the feudal tenures, landholders were obliged to do.—*Cowel.*

FERE, fere, *s.* (*fera*, Sax.) A fellow; a mate; a peer.—Obsolete.

> Charissa to a lovely *fere*
> Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear.—
> *Spenser.*

FERENTARII, fer-en-ta're-i, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, auxiliary troops lightly armed, having for their weapons a sword, a bow and arrows, and a sling.

FERETORY, fer'e-tur-e, *s.* (*feretrum*, a bier, Lat.) A place in a church for a bier.

FERETRIUS, fer-e're-us, *s.* (Latin.) One of the surnames of Jupiter.

FERETRUM, fer-e'trum, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a bier used in carrying out the bodies of the dead.

FERETTO, fer-et'to, *s.* In Glassmaking, a substance used in colouring glass. It is obtained by the calcination of copper and powdered sulphur, or of copper and white vitriol.

FERGUSONITE, fer'gu-sun-ite, *s.* (in honour of Robt. Ferguson, Esq. of Raith.) A mineral occurring in Greenland in pyramidal crystals of a brownish-black colour. It consists of oxide of tantalum, 47.75; yttria, 41.91; zirconia, 3.02; oxide of cerium, 4.68; oxide of tin, 1.00; oxide of uranium, 0.95; oxide of iron, 0.34; sp. gr. 5.8—5.9. H = 6.

FERIA, fer'e-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a holiday. In the Roman Catholic breviary the term is applied to the several days of the week—thus, Sunday is *feria prima*, Monday *feria secunda*, &c. The occasion of this was that the early Christians were accustomed to keep the Easter week holy, calling Sunday *feria prima*, and so on. The extraordinary *feriæ* were the three last days of Passion-week; the two following Easter-day, and the second *feriæ* of Rogation.

FERIAL, fe're-al, *a.* (*ferialis*, Lat.) Pertaining to holidays, or to common days.

FERIATION, fe-re-a'shun, *s.* (*feriatio*, Lat.) The act of keeping holidays; cessation from work.

FERIE, fer'e, *s.* (*feria*, Lat.) Any day of the week not kept holy.—Obsolete.

> My feast is turned into simple *ferie*.—
> *Dance of Machabree.*

FERINE, fe'rine, *a.* (*ferinus*, Lat.) Wild; untamed; savage.

FERINELY, fe'rine-le, *ad.* In the manner of wild beasts.

FERINENESS, fe-rine'nes, *s.* Wildness; savageness.

FERINES, fer'ines, *s.* (*ferus*, wild, Lat.) The English equivalent of the Feræ of Linnæus, and Carnassiers of Cuvier.

FERITY, fer'e-te, *s.* (*feritas*, Lat.) Savageness; cruelty.

FERM.—See Farm.

FERMENT, fer'ment, *s.* (*fermentum*, Lat.) A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid; intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation; that which causes fermentation—as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer.

FERMENT, fer-ment', *v. a.* (*fermento*, Lat.) To set in motion; to excite internal motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion;—*v. n.* to work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion.

FERMENTABLE, fer-ment'a-bl, *a.* Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fer-ment'al, *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fer-men-ta'shun, *s.* (*fermentatio*, Lat.) The process by which certain vegetable products, when subjected to a temperature of from 65° to 85°, undergo a series of changes, which terminate in the production of alcohol or spirit—this is called *vinous* fermentation. When wine is exposed to air and a due temperature, a second fermentation takes place, resulting in the production of vinegar—this is termed *acetous* fermentation. *Putrefactive fermentation* is that spontaneous decay and decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, which is unaccompanied with the production of alcohol or acetic acid.

FERMENTATIVE, fer-men'ta-tiv, *a.* Causing fermentation; consisting in fermentation.

FERMENTATIVENESS, fer-men'ta-tiv-nes, *s.* The state of being fermentative.

FERMILLET, fer'mil-let, *s.* (*fermaillet*, old Fr.) A buckle or clasp.

FERN, fern, *s.* (*fearn*, Sax.) The highest developed order of Cryptogamous plants, remarkable for the beauty and elegance of their foliage, and the delicate veining of the leaflets; the Filices of botanists; —see Filices. *Fern root*, the root of Aspidium filix-mas, or male Fern, occasionally given in medicine as a vermifuge.

FERNANDEZIA, fer-nan-de'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of G. Garcius Fernandez, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

FERNELLIA, fer-nel'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Fernel, physician to Henry II. of France.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

FERNTICLES, fern'te-kls, *s. pl.* Freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern.

FERNY, fern'e, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with ferns.

FEROCIOUS, fe ro'shus, *a.* (*feroce*, Fr.) Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty; ravenous; rapacious; barbarous; cruel.

FEROCIOUSLY, fe-ro'shus-le, *ad.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

FEROCIOUSNESS, fe-ro'shus-nes, *s.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

FEROCITY, fe-ros'e-te, *s.* (*ferocitas*, Lat.) Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty.

FERONIA, fer-o'ne-a, *s.* (from the town of *Feronia*, situated at the foot of Mount Soracte in Italy, where a wood and temple were consecrated to her worship.) In Mythology, the goddess of woods and orchards. She was the guardian deity of freed men, who received the cap of liberty at her temples. In Zoology, a genus of Dipterous insects established by Leach. In Botany, a genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs, with impari-pinnate leaves, and racemose flowers: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

FERRARIA, fer-ra're-a, *s.* (in honour of Jean Baptiste Ferrari, an Italian botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

FERREOUS, fer're-us, *a.* (*ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.) Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron.

FERRET, fer'ret, *s.* (*vret*, Dut. *furet*, Fr.) In Zoology, the Mustella furo, a species of weasel much used in catching rabbits and rats: Order, Feræ. In Glassmaking, the irons with which the

workmen try the melted metal are called *ferrets*. In Commerce, a cotton or silk ware resembling tape, but much stouter, chiefly used in binding articles of dress;—*v. a.* to drive out of a lurking place.

FERRETER, fer'ret-ur, *s.* One that hunts another in his private retreat.

FERRIAGE, fer're-ij, *s.* The price or fare to be paid at a ferry; the compensation given for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat.

FERRIC, fer'rik, *a.* (*ferrum*, iron, Lat.) Pertaining to or extracted from iron. *Ferric acid*, the acid of iron.

FERRI-CALCITE, fer-re-kal'site, *s.* (*ferrum*, and *calx*, lime, Lat.) In Mineralogy, a calcareous earth or limestone containing iron; ferruginous limestone.

FERRID-CYANOGEN, fer'rid-si-an'o-jen, *s.* A compound obtained by treating a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium with chlorine, the radical of which contains twice as much cyanogen and iron as exists in ferrocyanogen. Its formula, according to Turner, is 6Cy + 2Fe; Cymb. = Cfdy; equivalent = 214. The formula of hydro-ferridcyanic acid is Cfdy + H; ferridcyanide of potassium, Cfdy + K3; ferridcyanide of iron, (Prussian blue,) Cfdy + Fe3.

FERRIFEROUS, fer-rif'e-rus, *a.* (*ferrum*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing or yielding iron.

FERRO-CYANIC ACID, fer'ro-si-an'ik as'sid, *s.* In Chemistry, a compound, consisting of 3 equivalents of cyanogen, 2 of hydrogen, and 1 of iron. *Ferro*, an affix signifying containing iron. *Ferro-chyazic acid*, an acid obtained by adding to a solution of ferro-cyanite of baryta as much sulphuric acid as will precipitate the baryta. *Ferro-cyanate*, a salt formed by the union of ferro-cyanic acid with a salifiable base. *Ferro-prussiate*, a compound of prussic acid with a base. *Ferro-silicate*, a compound of ferro-silicic acid with a base. *Ferro-silicic*, a compound of iron and silex.

FERRUGINATED, fer-ru'je-nay-ted, *a.* Having the colour or properties of the rust of iron.

FERRUGINEOUS.—See Ferruginous.

FERRUGINOUS, fer-ru'jin-us, *a.* (*ferrugo*, Lat.) Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron; of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron. *Ferruginous opal*, or Jasper opal. This variety is distinguished from the common opal by its colours, which are deep shades of red, yellow, and grey, and by being opaque or only feebly translucent on the edges.

FERRUGO, fer-ru'go, *s.* (Latin, rust of iron.) In Botany, a disease of plants caused by the presence of an infinite number of minute Fungi, chiefly those of the genus Uredo. The disease is commonly known by the name of *rust*.

FERRULE, fer'ril, *s.* (*virole*, or *verrel*, old Fr. from *ferrum*, Lat.) A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.

FERRUMINATION, fer-ru-me-na'shun, *s.* (*ferrumino*, I solder, Lat.) The soldering or uniting of metals.

FERRUSINA, fer-ru-si'na, *s.* A genus of fossil shells, animal unknown; shell oval and globulous; aperture round, bordered, oblique, simple, and toothless; umbilicus rather large.

FERRY, fer're, *v. a.* (*feran*, *ferian*, Sax.) To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat;—*v. n.* to pass over water in a boat;—*s.* in Law, a right arising from royal or other grant or prescription to have a privilege to carry men and beasts across a river or lake or arm of the sea, and levy toll for so doing at a certain reasonable rate; the place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers.

FERRY, fer're, } *s.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.
FERRY-BOAT, fer're-bote, }

FERRYMAN, fer're-man, *s.* One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

FERTILE, fer'til, *a.* (*fertilis*, Lat.) Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as, a *fertile* genius, mind, or imagination.

FERTILELY, fer'til-le, *ad.* Fruitfully; abundantly.

FERTILENESS.—See Fertility.

FERTILITATE, fer-til'e-tate, *v. a.* To fecundate; to fertilize.

FERTILITY, fer-til'e-te, *s.* (*fertilitas*, Lat.) Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance; richness; abundant resources; fertile invention.

FERTILIZE, fer'til-ize, *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to enrich.

FERTILIZING, fer'til-li-zing, *a.* Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.

FERULA, fer'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a rod.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, consisting of herbs with thick roots, tall stems, and white flowers: Tribe, Peucedaneæ. Under the Eastern empire, the *ferula* was the emperor's sceptre. *Ferulæ*, in Surgery, splinters or chips of different matter, as of wood, bark, leather, paper, &c., applied to bones that have been disjointed, when they are set again.

FERULACEOUS, fer-u-la'shus, *a.* Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed.

FERULAGO, fer-u-la'go, *s.* (*ferio*, I strike, Lat. from its being used as rods.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceæ.

FERULE, fer'ule, *s.* (*ferula*, from *ferio*, I strike, Lat.) A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand;—*v. a.* to punish or correct with a ferule.

FERVENCY, fer'ven-se, *s.* Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness; pious ardour; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.

FERVENT, fer'vent, *a.* (*fervens*, from *ferveo*, to be hot, Lat.) Hot; boiling; hot in temper; vehement; ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing.

FERVENTLY, fer'vent-le, *ad.* Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth; with pious ardour; with earnest zeal; ardently.

FERVENTNESS, fer'vent-nes, *s.* Ardour; zeal.

FERVID, fer'vid, *a.* (*fervidus*, Lat.) Very hot; burning; boiling; vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDLY, fer'vid-le, *ad.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.

FERVIDNESS, fer'vid-nes, *s.* Glowing heat; ardour of mind; warm zeal.

FERVOUR, fer'vur, *s.* Heat or warmth; heat of mind; ardour; warm or animated zeal and earnestness in the duties of religion.

FESCENNINE, fes'sen-nine, *a.* Pertaining to Fescenium, a city of ancient Etruria, supposed to have occupied the site of the modern Galese. *Fescennine verses*, verses of a gay, satirical, or licentious character, sung at weddings, and, according to

Horace, at the solemn festivals of the gods, in alternate verses. They are considered to have originated at Fescenium; but according to Marcobius, the term is from *fascinum*, a charm, because the people considered these verses were useful in expelling witches, or in destroying the effects of witchcraft.

FESCUE, fes'ku, *s.* (*fétu*, Fr.) A small wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read.

FESCUE GRASS, fes'ku gras, *s.*—See Festuca. It is a valuable grass for meadows and pastures. In deep rich soils it is somewhat moist, and considered as the most bulky and nutritive of all grasses.

FESSE, fes, *s.* (*fascia*, a belt or girdle, Lat.) In Heraldry, one of the ordinaries. It is bounded by two horizontal lines across the escutcheon, equally distant from the *fesse* point, or centre of the escutcheon. A charge borne within the breadth of the *fesse*, is said to be *en fesse*. *Fesse point*, the centre of the escutcheon. *Fesse ways*, borne across the middle of the shield; *parte per fesse*, a parting across on the middle of the shield, from side to side, through the *fesse* point.

FESSITUDE, fes'se-tude, *s.* (*fessitudo*, Lat.) Weariness.

FESTAL, fes'tal, *a.* (*festus*, festive, Lat.) Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

FESTER, fes'tur, *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

FESTERMENT, fes'tur-ment, *s.* A rankling; virulence.

FESTINATE, fes'te-nate, *a.* (*festinatus*, Lat.) Hasty; hurried.—Obsolete.

> Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation; we are bound to the like.—*Shaks.*

FESTINATELY, fes'te-nate-le, *ad.* Hastily.—Obsolete.

FESTINATION, fes-te-na'shun, *s.* Haste.—Obsolete.

> Lay hands on him with all *festination*.—*Preston.*

FESTINO, fes-te'no, *s.* In Logic, the third term of the second figure of the syllogism; the first of which is a universal negative proposition, the second a particular affirmative, and the third a particular negative; as,

Fes. No bad man can be happy;
Ti. Some rich men are bad men; ergo,
No. Some rich men are not happy.

FESTIVAL, fes'te-val, *a.* (*festivus*, Lat.) Pertaining to a feast; joyous;—*s.* the time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

FESTIVE, fes'tiv, *a.* (*festivus*, Lat.) Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

FESTIVELY, fes'tiv-le, *ad.* In a festive manner.

FESTIVITY, fes-tiv'e-te, *s.* (*festivitas*, Lat.) Social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment; gaiety; joyfulness; a festival.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> The daughter of Jeptha came to be worshipped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour.—*Brown.*

FESTOON, fes-toon', *s.* (*feston*, Fr.) In Architecture and Sculpture, an ornament in the form of a garland of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed, or twisted together; a garland of flowers, or folds of drapery, when suspended, so as to form elliptic curves, with the ends depending downwards;—*v. a.* to form festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

FESTUCA, fes-tu'ka, *s.* (*fest*, grass, Celt.) Fescue-grass, a genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

FESTUCARIA, fes-tu-ka're-a, *s.* A genus of intestinal worms, found in various birds and fishes: Family, Trematodea.

FESTUCINE, fes'tu-sin, *a.* (*festuca*, Lat.) Being of a straw colour.

FESTUCOUS, fes'tu-kus, *a.* Formed of straw.

FET, fet, *s.* (*fait*, Fr.) A piece;

> The bottom clear,
> Now laid with many a *fet*
> Of seed pearl.—*Drayton.*

—*v. a.* or *n.* to fetch; to come to.—Obsolete.

> We hoise up mast and sail, that in a while
> We *fet* the shore.—*Sackville.*

FETAL, fe'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fœtus.

FETCH, fetsh, *v. a.* (*feccan*, or *feccean*, Sax.) To go and bring; to derive; to draw as from a source; to bring back; to recall; to bring to any state; to make; to perform; to draw; to heave; to reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at; to bring; to obtain as its price; *to fetch out*, to bring or draw out; to cause to appear; *to fetch to*, to restore; to revive as from a swoon; *to fetch up*, to bring up; to cause to come up or forth; *to fetch a pump*, to pour water into a pump to expel the air contained between the lower box or piston, and the bottom of the pump;—*v. n.* to move or turn;—*s.* a stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

FETCHER, fetsh'ur, *s.* One that brings.

FETE, fate, *s.* (French.) A festival; the celebration of some particular day.

FETIALS.—See Fecials.

FETICH, fet'ish, *s.* A word said to be of Portuguese origin, and to signify an object of worship not representing a living or perhaps a human figure. Among the Negroes, on the western coast of Africa, tribes, families, and individuals have their particular *Fetiches* generally chosen or selected under the influence of some particular superstitious notion. They consist of stones, weapons, vessels, plants, &c. This degrading superstition is termed Fetichism.

FETICHISM, fet'e-kizm, } *s.* The worship of idols
FETICISM, fet'e-sizm, } among the negroes of Africa.

FETID, fet'id, *a.* (*fœtidus*, Lat.) Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.

FETIDNESS, fet'id-nes, *s.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.

FETIFEROUS, fe-tif'er-us, *a.* (*fœtifer*, Lat.) Producing young, as animals.

FETLOCK, fet'lok, *s.* A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses: the tuft is rarely to be met with in horses of a low size.

FETOR, fe'tur, *s.* (*fœtor*, Lat.) Any strong offensive smell; stench.

FETTER, fet'tur, *s.* (*fetor*, Sax.) A chain for the feet; anything that confines or restrains from motion;—*v. a.* to put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain; to bind; to enchain; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.

FETTERED, fet'turd, *a.* In Zoology, applied to the feet of animals when stretched backwards, and to appearance unfit for walking, or when concealed under the skin of the abdomen.

Fetterless, fet'tur-les, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.

Fettle, fet'tl, *s.* Order; good condition;—*v. a.* to repair; to do trifling business.

Fetus.—See Fœtus.

Feu, fu, *s.* (*feoh*, Sax.) In Law, a free and gratuitous right to lands made to a person in consideration of his performing some service according to the proper nature thereof, as the payment of an annual sum of money, or a return in grain or corn, &c.; and this kind of tenure is called *feu-holding*, and the rent is sometimes termed *feu* or *feu-annuals.—Scot. Dict.*

Feud, fude, *s.* (*fæhth*, or *fægth*, Sax.) A quarrel or enmity not to be satisfied but with blood—hence generally, in our old customs, denominated a *deadly feud*. In Law, *feud*, *feod*, *fief*, or *fee*, a tract of land acquired by the voluntary and gratuitous donation of a superior, and held on condition of fidelity and certain services, which were in general of a military nature. The possessor of them took the *juramentum fidelitatis*, or oath of fealty; and in case of the breach of this condition and oath, by not performing the stipulated service, the lands were again to revert to him who granted them. The first and most general division of feuds was into *proper* and *improper* ones. Proper feuds were such as were purely military, given *militiæ gratia*, without price, to persons duly qualified for military service. Improper feuds were those which did not, in point of acquisition, services, and the like, strictly conform to the nature of a mere military feud—such as those that were sold or bartered for any equivalent, or granted free from all services, or in consideration of any *certain* return of services. *Feudum ligeum*, that for which the vassal owed fealty to his lord against all persons whatever, without any exception. *Feudum non ligeum*, that for which the vassal owed fealty to his immediate lord; but with an exception in favour of some superior lord. *Feudum antiquum*, that which descended to the vassal from his father, or some more remote ancestor. *Feudum novum*, that which was originally acquired by the vassal himself. *Feudum nobile*, a feud granted by a sovereign prince, to hold immediately of himself with a jurisdiction, and conferred nobility on the grantee: when a title of honour was annexed to the lands so granted, it was called *feudum dignitatis.*—1 *Cruise*, 4, 11; 2 *Bl.* 45, 46. *Feodum*, or *Feudum militis*, a knight's fee; by some computed to be about four hundred and eighty acres. A *feodum laicum* was a lay fee, or land held in fee from a lay lord, by the common services to which military tenure was subjected, in contradistinction to the ecclesiastical tenure of *frankalmoign*, which was not liable to those services.—*Cowel; Litt. s.* 133. *Feud bote*, a recompense made to a party for engaging in a deadly feud.—*Cowel.*—Obsolete.

Feudal, fu'dal, *a.* Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services. *Feudal system*, in Politics, that system of government by which persons holding in feod, fief, or feud, were bound to serve the owner of the fee-simple at home or abroad in all wars and military expeditions when required, to which the tenants in fief were bound by an oath of fealty;—*s.* something held by tenure.

Feudalism, fu'dal-izm, *s.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds or lands held by military service.

Feudality, fu-dal'e-te, *s.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution. In Law, the fealty or fidelity which the feudal tenures required the tenant to pay to his lord.—*Cowel.*

Feudalization, fu-dal-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure.

Feudalize, fu'dal-ize, *v. a.* To reduce to a feudal tenure.

Feudary, fu'dar-e, *s.* (*feudatarius*, Lat.) In Law, an officer in the Court of Wards, appointed by the master of that court, by virtue of the statute 32 Hen. VIII., c. 46, to be present with the escheator in every county at the finding of offices, and to give in evidence for the king, as well for the value as the tenure. It was also a part of his office to survey the lands of the ward after the office found, and to return the true value thereof into court; to assign dower unto the king's widow, to receive all the rents of the ward's lands within his circuit, and to be answerable for them to the receiver of the court. This office was abolished by 12 Car. II., c. 24.—*Kennet's Gloss.*

Feudatory, fu'da-to-re, *s.* (*feudatorio*, Span.) In Law, the grantee of a feud or fee who had only the use and possession thereof, according to the terms of the grant, was styled the *feudatory* or *vassal*, which was only another name for the tenant or holder of lands by feudal service. A *feudatory* is also sometimes termed a *homager.*—2 *Bl.* 53.

Feu-de-joie, feu-duzh-waw', *s.* A French word for a bonfire or a firing of guns upon an occasion of rejoicing.

Feudist, fu'dist, *s.* A writer on feuds.

Feu-duty, fu'du-te, *s.* In Scotch Law, the sum paid annually by a feuar to his superior as the price of his tenure in land.

Feuillage, feu-e-azh, or feul-yazh, *s.* (French.) A row of leaves.—Obsolete.

> Of Homer's head I enclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.—*Jervas.*

Feuillea, fu-il'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Louis Feuillée, a traveller in Chili.) A genus of intra-tropical American climbing herbs: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

Feuille-morte, feu-e-mort, or, as Angliced, fil-e-mot, *s.* (French.) Colour of faded leaves.—Obsolete.

> To make a countryman understand what *feuille-mort* signifies, it may suffice to tell him, it is the colour of withered leaves falling in autumn.—*Locke.*

Feuter, fu'tur, *v. a.* To make ready.—Obsolete.

> They *feutred* their spears.—*Hist. of King Arthur.*

Feuterer, fu'tur-ur, *s.* A dog-keeper.—Obsolete.

> If you will be
> An honest yeoman *feuterer*, feed us first,
> And walk us after.—*Massinger.*

Fever, fe'vur, *s.* (*fievre*, Fr.) A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with insufferable thirst—see Febris;—heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions. *Fever plant*, a name given at Sierra Leone to the plant Ocymum viride, the leaves of which are used in the manner of tea, as a febrifuge: Order, Lamiaceæ;—*v. a.* to put in a fever.

FEVERET, fe'vur-et, *s.* A slight fever.—Obsolete.

FEVERISH, fe'vur-ish, *a.* Having a slight fever; diseased with fever or heat; uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold; hot; sultry; burning.

FEVERISHNESS, fe'vur-ish-nes, *s.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

FEVERLY, fe'vur-le, *a.* Like a fever.

FEVEROUS, fe'vur-us, *a.* Affected with fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fever.

FEVEROUSLY, fe'vur-us-le, *ad.* In a feverish manner.

FEVER-WORT.—See Triosteum.

FEVERY, fe'vur-e, *a.* Affected with fever.

FEW, fu, *a.* (*fea*, or *feawa*, Sax.) Not many; small in number.

FEWEL.—See Fuel.

FEWNESS, fu'nes, *s.* Smallness of number; paucity of words; brevity.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus.—*Shaks.*

FEY, fe, *v. a.* (*veegen*, Dut.) To cleanse a ditch of mud.—Seldom used.

By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps.—
Tusser.

FIANCE.—See Affiance.

FIAT, fi'at, *s.* (Latin, let it be done, from *fio.*) A decree; command to do something. In Law, a short order or warrant, signed by a judge, for making out and allowing certain processes. *Fiat in bankruptcy*, an authority or command addressed by the Lord High Chancellor to a court of bankruptcy, authorizing the petitioning creditor to prosecute his complaint against the bankrupt in the court to which such fiat is addressed. It is by force of this document that the court of bankruptcy is authorized to hear, and the petitioning creditor to prosecute, the complaint against a bankrupt.—*See Arch. Bank. App.* 5.

FIB, fib, *s.* A lie or falsehood—a word used as a softer expression than lie;—*v. n.* to lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, fib'bur, *s.* One who tells lies or fibs.

FIBER, fi'ber, *s.* (Latin, the beaver.) The Oudatras, or Field-Rats, a genus of Rodents, with semi-palmated hind-feet, a long scaly and compressed tail, of which one species is only known, *F. vulgaris*, the Castor Zelicticus of Linnæus.

FIBERLESS, fi'ber-les, *a.* Having no fibres.

FIBRARIÆ, fib-ra're-e, *s.* A term formerly applied to minerals possessing a fibrous structure.

FIBRE, fi'br, *s.* (*fibre*, Fr.) A slender filament or thread-like body, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral; the capillary root of a plant: also written *fiber*.

FIBRIL, fi'bril, *s.* (*fibrille*, Fr.) A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

FIBRILLÆ, fib'ril-le, *s.* In Botany, the minute subdivisions of the root, each of which consists of a small bundle or fascicle of annular ducts, or sometimes of spiral vessels encased in woody tissue, covered by a lax woody integument and indirect communication with the vascular system of the root.

FIBRILLOSE, fib'ril-ose, } *a.* In Botany, covered
FIBRILLOUS, fib'ril-lus, } with little strings or fibres; relating to the fibres.

FIBRINE, fib'rin, *s.* In Chemistry, a modification of proteine (48C, 36H, 6N, 14O,) found in fresh-drawn blood, and in fresh-drawn vegetable juices, from both of which it coagulates spontaneously on standing. In the coagulated state, it is found in muscular fibre, and in the gluten of wheat-flour, and the other cerealia. Vegetable fibre, is proteine + sulphur, and phosphorus, with salts in very small quantities. Fibrine, both vegetable and animal, is a most important element of animal nutrition. It differs from albumen in containing less sulphur: and caseine differs from both in containing no phosphorus.

FIBRINOUS, fi'bre-nus, *a.* Having or partaking of fibrine.

FIBROLITE, fib'ro-lite, *s.* (*fibra*, a fibre, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. from its fibrous structure.) A mineral found in granite in the Carnatic: it is of a white or dingy-grey colour and fibrous texture, is seldom crystalized, and rather harder than quartz. It consists of silica, 38; alumina, 58; with a trace of iron.

FIBROUS, fi'brus, } *a.* Consisting of fibres or thread-
FIBROSE, fi'brose, } like processes.

FIBULA, fib'u-la, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a sort of buckle, button, or clasp, made use of by the Greeks, for keeping close or fastening together certain parts of their dress. In Anatomy, the larger and outer bone of the leg, forming at the lower end the outer ankle, so named on account of its connecting and giving firmness to the other parts.

FIBULARIA, fib-u-la're-a, *s.* (*fibula*, a clasp, Lat.) A genus of the Echinidæ, placed by Cuvier between Clypeaster and Spatangus. It is small, almost globular, and has the mouth and vent beneath: Order, Echinodermata.

FICARIA, fe-ka're-a, *s.* (*ficus*, a fig, Lat. in reference to the roots bearing tubercles resembling small figs.) Pilewort or Lesser Celandine, a genus of smooth perennial herbs with yellow flowers: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

FICKLE, fik'kl, *a.* (*ficol*, Sax.) Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious; liable to change or vicissitude.

FICKLENESS, fik'kl-nes, *s.* Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness; wavering disposition; instability; changeableness.

FICKLY, fik'le, *ad.* Without firmness or steadiness.

FICO, fi'ko, *s.* (Italian.) An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing, *a fig for you.*—Seldom used.

Having once recovered his fortress, he then gave the *fico* to his adversaries.—*Carew.*

FICOIDEÆ.—See Mesembryaceæ.

FICTILE, fik'til, *a.* (*fictilis*, Lat.) Moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, fik'shun, *s.* (*fictio*, Lat.) The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; that which is feigned, invented, or imagined. *Fiction of law*, an assumption of the law upon an untruth as something possible to be done, but not done.

FICTIONIST, fik'shun-ist, *s.* A writer of fiction.

FICTIOUS.—See Fictitious.

FICTITIOUS, fik-tish'us, *a.* (*fictitious*, Lat.) Feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit; false; not genuine.

FICTITIOUSLY, fik-tish'us-le, *ad.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

FICTITIOUSNESS, fik-tish'us-nes, *s.* Feigned representation.

FICTIVE.—See Fictitious.

FICTOR, fik'tur, *s.* (Latin.) An artist who models or forms statues and reliefs in clay, stucco, &c.

FICULA, fik'u-la, *s.* (*ficulus*, a little fig, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Pyrulinæ, in which the shell is pyriform, the base lengthened into an elongated channel; the upper part ventricose; the spire much depressed; inner lip wanting.

FICUS, fi'kus, *s.* (Latin.) The Fig-tree, a genus of plants, of which Loudon gives 143 species: Order, Moraceæ.

FID, fid, *s.* (*fitto*, fixed, Ital.) In Marine language *mast-fid* is a square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the weight of the topmast or topgallantmast. (*Fitta*, tapering, Ital.) *Splicing-fid*, a large pin of wood or iron, about 18 inches long, and tapering to a point, used for splicing cables or large cordage. *Fid-hammer*, a hammer, the handle of which tapers.

FIDDLE, fid'dl, *s.* (*fiedel*, Germ. *vedel*, Dut.) A stringed instrument of music; a violin; *fiddle-stick*, the bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin; *fiddle-string*, the string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends and elevated in the middle by a bridge. *Fiddle*, in Botany, the vulgar name of the plant Rumex pulcher; *fiddle-wood*, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus Citharexylum: Order, Verbenaceæ; —*v. n.* to play on a fiddle or violin; to trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like one that plays on a fiddle;—*v. a.* to play a tune on a fiddle.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, fid'dl-fad'dl, *s.* Trifles;—*a.* trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her.—*Arbuthnot.*

FIDDLER, fid'dlur, *s.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin; one whose occupation, in whole or in part, is to play on a violin.

FIDDLING, fid'dl-ing, *s.* The act of playing on a fiddle.

FIDE JUSSION, fi'de jush'un, *s.* In Law, suretyship; the act of being bound as surety for another.

FIDE JUSSOR, fi'de jus'sor, *s.* (Latin.) In Civil Law, a surety, or one who obliges himself in the same contract with a principal, for the greater security of the creditor or stipulator.

FIDEI COMMISSUM, fid'e-i kom-mis'sum, *s.* In Law, an estate held in trust with any person for the use of another.

FIDELITY, fe-del'e-te, *s.* (*fidelitas*, Lat.) Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations; firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; loyalty; observance of the marriage covenant; honesty; veracity; adherence to truth.

FIDES, fid'es, *s.* In Mythology, the deified virtue of Faith, or Fidelity. She had a temple in Rome, near to the capitol, founded by Numa Pompilius. No animals were offered in her services: her priests were clothed in white vestments, and their hands and heads covered with white linen, to show that fidelity should be held sacred. Her image had the two hands joined close together.

FIDGE, fij, } *v. n.* (derivation uncertain.) To
FIDGET, fij'et, } move one way and the other; to move irregularly, or in fits and starts.—A low word.

FIDGET, fij'et, *s.* Irregular motion; restlessness.—Vulgar.

FIDGETY, fij'e-te, *a.* Restless; uneasy.—Vulgar.

FIDUCIAL, fe-du'shal, *a.* (*fiducia*, Lat.) Confident; undoubting; firm; having the nature of a trust.

FIDUCIALLY, fe-du'shal-le, *ad.* With confidence.

FIDUCIARY, fe-du'shar-e, *a.* (*fiduciarius*, Lat.) Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm; not to be doubted;—*s.* one who holds a thing in trust; a trustee; one who depends on faith without works; an Antinomian.

FIE, fi, *interj.* An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

FIEF, feef, *s.* The French name for an estate in lands held off a superior.—See Feud.

FIELD, feeld, *s.* (*feld*, Sax. and Germ. *veld*, Dut.) A piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; ground not enclosed; the ground where a battle is fought; a battle; action in the field; a wide expanse; open space for action or operation; compass; extent; a piece or tract of land; the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; *to keep the field*, is to keep the campaign open, to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operation; *a field of ice*, a large body of floating ice. In Heraldry, the whole surface of the shield or the continent, so called because it contains those achievements anciently acquired on the field of battle. *Field-book*, in Surveying, a book in which the angles, distances, &c., are noted. *Field* or *Camp-colours*, in Military tactics, small flags used to mark out the ground for the squadrons and battalions, &c. *Field-pieces*, cannons of small calibre, consisting of from three to twelve pounders, carried along with an army in the field. *Field madder*, the plant Sherardia arvensis, plentiful in fallow and corn fields in many parts of Britain: Order, Cinchonaceæ. *Field-marshal*, a military title conferred on such commanders of armies as are distinguished by their high personal rank or superior talents. *Field of view*, the space in a telescope or microscope within which objects are visible when the instrument is adjusted to its proper focus. *Field-officer*, a military officer above the rank of captain, as a major or colonel. *Field-preacher*, one who preaches in the open air. *Field-preaching*, a preaching in the field or open air.

FIELDED, feeld'ed, *a.* Being in the field of battle; encamped.—Seldom used.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence
To help our *fielded* friends.—*Shaks.*

FIELDFARE, feeld'fare, *s.* (*field*, and *faran*, to go, or travel, Sax.) The Turdus pilaris of Linnæus, a migratory bird of the Thrush family, which makes its appearance in flocks in this country about the beginning of October, and leaves about the beginning of March.

FIELDIA, feel'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Field, late judge of the Supreme Court in New South Wales.) A genus of Australian climbing plants, with simple opposite leaves, and pendulous greenish-white flowers: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

FIELD-ROOM, feeld'room, *s.* Unobstructed room; open space.

FIELD-SPORTS, feeld'sportse, *s. pl.* Diversions of the field, as in hunting, coursing, shooting, racing, &c.

FIELD-STAFF, feeld'staf, *s.* A weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halberd, with a spear at the end, having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a matchlock, where lighted matches are contained when the gunners are on command.

FIELDVOLE, feeld'vole, *s.* A name given in some places to the Meadow or Short-tailed Field-mouse —the Arvicola agrestis of Cuvier.

FIELD-WORKS, feeld'wurks, *s.* In Fortification, works thrown up by an army while engaged in besieging a town, or by the besieged in defence of the place, or sometimes by an army to strengthen a position.

FIELDY, feeld'e, *a.* Open like a field.—Obsolete.

> Jesus came down from the hill with them, and stood in a *feldy* place, (in our translation the plain.)—*Wicklife.*

FIEND, feend, *s.* (*feond*, Sax.) An enemy in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.

FIENDFUL, feend'fŭl, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices.

FIENDFULLY, feend'fŭl-le, *ad.* In a manner resembling a fiend.

FIENDHEARTED, feend'hărt-ed, *a.* Having a very wicked or depraved heart.

FIENDISH, feend'ish, *a.* Malicious; devilish.

FIENDISHNESS, feend'ish-nes, *s.* Maliciousness; diabolicalness.

FIENDLIKE, feend'like, *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.

FIERASFER, fe-er-as'fer, *s.* A genus of Apodal Malacopterygious fishes, in which the body is hyaline; the snout very obtuse, and without cirri. It belongs to the subfamily Ophidinæ: Tribe, Gymnetres.

FIERCE, feers, or fers, *a.* (*fier*, Fr.) Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous; savage; ravenous; easily enraged; eager of mischief; outrageous; not to be restrained; passionate; angry; wild; staring; ferocious.

FIERCELY, feers'le, or fers'le, *ad.* Violently; furiously; with rage; with a wild aspect.

FIERCENESS, feers'nes, or fers'nes, *s.* Ferocity; savageness; eagerness for blood; fury; quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment; violence; outrageous passion; vehemence; impetuosity.

FIERI FACIAS, fi'e-re fa'shus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had.

FIERINESS, fi'er-e-nes, *s.* The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; irritability.

FIERY, fi'er-e, *a.* Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous; passionate; easily provoked; irritable; unrestrained; fierce; heated by fire; bright; like fire; glaring. *Fiery-triplicity*, in Astrology, the three signs, Leo (♌), Aries (♈), and Sagittarius (♐), which surpass the rest in their fiery appearance.

FIFE, fife, *s.* (*pfeiffe*, Germ.) A small wooden musical instrument without keys, of the flute kind, played usually to the sound of drums in the army; —*v. n.* to play on a fife.

FIFER, fi'fur, *s.* One who plays on a fife.

FIFTEEN, fif'teen, *a.* (*fiftyn*, Sax.) Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, fif'teenth, *a.* (*fiftyntha*, Sax.) The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen;—*s.* a fifteenth part. In Music, the interval of the double octave. The *fifteenth* stop in organs is a range of metallic pipes tuned two octaves higher than the diapasons. *Fifteenths*, in Law, a tax imposed on all personal property about the time of Henry the Second, consisting of a real *fifteenth* part of all the moveables belonging to the subject. Of a similar nature were *tenths*, which are said to have been first granted under Henry the Second, who took advantage of the fashionable zeal for crusades, to introduce this new taxation in order to defray the expense of a pious expedition to Palestine against Saladin, Emperor of the Saracens; whence it was denominated the *Saladin tenth*. The land-tax in its modern shape has superseded the above methods of rating property.—2 *Inst.* 77; 1 *Bl.* 308.

FIFTH, fifth, *a.* (*fifta*, Sax.) The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth;—*s.* a fifth part. In Music, an interval, and the most perfect of concords, the octave excepted. Its ratio is 3 : 2. There are three kinds of fifths—The Perfect Fifth (C. G.), composed of three tones and a semitone. The Flat or Diminished Fifth, termed also the Imperfect Fifth, (B. F.,) composed of two whole tones and two semitones; and the Extreme or Superfluous Fifth, (C. G. H.,) composed of four whole tones. *Fifth pair of nerves*, the largest pair of nerves connected with the brain. *Fifth Monarchy Men*, a sect of religionists which appeared in England towards the close of the Protectorate, and which broke out into a serious tumult in London in 1660, under their leader Venner. Their distinguishing tenet was a belief in the coming of a fifth universal monarchy, of which Jesus Christ was to be the head, while the saints on earth, under his personal sovereignty, were to possess the earth.

FIFTHLY, fifth'le, *ad.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, fif'te-*eth*, *a.* (*fiftegotha*, Sax.) The ordinal of fifty.

FIFTY, fif'te, *a.* (*fiftig*, Sax.) Five tens; five times ten.

FIG, fig, *s.* (*figo*, Span. *ficus*, Lat.) The Ficus carica of Botanists, a small tree, with rough, lobed, deciduous leaves—a native of the temperate parts of Asia, and now cultivated extensively in Europe for the sake of its fruit; the fruit of the fig-tree. *To fig*, a term used among horse-dealers to denote the trick of applying ginger to the fundament of a horse, in order to make him hold his tail erect. In Farriery, a spongy excrescence which grows on the feet of some horses;—*v. a.* to insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers;

> When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
> The bragging Spaniard.—*Shaks.*

to put something useless into one's head;—*v. n.* to move suddenly or quickly.—Obsolete as a verb.

> The hound
> Leaves whom he loves, upon the scent doth fig,
> *Figs* to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry.—*Spenser.*

FIGARY, fe-ga're, *s.* (a corruption of *vagary*) A frolic; a wild project.

FIGHT, fite, *v. n.* (*feahtan*, *feohtan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Fought. To strive or contend for victory in battle or in a single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy; to contend; to strive; to struggle; to resist or check; to act as a soldier;—*v. a.* to carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies; to contend with in battle; to war against;—*s.* a battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; something to screen the combatants in ships.

Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare.—*Dryden.*

FIGHTER, fi'tur, *s.* One who fights; a combatant; a warrior.

FIGHTING, fi'ting, *a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle; occupied in war; being the scene of war;—*s.* contention; strife; quarrel.

FIGITES, fe-ji'tes, *s.* (*figo*, I fix, Lat.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

FIG MARYGOLD.—See Mesembryanthemum.

FIGMENT, fig'ment, *s.* (*figmentum*, Lat.) An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.

FIGULATE, fig'u-late, *a.* (*figulo*, I fashion, Lat.) Made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped.

FIGURABILITY, fig-u-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.

FIGURABLE, fig'u-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape.

FIGURATE, fig'u-rate, } *a.* Figurative; a term ap-
FIGURAL, fig'u-ral, } plied to what is expressed by obscure resemblances. *Figurative numbers*, in Arithmetic, the name given to a series deduced from any progression by differences, to which the first is unity and the ratio a whole number, by taking in succession the sum of the two first, the three first, the four first, &c. terms of the progression, and then operating on the new series thus obtained, in the same manner as in the original progression, so as to obtain a second series, and so on. *Figurate counterpoint*, in Music, that which contains a mixture of discords together with the concords.

FIGURATED, fig'u-ray-ted, *a.* Having a determinate form.

FIGURATELY, fig'u-rate-le, *ad.* In a figurate manner.

FIGURATION, fig-u-ra'shun, *s.* The act of giving figure or determinate form; determination to a certain form; mixture of concords and discords in music.

FIGURATIVE, fig'u-ra-tiv, *a.* Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical; not literal or direct; abounding with figures of speech.

FIGURATIVELY, fig'u-ra-tiv-le, *ad.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURATIVENESS, fig'u-ra-tiv-nes, *s.* State of being figurative.

FIGURE, fig'ure, *s.* (French, *figura*, Lat.) The form of anything as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities; shape; form; person; distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character; appearance of any kind; magnificence; splendour; a statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else; representation in painting; the lines and colours which represent an animal, particularly a person. In Manufactures, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet, and other stuffs. *Figure of speech*, the using of a word in a different sense from what is proper to it. In Geometry, a finite space which has a boundary in every direction. The *figure* of a space is the notion we receive from observing its boundary. In Arithmetic, figures are certain characters by which we denote any number which can be expressed by the use of the nine digits and the cipher. In Astrology, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects. In Logic, a certain order and disposition of the middle term in any syllogism. In Painting and Designing, the lines and colours which form the representation of any animal, but more particularly of the human form. In Theology, a mystery represented or delivered obscurely under certain types in the Old Testament. In Dancing, the several steps which the dancer makes, as marking certain figures on the floor;—*v. a.* to form or mould into any determinate shape; to show by corporeal resemblance; to cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; to diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to imagine; to image in the mind; to prefigure; to foreshow; to form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal;—(seldom used in the last two significations.)

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.—*Locke.*

to note by characters. In Music, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations;—*v. n.* to make a figure; to be distinguished.

FIGURE-CASTER, fig'ur-kas-tur, } *s.* A pretender
FIGURE-FLINGER, fig'ur-fling-ur, } to astrology.—Obsolete.

Enthusiasts in religion, *figure-casters* in astrology, are so resolved upon their hypothesis.—*Spenser.*

FIGURED, fig'urd, *a. part.* Adorned with figures. *Figured base*, in Music, a term fallen to disuse, denoting a line or staff, over the notes of which are placed figures, representing certain chords. This is commonly called the *thorough-base.*

FIGUREHEAD, fig'ur-hed, *s.* The figure, statue, or bust on the out-cutter of a ship.

FIGURIAL, fig-u're-al, *a.* Represented by figure or delineation.

FIGURING, fig'u-ring, *s.* Act of making figures.

FIGURESTONE.—See Agalmatolite.

FIGWORT.—See Scrophularia.

FILACEOUS, fe-la'shus, *a.* (*filum*, a thread, Lat.) Composed or consisting of threads.

FILACER, fil'a-zur, *s.* (*filicer*, Norm.) An officer in the Court of Common Pleas or of Queen's Bench who files the writs.

FILAGO, fil-a'go, *s.* (*filum*, a thread, Lat. from all parts of the plants being covered with delicate threads or *fila.*) The Cotton Rose, a genus of Composite plants, chiefly annuals: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

FILAMENT, fil'a-ment, *s.* (*filamenta*, Lat. *filament* Fr.) A long thread or fibre, a slender threadlike process. In Botany, the long threadlike part which supports the anther.

FILAMENTOSE, fil-a-men'tose, } *a.* (*filamentose*, It.
FILAMENTOUS, fil-a-men'tus, } *filamenteux*, Lat.) Composed of fine threads or fibres.

FILANDERS, fil-an'ders, *s.* (*filandres*, Fr.) In Falconry, a disease in hawks, and some other birds, consisting of filaments or strings of coagulated

blood, occasioned by the violent rupture of a vein. The term is also used to denote certain small threadlike worms wrapt up in a thin skin or net near the reins of a hawk, apart from either gut or gorge.

FILARIA, fe-la're-a, *s.* (*filum*, a thread, Lat.) A genus of Entozoa or intestinal worms, in which the body is elongated, slender, and filiform. They are found in insects and their larvæ, and in the cellular membrane of other animals in countless numbers in bundles enveloped in a kind of capsule: Order, Nematoidea.

FILATORY, fil'a-tur-e, *s.* (*filum*, Lat.) A machine which spins or forms threads.

FILATURE, fil'a-ture, *s.* A forming into threads; an establishment for reeling silk.

FILBERT, fil'bert, *s.* The fruit or nut of the hazel, Corylus avellana. Nut and filbert are nearly synonymous terms, but the wild uncultivated varieties are not called filberts. The best sorts are the following—the frizzled, red, white, cob-nut, bond-nut, Cosford, large square Downton, and Northamptonshire.

FILCH, filtsh, *v. a.* (etymology uncertain.) To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to take by robbery: it is usually spoken of petty thefts.

FILCHER, filtsh'ur, *s.* A thief; one guilty of petty theft.

FILCHINGLY, filtsh'ing-le, *ad.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

FILE, file, *s.* (French, a row, *filum*, Lat.) A thread, string, or row; a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation and convenience; the whole number of papers strung on a line or wire, as a *file* of writs; a bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; a roll, list, or catalogue; a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear;—(*feol*, Sax.) a well-known steel instrument with teeth on the surface, used in cutting iron, wood, or ivory. In Heraldry, the straight line in a label from which the several points issue;—*v. a.* to string to fasten, as papers on a line or wire for preservation; to arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper; to present or exhibit officially, or for trial; to rub and smooth with a file; to polish; to cut as with a file; to wear off or away by friction; to foul or defile.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind,
> For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd.
> —*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to march in a file or line as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

FILE-CUTTER, file'kut-tur, *s.* A maker of files.

FILE-LEADER, file'le-dur, *s.* The soldier placed in front of the file.

FILELLIUM.—See Frænum.

FILEMOT, fil'e-mot, *s.* (*feuille morte*, a dead leaf, Fr.) A yellowish brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf.

FILER, fi'lur, *s.* One who uses a file.

FILIAL, fil'yal, *a.* (French, *filius*, a son, Lat.) Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents; bearing the relation of a son.

FILIATION, fil-e-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The relation of a son or child to a father; corelative to paternity; adoption.

FILICES, fe'le-cis, *s.* (*felix*, a fern. The Ferns, the Filicales or Filical alliance in the arrangement of Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, embracing in that arrangement the orders—1st, Ophioglossaceæ, or Adders' Tongues, in which the spore-cases are ringless, distinct, two-valved, formed on the margin of a contracted leaf.—2d, Polypodiaceæ, or True Ferns, in which the spore-cases are ringed, dorsal or marginal, distinct, splitting irregularly; and 3d, The Danæaceæ, or Danæaworts, in which the spore-cases are ringless, dorsal, connate, splitting irregularly by a ventral cleft.

FILICOID, fil'e-koyd, *a.* (*filix*, fern, Lat. and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Fernlike;—*s.* a plant resembling ferns.

FILIFORM, fil'e-fawrm, *a.* Thread-shaped; in the form of threads.

NOTE.—The following Latinized adjectives denote the character of species in Natural History:—*Filamble*, having a filamentous or thread-like stem; *filicornis*, having thread-like antennæ; *filiferus*, having filamentous processes or appendages; *filifolius*, having thread-like leaves; *filiformis*, occurring in the form of a thread, *filigerous*, bearing filaments; *filipes*, having thread-like feet or legs; *filitarsus*, having tarsi of a thread-like appearance.

FILIGRANE, fil'e-grane, } *s.* (*filum*, thread, and *gra-*
FILIGREE, fil'e-gre, } *num*, a grain, Lat.) A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or both intermixed.

FILIGRAINED, fil'e-graynd, *a.* Ornamented with filigree.

FILINGS, fi'lings, *s. pl.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

FILISTATA, fil-lis-ta'ta, *s.* (*filum*, a thread, and *status*, condition, Lat.) A genus of Spiders, belonging to the family Aranceidæ: Order, Pulmonariæ.

FILIX.—See Filices, or Polypodiaceæ.

FILL, fil, *v. a.* (*fyllan*, *gefillan*, Sax.) To put or pour in till the thing will hold no more; to store; to supply with abundance; to cause to abound; to make universally prevalent; to satisfy; to content; to glut; to surfeit; to make plump; to press and dilate on all sides, or to the extremities; to supply with liquor; to pour into; to supply with an incumbent; to hold; to possess and perform the duties of. In Nautical language, to brace the sails, so that the wind will bear upon them and dilate them; *to fill out*, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit; *to fill up*, to make full; to occupy; to engage or employ; to complete; to accomplish;—*v. n.* to fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink; to grow or become full; to glut; to satiate; *to fill up*, to grow or become full;—*s.* fulness; as much as supplies want; also, the sea term for bracing a yard which had been laid aback, so that the wind may act on the after or proper side of the sail.

FILLER, fil'lur, *s.* One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels; that which fills any space; one that supplies abundantly; a utensil used in filling bottles, casks, &c.

FILLET, fil'let, *s.* (*filum*, a thread, Lat.) A little band to tie about the hair of the head; the fleshy part of the thigh; meat rolled together and tied round. In Architecture, a flat rectangular moulding, used to terminate or divide other mouldings;

as in the cavetto, which is surrounded by a fillet, and in the flutings of columns, which are divided by one. The fillet is much used in entablatures. In Carpentry and Joinery, any small timber or scantling equal to, or less than battens. They are used for supporting the ends of boards by nailing them to joists or quarters, &c. In Heraldry, a kind of orle or bordure, containing only a third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It is supposed to be drawn inwards, and is of a different colour from that of the field. It runs quite round near the edge. In Gilding, a little rule or regulet of leaf-gold drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edges of frames, pannels, and such like. *Fillet gutter*, a sloping gutter with a lear-board and fillet thereon to divert the water. In the Manege, the loins of a horse;—*v. a.* to bind with a fillet or little band; to adorn with an astragal.

FILLIBEG, fil'le-beg, *s.* (*filleadh-beag*, Gael.) A kilt, a dress reaching only to the knees, worn in the highlands of Scotland, and by several regiments in the British army.

FILLING, fil'ling, *s.* A making full; supply; the woof in weaving. *Filling in pieces*, in Carpentry, short timbers, less than the full length, fitted against the roofs, groins, and braces of partitions, which interrupt the whole length.

FILLIP, fil'lip, *v. a.* (derivation uncertain.) To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion;—*s.* a jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

FILLY, fil'le, *s.* (*filawg*, Welsh.) A female or mare colt; a young mare; a wanton girl.

FILM, film, *s.* (Saxon.) A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye. In Botany, the thin skin which separates the seeds in pods;—*v. a.* to cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

FILMY, fil'me, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

FILMY-LEAF.—See Hymenophyllum.

FILOSE, fil-ose', *a.* (*filum*, a thread, Lat.) Ending in a thread-like process; thread-like.

FILTER, fil'tur, *s.* (*filtre*, Fr.) In Chemistry, a strainer, generally made of blotting or unsized paper, used for the purpose of rendering fluids transparent by separating suspended impurities, or for separating, collecting, and washing the precipitates, or insoluble compounds, resulting from chemical research and analysis;—*v. a.* to purify or defecate liquor by passing it through a filter, or a porous substance;—*v. n.* to percolate; to pass through a filter.

FILTERING, fil'tur-ing, *s.* The act of straining or purifying by means of a filter. *Filtering bag*, a conical-shaped bag, made of close flannel, with the seam sewed tightly up. It is kept open at the top by means of a hoop, to which it is attached. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, &c. *Filtering cup*, a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing, that if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface, that the pressure which remains on the surface above has the effect of forcing a fluid readily through the pores of such substances as it could not otherwise penetrate. *Filtering funnel*, a glass or other funnel, made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used, it is lined with filtering paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface. *Filtering machine*, any contrivance by which liquids may be filtered. *Filtering paper*, any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to admit water to pass through it. *Filtering stone*, any porous stone, such as oolite or sandstone, through which water is filtered.

FILTH, filth, *s.* (*fylth*, Sax.) Dirt; any foul matter; anything that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness; corruption; pollution; anything that sullies or defiles the moral character.

FILTHILY, filth'e-le, *ad.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

FILTHINESS, filth'e-nes, *s.* The state of being filthy; foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness; corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

FILTHY, filth'e, *a.* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty; polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure; obtained by base and dishonest means.

FILTRATE, fil'trate, *v. a.* (*filtrar*, Span.) To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.

FILTRATION, fil-tra'shun, *s.* (French.) The process by which liquids are separated from substances mechanically suspended in them; or for separating colouring matters, or other bodies in a state of solution, and which are removed by the filter through which the liquid passes.

FIMBLE HEMP, fim'bl hemp, *s.* Light summer hemp that bears no seed.

FIMBRIA, fim'bre-a, *s.* (Latin, a fringe.) In Anatomy, the fringe-like extremity of the Fallopian tubes. In Botany, the dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of which the operculum is displaced.—See Peristomium.

FIMBRIATE, fim'bre-ate, *a.* (*fimbriatus*, Lat.) Fringed.

FIMBRIATED, fim'bre-ay-ted, *a.* In Heraldry, ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture.

FIMBRISTYLIS, fim-bris'te-lis, *s.* (*fimbria*, a fringe, and *stylus*, a style, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

FIN, fin, *s.* (*finn*, Sax.) In Ichthyology, a membranous appendage to fishes, supported by little bony or cartilaginous rays.

FINABLE, fi'na-bl, *a.* That admits a fine; subject to a fine or penalty.

FINAL, fi'nal, *a.* (Fr. and Span.) Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive; respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. *Final process*, in Law, writs of execution, such as the *fieri facias* and *capias ad satisfaciendum*, are commonly so termed, because they are resorted to at the *end* or termination of an action, for the purpose of obtaining for the successful party the fruits of his judgment. *Final letters*, in Grammar, letters used solely at the end of words, as in the Hebrew and other oriental languages.

FINALE, fi-na'lay, *s.* (Italian.) A concerted piece of music, by which the acts of an opera conclude; the last movements of a symphony, concertto, &c. The winding-up of the first act of a grand two-act opera is termed, *par excellence*, the Finale.

FINALITY, fi-nal'e-te, *s.* Final state.

FINALLY, fi'nal-le, *ad.* At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly; completely; beyond recovery.

FINANCE, fin-nans', *s.* (French.) The revenue of a

state or sovereign. *Finances*, revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money; the income or resources of individuals.

FINANCIAL, fe-nan'shal, *a.* Relative to finance.

FINANCIALLY, fe-nan'shal-le, *ad.* In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue.

FINANCIER, fin-nan-seer', *s.* An officer who receives and manages the public revenue; one who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands the mode of raising money by imposts, excise, or taxes; one who is intrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation; one skilled in banking operations.

FINARY.—See Finery.

FINCH, finsh, *s.* (*finc*, Sax.) The English name of birds of the family Fringillidæ.—Which see.

FIND, finde, *v. a.* (*findan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Found. To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain something lost; to obtain something desired; to meet with; to fall upon; to know by experience; to come to; to attain; to discover by study or attention; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance; to perceive by accident; to gain by mental endeavour; to remark; to observe; to perceive; to detect; to catch; to reach; to meet; to settle; to fix anything in one's own opinion; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply; to furnish. In Law, to approve, as to *find* a bill; to discover or gain knowledge of by touching or by sounding; *to find one's self*, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; *to find in*, to supply; to furnish; to provide; *to find out*, to invent; to discover something before unknown; to unriddle; to solve; to discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden; to understand; to comprehend; to bring to light; *to find fault with*, to blame; to censure; *to find a bill*, in Law, to establish grounds of accusation, which is done by a grand jury. *Finding*, in Courts-marshal, is equivalent to finding guilty. In Navigation, *to find the ship's trim*, to discover how she shall sail best.

FINDER, finde'ur, *s.* One who makes or falls on anything; one that discovers what is lost or unknown.

FINDFAULT, finde'fawlt; *s.* A censurer; a caviller.

FINDFAULTING, finde-fawlt'ing, *a.* Apt to censure; captious.

FINDING, finde'ing, *s.* Discovery; the act of discovering. In Law, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

FINDY, fin'de, *a.* (*findig*, heavy, Sax.) Plump; weighty; firm; solid.—Obsolete.

> A cold May and a windy,
> Makes the barn fat and *findy*.—
> *Old Prov.*—*Junius.*

FINE, fine, *a.* (*fin*, Fr.) Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; subtle; tenuous; keen; smoothly sharp; made of fine threads; not coarse; clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter; refined; nice; exquisite; delicate; artful; dexterous; fraudulent; sly; elegant; beautiful in thought or language; very handsome; beautiful with dignity; accomplished; showy; splendid; excellent; superior; brilliant; amiable; noble; ingenuous; ironically, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities. *Fine arts, or polite arts*, the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, as poetry, music, painting, and sculpture;—*s.* a sum of money paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another. This in England was exacted only from the king's tenants in *capite*.—*Blackstone.* Also, a sum of money paid to the king or state by way of penalty for an offence; a mulct; a pecuniary punishment. *Fines* are usually prescribed by statute, for the several violations of the law; or the limit is prescribed, beyond which the judge cannot impose for any particular offence. *Fine adnullando levato de tenemento quod fuit de antiquo dominico*, a writ which formerly lay for the disanulling of a fine levied of lands held in ancient demesne, to the prejudice of the lord.—*Reg. Orig.* 15. *Fine capiendo pro terris, &c.*, a writ which formerly lay for a person who, having been convicted of an offence by a jury, forfeited his lands and goods to the king, and was also committed to prison, to have his imprisonment remitted, and his lands and goods re-delivered to him, in consideration of his having obtained favour by payment of a sum of money.—*Reg. Orig.* 142. *Fine force*, an absolute necessity or unavoidable restraint; as, when a man is constrained to do that which he cannot avoid, he is said to do it *de fine force*.—35 *H.* 8 c. 12; *Old Nat. Brev.* 78. *Fine pro redisseisina capienda*, a writ that lay for the release of a person who had been imprisoned for a *redisseisin*, on his paying a reasonable fine.—*Reg. Orig.* 222. *Fines for alienation*: one of the incidents of tenure by knight-service was that of fines due to the lord for every alienation, whenever the tenant had occasion to make over his land to another. In England, these fines seem only to have been exacted from the king's tenants in *capite*, who could not alien without a license, without being subject to an absolute forfeiture of their land.—2 *Inst.* 66—67. *Fine of lands*, one of the modes of conveying lands and hereditaments by matter of record, in use from the earliest periods of English history, but abolished by stat. 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 74. A fine may be defined, as an amicable composition or agreement of a suit, either actual or fictitious, of which it was the conclusion, by leave of the king or his justices; whereby the lands in question became, or were acknowledged to be, the right of one of the parties. *Fine drawing or restering*, a dexterous sewing up or rejoining of the parts of any cloth or stuff, torn or rent in the dressing, wearing, or otherwise. *Fine stuff*, in Architecture, plaster used in common ceilings and walls, for the reception of paper or colour. It is a composition of lime, which, after being slaked and sifted through a fine sieve, is mixed with a proper quantity of hair and fine sand. *In fine*, (*enfin*, Fr.) in the end or conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all;—*v. a.* to refine; to purify; to embellish; to decorate;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

> Hugh Capet also, who usurped the crown,
> To *fine* his title with some shews of truth,
> Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lingare.—
> *Shake.*

to make less coarse, as to *fine* grass;—(*refine* is generally used in the foregoing senses of the verb;) to punish with pecuniary penalty;—*v. n.* to pay a fine.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Fine-draw, fine'draw, *v. a.* To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

Fine-drawer, fine'draw-ur, *s.* One who fine-draws.

Fine-fingered, fine'fing-gurd, *a.* Nice in workmanship; dexterous at fine work.

Fineless, fine'les, *a.* Endless; boundless.—Obsolete.

> Poor and content is rich, and rich enough;
> But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter,
> To him that ever fears he shall be poor.—
> *Shaks.*

Finely, fine'le, *ad.* In minute parts; to a thin or sharp edge; gaily; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste; with advantage; very favourably; nicely; delicately; purely; completely; *by way of irony*, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice.

Fineness, fine'nes, *s.* Thinness; smallness; slenderness; consisting of fine threads; minuteness; clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter; niceness; delicacy; keenness; sharpness; elegance; beauty; capacity for delicate or refined conceptions; show; splendour; gaiety of appearance; subtilty; artfulness; ingenuity; smoothness.

Finer, fine'ur, *s.* In Metallurgy, a person who separates gold or silver from its native ores; one who refines or purifies;—*a.* comparative of fine.

Finery, fine'ur-e, *s.* Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours; showy articles of dress; jewels, trinkets, &c.

Finery, fi'nur-e, *s.* A furnace in which metals are refined.

Fine-spoken, fine'spo-kn, *a.* Using fine phrases.

Fine-spun, fine'spun, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtile.

Finesse, fe-nes', *s.* (French.) A peculiar aptitude of discovering in any business the best means of attaining the object in view; the power of embracing at one comprehensive glance the various interests of any subject, together with ingenuity to devise, and tact to carry out, the method best calculated to insure success;—*v. n.* to use artifice or stratagem.

Fine-still, fine-stil', *v. a.* To distil spirit from treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

Fine-stiller, fine'stil-ler, *s.* A person employed in fine-stilling.

Fine-stilling, fine'stil-ling, *s.* In Distillation, that part of the art which is employed in distilling spirit from treacle, or other preparations or recrements of sugar.

Fin-fish, fin'fish, *s.* The Cetus physalis of Linnæus.

Fin-footed, fin'fût-ed, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane.

Finger, fing'gur, *s.* (Saxon.) One of the extreme parts of the hand; a small member shooting to a point; a certain measure, as 'a *finger's* breadth;' the hand.

> Who teacheth my *fingers* to fight.—*Ps.* cxliv.

In Music, ability; skill in playing on a keyed instrument;—*v. a.* to handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy; to touch or take thievishly; to pilfer; to touch or play on a musical instrument; to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers; to handle without violence;—*v. n.* to dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

Finger-board, fing'gur-borde, *s.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; also, the whole range of keys, white and black, of a piano-forte or organ.

Fingered, fing'gurd, *a.* Having fingers. In Botany, digitate.

Finger-grass, fing'gur-gras, *s.* The common name of the plants of the genus Digitaria: Order, Graminaceæ.

Fingering, fing'gur-ing, *s.* The act of touching lightly. In Music, the art of applying the fingers to a musical instrument, so as to produce the sounds or notes desired; delicate work made by the fingers.

Finger-post, fing'gur-poste, *s.* A post with the form of a finger pointing, for directing travellers, usually placed at cross-roads.

Finial, fin'e-al, *s.* (*finis*, the end, Lat.) In Gothic Architecture, the top or finishing of a pinnacle or gable.

Finical, fin'e-kal, *a.* Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance; affectedly nice or showy.

Finically, fin'e-kal-le, *ad.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

Finicalness, fin'e-kal-nes, *s.* Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness.

Fining-pot, fi'ning-pot, *s.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

Finis, fi'nis, *s.* (Latin.) An end; conclusion.

Finish, fin'ish, *v. a.* (*finis*, Lat.) To arrive at the end purposed; to complete; to make perfect; to bring to an end; to end; to put an end to; to accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence intended;—*s.* in the Fine Arts, the working up of any object of art, so as to effect its entire completion.

Finished, fin'isht, *a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence.

Finisher, fin'ish-ur, *s.* One who finishes; one who completely performs; one who puts an end to; one who completes or perfects.

Finishing, fin'ish-ing, *s.* Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish. *Finishing coat*, in Architecture, the best and last coating of stucco-work when three coats are used. When fine stuff is used in the third coating for paper, it is called *setting*.

Finite, fi'nite, *a.* (*finitus*, Lat.) Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to infinite.

Finitely, fi'nite-le, *ad.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.

Finiteness, fi'nite-nes, *s.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

Finitude, fin'e-tude, *s.* Limitation.—Obsolete.

Finlaysonia, fin-lay-so'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of Dr. Finlayson, R.E.I.C.S.) A genus of twining shrubs, natives of the East Indies: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

Finless, fin'les, *a.* Destitute of fins.

Finlike, fin'like, *a.* Resembling a fin.

Finned, find, *a.* Having broad edges on either side.

Finito, fe-ne'to, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, finished.

Finitor, fin'e-ter, *s.* (Italian, the end of a course.) In Astronomy, the horizon.

Finny, fin'ne, *a.* Furnished with fins.

Finochio, fe-no'tshe-o, *s.* (*finocchio*, Ital.) A variety of fennel.

FINS, finz, *s.* The inhabitants of Finland. They appear to be the Fenni of Tacitus, and the Phinni of Ptolemy. They call themselves Suomilins, and are known to the Russians by the name of Tshukhutzys.

FINSCALE, fin'skale, *s.* A fish of the Carp kind, the Cyprinus orfus of Linnæus.

FINTOED, fin'tode, *a.* Palmated; having toes connected by a membrane.

FIORITE, fe'o-rite, *s.* In Mineralogy, a silicious incrustation found at Fiora, in the Island of Ischia, near Naples.

FIPPLE, fip'pl, *s.* (*fibula*, Lat.) A stopper.—Obsolete.

FIR, fir, *s.* (*pyr*, Welsh.) The common English name of the forest trees, belonging to the genera Abies and Pinus. The first is, properly speaking, the firs, the latter the pines. The genus Abies is divided into four sections: 1. The Silvers, which have the leaves growing singly round the branches, and all turning towards one side; 2. The Spruces, the leaves of which grow singly round the branches, and all spread equally; 3. The Larches, which have the leaves growing in clusters, and deciduous; 4. The Cedars, the leaves of which are evergreen, and arranged in clusters.—See Pinus. *Fir-poles*, in Carpentry, small trunks of fir-trees, from ten to sixteen feet long, used in rustic buildings and out-houses. *Fir-wrought*, that planed on the edges and sides. *Fir-wrought and framed*, that which is both planed and framed. *Fir-wrought, framed, and rabbeted*, that which is planed, framed, and rabbeted. *Fir-wrought, framed, rabbeted, and beaded*, same as the preceding article, with the addition of beading. *Fir-framed*, rough timber framed, but which has not undergone the action of planing. *Fir-no-labour*, rough timber employed in walls, without planing or framing. *Fir in bond*, a technical expression to denote lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers, built in walls.

FIRE, fire, *s.* (*fyr*, Sax.) Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly, and simultaneously from any body; caloric; the burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place; the burning of a house or town; a conflagration; light; lustre; splendour; torture by burning; that which inflames or irritates the passion; ardour of temper; violence of passion; liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; ardour; love; the passion of love; ardent affection; combustion; tumult; rage; contention; trouble; affliction; *to set on fire*, to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action. *Firearms*, all sorts of arms charmed with ball and powder. *Fire-arrow*, a metallic dart charged with combustible matter, used by privateers and pirates, for the purpose of setting fire to the sails of the ship attacked. *Fire-ball*, a ball filled with combustibles. In Meteorology, a meteor. *Fire-barrels*, a hollow cylinder filled with inflammable materials, used in fireships. *Fire-bavin*, a bundle of brushwood used in fireships. *Fire-blast*, in Agriculture, a term sometimes used for blight, or a disease to which plants are subjected, from mildew fungi, or minute insects, but more properly used when the delicate parts of plants are dried and shrivelled up by a too sudden exposure to a brilliant and burning sun. *Firebrand*, a piece of wood inflamed; an incendiary who excites the passions of others. *Firebrush*, a brush used to sweep the hearth. *Firebucket*, a bucket used by firemen. *Firebote*, an old obsolete term for firewood, allowed to tenants from the ground of the lord of the manor. *Firebrick*, a superior kind of brick made of fire-clay, and capable of resisting the action of intense heat. *Fireclay*, a variety of clay, common in the strata of the Coal formation, from which firebrick and other articles are manufactured. *Fire-company*, a company of persons intrusted with the management of a fire-engine. *Firecross*, an ancient signal in Scotland for the natives to rise in arms. *Firedamp*, the explosive carburetted hydrogen gas of coal mines. *Fire-drake*, a fiery serpent or meteor. *Fire-eater*, a mountebank who pretends to be able to eat fire. *Fire-engine*, a term formerly applied to the steam-engine, but now restricted in its signification to a machine used in the extinguishing of fires, by throwing water from a jet on the burning materials. *Fire-escape*, a ladder or other contrivance, so adjusted as to be useful in assisting persons to escape from the higher parts of a building when on fire. The latter form is called a *fireladder*, of which there are several kinds. *Firefly*, an insect which has the property of emitting a luminous secretion, and shining in the dark, as in the Elatar noctilucus, and the female glowworm. *Firing-iron*, an iron used by farriers. *Firehook*, a large hook used in pulling down buildings on fire, to prevent the destruction of other property. *Firelock*, a musket or soldier's gun with a lock. *Fireman*, one whose business is to extinguish fires. *Firemaster*, an officer who directs the composition of fireworks. *Fire office*, an office for making insurance against fire. *Fire ordeal.*—See Ordeal. *Fireplace*, the part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth. *Fireplug*, a plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire. *Firepot*, a small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations. *Fire philosophers*, a sect of philosophers which appeared towards the close of the sixteenth century. They taught that the intimate essences of all things were only to be known by the effects of fire directed in chemical investigation. They were called also Theosophists, because they regarded human reason as a dangerous guide, and considered a divine and supernatural illumination as the only means of arriving at truth. They were known likewise by the name of Paracelsists, from Paracelsus, the eminent chemist and physician, who was their leader. *Fire-pump*, a force-pump erected in a populous place, for the extinguishing of fires in the surrounding district. *Fireship*, or *bralot*, a sailing vessel filled with combustible materials, and fitted with grappling irons, to hook and set fire to the ships of an enemy. *Fireshovel*, a shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire. *Fireside*, a place near the fire or hearth; figuratively, home, domestic life or retirement. *Firesteed*, in Botany, the common name of the plant Senecio hieracifolius, an annual North American plant. *Firesward*, or *firewarden*, an officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires. *Fireworks.*—See Pyrotechnics. *Firewood*, wood for fuel. *Fireworker*, an officer of artillery, subordinate to the firemaster. *Greek-fire*, an invention of the middle ages, which was employed in the wars of the Christians and Saracens. Little seems to be

known as to the real nature of its composition. Gibbons says that it was probably liquid bitumen, or naphtha, mixed with sulphur and pitch. It was either poured from the ramparts in large boilers, or launched in red-hot balls of stone and iron, or darted in arrows and javelins twisted round with flax and tow saturated with it; sometimes it was blown through long tubes of copper placed on the prow of a galley or fireship. The old French writer Joinville says,—'It sometimes came flying through the air like a winged long-tailed dragon, about the thickness of a hogshead, with a report of thunder, and the velocity of lightning, dispelling the darkness of the night by its deadly illumination.' It was attended with a thick smoke, and a fierce and obstinate flame, which water had no effect in extinguishing, but when thrown on it only increased its vehemence. *Fire-worshippers.*—See Ghibers. *St. Anthony's Fire.*—See Erysipelas.—*v. a.* to set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to irritate the passions; to animate; to give life or spirit; to drive by fire; —(obsolete in the last sense;)

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heaven
And *fire* us hence.—*Shaks.*

to cause to explode; to discharge; to cauterize; —*v. n.* to take fire; to be kindled; to be irritated or inflamed with passion; to discharge artillery or firearms.

FIRECLAD, fire'klad, *a.* Arrayed in fire.

FIRE-EYED, fire'ide, *a.* Having a glaring eye.

FIRE-FLAIRE, fire'flare, *s.* In Ichthyology, one of the names of the common Trygon or Sting-ray (Trygon pastinica.)

FIRENEW, fire'nu, *a.* Fresh from the forge; (unusual.)

Armado is a most illustrious wight,
A man of *fire-new* words, fashion's own knight.—*Shaks.*

FIRE-PROOF, fire'proof, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.

FIRER, fi'rur, *s.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

FIRESTONE, fire'stone, *s.* A stone which stands great heat when exposed to the action of fire. In Geology, a local term for the upper green-sand, as it occurs along the chalk hills south of London, at Mesterham, and Petersfield. The Firestone is an arenaceo-argillaceous deposit of a greyish-green colour, composed of marl and grains of silicate of iron; in some places in a state of sand; in others, forming a stone sufficiently hard for building. The transition from the marl to the Firestone is in many localities so gradual, and the sandy particles are so sparingly distributed, that the chalk-marl may be said to repose immediately on the Gault; in others, however, the characters of the Firestone are very peculiar, and some geologists have deemed them of sufficient importance to rank this deposit as an independent formation. It contains the same fossils as the grey-marl, and a few species not found in any other bed.

FIRING, fi'ring, *s.* The act of discharging fire-arms; fuel; firewood or coal. In Farriery, the process of cautery, or applying the firing-iron red-hot to the skin of a horse.

FIRK, ferk, *v. a.* To beat; to whip; to chastise. —Obsolete.

I'll *firk* him and ferret him.—*Shaks.*

FIRKIN, fer'kin, *s.* (*feower*, Sax.) The fourth part of a barrel: sometimes used to designate a small cask of indeterminate capacity.

FIRLOT, fer'lot, *s.* A dry measure used in Scotland. The wheat firlot has a capacity of 2,214 cubic inches; and the barley firlot of 3,232 cubic inches; hence the wheat firlot exceeds the old English bushel by 33 cubic inches, and the imperial bushel by 4 cubic inches.

FIRM, ferm, *a.* (*firmus*, Lat.) Closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; not giving way;—*s.* originally a signature by which a writing was *firmed* or rendered valid; at the present time the word denotes the name or names by which a mercantile house subscribes, and under which it transacts business;—*v. a.* (*firmo*, Lat.) to fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish.

FIRMA, fer'ma, *s.* In Law, victuals, provisions, &c. *Firma alba*, rent paid in silver, and not in provisions. *Firma noctis*, a custom or tribute anciently paid towards the entertainment of the king for one night, according to Doomsday-book. *Firma regis*—same as *Villa regia.*

FIRMAMENT, fer'ma-ment, *s.* (*firmamentum*, Lat.) In Scripture, denotes the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars appear to be placed, and are really seen. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the firmament is the eighth heaven or sphere, with respect to the seven spheres of the planets which it surrounds. It is supposed to have two motions; a diurnal motion, given to it by the *primum mobile*, from east to west about the poles of the ecliptic; and another opposite motion from west to east, which last it finishes, according to Tycho, in 25,412 years; according to Ptolemy, in 36,000; and according to Copernicus, in 25,800; in which time the fixed stars return to the same points in which they were at the beginning. This period is commonly called the Platonic or great year.

FIRMAMENTAL, fer-ma-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

FIRMAMENTUM, fer-ma-men'tum, *s.* (Latin.) In Rhetoric, the chief stay and support of any cause. —Obsolete.

FIRMAN, FERMAN, FIRMAUN, fer'man, or fer-mawn', *s.* (Persian, a command.) A decree issued by the Turkish Sultan, signed with his own cipher or signet, as when a pacha or other officer of state is appointed. Firman is also the name given to a passport which the pachas are in the habit of granting to travellers. The *firman of death* is a sentence of summary execution issued by the Sultan against a pacha, or other state officer, the written order of which is intrusted to a state messenger, whose duty it is to see it executed.

FIRMARATIO, fer-mar-ra'she-o, FIRMATIO, fer-ma'she-o, *s.* In Law, the doe season, as distinguished from the buck season.

FIRME, ferm, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross pattee throughout.

FIRM-FOOTED, ferm'fût-ed, *a.* Standing firmly; walking without stumbling.

FIRMITUDE, fer'me-tude, *s.* Strength; solidity.—Obsolete.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity.—*Bp. Hall.*

FIRMITY, fer'me-te, *s.* Firmness; strength.—Obsolete.

FIRMLESS, ferm'les, *a.* Detached from substance.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind controul.—*Pope.*

FIRMLIER, ferm'le-ur, *ad.* More firmly.

FIRMLY, ferm'le, *ad.* Solidly; compactly; closely; steadily; with constancy; steadfastly; immoveably.

FIRMNESS, ferm'ness, *s.* Closeness or denseness of structure; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; constancy; fixedness; steadfastness. In Phrenology, a primitive power of the mind, situated at the anterior part of the vertex of the head, supposed to have been first observed by Lavater, and confirmed by Gall. Its functions, in a healthy state, are perseverance, energy, decision, promptitude. Its extreme development, obstinacy and self-will; its deficiency, instability and vacillation.

FIROLA, fer'o-la, *s.* A genus of Gasteropod Mollusca, having the body, tail, foot, branchiæ, and visceral mass, as in the Carinaria, but, as far as known, without a shell: Order, Heteropoda.

FIRST, furst, *a.* (*first*, or *fyrst*, Sax. *furst*, Germ.) Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in; preceding all others in the order of time; preceding all others in number; preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence;—*ad.* before any other in the order of time; before any other in progression; before anything else in order of proceeding or consideration; before all others in rank. *First* or *last*, at the beginning or end;

And all are fools and lovers *first* or *last*.—*Dryden.*

first-begotten, or *first-begot*, first produced; eldest of children; *first-born*, first brought forth; first in the order of nativity; most excellent; most exalted;—*s.* the first-born child of a family; the first in the order of birth; *first-created*, created before any other; *first-fruit*, the fruit or produce first matured. Among the Hebrews, *first-fruits* (*primitiæ*) were oblations brought to the temple, of wheat, barley, grapes, figs, &c., as an acknowledgment to God of his sovereign dominion. There was another kind of first-fruits: when bread was kneaded in a family, a portion of it was set apart and given to the priest, or Levite, who dwelt in the place; but if there was no priest, or Levite, it was cast into the fire and consumed. In Law, *first-fruits*, the profits of every spiritual living for one year, paid originally to the pope, throughout Christendom; but in England the first-fruits and tenths were taken from the pope and given to the king, by the statutes 25 Henry VIII. c. 20, and 26 Henry VIII. c. 3. This branch of the royal revenue was given up by Queen Anne, and applied to the augmentation of small clerical livings. The payment of first-fruits in Ireland was abolished by stat. 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 37. In Plastering, *first coat*, the laying the plaster on the laths, or the *rentering*, as it is called, on brickwork, when only two coats are used. When three are used, it is called *pricking-up* when upon laths, and *roughing-in* when upon bricks. In Music, *first*, one of the parts of a duet, trio, &c.

FIRSTLING, furst'ling, *a.* First produced;—*s.* the first produce or offspring; the first thing thought or done.—Obsolete.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand.—*Shaks.*

FIRSTLY, furst'le, *ad.* Improperly used instead of first.

FIRST-RATE, furst'rate, *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent; being of the large size, as a *first-rate* ship.

FISC, fisk, } *s.* (*fiscus*, a basket, Lat.) A
FISCUS, fis'kus, } name given during the Roman empire, and afterwards in the monarchies which rose on its ruins, to the private treasury of the sovereign, as distinguished from *ærarium*, the treasury of the state.

FISCAL, fis'kal, *a.* Relating to the pecuniary interests of the sovereign or of the community;—*s.* exchequer; revenue; treasury. In Scotland, an officer who takes precognitions, and acts as public prosecutor in criminal cases. In Spain and Portugal, the royal solicitor; the name is also used in Spain for an informer.

FISCHERIA, fish-e're-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Fischer, director of the Botanic Garden at St. Petersburgh.) A genus of climbing evergreen shrubs, with downy branched and yellowish-green flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

FISH, fish, *s.* (*fisc*, Sax. *fisch*, Germ.) In Zoology, a vertebrated oviparous animal possessing a double circulation, but on which respiration is wholly effected through the medium of waters, by means of branchiæ or gills, suspended on arches, which are attached to the hyoid bone, each composed of numerous laminæ placed in a row and covered with a tissue of innumerable blood-vessels; that part of fish used as food. In popular language, the term fish is erroneously applied to the Cetacea which are Mammalia and breathe by lungs. The word *fish* is often used for the plural fishes.—See Ichthyology. Craw-fish, crab-fish, and shell-fish, are terms also used in common phraseology for the Crustaceans and testaceous Mollusca;—*v. a.* to attempt to catch fish, whether by angling or net; to attempt to obtain by artifice; to draw forth in a cunning indirect manner. To draw out of the water, as to *fish* an anchor. In Navigation, a machine employed to hoist and draw up the flukes of the ship's anchor towards the top of the bow, in order to stow it after it has been catted. It is composed of four parts: viz., the pendent, the block, the hook, and the tackle; which, with their several uses, are described under the respective terms. *Fish-frontor paunch*, is a long piece of oak or fir timber, convex on one side and concave on the other, used to strengthen the lower masts or the yards when they are sprung, or have received some damage in battle or tempestuous weather, &c., to effect which they are well secured by stout rope, called wooding. *Fish-gig*, an instrument used to strike fish at sea, particularly dolphins. It consists of a staff, with three, four, or more barbed prongs of steel, and a line fastened to the end on which the prongs are fixed: to the end is fitted a piece of lead, which gives additional force to the stroke when the weapon flies, and causes the points to turn upward after the fish is penetrated. *Fish Hawks*, birds of the genus Haliæetus: Subfamily, Accipitrinæ. *Fish Royal*, in Law, the whale and sturgeon, which the king is entitled to when stranded, or caught near the shore. *Fish-room*, in Navigation, a space in a ship between the afterhold and the spirit-room. *Fish-poison*, the common name of the annual plant Lepidium

piscidium. *Fishes*, in Heraldry, are emblems of silence and watchfulness.—The following compounds are connected with the capture, the cooking, and traffic in fish:—Fish-hook, fish-fly, fish-spear, fish-kettle, fish-spoon, fish-fork, fish-knife, &c.; fishing-boat, fisher-town, fishing-place, fishing-station, fish-market, fishmonger, fishwife, fishwoman.

FISHED-BEAM, fisht'beem, *s.* A beam which bellies on the under side.

FISHER, fish'ur, *s.* An angler; one employed in catching fish. *Fisher, Fisher Weasel*, or *Pekan*, the Mustella Canadensis of Linnæus, a native of North America, valuable for its fur.

FISHERMAN, fish'urman, *s.* A person whose occupation is to catch fish.

FISHERY, fish'ur-e, *s.* A locality generally near the coast, or in an estuary or river, where fishes are taken in large quantities at certain seasons of the year. *Free fishery*, in Law, an exclusive right of fishing in a public river. It is a royal franchise. It differs from *several fishery*, because he that has a several fishery must also be (or at least derive his right from) the owner of the soil, which is not requisite in a free fishery. In a free fishery, a man has an exclusive right and property in the fish before they are caught, but in a *common of piscary* not till afterwards.

FISHFUL, fish'fŭl, *a.* Abounding with fish; stored with fish.—Obsolete.

> Thus mean in state,
> And calm in sprite, my *fishful* pond is my delight.—
> *Carew.*

FISHGARTH, fish'gārth, *s.* An old term for a dam or wear in a river, made for taking fish.—Obsolete.

FISH-GLUE.—See Isinglass.

FISHING, fish'ing, *s.* The act of catching fish; the art of catching fish; a fishery.—Obsolete in the last signification.

> Having a good haven and a plentiful *fishing*.—*Spencer on Ireland.*

Fishing-eagle, the bird Falco haliætus. It is the sea, or more properly the water eagle of Britain. It partakes of the characters both of the eaglets and falcons. It approaches the eagle in size, and in the habit of stooping on its prey; and it agrees with the hawks in the form of the beak, and in the structure of the wings. It is often called the osprey, and sometimes the fishing or bald buzzard. *Fishing-frog*,—see Lophius.

FISHLIKE, fish'like, *a.* Resembling fish.

FISH-POND, fish'pond, *s.* An artificial pond for preserving and breeding fish.

FISH-SKIN DISEASE.—See Ichthyosis.

FISHY, fish'e, *a.* Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish; inhabited by fish.

> My absent mates
> Bait the barbed steel, and from the *fishy* flood
> Appease the afflictive fierce desire of food.—
> *Pope's Odyss.*

FISK, fisk, *s.* (*fiscus*, the treasury, Lat.) In Scotch Law, the right of the crown to the moveable estate of a person denounced as a rebel;—*v. n.* (*fieska*, to fisk the tail about, Su.) to run about.—Obsolete.

> A *fisking* huswife, a ranging damsel, a gadding or wandering flirt.—*Cotgrave.*

FISSICOSTATE, fis-se-kos'tate, *s.* (*fissus*, and *costatus*, ribbed, Lat.) Having the ribs divided.

FISSILE, fis'sil, *a.* (*fissilis*, Lat.) That may be split, cleft, or divided in the grain or natural cleavage.

FISSILITY, fis-sil'e-te, *s.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.

FISSIPARA, fis-sip'a-ra, *s.* (*findo*, I divide, and *pario*, I engender, Lat.) In Zoology, the name given to those animals which propagate by spontaneous fission, or the detachment of a greater or less portion of the body, having an inherent power of self-support and growth, as in the Polypi, Infusoria, and certain worms.

FISSIPENÆ, fis-se-pen'ne, *s.* (*fissus*, and *pinna*, a wing, Lat.) The Pterophorites of Latreille; a section of the Nocturnal Lepidopterous insects, in which the four wings, or at least two, are split longitudinally, in the manner of branches or fingers, with fringed edges, and resembling feathers.

FISSIPED, fis'se-ped, *a.* (*fissus*, cleft, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) Having the toes without a membrane; —*s.* an animal which has no membrane between the toes.

FISSIROSTRAL, fis-se-ros'tral, *a.* (*fissus*, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) Belonging to the tribe Fissirostres.

FISSIROSTRES, fis-se-ros'tres, *s.* A tribe of Perching birds, in which the gape of the mouth is very wide; the feet are of different discriptions, but always short, and generally weak and imperfect. They feed on insects taken during flight: Order, Insessores.

FISSURA, fish-u'ra, *s.* (Latin.) A fissure. In Anatomy, *F. silvii*, the fissure which separates the anteriors and middle lobes of the cerebrum. *F. umbilicalis*, the groove of the umbilical vein.

FISSURE, fish'ure, *s.* (*fissura*, Lat. *fissure*, Fr.) A cleft; a narrow chasm in which a breach has been made; a longitudinal opening;—*v. a.* to cleave; to make a fissure.

FISSURELLA, fish-u-rel'la, *s.* (*findo*, I divide, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropods, with a shell in the shape of a limpet (*patella*;) but having a slit or fissure at the apex of the cone. *Fissure of the bones*, in Surgery, is when they are divided transversely or longitudinally, not quite through, but cracked like glass by any external force.

FIST, fist, *s.* (*fyst*, Sax.) The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm, so as to deal a blow;—*v. a.* to strike with the fist; to grip with the fist.

> We have been down together in my sleep,
> Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throats,
> And waked half dead with nothing.—*Shaks.*

FISTIC-NUT, fis'tik-nut, *s.* The fruit of the plant Pistachia vera.

FISTICUFFS, fis'ti-kufs, *s.* Blows dealt with the fist.

FISTUCA, fis'tu-ka, *s.* In Mechanics, a pile-driving instrument, with two handles, raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent to fall on the head of a pile, so as to drive it into the ground, being what is called by the workmen a *monkey*.

FISTULA, fis'tu-la, *s.* (Latin.) In the ancient Music, a kind of flute or flageolet made of reeds. In Pathology, a pipe-like sore with a narrow orifice, and without a tendency to heal. *F. in ano*, fistula which penetrates into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself. *F. in perinæo*, fistula in the course of the perinæum, from which it sometimes extends to the uthera, bladder, va-

gina, or rectum. *F. lacrymalis*, fistula penetrating into the lacrymal sac. *F. salivary*, fistula penetrating into the parotid duct from a wound or ulcer. A fistula is said to be *complete* when possessing both an external and an internal orifice; *incomplete* or *blind* when only one orifice exists. *Fistula spiritalis*, the windpipe. *Fistula spiralis*, in Botany, the vegetable fibre now termed a spiral vessel.

FISTULANA, fis-tu-la'na, *s.* (*fistula*, a pipe, Lat.) A genus of the Tubicolæ, furnished with a tubular and, generally, calcareous sheath, lessening towards its anterior end, which is open, and includes a loose bivalve shell, gaping when the valves are united. The shell is not, as in other Tubicolæ, imbedded in the substance of the sheath.

FISTULAR, fis'tu-lar, *s.* Hollow like a tube; tubular.

FISTULARIA, fis-tu-la're-a, *s.* (*fistula*, a pipe, Lat.) In Ichthyology, the Tobacco-pipe Fish: Type of the family Fistularidæ.

FISTULARIDÆ, fis-tu-la're-de, *s.* (*fistularia*, one of the genera.) A family of Malacopterygious Abdominal fishes, characterized by having the forepart of the cranium formed by a prolongated tube-like mouth: the body in some is cylindrical, and in others it is oval and compressed.

FISTULATE, fis'tu-late, *v a.* To make hollow like a pipe;—*v. n.* to turn or grow into a fistula.

FISTULIDES, fis-tu'le-dis, *s.* (*fistula*, a pipe, Gr.) Fistulidans, a tribe of the Echinodermata, the bodies of which are in the form of a long cylindrical tube.

FISTULIFORM, fis'tu-le-fawrm, *s.* (*fistula*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) In the form of a tube; tubular; in round hollow columns.

FISTULOSE, fis'tu-lose, } *a.* Hollow like a reed
FISTULOSUS, fis-tu-lo'sus, } or pipe.

FISTULOUS, fis'tu-lus, *a.* Pertaining to a fistula; of the nature of a fistula.

FIT, fit, *s.* (the derivation of the noun is uncertain. It is said by Skinner to come from *fight*, being a struggle of nature; by Webster it is alleged to be derived from *fith*, a gliding or darting motion, Welsh; why not from *vite*, quick, French, or *phitta*, haste! Gr. as suggested by Junius?) In Pathology, a paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermediate distemper; any short return after intermission; intervals; any violent affection of body or mind; distemper; (*fitt*, a song, Sax.) anciently, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto;

> He sitting me beside in that same shade
> Provoked me to plaie some pleasant *fitt*.—*Spenser.*

—*a.* (*vitten*, Dut.) suitable; convenient; meet; becoming; qualified;—*v. a.* to adapt; to suit; to make suitable; to be accommodated with anything; to prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things necessary and proper; to qualify; to prepare; *to fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means; *to fit up*, to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person;—*v. n.* to be proper or becoming; to suit or be suitable; to be adapted.

FITCH.—See Vetch.

FITCHET, fitsh'et, } *s.* The Viverra of Linnæus,
FITCHEW, fitsh'ö, } an animal of the Weasel kind, the Foumart.

FITCHY, fitsh'e, *s.* (from the French *fiché*, fixed.) In Heraldry, a term applied to a cross when the lower branch ends in a sharp point, as if intended to be fixed in the ground.

FITFUL, fit'fŭl, *a.* Varied by paroxysms; full of fits.

FITLY, fit'le, *ad.* Suitably; properly; with propriety; commodiously; conveniently.

FITMENT, fit'ment, *s.* Something adapted to a purpose.

FITNESS, fit'nes, *s.* Suitableness; adaptedness; propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness; preparation; qualification; convenience; the state of being fit.

FITTABLE, fit'ta-bl, *a.* Suitable.—Obsolete.

FITTER, fit'tur, *s.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.

FITTINGLY, fit'ting-le, *ad.* Suitably.

FITTING OUT, fit'ting owt, *s.* The furnishing of a ship with a sufficient number of men, to navigate and arm her for attack or defence; also to provide the requisite masts, sails, yards, ammunition, artillery, cordage, anchors, and other furniture, together with provisions for the ship's company.

FIT-WEED, fet'weed, *s.* The plant Eryngium fatidium, so called because considered as a powerful anti-hysterical medicine.

FITZ, fitz. (Norman.) A surname given in England generally to the illegitimate sons of kings or princes of the blood; as, Fitz-roy, the son of the King; Fitz-clarence, the son of the Duke of Clarence.

FIVE, five, *s.* (*fif*, Sax.) Four and one; the half of ten. *Five points*, in Church History, the points of faith which were warmly contested in the Arminian and Calvinistic controversies, and were made the subjects of the decisions of the Synod of Dort—namely, predestination, satisfaction, regeneration, grace, and final perseverance of the saints.

FIVES, fives, *s.* A game with a ball; a disease amongst horses resembling strangles: sometimes written *vives*.

FIX, fiks, *v. a.* (*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.) To make fast, firm, or stable; to establish invariably; to settle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to pierce; to transfix;

> While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
> A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs.—
> *Sandys.*

—*v. n.* to settle the opinion; to determine the resolution; to rest or cease from wandering; to lose volatility.

FIXABLE, fiks'a-bl, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

FIXATION, fiks-a'shun, *s.* (French.) Firmness; steadiness; stability; residence in a certain place; confinement; want or destruction of volatility; reduction from fluidity to solidity;—*ad.* in Chemistry, the reducing of any volatile substance, so as not to fly off or evaporate upon being subjected to heat.

FIXED, fikst, *a.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable. *Fixed air*, carbonic acid gas. *Fixed alkalies*, potash and soda. *Fixed axis*, the axis about which a plane revolves in the formation of a solid. *Fixed bodies* are substances which bear great heat without evaporation or volatilization. *Fixed ecliptic*, a certain imaginary plane which

does not change its position in the heavens from the action of any portion of the solar system. *Fixed oils*, the common greasy oils are so termed, as they do not evaporate except at a very high temperature: they are generally obtained by expression, and are termed *fixed* in contradistinction to the *volatile* oils. *Fixed signs*, a term which has been applied by certain astronomers to the signs Taurus (♉), Leo (♌), Scorpio (♏), and Aquarius (♒); the seasons being considered as less variable when the sun is in these constellations. *Fixed stars* are such stars as invariably retain the same apparent position and distance from each other; they are supposed to be suns similar to our own, some of them of much greater magnitude, and to form centres around which other spheres revolve.

FIXEDLY, fiks'ed-le, *ad.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

FIXEDNESS, fiks'ed-nes, *s.* Stability; firmness; the state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; solidity; coherence of parts; steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

FIXIDITY.—See Fixedness.

FIXITY, fiks'e-te, *s.* In Chemistry, fixedness; the property by which bodies sustain the action of fire without being dissipated in fumes.

FIXTURE, fiks'ture, *s.* That which is fixed; position; firmness; stable state. In Law, a term applied generally to all articles of a personal nature affixed to land. The annexation must be by the article being set into or united with the land, or with some substance previously connected therewith.

FIXURE.—See Fixture.

FIZGIG.—See Fishgig.

FIZZ, fiz, } *v. n.* To make a hissing sound.
FIZZLE, fiz'zl, }

FLABBILY, flab'be-le, *ad.* In a flabby manner.

FLABBINESS, flab'be-nes, *s.* A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

FLABBY, flab'be, *a.* (*llib*, Welsh.) Soft; yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight.

FLABEL, fla'bel, *s.* (*flabellum*, a little fan, Lat.) A fan.—Obsolete.

FLABELLARIA, fla-bel-la're-a, *s.* (*flabellum*, a fan, Lat.) Fan-coral, a genus of Polypifers, the coraline structures of which occur in large foliaceous expansions, formed of corneous threads enveloped in a calcareous crust. In Fossil Botany, a genus of plants, allied or belonging to the palm tribe, having the leaves petiolated, flabelliform, divided into linear lobes, and plaited at the base.

FLABELLIFORM, fla-bel'le-fawrm, *a.* (*flabellum*, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Fan-shaped. *Flabelliform Koupbore Spar.*—See Mesole.

NOTE.—The following Latinized adjectives define species in Natural History:—*Flabelliformis*, fan-shaped; *flabellipes*, having fan-shaped feet; *flabellifolius*, having fan-shaped leaves.

FLABELLINA, fla-bel-li'na, *s.* (*flabellum*, a fan, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusca: Order, Nudibranchiata.

FLABILE, flab'il, *a.* (*flabilis*, Lat.) Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown.

FLACCID, flak'sid, *a.* (*flaccidus*, Lat.) Soft; loose; weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure.

FLACCIDLY, flak'sid-le, *ad.* In a flaccid manner; weakly.

FLACCIDNESS, flak'sid-nes, } *s.* Laxity; limber-
FLACCIDITY, flak-sid'e-te, } ness; want of firmness or stiffness.

FLACKER, flak'ur, *v. n.* To flutter as a bird.—Local.

FLACOURTIA, fla-koor'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Etienne de Flacourt, a director of the French East India Company.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with white flowers, formerly in the order Tiliaceæ, but constituting the type of the order Flacourtiaceæ.

FLACOURTIACEÆ, fla-koor-ti-a'se-e, *s.* The Bixineæ, or Bixaceæ of other botanists, a natural order of hypogynous Exogens, belonging to the Violal alliance of Lindley, consisting of shrubs and small trees, with alternate leaves, placed on short stalks without stipules, and often marked with round dots; flowers petalous or polypetalous; petals and stamens hypogynous; sepals from three to seven, cohering slightly at the base; ovary roundish, sessile, and slightly stalked; fruit one-celled.

FLAG, flag, *v. n.* (*fleogan*, Sax.) To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble; to lose vigour;—*v. a.* to let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop; to lay with flat stones;—*s.* (*flagan*, Icel.) In Botany, a name given to certain aquatic plants with long ensiform leaves, particularly to those of the genus Iris and Acorus. *Sweet-scented flag*, the common name of plants of the genus Acorus—which see. *Corn-flag.*—See Gladiolus. *Flags*, thin stones, used for paving, from 1½ to 3 inches thick, and of various lengths and breadths, according to the nature of the quarry;—(*flagge*, Germ.) an ensign or colours; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff; *to strike or lower the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect or submission; *to strike the flag*, in an engagement, is the sign of surrendering; *to hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarter, or, in some cases, to manifest a friendly design; the *red flag* is a sign of defiance, or battle; *to hang the flag half-mast high*, is a token or signal of mourning; *flag-officer*, an admiral; the commander of a squadron; *flag-ship*, the ship which bears the admiral, and in which his flag is displayed; *flag-staff*, the staff that elevates the flag.

FLAG-BROOM, flag'broom, *s.* A broom used for sweeping flags.

FLAGELLANT, flaj'el-lant, *s.* (*flagellans*, Lat.) One who, from a superstitious notion of pleasing God and expiating his sins, inflicts stripes upon himself. The Flagellants sprung up in Italy in the year 1260. Their founder was a hermit named Rainer, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament. They ran in multitudes of both sexes, and all ages and ranks, through the streets, with whips in their hands, lashing their naked shoulders with astonishing severity, thinking to merit divine mercy by their voluntary mortification and penance. Their leader, in the 15th century, was Conrad Schmidt, who, with several others, were brought to the stake by the German Inquisitors about the year 1414.

FLAGELLATE, flaj'el-late, *v. a.* To whip; to scourge.

FLAGELLATION, flaj-el-la'shun, *s.* (*flagello*, I flog, Lat.) A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

FLAGEOLET, flaj'o-let, *s.* (French.) A little flute, made of box or other hard wood, sometimes of ivory, and having six holes besides that at the bottom, the mouthpiece, and the one behind the neck.

FLAGGINESS, flag'ge-nes, *s.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAGGY, flag'ge, *a.* Weak; flexible; not stiff; weak in taste; insipid; abounding in flags.

FLAGILLÆ, fla-jil'le, *s.* (*flagillum*, a twig, shoot, or whip, Lat.) In Botany, a term applied to runners without leaves.

FLAGILLÆFORM, fla-jil'e-fawrm, *a.* Whip-shaped; occurring in the form of runners, creeping along the ground.

FLAGILLARIA, fla-jil-la're-a, *s.* (*flagillum*, a whip, or thong, Lat. in reference to the length and slenderness of its shoots.) A genus of plants: Order, Commelynaceæ.

FLAGITIOUS, fla-jish'us, *a.* (*flagitium*, a crime, Lat.) Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villanous; atrocious; scandalous; guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; wicked.

FLAGITIOUSLY, fla-jish'us-le, *ad.* With extreme wickedness.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, fla-jish'us-nes, *s.* Extreme wickedness.

FLAGON, flag'un, *s.* (*flaxe*, Sax.) A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

FLAGRANCE, fla'grans, *s.* (from *flagro*, to burn, Lat.) Notoriousness; glaring offence.

FLAGRANCY, fla'gran-se, *s.* Burning; great heat; inflammation;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

> Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes.—*Bacon.*

excess; enormity.

FLAGRANT, fla'grant, *a.* (*flagrans*, Lat.) Burning; ardent; eager; glowing; flushed; inflamed; red;—(unusual in the foregoing significations;)

> Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
> The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back.—*Prior.*

flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.

FLAGRANTLY, fla'grant-le, *ad.* Ardently; notoriously.

FLAGRATE, fla'grate, *v. n.* To burn.—Obsolete.

FLAGRATION, fla-gra'shun, *s.* A burning.—Seldom used.

FLAGSTONE, flag'stone, *s.* A variety of sandstone of a laminated structure, used as pavement, &c.

FLAIL, flale, *s.* (*flegel*, Germ.) An instrument for thrashing corn. It consists of the hand-staff, or piece held in the thrasher's hand, the swiple, or that part which strikes the sheaves, the caplins, or strong double leathers made fast to the tops of the hand-staff and swiple, and the leather thong that ties the caplins together.

FLAKE, flake, *s.* (*flace*, Sax.) A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a layer or stratum; a collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off; any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales; a sort of carnation of two colours only, having large stripes going through the leaves. In the Codfishing, the name *flake* is given to a sort of scaffold or platform made of hurdles, and supported by stanchions, which are used for drying fish in Newfoundland;—*v. a.* to form into flakes, or bodies loosely connected;—*v. n.* to break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

FLAKE-WHITE, flake'hwite, *s.* In Painting, lead corroded by the pressing of grapes, or ceruse prepared by the acid of grapes. It is of Italian manufacture, and for the purity of its white far surpasses the white-lead of this country.

FLAKY, fla'ke, *a.* Loosely hanging together; lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM, flam, *s.* (*flim*, Icel.) A freak or whim; a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion. In the Military art, a signal given with the drum, formerly used instead of the word of command;—*v. a.* to deceive with falsehood; to delude.

FLAMBEAU, flam'bo, *s.* (French.) A kind of torch, made of several thick wicks, overspread with wax or pitch, for burning at night in the streets, and at funeral processions, illuminations, &c.

FLAMBOYANT, flang-bo-e-ang', *s.* (French, blazing.) A term used by French antiquaries to denote that style of architecture which was contemporary with the Perpendicular of England. It is so named from the flame-like wavings of its tracery.

FLAME, flame, *s.* (*flamme*, Fr. *flamma*, Lat.) Light emitted from fire; vapour in combustion; blaze: 'That *flame* is merely a thin film of white hot vapour, and that this combustion is entirely superficial, while inflammable matter is contained within which cannot burn for want of oxygen, is proved by inserting one end of a small hollow glass tube into the dark central portion of the flame of a large candle, or of a gas light; the interior unburnt gas or vapour will escape through it, and may be lighted at the other end of the tube.'—*Pen. Cyc.* Fire; ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought; ardour of inclination; heat of passion; violent contention; the passion of love; rage; violence;—*v. a.* to inflame; to excite;—*v. n.* to shine as fire; to burn with emission of light; to shine like a flame; to break out in violence of passion. In Heraldry, *flame* is a bearing supposed to denote the fervency of zeal.

FLAME-COLOUR, flame'kul-ur, *s.* Bright or brilliant colour, as that of a flame.

FLAME-COLOURED, flame'kul-urd, *a.* Of the colour of flame; of a bright yellow colour.

FLAME-EYED, flame'ide, *a.* Having eyes like a flame.—Beautifully applied in the following lines:

> Nor sea, nor shade, nor shield, nor rock, nor cave,
> Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
> Where *flame-ey'd* fury means to smite, can save.—
> Quarles.

FLAMELESS, flame'les, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.

FLAME-LILY.—See Pyrolirion.

FLAMEN, fla'men, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, the name given to the priest devoted to the service of any particular deity, and who received a distinguishing epithet from the deity to whom he ministered. The most distinguished were those attached to Diiovis, Mars, and Quirinus; namely, the Flamen Dialis, Flamen Martialis, and Flamen Quirinalis. They are said to have been established by Numa.

Flaming, fla'ming, *a.* Bright; red; violent; vehement;—*s.* a bursting out in a flame.

Flamingly, fla'ming-le, *ad.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

Flamingo, fla-min'go, *s.* (*flammant*, Fr. from *flamma*, flame, Lat. in reference to its bright red colour.) The common name of birds of the genus Phœnicopterus, remarkable for the extreme length of the legs and neck, and the beautiful red colour of one of the species. They are natives of the African coasts and of America: Family, Anatidæ.

Flaminical, fla-min'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen.

Flammability, flam-ma-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire; inflammability.

Flammable, flam'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being enkindled into a flame.

Flammation, flam-ma'shun, *s.* The act of setting on flame.

Note.—The three last words are now superseded by the compounds, Inflammability, Inflammable, Inflammation.

Flammeous, flam'me-us, *a.* Consisting of flame; like flame.

Flammiferous, flam-mif'e-rus, *a.* (*flamma*, a flame, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing flame.

Flammivomous, flam-miv'o-mus, *a.* (*flamma*, and *vomo*, I vomit, Lat.) Vomiting flames as a volcano.

Flammula, flam'mu-la, *s.* (Latin.) A kind of flag, terminating in a point, which, in the eastern Roman empire, served to distinguish the soldiers of the different companies. It was worn on the helmet or on the tip of the pike.

Flamy, fla'me, *a.* Inflamed; burning; blazing; having the nature of flame; having the colour of flame.

Flanch, flansh, *s.* In Heraldry, one of the honourable ordinaries formed by an arched line, which begins at the corners of the chiefs, and ends in the base of the escutcheon.

Flanconade, flang-ko-nad', *s.* (French.) In Fencing, a thrust in the flank or side.

Flang, flang. Old *past tense* of the verb *To fling*.

Flange, flanj, *s.* (perhaps from *frange*, a fringe, Fr.) A raised or projecting edge or rib on the rim of a wheel: used in machinery, to keep the band from slipping off; used also on the wheels of railway carriages, to keep them from running off the rails; a projecting piece of plate or table, forming an iron girder or framework. In iron-castings, flanges are usually made with holes drilled through them for the passage of bars or bolts, by which one flange is fastened to another.

Flank, flank, *s.* (*flanc*, Fr.) The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. In Military tactics, the side of an army or battalion from the point to the rear, of which there are different kinds; as the *inward flank*, in manœuvring, the first file or the left of a division, subdivision, or section; *outward flank*, the extreme file on the right or left of a division; *leading flank*, the first battalion, division, &c., which conducts the attack; *flank files*, the first two men on the right, and the last two on the left; *flank company*, a certain number of men drawn up on the right or left of a battalion; *flank en potence*, any part of the right or left wing, formed at a right angle with the line. In Fortification, any part of a work which defends another along the outside of its parapet, such as the *flank of the bastion*, that part which joins the face to the curtain; *oblique* or *second flank*, that part of the curtain from which the face of the opposite bastion may be discovered; *retired, low*, or *covered flank*, the platform of the casement, which lies hid in the bastion; *flank prolonged*, the extending of the flank from the angle of the epaulement to the exterior side; *flank fichant*, the flank from which the cannon, playing, fires directly on the opposite bastion; *flank razant*, the point from which the line of defence commences; *flanks of a frontier*, the different points of a large extent of territory. In Architecture, that part of a return body which joins the front: in town houses, the party walls are the flank walls;—*v. a.* (*flanquer*, Fr.) in Fortification, to erect a battery which may play on the works of the enemy, on both right and left, without being exposed to his fire; in Military tactics, to attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops; to post so as to overlook or command on the side; to secure or guard on the side; to turn the flank; to pass round the side; *to outflank*, to outstretch the enemy's forces so as to get upon his flanks;—*v. n.* to border; to touch; to be posted on the side.

Flankards, flang'kärds, *s.* Among Sportsmen, the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

Flanker, flank'ur, *s.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body;—*v. a.* to defend by lateral fortifications; to attack sideways. *Flankers*, in Military tactics, are the most active men and horses in cavalry manœuvres employed to secure a line of march.

Flanks, flangks, *s.* In Farriery, a wrench or other harm down to the back of a horse.

Flannel, flan'nel, *s.* (*flanelle*, Fr.) A kind of light, loose, woollen cloth, used in articles of clothing as a good preservative from cold.

Flanneled, flan'neld, *a.* Covered with, or wrapped in flannel.

Flap, flap, *s.* (*lappen*, and *klappe*, Germ.) Anything that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side; the motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it; *the flaps*, a disease in the lips of horses;—*v. a.* to beat with a flap; to move something broad, as to *flap* the wings; to let fall, as the brim of a hat;—*v. n.* to ply the wings with noise; to fall, as the brim of a hat, or other broad thing.

Flapdragon, flap'drag-un, *s.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them; the thing eaten;

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candle-ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to swallow or devour.

Flapeared, flap'eerd, *a.* Having broad loose ears.

Flapjack, flap'jak, *s.* An apple puff: anciently a pancake.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and moreover puddings and *flapjacks*; and thou shalt be welcome.—*Shaks.*

Flapmouthed, flap'mowthd, *a.* Having loose hanging lips.

Flapper, flap'pur, *s.* One who flaps another.

Flare, flare, *v. n.* To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light; to flutter with splendid

show; to be loose and waving as a showy thing; to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be exposed to too much light; to open or spread outward. In Nautical language, to incline or hang over. Seamen say that the work *flares over* when a ship is housed in near the water, so that work hangs over a little too much, and is let out broader aloft than is warranted by the due proportion.

FLASH, flash, *s.* (*lasair*, *lasrach*, a flame, Irish.) A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; an instantaneous blaze; a sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state;

> The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*.—*Bacon.*

a body of water driven by violence; a little pool; —(local in the last two senses;)—a preparation used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength. It is composed of an extract of cayenne pepper, or capsicum, and burnt sugar;—*v. n.* to break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendour. It differs from *glitter*, *glisten*, and *gleam*, in denoting a flood or wide extent of light, as a diamond may *glitter* or *glisten*, but it does not *flash*; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought; —*v. a.* to strike up large bodies of water from the surface;—(unusual in the last sense;)

> With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
> The waves about.—*Spenser.*

to strike or to throw like a burst of light.

FLASHE, flashe, *s.* A sluice made on navigable rivers, for the purpose of raising the water over shoals, &c. while vessels are passing.

FLASHER, flash'ur, *s.* A person of unsound pretensions to wit; a showy, superficial talker; a rower.—Obsolete in the last sense.

FLASHILY, flash'e-le, *ad.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

FLASHINGS, flash'ings, *s. pl.* (*flaque*, a splash, Fr. ?) In Architecture, pieces of lead or other metal let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over the gutters or other conduit places, to prevent the splashing of rain from injuring the interior works.

FLASHY, flash'e, *a.* Showy but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid; gay in dress; insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit.

FLASK, flask, *s.* (*flasche*, Germ.) A bottle; a vessel for powder; a bed in a gun carriage.

FLASKET, flask'it, *s.* A vessel in which viands are served up; a long shallow basket.

FLASQUES, flasks, *s.* In Gunnery, the two cheeks of the carriage of a great gun.

FLAT, flat, *a.* (*plat*, Dut. *flad*, Dan.) Horizontally level without inclination; smooth without protuberances; not elevated or erect; fallen; level with the ground; prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground. In Painting, wanting relief or prominence of the figures; tasteless; insipid; dead; dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit, applied to discourses and compositions; depressed; spiritless; dejected; unpleasing; not affording gratification; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright;

> Thus repulsed our final hope
> To *flat* despair.—*Milton.*

not sharp or shrill; not acute; low, as the prices of goods, or dull, as sales;—*s.* a level or extended plain; a level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a surface without relief or prominences; a broad flat-bottomed boat, constructed for conveying passengers or troops, horses, carriages, and baggage. In Architecture, that part of the covering of a house which is laid horizontally, and is covered with lead or other material. In Music, a character which used to be represented by a small b, but time has altered it, and it is now in the form of —♭. It depresses the note before it a semichromatic tone. *Flat-fifth*, an interval of a fifth depressed by a flat: it was called a semi-apente by the ancients;—*v. a.* (*flatir*, Fr.) to level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten; to make vapid or tasteless; to make dull or unanimated;—*v. n.* to grow flat; to fall to an even surface; to become insipid or dull.

FLAT-BOTTOMED, flat'bot-tumd, *a.* Having a flat bottom as a boat, or a moat in fortification.

FLAT-FISH.—See Pleuronectidæ.

FLATIDÆ, fla'te-de, *s.* (*flata*, one of the genera.) A family of Hemipterous insects, belonging to the Cicadæ, or Singing insects, distinguished by the wings being covered with a white powder.

FLAT-IRON, flat'i-urn, *s.* An iron instrument used in smoothing clothes.

FLATIVE, fla'tiv, *a.* (*flatus*, wind, Lat.) Producing wind; flatulent.—Obsolete.

FLATLONG, flat'long, *ad.* With the flat side downwards; not edgewise.

FLATLY, flat'le, *ad.* Horizontally; without inclination; evenly; without elevations and depressions; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; downright.

FLATNESS, flat'nes, *s.* Evenness; level extention; want of relief or prominence; deadness; vapidness; insipidity; dejection of spirits or fortune; low state; depression; want of life; dullness; want of point; frigidity; gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

FLAT-ROOFED, flat'rooft, *a.* Having a roof with little inclination, or gently sloped.

FLATTEN, flat'tn, *v. a.* (*flatir*, Fr.) To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to lay flat; to make vapid or insipid; to render stale; to depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit. In Music, to relax, as sound; to render less acute or sharp;—*v. n.* to grow or become even on the surface; to become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless; to become dull or spiritless.

FLATTER, flat'tur, *s.* The person or thing by which anything is flattened;—*v. a.* (French,) to soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favourable notice; to please; to gratify; to please falsely;

> *Flatter'd* crimes of a licentious age
> Provoke our censure.—*Young.*

to encourage by favourable notice, representations, or indications; to raise false hopes by representations not well-founded; to wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win.

FLATTERER, flat'tur-ur, *s.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favour, or to accomplish some purpose.

FLATTERING, flat'tur-ing, *a.* Pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; pleasing; favourable; encouraging hope; practising adulation; uttering false praise.

FLATTERINGLY, flat'tur-ing-le, *ad.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to favour; with partiality.

FLATTERY, flat'tur-e, *s.* (*flatterie*, Fr.) False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation; commendation bestowed to accomplish some purpose; wheedling.

FLATTING, flat'ting, *s.* In House-painting, a mode of painting in oil, in which the surface is left, when finished, without any gloss.

FLATTISH, flat'tish, *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

FLATULENCE, flat'u-lens, } *s.* (from *flatus*, wind,
FLATULENCY, flat'u-len-se, } Lat.) Windiness in the stomach; air generated in a weak stomach and intestines by imperfect digestion; airiness; emptiness; vanity.

FLATULENT, flat'u-lent, *a.* Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines; turgid with air; generating, or apt to generate, wind in the stomach; empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy, as a *flatulent* writer.

FLATUOSITY.—See Flatulence.

FLATUOUS.—See Flatulent.

FLATUS, fla'tus, *s.* (Latin.) A breath; a puff of wind; wind generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body.

FLATWISE, flat'wize, *a.* or *ad.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise.

FLAUNT, flânt, *v. n.* (derivation uncertain.) To throw or spread out; to flutter; to display ostentatiously; to carry a pert or saucy appearance;—*s.* anything displayed for show.

FLAUNTINGLY, flânt'ing-le, *ad.* Displaying in an ostentatious manner.

FLAVERIA, fla-ve're-a, *s.* (*flavus*, yellow, Lat. in reference to its being used in dyeing that colour in Chili.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

FLAVI, flav'e, *a.* (*flavus*, yellow, Lat.) Of a yellow colour used in composition.

NOTE.—The following Latinized adjectives are used in Natural History in the definition of species:—*Flavicaudatus*, yellow-tailed; *flavicollis*, yellow-necked; *flavicornis*, having yellow antennæ; *flavigastris*, yellow-bellied; *flavipalpis*, having yellow palpi; *flavipes*, yellow-footed; *flavipennis*, yellow-plumed; *flavirostris*, yellow-beaked; *flavisquamis*, yellow-scaled; *flavitarsis*, having the tarsi of a yellow colour; *flavicentris*, having a yellow belly; *flaviplerus*, yellow-winged.

FLAVICOMOUS, fla-vik'ko-mus, *a.* Having yellow hair.

FLAVOUR, fla'vur, *s.* The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell; taste; odour; fragrance; smell;—*v. a.* to communicate some quality to a thing that may affect the taste or smell.

FLAVOURED, fla'vurd, *a.* Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling.

FLAVOURLESS, fla'vur-les, *a.* Without flavour; tasteless.

FLAVOUROUS, fla'vur-us, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell.

FLAVOUS, fla'vus, *a.* (*flavus*, Lat.) Yellow; anything of a yellow colour.

FLAW, flaw, *s.* (Welsh.) A breach; a crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or fissure; a defect; a fault; something that weakens or invalidates; a sudden burst or breeze of wind; —(in the last sense common among seamen;)— a tumult; a tempestuous uproar;—(unusual in the last two significations;)

> And deluges of armies from the town
> Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*
> When first it broke.—*Dryden.*

a sudden commotion of mind;—(obsolete in this sense;)

> Oh these *flaws* and starts,
> Impostors to true fear, would well become
> A woman's story at a winter's fire.—*Shakz.*

—*v. a.* to break; to crack; to violate.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> France hath *flaw'd* the league, and I hath attach'd
> Our merchants' goods.—*Shakz.*

FLAWLESS, flaw'les, *a.* Without cracks; without defects.

FLAWN, flawn, *s.* (*flena*, Sax.) A custard; a sort of pudding or pie.—Obsolete.

> Fill oven full of *flawns*, Ginny pass not for sleep,
> To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.—
> *Tusser.*

FLAWTER, flaw'tur, *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin.—Obsolete.

FLAWY, flaw'e, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty; subject to sudden gusts of wind.

FLAX, flaks, *s.* (*fleax*, *flex*, Sax.) The Linum usitatissimum of botanists, an annual plant, cultivated from time immemorial for its textile fibres, which are spun into thread and woven into linen cloth. *Flax-weed*, the Linaria vulgaris of botanists, called also *toad-flax* and *wild-flax*: Order, Scrophulariaceæ. *New Zealand flax.*—See Phormium.

FLAXCOMB, flaks'kome, *s.* An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating from it the tow, or coarser part, and the shives.

FLAXDRESSER, flaks'dres-sur, *s.* One who breaks and swingles flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN, flak'sn, *a.* Made of flax; resembling flax; of the colour of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXRAISER, flaks'ray-zur, *s.* One who sows and raises flax.

FLAX-SEED.—See Radiola.

FLAX-WORTS.—See Linaceæ.

FLAXY, flak'se, *a.* Like flax; being of a light colour; fair.

FLAY, flay, *v. a.* (*flean*, Sax.) To skin; to strip off the skin of an animal; to take off the skin or surface of anything.—Obsolete in the last sense.

FLAYER, fla'ur, *s.* One who strips off the skin.

FLEA, fle, *s.* (Saxon.) The Pulex of entomologists, a well-known apterous insect.

FLEA-BANE, fle'bane, *s.* The vulgar name of the plant Inula dysentrica.

FLEABITE, fle'bite, } *s.* The bite of a flea, or
FLEABITING, fle'bi-ting, } the red spot caused by the bite; a trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, fle'bit-n, *a.* Bitten or stung by a flea; mean; worthless.

FLEAK, fleke, *s.* A lock, thread, or twist.

FLEAM, fleem, *s.* In Surgery and Farriery, an instrument for letting blood. A *case of fleams*, as it is termed by farriers, contains two hooked instruments called drawers, used for cleansing

wounds; a penknife; a sharp-pointed lancet for making incisions, and two fleams, one sharp and one broad-pointed. The fleam resembles the point of a lancet fixed in a flat handle, and just sufficiently long to open a vein.

FLEA-WORT, flē'wurt, *s.* The common name of the plant Plantago psyllium.

FLECHE, flesh, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a simple redan, generally constructed at the foot of a glacis.

FLECK, flek, } FLECKER, flek'ur, } *v. a.* (*fleck*, a spot, Germ.) To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

FLECKED, flek'ed, *a.* Spotted of various colours.

FLECTION, flek'shun, *s.* (*flectio*, Lat.) The act of bending, or state of being bent.

FLED. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To flee.*

FLEDGE, flej, *a.* (*flugge*, Germ.) Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest;—*v. a.* to furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGELING, flej'ling, *s.* A young bird just fledged.

FLEDWITE, fled'wite, } FLIGHTWITE, flite'wite, } *s.* In ancient Law, a discharge from amerciaments, where a person having been a fugitive comes to the place of the king of his own accord, or with license to do so.—*Rastal.; Cowel.*—Obsolete.

FLEE, flee, *v. n.* (*fleon*, *fleon*, *fleogan*, Sax.) To run from danger; to attempt to escape; to have recourse to shelter; to depart; to hasten away; to avoid; to keep at a distance from.

FLEECE, flees, *s.* (*fleos*, *flys*, *fleze*, Sax.) The covering of wool shorn off the bodies of sheep and other animals. *Order of the golden fleece*, an order of knighthood instituted by Philip II., duke of Burgundy;—*v. a.* to shear off a covering or growth of wool; to strip of money or property; to take from by severe exactions; to spread over as with wool; to make white.

FLEECED, fleest, *a.* Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECELESS, flees'les, *a.* Having no fleece.

FLEECER, flē'sur, *s.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.

FLEECY, flē'se, *a.* Covered with wool; woolly; resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated.

FLEECY-HOSIERY, flē'se-hō'zhur-e, *s.* A species of hosiery, in which fine fleeces of wool are interwoven into the common stocking texture for the sake of warmth.

FLEER, fleer, *v. n.* (*flyra*, to laugh; to grin, Icel.) To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer; to grin with an air of civility;—*v. a.* to mock; to flout at;—*s.* derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks; a grin of civility.

FLEERER, fleer'ur, *s.* A mocker; a fawner.

> Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*.—*Beau. & Flet.*

FLEET, fleet, *s.* (*fleot*, Sax.) In English names, *fleet* denotes a flood, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river, as in *Fleet*-street, North-*fleet*, *Fleet*-prison: the name *fleet* was given to the prison from the float or fleet of the ditch on the side of which it stands;—(*flota*, *fliet*, Sax.) *fleet* generally implies a company of ships of war belonging to any prince or state; it also signifies any number of trading vessels employed in any particular branch of commerce;—*a.* (*flioter*, Icel.) swift of pace; quick; nimble; active; moving with velocity; superficially fruitful, or thin; not penetrating deep, as soil; skimming the surface;—*v. n.* to fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance; to be in a transient state; to float;—*v. a.* to skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; to live merrily, or pass time away lightly;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

> Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly as they did in the golden age.—*Shaks.*

to skim milk.—Local.

FLEETFOOT, fleet'fŭt, *a.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with velocity.

FLEETING, fleet'ing, *a.* Transient; not durable.

FLEETING-DISH, fleet'ing-dish, *s.* A skimming bowl.—Local.

FLEETINGLY, fleet'ing-le, *ad.* Transiently; in a fleeting manner.

FLEETLY, fleet'le, *ad.* Rapidly; nimbly; swiftly.

FLEETNESS, fleet'nes, *s.* Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

FLEM, flem, *s.* (*flyma*, or *flema*, a fugitive, Sax.) An outlaw.—Obsolete.

FLEMAFLARE, flem'a-flare, *s.* (*flyma*, an outlaw, and *flean*, to flay, Sax.) An old law term signifying a claim on the goods of a felon.—Obsolete.

FLEMEN, flē'men, *s.* A Latin word signifying swelling of the ankles after fatigue.

FLEMENEFRIT, flem'e-ne-frit, } FLEMENEFRINTHE, flem-e-ne-frin'*the*, } *s.* (*flyma*, an outlaw, and *frithian*, to protect, Sax.) In ancient Law, the offence of receiving or relieving a fugitive or outlaw.—Obsolete.

FLEMING, flem'ing, *s.* A native of Flanders.

FLEMINGIA, fle-ming'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Fleming, M.D.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with trifoliate leaves and naked flowers.

FLEMISH, flem'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders. The Flemish tongue or low Dutch is what is used throughout the Netherlands. *Flemish bricks*, in Building, strong bricks used in paving; they measure 6½ inches long, 2½ broad, and 1½ thick.

FLENSE, flenz, *v. a.* To cut up a whale and obtain the blubber.

FLENSING, flen'zing, *s.* The act of cutting up a whale and obtaining the blubber.

FLESH, flesh, *s.* (*flæc*, *flec*, or *flæsc*, Sax.) A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids, as the muscles, fat, glands, &c., which infest the bones, and are covered with the skin; animal food, in distinction from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used as food, distinct from fish; the body as distinguished from the soul; animal nature; animals of all kinds; men in general; human nature;

> The word was made *flesh*, and dwelt among us.—*John* i. 14.

carnality; corporeal appetites; a carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature; the corruptible body of man; the present life; the state of existence in this world;

> To abide in the *flesh* is more needful for you.—*Phil.* i. 24.

legal righteousness, and ceremonial services;

> What shall we then say that Abraham, our father as pertaining to the *flesh*, hath found?—*Rom.* iv. 1.

near relation—a scriptural use.

> Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*.—*Gen.* xxxvii. 27.

In Chemistry, flesh, muscular tissue or fibre, is chiefly composed of fibrine, mixed, however, in the ordinary state with blood, membrane, nervous matter, and fat. *Dried flesh*, when analyzed, gives the same formula as dried blood, viz.:—C_{48}, H_{39}, N_6, O_{15}. In Botany, the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten; *one flesh*, denotes intimate relation; *to be one flesh*, is to be closely united, as in marriage; *after the flesh*, according to outward appearances; *an arm of flesh*, human strength or aid. *Flesh-brush*, a brush for rubbing the surface of the body, in order to excite the cutaneous circulation. *Flesh-broth*, broth made by boiling flesh in water. *Flesh-clogged*, overgrown, or being encumbered with too much flesh. *Flesh-colour*, carnation; the colour of flesh. *Flesh-coloured*, being the colour of flesh. *Flesh-hook*, a hook used in drawing flesh from a pot. *Flesh-diet*, food consisting of flesh. *Fleshmonger*, one who deals in flesh; a pimp;

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him?—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to initiate, a sportsman's use of the word; to harden; to establish in any practice, as dogs, by often feeding on anything; to glut; to satiate.

The wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent.—*Shaks.*

Flesher, flesh'ur, *s.* One who slaughters animals for food and deals in flesh; a butcher.

Fleshfly, flesh'fli, *s.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

Fleshiness, flesh'e-nes, *s.* Corpulence; plumpness; grossness; abundance of flesh or fat.

Fleshless, flesh'les, *a.* Having no flesh; emaciated; lean.

Fleshliness, flesh'le-nes, *s.* Carnal passions or appetites.

Fleshling, flesh'ling, *s.* One who is entirely absorbed with worldly or carnal considerations.

Fleshly, flesh'le, *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal; worldly; lascivious; animal; not vegetable; human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.

Fleshmeat, flesh'meet, *s.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food.

Fleshment, flesh'ment, *s.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.—Seldom used.

And in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here.—*Shaks.*

Fleshpot, flesh'pot, *s.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; figuratively, plenty of provisions.

Fleshquake, flesh'kwake, *s.* A trembling of the flesh.—Obsolete.

Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their power.—*Ben Jonson.*

Fleshy, flesh'e, *a.* Full of flesh; plump; muscular; fat; gross; corpulent; corporeal; full of pulp; pulpous; plump, as fruit.

Fletch, fletsh, *v. a.* (*flèche*, Fr.) To feather an arrow.

He dips his curses in the gall of irony, and, that they may strike the deeper, *fletches* them with a profane classical parody.—*Warburton.*

Fletcher, fletsh'ur, *s.* An arrowmaker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows.

Fletiferous, fle-tif'fur-us, *a.* (*fletus*, a tear, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing tears.

Fletz, **Flœtz**, } fletz, *a.* (*flotz*, Germ.) An epithet given to rocks, the strata of which are horizontal, or nearly so, and therefore regarded as of comparatively recent origin. The term is now properly disused, as horizontality, or high inclination of strata, is not always a test of the comparative ages of mineral deposits.

Fleur-de-lis, **Flower-de-luce**, } fleur-day-le', flowr-de-luse, *s.* In Botany, the common Iris. In Heraldry, a bearing in the arms of France, consisting of three fleurs-de-lis, *or* (gold), in a field *azure* (blue), or a general bearing, which signifies *service* in France. It is the distinguishing mark of the sixth son of a family.

Fleury, **Fleurette**, } fleu're, fleu-ret', *s.* In Heraldry, a term for a cross, similar to the cross flory, the arms of which terminate with fleurs-de-lis.

Flew, flu. *Past* of the verb *To fly*;—*s.* the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

Flewed, flude, *a.* Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.—*Shaks.*

Flex, fleks, *v. a.* (*flecto*, *flexus*, Lat.) To bend, as a muscle *flexes* the arm.

Flexanimous, fleks-an'e-mus, *a.* Having power to change the disposition of the mind.—Obsolete.

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.—*Howell.*

Flexibility, fleks-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness; easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; the quality of yielding to argument, persuasion, or circumstances.

Flexible, fleks'e-bl, *a.* (*flexibilis*, Lat.) That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; ductile; manageable; not rigid or inexorable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purposes. *Flexible sulphuret of silver*, or *Ferro sulphuret of iron*, a rare mineral of a dark colour, occurring both massive and in tubular crystals in Hungary, and at Freiberg in Saxony. It consists of silver, sulphur, and a little iron.

Note.—The following Latinized adjectives designate species in Natural History:—*Flexilis*, flexible; *flexuosus*, having a flexible stem; *flexifolius*, having flexible leaves; *flexipes*, having flexible peduncles.

Flexibleness, fleks'e-bl-nes, *s.* Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness; facility of mind; obsequiousness; ductility; manageableness; tractableness.

Flexibly, fleks'e-ble, *ad.* In a pliant, yielding manner.

Flexicostate, fleks-e-kos'tate, *a.* (*flexus*, bent, and *costa*, a rib, Lat.) Having the ribs bent.

Flexile, fleks'il, *a.* (*flexilis*, Lat.) Pliant; easily bent; obsequious; yielding to any power or impulse.

Flexion, flek'shun, *s.* (*flexio*, Lat.) The act of bending; a part bent; a fold; a turn towards any part or quarter. In Physiology, the action of the flexor muscles; the condition of a limb or organ bent by the flexor muscles.

Flexor, fleks'ur, *s.* In Anatomy, a name applied to certain muscles which serve to bend the parts to which they are attached, in opposition to the extensors, which serve to stretch them.

Flexuous, fleks'u-us, *a.* Winding; tortuous;

bending in many directions; with angles; gently winding; not steady.

FLEXURA, fleks-u'ra, *s.* (*flecto*, I bend, Lat.) In Comparative Anatomy, the joint between the antibrachium and carpus, usually called the fore-knee of the horse, analogous to the wrist in man.

FLEXURE, flek'shure, *s.* (*flexura*, Lat.) The form or direction in which anything is bent; the act of bending; the part bent; a joint; obsequious or servile cringe.—Seldom used in the last sense.

> Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
> With titles blown from adulation?
> Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends?—
> *Shaks.*

Contrary flexure, a point of contrary flexure in a curve, is that in which the branch of the curve ceases to present convexity to a straight line without it, and begins to present concavity, or *vice versa;* but when a straight line passes through a point of contrary flexure, the curve presents either convexity on both sides, or concavity on both sides. The algebraical test of a point of contrary flexure, is a change of sign in the second differential co-efficient of either of the two, abscissa or ordinates, with respect to the other. *Flexure of curves* denotes that a curve is either concave or convex, with respect to a given straight line.

FLICKER, flik'ur, *v. n.* (*fliccerian*, Sax.) To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to fluctuate.

FLICKERING, flik'ur-ing, *a.* With amorous motions of the eye;

> The fair Lavinia looks a little *flickering* after Turnus.—
> *Dryden.*

—*s.* a fluttering; short irregular movements.

FLICKERINGLY, flik'ur-ing-le, *ad.* In a fluttering manner.

FLICKER-MOUSY, flik'ur-mows, *s.* The bat: also written Flinder-mouse.—See Flitter-mouse.

> Come, I will see the *flicker-mouse.*—*Ben Jonson.*

FLIER, fli'ur, *s.* One that flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive; a part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole.

FLIGHT, flite, *s.* (*fliht*, Sax.) The act of flying or running from danger; the act of flying or passing through the air by the help of wings; volition; the manner of flying; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together; a number of things passing through the air together, as a *flight* of arrows; a periodical flying of birds in flocks, as the spring *flight* or autumnal *flight* of ducks or pigeons; the birds produced in the same season; the space passed by flying; heat or elevation of imagination; sally of the soul; excursion; wandering; extravagant sally, as a *flight* of folly; the power of flying; a particular kind of arrow;

> Here be of all sorts—*flights*, rovers, and butshafts.—
> *Ben Jonson.*

an ancient sport of shooting with arrows.

> He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight.*—*Shaks.*

In certain lead works, a substance that flies off in smoke. *Flight of stairs*, the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.

FLIGHTED, fli'ted, *a.* Taking flight; flying.—Obsolete.

> The drowsy-*flighted* steeds,
> That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep.—
> *Milton.*

FLIGHTINESS, fli'te-nes, *s.* The state of being flighty; wildness; irregularity of conduct.

FLIGHT-SHOT, flite'shot, *s.* The distance which an arrow flies.

FLIGHTY, fli'te, *a.* Fleeting; swift; wild; indulging the sallies of imagination; disordered in mind; irregular; capricious.

FLIMFLAM, flim'flam, *s.* (*flim*, Icel.) A freak; a trick.

FLIMSILY, flim'ze-le, *ad.* In a flimsy manner.

FLIMSINESS, flim'ze-nes, *s.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin; weak texture; weakness; want of solidity.

FLIMSY, flim'ze, *a.* (*llymsi*, having a fickle motion, Welsh.) Weak; feeble; slight; without strength of texture; mean; spiritless; without force.

FLINCH, flinsh, *v. n.* To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger; to fail of proceeding, or of performing anything.

FLINCHER, flinsh'ur, *s.* One who flinches or fails.

FLINCHINGLY, flinsh'ing-le, *ad.* Shrinkingly; in a flinching manner.

FLINDER, flin'dur, *s.* (*flenter*, a splinter, Dut.) A small piece or splinter; a fragment.

FLINDERSIA, flin-der'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Captain Flinders, R.N.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees, with impari-pinnate leaves, small white flowers, and echinated capsules: Order, Cedrelaceæ.

FLING, fling, *v. a.* (*lingim*, I fling, Irish.) *Past* and *past part.* Flung. To cast from the hand; to throw; to hurl;

> 'Tis fate that *flings* the dice, and as she *flings*,
> Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings.—
> *Dryden.*

to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth; to emit; to scatter; to drive by violence; to throw to the ground; to prostrate; to move forcibly; to force into another condition; *to fling away*, to reject; to discard; *to fling down*, to demolish; to ruin; to throw to the ground; *to fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey; *to fling out*, to utter; to speak; *to fling in*, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction; *to fling open*, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; *to fling up*, to relinquish; to abandon;—*v. n.* to flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions; to cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid; *to fling out*, to grow unruly or outrageous;—*s.* a throw; a cast from the hand; a gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, fling'ur, *s.* One who flings; one who jerks.

FLINT, flint, *s.* (Saxon.) Anything proverbially hard. A mineral found in considerable abundance in nodules and layers in chalk rocks, usually of a greyish colour, sometimes intermixed with black, yellow, red, or brown. It breaks into wedge-shaped fragments. When struck with steel it gives out sparks of fire, on which account it is used in musket-locks. It contains, according to Klaproth, silica, 98.00; alumina, 0.25; oxide of iron, 0.25; water, 1.50: sp. gr. 2.575—2.794. H = 7—7.25. *Flint-glass*, a superior kind of glass or crystal, consisting, according to Faraday, of silicic acid, 51.93; oxide of lead, 33.28; and potassa, 13.93.

FLINTHEART, flint'hart, } *a.* Having a hard,
FLINTHEARTED, flint'hart-ed, } unfeeling heart.

FLINTY, flint'e, *a.* Consisting of flint; like flint; not impressible; cruel; unmerciful; inexorable; savage; full of flint stones. *Flinty slate* differs from common slate, in containing a larger proportion of siliceous earth. Slate and flinty slate not only pass into each other, but often alternate. When flinty slate ceases to have the slaty structure, it becomes hornstone, or, what the French geologists term, petrosilex. If it contains crystals of felspar, it becomes hornstone porphyry.

FLIP, flip, *s.* A mixed liquor, consisting of beer and spirits sweetened.

FLIPDOG, flip'dog, *s.* An iron used, when heated, to warm beer.

FLIPPANCY, flip'pan-se, *s.* Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

FLIPPANT, flip'pant, *a.* (*llipanu*, to make smooth, Welsh.) Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative; pert; petulant; waggish.

FLIPPANTLY, flip'pant-le, *ad.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

FLIPPANTNESS, flip'pant-nes, *s.* Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.

FLIPPER, flip'pur, *s.* The paddle of a sea-turtle.

FLIRT, flurt, *v. a.* (probably from *fleardian*, to trifle, Sax.) To throw anything with a quick elastic motion; to move with quickness; to toss or throw; —*v. n.* to jeer or gibe; to throw harsh or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain; to run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering; to act with levity; to be guilty of a kind of coquetry;—*s.* a sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion; a young girl who moves suddenly or frequently from place to place; a pert girl;—*a.* pert; wanton.

FLIRTATION, flur-ta'shun, *s.* A quick sprightly motion; act of flirting; desire of attracting notice.

Flirtation is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

FLIT, flit, *v. n.* (*vlieden*, Dut. *flyta*, Swed.) To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air; to flutter; to rove on the wing; to remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly; to be unstable; to be easily or often moved;—*a.* nimble; quick; swift.—Obsolete as an adjective.

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly sharp he held.—*Spenser.*

FLITCH, flitsh, *s.* (*flicce*, Sax.) The side of a hog salted and cured; also, the name of a piece of small timber, supplied to ships for the purpose of sawing up into boat timber, probably so termed from its small parts resembling a *flitch* of bacon.

FLITE, flite, *v. n.* (*flytan*, Sax.) To scold; to quarrel.—Local.

FLITTER.—See Flutter. As a substantive,—see Fritter.

FLITTER-MOUSE, flit'tur-mows, *s.* A bat; an animal with the fur of a mouse, and membranes which answer the purpose of wings, by which it is enabled to sustain itself in a fluttering flight.

FLITTINESS, flit'te-nes, *s.* Unsteadiness; levity; lightness.

FLITTING, flit'ting, *s.* A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering; removal.

FLITTINGLY, flit'ting-le, *ad.* Unsteadily.

FLITTY, flit'te, *a.* Unstable; fluttering.

FLIX, fliks, *s.* (probably corrupted from *flax*.) Down; fur.—Obsolete.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she lies.—*Dryden.*

FLIX-WEED, fliks'weed, *s.* In Botany, a name given to those species of the genus Sisymbrium, or Hedge-mustard, which have bipinnate cauline leaves, with cut pinnatifid or multifid lobes, and small yellow flowers.

FLOAT, flote, *s.* (*flota*, Sax.) That which swims or is borne on water; a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks, fastened together with rafters athwart, and put into a river to be conveyed down the stream; a raft; the cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and discover the bite of a fish; the act of flowing; flux; flood;—(obsolete in the last three senses;)—a quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep. In Military tactics, a column is said *to float* when it becomes unsteady, and loses its proper line of march. *Float-boards*, boards fixed to the rim of a water-wheel for the purpose of receiving the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is put and kept in motion;—(*flot*, Fr.) a wave;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

They all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *float*.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* (*fleotan*, *flotan*, Sax.) to be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground; to move or be conveyed on water; to be buoyed up or conveyed in a fluid, as air; to move with a light irregular course;—*v. a.* to cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water; to cover with water; to inundate; to overflow.

FLOATAGE, flo'taje, *s.* Anything that floats on the water.

FLOATED WORK, flo'ted wurk, *s.* Plastering made with a tool called a *float*, which is a long rule with a straight edge. *Floated lath and plaster*, in Architecture, is plastering of three coats; the first is called *pricking up*, the second, *floating* or *floated work*, and the third, *fine stuff*.

FLOATER, flo'tur, *s.* That which floats or sails upon.

FLOATING, flo'ting, *s.* The act of being conveyed by the stream. *Floating battery*, vessels used as batteries to cover troops on landing on an enemy's coast. *Floating bridge*, a collection of beams of timber of sufficient buoyancy to swim on the surface of a river, and, reaching from bank to bank, thereby affording a passage over. *Floating harbour*, a break-water, formed of large masses of timber fastened together, and which rise and fall with the tide. *Floating light*, on shipboard, a hollow vessel of tinned iron-plate, made in the form of a boat, with a reflector or lanthorn, for the purpose of saving those who may have the misfortune to fall overboard in the night. *Floating clough*, a movable machine for scouring out channels and inlets. *Floating collimeter* or *intersector*, an instrument used instead of a level or plumb-line in making astronomical observations at sea. *Floating screeds*, in Plaster work, strips of plaster ranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the floating rule. *Flouting*, in Husbandry, the watering or overflowing of meadows. *Floating rule.*—See Floated work.

FLOATSTONE, flote'stone, *s.* A name given to the

white and grey varieties of rhomboidal quartz, the sponigiform texture of which enables it to float on the surface of water.

FLOATY, flo'te, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface.

FLOCCI, flok'si, *s. pl.* (*floccus*, a lock of wool, Lat.) In Botany, a term applied to the woolly filaments often found mixed with sporules of Fungi of the tribe Gasteromycetes, and also to the external filaments of the Byssaceæ.

FLOCCILLATION, flok-sil-a'shun, *s.* The act of picking the bedclothes by a patient, which is considered a fatal symptom in certain acute diseases.

FLOCCOSE, flok-ose', } *a.* Covered with little tufts
FLOCKY, flok'e, } like wool.

FLOCCOSELY, flok-kose'le, *ad.* In a flocky manner. *Floccosely tumentose*, in Botany, having down disposed in little tufts.

FLOCCULENCE, flok'ku-lens, *s.* The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes.

FLOCCULENT, flok'ku-lent, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

FLOCCUS, flok'kus, *s.* (Latin.) In Zoology, the long tuft of flaccid hair which terminates the tail of the mammalia.

FLOCK, flok, *s.* (*floce*, Sax.) A company or collection, applied to sheep and other small animals; a company or collection of fowls of any kind, and when applied to birds on the wing, a flight; a body or crowd of people;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks*.—2 *Mac.* xiv. 14.

a lock of wool or hair—hence a *flock*-bed;—*v. n.* to gather in companies or crowds.

FLOCKING, flok'king, *s.* A local term among miners for the shifting of lode by a cross vein.

FLOCKLY, flok'le, *ad.* In a body or flocks.

FLOCKY, flok'e, *a.* Abounding with flocks, or with locks of wool or hair.

FLOE, flo, *s.* Among seamen, a large mass of floating ice.

FLOG, flog, *v. a.* (*fligo*, Lat.) To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to chastise with repeated blows.

FLOGGING, flog'ging, *s.* A whipping for punishment.

FLOOD, flud, *s.* (*flod*, Sax.) A great flow of water; a body of water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah; a river, in a poetical sense; the flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean, opposed to ebb; a great quantity; an inundation; abundance; superabundance; a great body or stream of any fluid substance; menstrual discharge. *Floodgate*, a gate or sluice that may be opened or shut at pleasure. *Floodmark*, high water mark; the mark made by the sea on the shore at the flowing of the water and the highest tide;—*v. a.* to overflow; to inundate; to deluge.

FLOODING, flud'ing, *s.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus.

FLOOK.—See Fluke.

FLOOR, flore, *s.* (*flor*, *flore*, Sax.) That part of a building or room on which we walk; a platform of boards or planks laid on timbers; a story in a building, as the first or second *floor*; the bottom of a ship, or that part which is nearly horizontal. *Hollow floors*, an elliptical mould for the hollow of the floor timbers and lower buttocks. *Floor cloth*, a very useful substitute for carpet, consisting of canvass, with several coats of oil paint, and ornamented with patterns of various kinds. *Floor timbers*, those parts of the ship's timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed: to these the upper parts of the timbers are united. *Folding* or *folded floor*, a floor in which the boards are so laid that their joints do not appear continuous through the whole length, but in layers or folds of three, four, or more boards each;—*v. a.* to lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor.

FLOORING, flo'ring, *s.* A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement; materials for floors.

FLOORLESS, flore'les, *a.* Having no floor.

FLOP.—See Flap.

FLORA, flo'ra, *s.* In Antiquity, the goddess of Flowers; a catalogue or account of flowers or plants; the botany of a particular country.

FLORAL, flo'ral, *a.* (*floralis*, Lat.) Of or belonging to a flower. *Floral envelopes*, in Botany, a term applied to the calyx, bracteas, and corolla, which envelope the inner parts of a flower. *Floral games*, a ceremony performed in former times in France on May-day, when poems were rehearsed and prizes adjudged to the best performers.

FLORALIA, flo-ra'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) A festival which was celebrated with great magnificence by the Romans, in honour of Flora, the goddess of Flowers.

FLORASCOPE, flo'ra-skope, *s.* (*flora*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

FLOREN, flor'en, } *s.* An ancient gold coin of
FLORENCE, flor'ens, } Edward III., of six shillings sterling value.

FLORENCE, flor'ens, *s.* A kind of cloth; a kind of wine, so called from Florence in Italy.

FLORENTINE, flor'en-tine, *s.* A native of Florence; a silk stuff, chiefly used for men's waistcoats. It is made figured and plain, the latter being a twilled fabric. Two other stuffs of a coarser fabric are so termed—one composed of worsted, and the other of cotton, resembling jean; the first is used for common waistcoats, &c., and the other, generally striped, is employed in the making of trousers.

FLORESCENCE, flo-res'sens, *s.* (*florescens*, Lat.) In Botany, the season when plants expand their flowers.

FLORESTINA, flo-res-ti'na, *s.* A genus of Compositæ plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

FLORET, flo'ret, *s.* (*fleurette*, Fr.) In Botany, a small monopetalous flower, many of which, as in the Compositæ, enclosed in one calyx or perianth, and placed sessile on a common undivided receptacle, form a compound flower.

FLORIAGE, flo're-ij, *s.* Bloom; blossom.

FLORICEPS, flo're-seps, *s.* (*flos*, a flower, and *caput*, the head, Lat.) A genus of Entozoa, having four little tentacula, with recurved spines at one extremity, by means of which they penetrate the viscera.

FLORICOMOUS, flo-rik'o-mus, *a.* (*floricomus*, Lat.) Having the top or head ornamented with flowers.

FLORID, flor'id, *a.* (*floridus*, Lat.) Productive of

flowers; covered with flowers;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;)

Our *florid* and purely ornamental garlands, delightful unto sight and smell.—*Sir T. Brown.*

bright in colour; flushed with red; embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant. *Florid style*, in Architecture, a particular kind of gothic architecture, of great beauty and elaborateness of workmanship. The principal characteristics are large arched windows with numerous ramifications, consisting of cuspidated mullions, filled with a variety of polyfoils, highly ornamental buttresses crowned with cupolas, walls filled with niches, pinnacles, and canopies, terminated with open mullion work, and having the various projections adorned with crockets, finials, bosses, and other enrichments.

FLORIDITY, flo-rid'e-te, *s.* Freshness or brightness of colour; floridness.

FLORIDLY, flor'id-le, *ad.* In a showy and imposing way.

FLORIDNESS, flor'id-nes, *s.* Brightness or freshness of colour or complexion; embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance; vigour; spirit.—Seldom used in the last sense.

FLORIFEROUS, flo-rif'e-rus, *a.* (*florifer*, Lat.) Bearing flowers; producing flowers.

FLORIFICATION, flor-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act, process, or time of flowering.

FLORIFORM, flor'e-fawrm, *a.* In the form of a flower.

FLORILEGE, flo're-lege, *s.* (*florilegus*, that gathers flowers, Lat.) Anthology; a treatise on flowers.—Seldom used.

FLORIN, flor'in, *s.* (French.) A name given to different silver coins, current in various parts of the Continent, especially Germany and Holland. The imperial or convention florin, the integer of account, and principal coin in the Austrian empire, is worth about 2s. 0½d. sterling; the Dutch florin or guilder is equal to 1s. 8d. sterling; which is also very nearly (1s. $7\frac{9}{10}$d.) the value of the Rhenish florin (in 24½ *guldenfuss*), lately adopted as the integer of account by the States of Southern and Western Germany. The Polish florin is equal to 6d. nearly. The florin is also a German gold coin, worth about 6s. 11d., which is chiefly current in the countries bordering the Rhine.

FLORIST, flo'rist, *s.* (*fleuriste*, Fr.) A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers; one who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

FLOROON, flo'roon, *s.* (*fleuron*, Fr.) A border worked with flowers.

FLORULENT, flor'u-lent, *a.* Flowery; blossoming.

FLORY.—See Fleury.

FLOS, flos, *s.* (Latin, a flower.) In Chemistry, the most subtile parts of bodies separated from what is grosser.

FLOSCULAR, flos'ku-lár, } *a.* (*flosculus*, a little
FLOSCULOUS, flos'ku-lus, } flower, Lat.) In Botany, an epithet applied to compound flowers, consisting of many tubular monopetalous florets.

FLOSCULE, flos'kule, *s.* (*flosculus*, Lat.) In Botany, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.

FLOS FERRI, flos fer're, *s.* (Latin, flower of iron.) A mineral, a variety of Arragonite, called by Jameson, after Hauy, Coralloidal arragonite. It occurs in little cylinders, sometimes diverging and ending in a point, and sometimes branched, like coral. Its structure is fibrous, and the surface, which is smooth or garnished with little crystaline points, is often very white, with a silken lustre. It takes this name from its being often found in cavities in veins of sparry iron.

FLOSS, flos, *s.* (*flos*, Lat.) A term sometimes used in botanical works for a downy substance observed on the husks of certain fruits; the name also given in some places to the slag or liquid gloss which floats on the surface of a puddling furnace; the portions of ravelled silk broken off in the filature of the cocoons is so termed: after being carded like cotton or wool, it is spun into a coarse soft yarn or thread, for making articles of apparel, where an inferior kind of silk may be used.

FLOSSIFICATION, flos-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* A flowering; expansion of flowers.

FLOTA, flo'ta, *s.* (Spanish.) A fleet, but appropriately a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

FLOTAGE.—See Floatage.

FLOTAGES, flo'ta-jes, *s. pl.* In Law, things found floating on the sea.

FLOTANT, flo'tant, *s.* In Heraldry, a banner or anything flying.

FLOTE, flote, *v. a.* To skim.—Obsolete.

Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *floted* too nigh.—*Tusser.*

FLOTILLA, flo-til'la, *s.* (Spanish, a little fleet.) A term applied to a fleet, however large, consisting of small vessels. That by which Bonaparte meditated the invasion of Great Britain was composed of 2,365 vessels of every description; it was manned by 17,000 sailors, and was calculated to carry 160,000 soldiers and 10,000 horses.

FLOTOVIA, flo-to've-a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Labiatifloræ.

FLOTSAM, flot'sam, *s.* In Law, goods cast from a ship and floating on the water. The term *jetsam* is used for goods cast from a ship and sunk; and *lagam* for such as are sunk, but tied to a buoy. If the owners of goods in these conditions are not known, they belong to the king.

FLOUNCE, flowns, *v. n.* (*plonssen*, Dut.) To throw the limbs and the body one way and the other; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle, as a horse in mire; to move with passionate agitation;—*v. a.* to deck with a flounce;—*s.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock, or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

FLOUNDER, flown'dur, *s.* (*flundra*, Swed.) In Zoology, see Pleuronectes;—*v. n.* to fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle; to roll, toss, and tumble.

FLOUR, flowr, *s.* (*fleur*, Fr.) The edible part of corn when ground; meal;—*v. a.* (*florear*, Span.) to grind and bolt; to convert into flour; to sprinkle with flour.

FLOURISH, flur'rish, *v. n.* (*floresco*, Lat.) To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant; to be prosperous; to increase in wealth or honour; to grow in grace and in good works; to abound in the consolations of religion; to grow or be augmented; to use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery; to make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines; to move or play in bold and irregular figures; to boast; to vaunt; to brag;—

v. a. to adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with anything showy; to spread out; to enlarge into figures; to move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish; to embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures or ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words: to adorn; to grace; to mark with a flourish or irregular stroke;—*s.* beauty; showy splendour; ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; figures formed by bold irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; a brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing. In Music, a prelude or preparatory air, without any settled rule; the decorative notes which a singer sometimes adds to a passage; the sounding of trumpets on receiving any officer or person of distinction.

FLOURISHER, flur'rish-ur, *s.* One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers; one who brandishes; one who adorns with fanciful figures.

FLOURISHINGLY, flur'ish-ing-le, *ad.* With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOUT, flowt, *v. a.* (*flyte*, to scold or brawl, Scot.) To mock or insult; to treat with contempt;—*v. n.* to practise mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt;—*s.* a mock; an insult.

> Their doors are barr'd against a bitter *flout*;
> Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without.—
> *Dryden.*

FLOUTER, flowt'ur, *s.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

FLOUTINGLY, flowt'ing-le, *ad.* With flouting; insultingly.

FLOW, flo, *v. n.* (*flowan*, Sax.) To move along an inclined plain, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid; to melt; to become liquid; to proceed; to issue; to abound; to have in abundance; to be full; to be copious, as *flowing* cups or goblets; to glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; to be smooth, as composition or utterance; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as opposed to ebb; to move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood; to issue, as rays or beams of light; to move in a stream, as air;—*v. a.* to overflow; to deluge;—*s.* a stream of water or other fluid; a current; a current of water with a swell or rise; a stream of anything; abundance; copiousness with action; a stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command, and facility of speaking; volubility; free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

FLOWER, flow'ur, *s.* (*flos, floris*, Lat.) In Botany, the inflorescence, or that part of a plant which contains the organs necessary for the impregnation and preparation of the fruit and seed. Flowers, when complete, are furnished with a calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils; the stamens carrying the anthers or male organs of reproduction, and the pistils the stigmas or female organs, by which the pollen, or impregnating dust, is conveyed into the ovary or seed-vessel;—the early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigour; youth; the best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part; the essence; he or that which is most distinguished for anything valuable. In Rhetoric, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition; menstrual discharges;—*v. n.* to blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals as a plant; to be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh, and vigorous; to froth; to ferment gently; to mantle as new beer; to come as cream from the surface;—*v. a.* to embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers. *Flower-bearing*, producing flowers; *flower-bud*, the bud which produces flowers; *flower-crowned*, adorned with a crown of flowers; *flower-garden*, a garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated; *flower-inwoven*, decorated with flowers; *flower-kirtled*, dressed with garlands of flowers; *flower-pot*, a pot in which flowers or shrubs are grown; in Pyrotechnics, a particular kind of fireworks, which, when ignited, throws out a fountain of vivid spur-shaped sparks; *flower-stalk*, in Botany, the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification.

FLOWERAGE, flow'ur-ij, *s.* Store of flowers.

FLOWERET, flow'ur-et, *s.* (*fleurette*, Fr.) A small flower; a floret.

FLOWER-FENCE.—See Poinciana.

FLOWERFUL, flow'ur-fûl, *a.* Abounding with flowers.

FLOWERHEAD, flow'ur-hed, *s.* In Botany, the capitulum, or that mode of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile, upon a broad plate, called a receptacle, as in the daisy.

FLOWERINESS, flow'ur-e-nes, *s.* The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers; floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

FLOWERING, flow'ur-ing, *s.* The season when plants blossom; the act of adorning with flowers. *Flowering ash*,—see Ornus. *Flowering fern*, the plant Osmundia regalis. *Flowering rush*, the plant Botomus umbellatus.

FLOWERLESS, flow'ur-les, *a.* Having no flower; having no visible organs of fructification.

FLOWERS, flow'urz, *s. pl.* A name given by the old chemists to certain light flocculent substances obtained by distillation. *Flowers of sulphur*, the detached crystaline grains which collect in the receiver during the process of the sublimation of common sulphur. *Flowers of antimony*: during the combustion of antimony, which becomes volatile at a very intense temperature, a white vapour rises, which condenses on cool surfaces, frequently in the form of small shining needles: these were formerly called *the argentine flowers of antimony*.

FLOWER-STALK.—See Peduncle.

FLOWERY, flow'ur-e, *a.* Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms; richly embellished with figurative language; florid.

FLOWING, flo'ing, *s.* The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise of water.

FLOWINGLY, flo'ing-le, *ad.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWINGNESS, flo'ing-nes, *s.* Smoothness of diction; stream of diction.

FLOWK.—See Fluke.

FLOWN. *Past part.* of the verb *To fly.*

FLUATE, flu'ate, *a.* In Mineralogy and Chemistry, a compound of fluoric acid with a salifiable base. *Fluate of Lime.*—See Fluor-spar.

FLUATES, flu'ayts, *s. pl.* In Chemistry, compounds of the metallic oxides, earths, and alkalies, with fluoric acids.

FLUCERINE, flu'ser-rin, *s.* (*fluor*, and *cerium*.) The neutral fluate of Cerium, a Swedish mineral, occurring in six-sided prisms in plates, and in amorphous masses of a reddish or wax-yellow colour. It consists of oxide of cerium, 82.64; yttria, 1.12; fluoric acid, 16.24: sp. gr. 4.7. H=4.

FLUCTIFEROUS, fluk-tif'e-rus, *a.* (*fluctifer*, Lat.) Producing waves.

FLUCTIFRAGOUS, fluk-tif'ra-gus, *a.* (*fluctifragus*, Lat.) Breaking the waves.

FLUCTISONOUS, fluk-tis'o-nus, *a.* (*fluctisonus*, Lat.) Having the sound of waves; sounding like the roaring billows.

FLUCTIVAGOUS, fluk-tiv'a-gus, *a.* (*fluctivagus*, Lat.) Floating on the waves.

FLUCTUANT, fluk'tu-ant, *a.* (*fluctuans*, from *fluctus*, a wave, Lat.) Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.

FLUCTUATE, fluk'tu-ate, *v. n.* (*fluctuo*, Lat.) To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; to float backward and forward, as on waves; to move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute or undetermined; to rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden vicissitudes.

FLUCTUATING, fluk'tu-ay-ting, *a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable.

FLUCTUATION, fluk-tu-a'shun, *s.* A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; unsteadiness; a wavering; a rising and falling suddenly.

FLUDDER, flud'dur, *s.* An aquatic bird of the
FLUDER, Diver kind, nearly as large as a goose.

FLUE, flu, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) The long open tube of a chimney, from the fireplace to the top of the shaft, for carrying off the smoke;—(*flaum*, Germ.) soft down or fur; very fine hair. —Local in the last two senses.

FLUELLITE, flu'el-lite, *s.* The fluate of alumina, a name given by Dr. Wollaston to some minute crystals detected on a specimen of Wavellite from Cornwall. The crystals were acute, rhombic, and octahedrous, having the summits replaced by a plane.

FLUENCE.—See Fluency.

FLUENCY, flu'en-se, *s.* (*fluens*, from *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) The quality of flowing, applied to speech or language; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity; volubility; readiness of utterance; facility of words; affluence; abundance.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> God riches and renown to men imparts,
> Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
> Cannot so great a *fluency* receive,
> But their fruition to a stranger leave.—*Sandys.*

FLUENT, flu'ent, *a.* Liquid; flowing; passing; ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness;—*s.* a stream; a current of water;—(obsolete in the last two significations;) —*s.* in Mathematical analysis, a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing. The word *integral* is now used, the differential integral calculus having superseded the methods of fluxions and fluents.

FLUENTLY, flu'ent-le, *ad.* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction.

FLUGELMAN, flu'gel-man, *s.* (*flugelmann*, Germ.) In Military tactics, a well-drilled soldier appointed to stand in front of the line, and give the time in the manual and platoon exercises.

FLUID, flu'id, *a.* (*fluidus*, Lat.) Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow, as water, spirit, or air; —*s.* any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure; a liquid; liquor, opposed to a solid.

FLUIDITY, flu-id'e-te, *s.* (*fluo*, I flow, Lat.) The quality of being capable of flowing; that state of a body in which its constituent particles are so slightly cohesive as to yield to the smallest impressions.

FLUIDNESS.—See Fluidity.

FLUKE, fluke, *s.* The name given to the Flounder, or fish of the genus Pleuronectes; also, that part of an anchor which takes hold of the ground. *Fluke-worm*, the Distoma hepaticum, a species of Entozoa which infests the ducts of the liver of different animals, especially those of the sheep.

FLUME, flume, *s.* (*flum*, a stream, Sax.) The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

FLUMINOUS, flu'me-nus, *a.* (*flumen*, a river, Lat.) Abounding with rivers.

FLUMMERY, flum'mur-e, *s.* (*llymry*, Welsh.) A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap; in vulgar use, anything insipid, or nothing to the purpose; flattery.

FLUNG. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To fling.*

FLUOBORATES, flu-o-bo'rayts, *s.* In Chemistry, combinations of various bases with fluoboric acid.

FLUOBORIC ACID GAS, flu-o-bo'rik as'sid gas, *s.* A colourless gas, obtained by heating to redness a mixture of dry boracic acid and powdered fluor-spar. *Fluosilicic acid gas*, a gas obtained by applying a gentle heat to one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort.

FLUOPHOSPHATE, flu-o-fos'fate, *s.* A combination of the fluoric and phosphoric acids, as in Wagnerite, or Fluophosphate of Magnesia.

FLUOR, flu'or, *s.* (Latin, a stream.)
FLUOR-SPAR, flu'or-spăr, Octahedral fluor, or Fluate of Lime, a mineral, of which there are three varieties—the compact, the crystalized, and the foliated. Some of the varieties are of great beauty, from their variegated and purple or blue colours, and the distinctness of their cubical crystals. It consists of lime, 67.75; and fluoric acid, 32.75. *Fluor-albus*, a disorder to which females are subjected at all ages, but more particularly in the prime of life, consisting of an irregular discharge of impure mucid humour.—See Leucorrhœa.

FLUORATED, flu'or-ay-ted, *a.* Combined with fluoric acid.

FLUORIC, flu-or'ik, *a.* Pertaining to fluor.

FLUORIC ACID, flu-or'ik as'sid, *s.* Acid obtained in the form of a gas, by putting a quantity of fluor-spar into a retort, and pouring over it an equal quantity of sulphuric acid, and then applying a gentle heat. It has the property of destroying the skin almost immediately if applied to it, and of corroding glass and other siliceous substances.

FLUORIDES, flu'o-rides, *s. pl.* Combinations of fluorine with other bases.

FLUORINE, flu'o-rine, *s.* A simple elementary gaseous body, first procured by Baudrimont by passing fluoride of boron over minium heated to redness, and receiving the gas in a dry vessel. It is of a yellowish-brown colour. Its odour resembles chlorine and burnt sugar. It has bleaching properties: sp. gr. 1.289. Its equivalent is 18.68; Symb. F. Silico-hydrofluoric acid, 3 atoms of a definite compound of hydrofluoric, and 2 atoms of silicic acids, equiv. = 78.58; Symb. Si + 3F, or SiF_3. A variety of similar compounds may be obtained by double decomposition, or by the action of silico-hydrofluoric acid on metallic oxides. The following are some of the compounds of Fluorine:—*Fluoric acid* = 3 atoms of fluorine + 1 of boron, equiv. 66.98; formula BF_3. *Hydrofluoric acid* = 1 atom of fluorine + 1 of hydrogen, equiv. 19.68; formula HF. *Fluosilicic acid* = 3 atoms of fluorine + 1 of silicon, equiv. 78.58; formula SiF_3.

FLUOSILICATE OF ALUMINA.—See Topaz.

FLUOSILICIC, flu-o-se-lis'ik, *a.* Composed of or containing fluoric acid with silex.

FLURRY, flur're, *s.* A sudden blast or gust, or a light temporary breeze; a sudden shower of short duration; agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry; —*v. a.* to put in agitation; to excite or alarm.

FLUSH, flush, *v. n.* (*fliessen*, Germ.) To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; to come in haste; to start; to become suddenly red; to glow; to be gay, splendid, or beautiful;—*v. a.* to redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face; to elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy;—*a.* fresh; full of vigour; affluent; abounding; well-furnished; free to spend; liberal; prodigal;—*s.* a sudden flow of blood to the face, or, more generally, the redness of the face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood; sudden impulse or excitement; sudden glow; bloom; growth; abundance;—(*flux*, Fr. and Span.) a run of cards of the same suit; a term for a number of ducks;

> As when a faulcon hath with nimble flight
> Flowne at a *flush* of ducks.—*Spenser.*

a term used by workmen to signify a continuity of surface in two bodies joined together—thus, in Joinery, the style, rails, and munnions are usually made *flush*, that is, the wood of one piece on one side of the joint does not project or recede from that on the other; also, a term to denote the complete bedding of masonry or brickwork, in the mortar or cement used for the connection of the stones or bricks, so as to leave no vacant space where the stones or bricks do not nicely fit in their places. In Masonry, or Brickwork, the aptitude of two brittle bodies to splinter at the joints should the stones or bricks come in contact when contiguous in a wall. *Flush-deck*, in a ship, a deck without a half-deck or forecastle.

FLUSHER, flush'ur, *s.* The lesser butcher bird.

FLUSHING, flush'ing, *s.* A glow of red in the face.

FLUSHINGLY, flush'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner that occasions a flush.

FLUSHNESS, flush'nes, *s.* Freshness.

FLUSTER, flus'tur, *v. a.* To make hot and rosy with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse;

> Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
> Have I to-night *flustered* with flowing cups.—*Shakz.*

—*v. n.* to be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated; —*s.* heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

FLUSTRA, flus'tra, *s.* A name given by Linnæus and Cuvier to a genus of Corallines, in which the cells, generally corneous, are united like honeycombs; they are found covering various bodies, and sometimes forming stems or leaves, of which, in certain species, one side only is furnished with cells, and in others both.

FLUTE, flute, *s.* (French.) A well-known wind instrument, with finger-holes and keys. *Flute*, or *Flutings*, in Architecture, upright channels on the shafts of columns, usually ending hemispherically at top and bottom. Their plane or horizontal section is sometimes circular or segmental, and sometimes, as in the Grecian examples, elliptical. The Doric column has twenty round its circumference; the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite have twenty-four. The Tuscan column is never fluted. In Navigation, *flute*, or *fluyt*, is a kind of long vessel with flat ribs or floor timbers, round aft, and swelled in the middle, used chiefly for carrying provisions to fleets or squadrons of ships, though it is often used in merchandise. *Armed in flute:* an armed ship, with her guns of the lower tier and part of those of the upper tier removed, used as a transport, is said to be armed in flute; —*v. n.* to play on a flute;—*v. a.* to form flutes or channels in a column.

FLUTED, flu'ted, *a.* Channelled or furrowed, as on a column.

FLUTER, flu'tur, } *s.* A performer on the flute.
FLUTIST, flu'tist, }

FLUTING, flu'ting, *s.* A channel or furrow in a column; fluted work.

FLUTTER, flut'tur, *v. n.* (*floteran*, Sax.) To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover; to move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without consequence;

> No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
> That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ.—*Pope.*

to move with quick vibrations or undulations; to be in agitation; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty; —*v. a.* to drive in disorder; to hurry the mind; to agitate; to throw into confusion;—*s.* vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion; hurry; tumult; disorder of mind; confusion; irregular position.

FLUTTERING, flut'tur-ing, *s.* The act of hovering or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

FLUTTERINGLY, flut'tur-ing-le, *ad.* In a fluttering manner.

FLUVIAL, flu've-al, } *a.* (*fluviaticus*, from *fluvius*, a river, Lat.) Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.
FLUVIATIC, flu-ve-at'ik, }

FLUVIALES.—See Naiadaceæ.

FLUVIALIST, flu've-al-ist, *s.* One who explains phenomena by existing streams.

FLUVIATILES, flu've-a-tiles, *s.* (*fluviatilis*, belonging to a river, Lat.) A name given by Lamarck to a section of Polypifers, comprehending such as are inhabitants of fresh water.

FLUVICOLA, flu-vik'o-la, *s.* (*fluvius*, a river, and *colo*, I frequent, Lat.) A genus of birds, type of the subfamily Fluvicolinæ of Swainson's arrangement.

FLUVICOLINÆ, flu-ve-kol'e-ne, *s.* (*fluvicola*, one of

the genera.) The Water-chats, a subfamily of birds, placed by Swainson between the Psarinæ, or Black-caps, and the Muscapinæ, or Fly-catchers. The birds of this group have the legs formed for walking with long, strong tarsi. With one exception, the Seisura, a native of Australia, they live in the marshes, and on the banks of the rivers of tropical America: Family, Musicapidæ.

Fluvio-marine, flu've-o-ma-rin', *a.* In Geology, an epithet applied to such formations as have been deposited by the agency of rivers at the bottom of the sea, at a greater or less distance from their *embouchures*.

Flux, fluks, *s.* (*fluxus*, from *fluo*, to flow, Lat.) The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid; the moving or passing of anything in continued succession; any flow or issue of matter; a liquid state from the operation of heat; that which flows or is discharged; concourse; confluence;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

> Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
> 'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
> The *flux* of company.—*Shaks.*

In Pathology, a disease attended by an extraordinary secretion from the bowels. In Metallurgy, or Mineralogy, any substance used to facilitate the fluxion of metals or minerals. *Flux and reflux of the tide*, the regular and periodical motion of the sea, which happens twice in 24 hours 48 minutes. *Black flux*, the mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, which remains when tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of nitre; *white flux* is the name given when an equal weight of nitre is used, and the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potash remains;—*a.* flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable;—(not well authorized as an adjective;)

> The *flux* condition of human affairs.—
> *Lord Bolingbroke.*

—*v. a.* to melt; to fuse; to make fluid.—Obsolete as a verb.

Fluxation, fluks-a'shun, *s.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

Fluxibility, fluks-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of admitting fusion.

Fluxible, fluks'e-bl, *a.* Capable of being melted or fused.

Fluxility, fluks-il'e-te, *s.* (*fluxilis*, Lat.) The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquified.

Fluxion, fluk'shun, *s.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows. *Fluxions*, in Mathematics, a method of calculation which assumes a distinct conception of velocity, both in the case of a uniform and variable motion, and extending this motion of velocity or rate of increase, derived from the consideration of a moving point, to all species of magnitudes, and even to expressions which are purely numerical, as in the formulæ of algebra. *Fluxional analysis*, is the analysis of fluxions and fluents, distinguishable from the differential calculus by its notation, but in all other respects identical. Calculators by this mode conceive that all finite magnitudes are or may be resolved into infinitely small ones, supposed to be generated by motion, as a line by the motion of a point, a superficies by a line, and a solid by a surface; of which they are the elements, moments, or differences. The art of finding these infinitely small quantities, and working with them, is called the *direct* method of fluxion; and the method of finding the flowing quantities or fluents, is what constitutes the *inverse* method. In Chemistry, the running of metals into a fluid state.

Fluxionary, fluk'shun-ar-e, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.

Fluxionist, fluk'shun-ist, *s.* One skilled in fluxions.

Fluxive, fluks'iv, *a.* Flowing with tears;

> These often bath'd she in her *fluxive* eyes.—*Shaks.*

wanting solidity.—Obsolete.

> Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table.—*Ben Jonson.*

Fluxure, fluk'shure, *s.* A flowing or fluid matter.

Fly, fli, *v. n.* (*fleogan*, Sax.) *Past*, Flew; *past part.* Flown. To move through the air by the aid of wings, as fowls; to pass or move in air by the force of wind or other impulse; to rise in air; to move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water; to move rapidly in any manner; to pass away; to depart; to part suddenly or with violence; to burst, as a bottle; to spring by an elastic force; to pass swiftly; to flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape; to flutter; to vibrate or play, as a flag in the wind; *to fly at*, to spring towards; to rush on; to fall on suddenly; *to fly in the face*, to insult; to assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition; *to fly off*, to separate or depart suddenly; to revolt; *to fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence; *to fly out*, to rush out; also, to burst into a passion; to break out into license; to start or issue with violence from any direction; *to let fly*, to discharge; to throw or drive with violence; *to let fly the sheets*, among seamen, to let them go suddenly, lest the ship should upset, or spend her top-sails and masts;—*v. a.* to shun; to avoid; to decline; to quit by flight; to cause to float in the air; to attack by a bird of prey;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*s.* (*fleoge*, Sax.) a name given indiscriminately to all insects possessing wings: by many, however, restricted to the Dipterous species. —See Diptera. In Mechanics, a cross with leaden weights at its ends, or rather a heavy wheel at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, &c., by means of which the power, whatever it may be, is not only preserved, but equally distributed to all parts of the revolution of the machine. *Fly of the compass*, that part of the compass on which the thirty-two points are drawn, and to which the needle is fastened underneath. *Fly of an ensign*, the breadth and extent from the staff to the extreme end that flutters in the wind. *Fly-honeysuckle*, the Lonicera Xylosteum of Linnæus. *Venus' fly-trap*, the Dionæa muscipula of Linnæus, a plant, the leaves of which consist of two lobes, which, when irritated by an insect alighting upon them, speedily close and entrap it. *Fly-powder*, a mixture of white oxide and metallic arsenic, obtained from the spontaneous sublimation of the cakes of the arsenic of commerce. *Fly-orchis*, the plant Orchis mucifera.

Flybitten, fli'bit-tn, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies.

Flyblow, fli'blo, *v. a.* To deposit an egg in anything, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots;

> Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
> Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow.—*Swift.*

—*s.* the egg of a fly.

FLYBOAT, fli'bote, *s.* A long narrow boat used on canals; a swift boat; also, a large Dutch-built bottomed vessel, called also a *flight.*

FLYCATCHERS.—See Muscicapa.

FLYER, fli'ur, *s.* One that flees, usually written *flier;* one that uses wings; the fly of a jack. In Architecture, steps in a flight of stairs that are parallel to each other.

FLYFISH, fli'fish, *v. n.* To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

FLYFISHING, fli'fish-ing, *s.* Angling; the art of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait.

FLYFLAP, fli'flap, *s.* A fan or flapper used in keeping flies off.

FLYING, fli'ing, *a.* Floating; waving; moving; light, and suited for prompt motion. *Flying colours,* a phrase expressing triumph. *Flying bridge,* a bridge of pontoons; also, a bridge composed of two boats. *Flying party,* in Military tactics, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy. *Flying buttress,* a buttress in the form of an arch, springing from a solid mass of masonry, and abutting against the springing of another arch, which rises from the upper points of abutment of the first. *Flying pinion,* that part of a clock which is furnished with a fly or fan, by which it beats the air and checks the rapidity of the descent of the weight attached to the striking portion of the machinery.

FLYING-FISH.—See Exocetus.

FO, fŭ, *s.* The name under which Buddha is worshipped in China.

FOAL, fole, *s.* (*folo, fole,* Sax.) A colt or filly; a young horse or mare while sucking its dam;—*v. a.* to bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass;—*v. n.* to bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.

FOALFOOT, fole'fŭt, *s.* The colt's foot.

FOAM, fome, *s.* (*fœm, fam,* Sax.) The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume;—*v. n.* to froth; to gather foam; to be in a rage; to be violently agitated;—*v. a.* to throw out with rage or violence.

FOAMINGLY, fo'ming-le, *ad.* Frothily; in a foaming manner.

FOAMLESS, fome'les, *a.* Having no foam.

FOAMY, fo'me, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

FOB, fob, *s.* A little pocket for a watch;—*v. a.* (*foppen,* Germ.) to cheat; to trick; to impose on; *to fob off,* to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude.—A vulgar word.

> But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
> The rascal *fobb'd* me off with only wine.—*Addison.*

FOCAGE.—See Housebote.

FOCAL, fo'kal, *a.* (from *focus,* a fire, Lat.) Belonging to a focus;—*s.* in Law, the right of taking wood for fuel.

FOCILLATION, fos-sil-la'shun, *s.* (*focillo,* I cherish, Lat.) Comfort; support.

FOCUS, fo'kus, *s. pl.* Focuses or Foci. In Optics, the point at or near which rays are collected by a lens or mirror. Its distance from the lens is called its focal length. In Geometry and Conic Sections, the *focus* of a parabola is a point in the axis which has this property, that a radius drawn from any point in the curve, makes the same angle with the tangent at that point, that the tangent makes with the axis. In the ellipse, the two foci are situated in the greater axis, at equal distances from the centre; and if, from both foci, straight lines be drawn from the same point in the circumference, the two lines make equal angles with the tangent at that point.

FODDER, fod'dur, *s.* (*foddor,* or *fother,* Sax.) Food, or dry food, for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables;—*v. a.* to feed with dry food or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c. In Mining, a measure equivalent to 22½ cwt. This measure in Scotland is called a hundred weight (cwt.), and in Ayrshire extends to 28 cwt.—See Fother.

FODDERER, fod'dur-ur, *s.* One who fodders cattle.

FODERTORIUM, fo-dur-to're-um, *s.* In Law, provision or fodder to be paid to the king's purveyor. —*Blount, Cowel.*—Obsolete.

FODIA, fo'de-a, *s.* A genus of Ascidian Mollusca, the animal of which is oval, mammillated, and divided through its whole length by a vertical partition, which contains the stomach, into two unequal tubes.

FODIENT, fo'de-ent, *a.* (*fodio,* I dig, Lat.) Digging; throwing up with a spade.—Seldom used.

FODINA, fo-de'na, *s.* (Latin, a quarry, from *fodio,* I dig, Lat.) The labyrinth of the ear.

FOE, fo, *s.* (*fah,* Sax.) An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice against another; an enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another; an adversary. *Foe,* like *enemy* in the singular, is used to denote an opposing army or nation at war; one who opposes anything on principle; an ill-wisher;—*v. a.* to treat as an enemy.—Obsolete as a verb.

> In his power she was to *foe* or friend.—*Spenser.*

FOEHOOD, fo'hood, *s.* Enmity.—Obsolete.

FOELIKE, fo'like, *a.* Like an enemy.

FOEMAN, fo'man, *s.* An enemy in war.—This term, once common, is now chiefly restricted to poetry.

> What valiant *foemen,* like to autumn's corn,
> Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride!—
> *Shakspeare.*

FŒNICULUM, fe-nik'u-lum, *s.* (the Latin name of the Fennel, from *fœnum,* hay, the smell of the plant resembling that of hay.) Fennel, a genus of plants, consisting of biennial or perennial Umbelliferous herbs, with fusiform roots, triply pinnate leaves, and yellow flowers: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

FŒNUS, fe'nus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

FŒNUS NAUTICUM, fe'nus nat'e-kum, *s.* (Latin, naval usury.) An agreement entered into when a person lends a merchant a sum of money to be employed in a beneficial maritime trade, on condition that it is to be repaid with extraordinary interest, in case such a voyage be safely performed. It is also called *usura maritima.*—1 *Lid.* 27. 2 *Blount, Com.* 458.

FŒTAL, fe'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the fœtus.

FŒTICIDE, fe'te-side, *s.* (*fœtus,* and *cædo,* I kill, Lat.) The act of killing the fœtus in the womb.

FETICIDE,

FŒTIDIA, fe-tid'e-a, *s.* A genus of plants, natives of the Mauritius: Order, Myrtaceæ.

FŒTOR, fe'tur, *s.* (Latin.) Stinking or fœtid effluvia arising from the body of animals.

FŒTUS, fe'tus, *s.* (*fœtus,* Lat.) The young of viviparous animals in utero, and of oviparous animals in the shell. In the early stages of

FETUS,

utero-gestation, the young is usually called the embryo, and when fully formed, or after a certain period, the fœtus.

Fog, fog, *s.* (*fog*, Icel.) A dense watery vapour exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth; a cloud of dust or smoke;—(*fwg*, Welsh,) after-grass; a second growth of grass; also, long grass that remains on land;—*v. a.* to overcast; to darken.

Fogbank, fog'bangk, *s.* At sea, an appearance, in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

Foggage, fog'gij, *s.* In the Forest Law, rank grass not consumed or mowed in summer.

Foggily, fog'ge-le, *ad.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

Fogginess, fog'ge-nes, *s.* The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

Foggy, fog'ge, *a.* Misty; cloudy; filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; damp with humid vapours; producing frequent fogs; dull; stupid; clouded in understanding.

Foh, fo, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or abhorrence, the same as Poh and Fy.

Foible, foy'bl, *s.* (French.) A moral weakness; a failing;—*a.* weak.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Foil, foyl, *v. a.* (*afolee*, Norm.) To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to blunt; to dull; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible;—*s.* defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage;—(*fwyl*, Welsh,) a blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end, covered with leather, used in fencing;—(*feuille*, Fr.) anything of another colour, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage. Among Glass-grinders, a sheet of tin, with quicksilver, &c. laid on the backside of a looking-glass, to make it reflect. Among Jewellers, a thin leaf of metal placed under a precious stone, in order to increase its brilliancy, or give it an agreeable and different colour. In Architecture, a term applied to all those rounded or leaf-like forms seen in gothic windows, niches, crests, battlements, &c. They are distinguished by the number of them combined, so as to form a figure, by the names trefoil, quartrefoil, cinquefoil, &c.

Foilable, foyl'a-bl, *a.* Which may be foiled.

Foiler, foyl'ur, *s.* One who frustrates another and gains an advantage himself.

Foiling, foyl'ing, *s.* Among Hunters, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

Foin, foyn, *v. a.* (*poindre*, Fr.) To push in fencing; to prick; to sting;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—*s.* thrust; a push.

> Come; no matter vor your *foins*.—*Shaks.*

Foiningly, foyn'ing-le, *ad.* In a pushing manner.

Foison, foy'zn, *s.* (*fusio*, Lat.) Plenty; abundance.—Obsolete.

> Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
> That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee.—
> *Tusser.*

Foist, foyst, *v. a.* To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant;—*s.* a light and fast-sailing ship.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> This pink, this painted *foist*, this cockle-boat.—
> *Beau. & Flet.*

Foisted.—See Fusty.

Foister, foys'tur, *s.* One who inserts without authority; a falsifier; a liar.

> These able are at neede to stand and keepe the stake,
> When facing *foisters*, fit for Tiburne fraies,
> At food-sick, faint; or heart-sick, run their waies.—
> *Mir. for Mag.*

Foistiness.—See Fustiness.

Foisty.—See Fusty.

Folclands, fok'lands, **Folklands**, } *s.* In Law, copy-lands were so called by the Saxons, as charter-lands were termed *boclands*. It expressed the land of the common people, who had no certain estate therein, but held it under the rents and services agreed to at the will only of their lord the thane, and was not therefore put in writing.

Folcmote, fok'mote, **Folkmote**, } *s.* (*folcgemot*, a meeting of the people, Sax.) An ancient sort of annual parliament or convention of the bishops, thanes, aldermen, and freemen, which assembled every May-day, in which the laymen were sworn to defend one another and the king, and to preserve the laws of the kingdom; after which they consulted on matters connected with the common safety. The word was also used to signify any kind of popular or public meeting, whether connected with the interests of a county or city. Dr. Brady considers, from the nature of the laws made under the Saxon kings, that the *folkmote* was an inferior court, held before the king's reeve or stewart every month, to do *folk right*, or compose smaller differences, from which court there lay an appeal to the superior courts.—*Gloss.* p. 48.

Fold, folde, *s.* (*fald*, *falde*, Sax.) A pen or enclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter; a flock of sheep; a limit;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;
> Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*.—
> *Creech.*

—(*feald*, Sax.) the doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another. In Composition, the same quantity added, as *fourfold*;—*v. a.* (*fealdan*, Sax.) to double; to lap or lay in plaits; to double and insert one part in another; to double or lay together, as the arms; to confine sheep in a fold;—*v. n.* to close over another of the same kind.

Foldage, folde'aje, **Fold-course**, folde'korse, } *s.* In Law, a liberty to fold sheep and cattle.—*Cowel; Blount.*

Folder, folde'ur, *s.* An instrument used in folding paper; one that folds.

Folding, folde'ing, *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another;—*s.* a fold; a doubling. Among farmers, the keeping of sheep in enclosures. *Folding doors*, in Architecture, two doors which are hung on two side posts of a door frame, and open in the middle. *Folding-joints*, a joint made like a hinge.

Foldless, folde'les, *a.* Without any fold.

Foliaceæ, fo-le-a'se-e, *s.* (*folium*, a leaf, Lat.) The first class of the order Cellulares. It includes those Cryptogamous plants which are furnished with leaves, embracing the Ferns, Horse-tails, Club-mosses, and Marsileas.

Foliaceous, fo-le-a'shus, *a.* Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers; *foliaceous glands* are

those situated on leaves; consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate.

FOLIAGE, fo'le-nje, *s.* Leaves; a cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches;—*v. a.* to work or to form into the representation of leaves.

FOLIAGED, fo'le-ayjd, *a.* Furnished with foliage.

FOLIATE, fo'le-ate, *v. a.* To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamina; to spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.;—*a.* in Botany, leafy; furnished with leaves. In Geometry, an epithet for a curve of the second order, expressed by the equation $x^3+y^3=axy$, which is one of the defective hyperbolas.

FOLIATED, fo'le-ay-ted, *a.* (*foliatus*, Lat.) In Botany, furnished with leaves; leaved. In Conchology, occurring in thin laminæ or leaves, when the edges of the shelly layers are not compact, but appear to separate from each other, as in a large coarse oyster-shell.

FOLIATION, fo-le-a'shun, *s.* In Botany, the vernation or leaving of plants; the disposition of the leaves within the bud; the act of beating a metal into thin plates.

FOLIATURE, fo'le-ay-ture, *s.* The state of being beaten into foil.

FOLIER, fo'le-ur, *s.* Goldsmiths' foil.

FOLIFEROUS, fo-lif'er-us, *a.* (*folium*, a leaf, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing leaves.

FOLIO, fo'le-o, *s.* (*folium*, a leaf, *in folio*, Lat.) A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper. Among merchants, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure.

FOLIOLE, fo'le-ole, *s.* A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.

FOLIOLUM, fo-li'o-lum, *s.* In Botany, a leaflet borne on the axis of a leaf.

FOLIOMORT, fo'le-o-morte, *a.* (*folium*, and *mortuum*, dead, Lat.) Of a dark yellow colour, or that of a faded leaf.

FOLIOT, fo'le-ot, *s.* (*foletto*, Ital.) A kind of demon.

> Terrestrial devils are wood nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, Robin Goodfellows, &c.—*Burton.*

FOLIOUS, fo'le-us, *a.* Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. In Botany, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.

FOLK, foke, *s.* (*folc*, Sax. *volk*, Dut. and Germ. *folck*, Swed.) People, in familiar language; certain people discriminated from others, as old *folks* and young *folks*. The term is commonly used in familiar or burlesque language.

> He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;
> He din'd and supp'd at charge of other *folk*.—
> *Shaks.*

FOLLICLE, fol'le-kl, *s.* (*folliculus*, Lat.) Literally, a little bag or bellows. In Botany, a term applied to a capsule which splits on one side only, through the placenta, as in the Stonecrop. In Anatomy, a small secreting cavity or gland.

FOLLICULAR, fol-lik'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a follicle.

FOLLICULATED, fol-lik'u-lay-ted, *a.* Having follicular seed-vessels.

FOLLICULOUS, fol-lik'u-lus, *a.* Having or producing follicles.

FOLLILY, fol'le-le, *ad.* Foolishly.—Obsolete.

FOLLOW, fol'lo, *v. a.* (*folgian*, *filian*, *fylgan*, Sax.) To go after or behind; to pursue; to chase; to accompany; to attend in a journey; to be of the same company; to attend for any purpose; to succeed in order of time; to come after; to be consequential; to result from, as effect from cause, or an inference or deduction; to pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body; to imitate; to copy; to embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another; to obey; to observe; to practise; to act in conformity to; to pursue as an object of desire; to endeavour to obtain; to use; to make the chief business; to adhere to; to side with; to honour; to worship; to serve; to be led or guided by; to move on in the same course or direction;—*v. n.* to come after another; to attend; to accompany; to be posterior in time; to be consequential, as effect to cause; to result as an inference; *to follow on*, to continue pursuit or endeavour; to persevere.

FOLLOWER, fol'lo-ur, *s.* One who comes, goes, or moves after another in the same course; one that takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example; one who obeys, worships, and honours; an adherent; a disciple; one who embraces the same system; an attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependent; one under the command of another; one of the same faction or party.

FOLLY, fol'le, *s.* (*folie*, Fr.) Want of understanding; weakness of intellect; a weak or absurd act not highly criminal; act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes; depravity of mind.

FOMAHANT, fo'ma-hant, *s.* In Astronomy, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Aquarius.

FOMENT, fo-ment', *v. a.* (*fomento*, Lat.) To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm liquors; to cherish with heat; to encourage; to abet; to promote by excitements.

FOMENTATION, fo-men-ta'shun, *s.* (*fomentatio*, Lat.) In Therapeutics, the application of a warm fluid to any part of the body by means of flannel, sponge, or folded linen; the lotion applied to foment the parts; excitation; instigation; encouragement.

FOMENTER, fo-men'tur, *s.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates.

FON, fon, *s.* (*faane*, Icel.) A fool.—Obsolete.

> Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
> That loves the thing he cannot purchase.—*Spenser.*

FOND, fond, *a.* (derivation not well ascertained.) Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent;

> Grant I may never prove so *fond*,
> To trust man on his oath or bond.—*Shaks.*

Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with; relishing highly; trifling;—*v. a.* to treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress;—*v. n.* to be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

> How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
> And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
> And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me.—*Shaks.*

FONDLE, fon'dl, *v. a.* To treat with tenderness; to caress.

FONDLER, fon'dl-ur, *s.* One who fondles.

FONDLING, fon'dl-ing, *s.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.

FONDLY, fond'le, *ad.* Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; with great or extreme tenderness or affection.

Fondness, fond'nes, *s.* Foolishness; want of sense and judgment;—(obsolete in the foregoing significations;)

> *Fondness* it were for any, being free,
> To covet fetters though they golden be.—
> *Spenser.*

foolish tenderness; warm affection; strong inclination or propensity; strong appetite or relish; tender passion.

Fondus, fon'dus, *s.* (*fondant*, melting, Fr.) That particular kind of painting on calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colours are blended in each other.

Font, font, *s.* (*fonte*, Fr.) A large basin or stone vessel, in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church;—(*fons, fontis*, a fountain, Lat.) a complete assortment of printing types of one size.

Fontal, fon'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source, or origin.

Fontanalia, fon-ta-na'le-a, } *s.* A feast held by
Fontinalia, fon-te-na'le-a, } the Romans in honour of the deities who presided over fountains.

Fontanel, fon'ta-nel, *s.* (*fontanelle*, Fr.) An opening left in the skull at birth, which is subsequently closed by osseous deposit: they are two in number.

Fontanesia, fon-tay-ne'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Desfontaines, author of Flora Atlantica.) A genus of plants, consisting of an evergreen shrub, with lanceolate leaves and whitish-yellow flowers, a native of Syria: Order, Oleaceæ.

Fontange, fon-tanj', *s.* (French, from the name of the first wearer.) A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.

Fonticulus, fon-tik'u-lus, *s.* (dim. of *fons*, a fountain, Lat.) In Pathology, an issue.

Fontinalis, fon-te-na'lis, *s.* (*fons*, a fountain, Lat. in allusion to its growing in rivulets.) A genus of floating Urn-mosses: Order, Bryaceæ.

Food, food, *s.* (*fód, foda*, Sax.) Whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutriment to plants; meat; aliment; victuals; provisions: whatever supplies nourishment; something that sustains, nourishes, and augments;—*v. a.* to feed.—Obsolete as a verb.

> He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk.—
> *Barret.*

Foodful, food'fúl, *a.* Supplying food; full of food.

Foodless, food'les, *a.* Destitute of food or provisions; barren.

Foody, food'e, *a.* Eatable; fit for food.—Obsolete.

Fool, fool, *s.* (*fól, fou*, Fr.) One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; in common language, a person of deficient intellect, but not an idiot; one who does not exercise, or is guided by his reason; in a scriptural sense, *fool* is used for a wicked or depraved person; a weak Christian; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; *to play the fool*, to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport; to act like one void of understanding; *to put the fool on*, to impose on; to delude; *to make a fool of*, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint. *Fool's parsley*, the vulgar name of the plant Æthusa cynapium, also called Dog's poison. It is an erect, lurid-green, fetid, umbelliferous herb, and reckoned dangerous;—*v. n.* to trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth;—*v. a.* to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat; to infatuate; to impose on; to make foolish; to cheat; *to fool away*, to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; to spend for things of no value or use.

Foolbold, fool'bolde, *a.* Foolishly bold.

Foolborn, fool'bawrn, *a.* Foolish from the birth.

> Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest.—*Shaks.*

Foolery, fool'ur-e, *s.* Habitual folly; an act of folly; trifling practice; object of folly.

Foolhappy, fool'hap-pe, *a.* Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

Foolhardily, fool-hár'de-le, *ad.* With foolhardiness.

Foolhardiness, fool-hár'de-nes, *s.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

Foolhardise.—See Foolhardiness.

Foolhardy, fool-hár'de, *a.* Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

Foolish, fool'ish, *a.* Void of understanding; weak of intellect; imprudent; indiscreet; ridiculous; contemptible. In Scripture, wicked; sinful; proceeding from depravity.

Foolishly, fool'ish-le, *ad.* Weakly; without understanding; indiscreetly; wickedly; sinfully.

Foolishness, fool'ish-nes, *s.* Folly; want of understanding; foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.

Foolscap, foolz'kap, *s.* (folio and shape?) A kind of small-sized paper.—See Paper.

Foolтrap, fool'trap, *s.* A snare to catch fools in.

> Bets at the first were *foottraps*, where the wise
> Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies.—*Dryden.*

Foot, fút, *s. pl.* **Feet**, (*fót, fet*, Sax.) In animal bodies, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step; that which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the lower end of anything which supports a body; the lower part; the base; the bottom; state; condition; plan of establishment; fundamental principles;—(*footing* is more generally used in the last five senses, as 'our affairs may yet be on a better *footing*.') In Military affairs, soldiers who march and fight on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; the part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot; a measure of length, but used also in a sense which expresses surface and solidity—thus we say a foot superficial and a foot cubic. This term has likely been derived from the length of the human foot. The English standard foot is 12 inches, equal to 36 barleycorns, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ nails. In Grammar, a metre or measure composed of a certain number of long or short syllables; *by foot*, or rather *on foot*, by walking, as to go or pass on foot; *to set on foot*, to originate; to begin; to put in motion. *Football*, a ball consisting of an inflated bladder cased in leather, to be driven by the foot; the sport or practice of kicking the football. *Footband*, a band of infantry. *Footboy*, a menial; an attendant in livery. *Footbridge*, a narrow bridge for foot-passengers. *Footcloth*, a sumpter cloth. *Footcushion*, a cushion for the feet. *Foot guards*, guards of infantry. *Footlicker*, a mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner. *Footman*, an infantry soldier; a menial servant; a runner; an attendant in livery. *Footmantle*, a garment to keep the gown clean in riding, formerly used by women.

Footmark, a track; mark made by a foot. *Foot-fat*, in Farriery, an epithet applied to a horse whose hoof is so thin and weak as to be unfit for shoeing. *Footpad*, a highwayman or robber on foot. *Footpath*, a narrow path or way for foot-passengers only. *Footplough*, a kind of swing plough. *Footpost*, a post or messenger that travels on foot. *Footrope*, the rope to which the lower edge of the sail is fastened. *Footshackles*, fetters; shackles for fixing the feet. *Foot soldier*, a soldier that serves on foot. *Footspace rail*, in Shipbuilding, is that rail in the balcony in which the balusters step. *Footstall*, a woman's stirrup. *Footstool*, a stool used for resting or supporting the feet when sitting. *Foot-halt*, a disease incident to sheep, arising from a worm breeding in the feet. *Foot-iron*, an iron fastened to the foot to preserve the shoe in the operation of digging. *Foot of a vertical line*, in Perspective, that point in the intersecting line which is made by a vertical plane passing through the eye and centre of the picture. *Foot of a fine*, in Law, is the conclusion of it, and includes the whole matter, reciting the parties, year, day, and place, and before whom it was acknowledged or levied.—2 *Bl. Com.* 351. *Footpace*, or *halfpace*, a slow step, as in walking; the part of a staircase whereon, after the flight of a few steps, you arrive at a broad place on which you may take two or three paces before you come to another step. If it occur at the angle-turns of the stairs, it is called a *quarter-pace*. *Foot-square*, the same measure both in breadth and length, containing 144 superficial inches. *Cubic* or *solid foot*, the same measure in length, breadth, and thickness, containing 1728 cubic inches. *Footwaling*, the whole inside planks or lining of a ship, used to prevent any part of the ballast or cargo from falling between the floor-timbers;—*v. n.* to dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip; to walk, opposed to ride or fly;—*v. a.* to kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn; to settle; to begin to fix; to tread; to add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; to seize and hold with the foot.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> The holy eagle
> Stoop'd, as to *foot* us.—*Shaks.*

FOOTED, fŭt'ed, *a.* Shaped in the foot.

FOOTFALL, fŭt'fawl, *s.* A trip or stumble.

FOOTGELD, fŭt'geld, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, an amercement for not cutting out and expeditating the balls of great dogs in the forest.—Obsolete.

FOOTHOLD, fŭt'holde, *s.* That which sustains the feet firmly; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

FOOTHOT, fŭt'hot, *ad.* Immediately, a term borrowed from hunting.

FOOTING, fŭt'ting, *s.* Ground for the foot; that which sustains firm foundation to stand on; support; root; basis; foundation; place; stable position; permanent settlement; tread; step; walk; dance; steps; road; track; state; condition. *Footings*, in Architecture, the lower part of a brick or stone wall, in which the bricks or stones project beyond the general surface. *Footing beam*, the name given in some places to the tie-beam of a roof.

FOOTLESS, fŭt-les, *a.* Without feet; easily made to stumble.

FOOTMANSHIP, fŭt'man-ship, *s.* The art or faculty of a runner.

> Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship*.—*L'Estrange.*

FOOTSTEP, fŭt'step, *s.* A track; the mark or impression of the foot; token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued;—*pl. footsteps*, example; as, 'follow the *footsteps* of good men;' way; course.

FOP, fop, *s.* (*vappa*, Lat.) A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose absorbing ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb.

FOPDOODLE, fop'doo-dl, *s.* An insignificant fellow.—Obsolete.

> Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
> And handled you like a *fopdoodle*.—*Butler.*

FOPLING, fop'ling, *s.* A petty fop.

FOPPERY, fop'pur-e, *s.* Affectation of show or importance; showy; folly; impertinence; foolery; vain or idle affectation.

FOPPISH, fop'pish, *a.* Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in manners.

FOPPISHLY, fop'pish-le, *ad.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

FOPPISHNESS, fop'pish-nes, *s.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

FOR, fawr, *prep.* (*for*, or *fore*, Sax. *voor*, Dut.) Against; in the place of, as a substitute or equivalent, noting equal value or satisfactory compensation, either in barter and sale, in contract, or in punishment; in the place of, instead of, noting substitution of persons, or agency of one in the place of another with equivalent authority; in exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another; in the character of, noting resemblance;

> If a man can be fully assured of anything for a truth without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth?—*Locke.*

toward; with the intention of going to; in advantage of; for the sake of; conducive to; beneficial to; in favour of;

> It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate.—*Tillotson.*

leading or inducing to, as a motive; noting arrival, meeting, coming, or possession; toward the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of; against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; in prevention of;

> She wrapped him close *for* catching cold.—*Richardson.*
> And *for* the time shall not seem tedious.—*Shaks.*

because; on account of; by reason of;

> Edward and Richard,
> With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
> Are at our backs.—*Shaks.*

with respect or regard to; on the part of; through a certain space; during a certain time; in quest of; in order to obtain; according to; as far as; noting meeting, coming together, or reception; toward; of tendency to; in favour of; on the part or side of, that is, toward or inclined to; with a view to obtain; in order to possess; notwithstanding; against; in opposition to; for the

use of; to be used in; in recompense of; in return of;

> Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
> *For* peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
> I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cesar's health.—
> *Dryden.*

in proportion to; by means of; by the want of; *for my life or heart*, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase; *for to*, denoting purpose;—*conj.* the word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced; because; on this account that, properly *for that*; *for as much*, compounded *forasmuch*, is equivalent to; in regard to that; in consideration of; *for why*, (*pour quoi*, Fr.) because; for this reason. *For*, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *against*, that is, *before*, or *away*, *aside*.

FORAGE, for'aje, *s.* (*fourrage*, Fr.) Food for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats; the act of providing forage; search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad;—*v. n.* to collect food for horses and cattle by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country; to ravage; to feed on spoil; to wander far; to rove;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

> *Forage*, and run
> To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
> And grapple with him ere he come so nigh.—
> *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to strip of provisions for horses, &c.

FORAGER, for'a-jur, *s.* One who goes in search of food for horses and cattle.

FORAGING, for'a-jing, *s.* An incursion for forage or plunder.

FORAMEN, for-a'men, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, a hole; an opening by which nerves or blood-vessels penetrate through the bones. The chief foramens are:—*F. cæcum*, the *blind hole* at the root of the spine of the frontal bone, so called from its not perforating the bone, or leading to any cavity. *F. cæcum* of Morgagni, a considerable depression at the posterior part of the tongue. *F. incisivum*, the opening immediately behind the front teeth. *F. Monroianum*, an opening under the arch of the fornix, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other, and with the third ventricle. *F. magnum occipitis*, the great opening at the under and fore part of the occipital bone. *F. ovale*, an opening situated in the partition which separates the right and left auricles in the fœtus. *F. rotundum*, the round aperture of the internal ear; this, and the preceding term, are respectively synonymous with *fenestra ovalis* and *f. rotunda*. *F.* of *Soemmering*, or *centrale*, a circular foramen, at the posterior part of the retina, exactly in the axis of vision. *F. supra-orbitarium*, the upper orbitary hole, situated on the ridge over which the eyebrow is placed.—The term *foramen* is also applied to numerous little holes (*cribrosa foramina*) of the cribriform plate; to several openings —the *round*, the *oval*, the *spinal*—of the sphenoid bone; to certain holes—the *mastoid*, the *stylo-mastoid*, the *vidian*, the *glenoid*—of the temporal bones; to the opening (*malar*) through which the malar nerve passes; to the opening (*infra orbitar*) for the passage of nerves to the face; to the groove (*palato-maxillary*) through which the palatine nerve and vessels proceed to the palate; to another opening (the *palatine*) which transmits branches of the same to the soft palate; and to two openings at the base of the cranium, called respectively, the *anterior* and *posterior lacerated foramen.*—*Hoblyn.* In Botany, an opening in the ovule when the foramen is visible on the seed, as in the pea and bean: it is termed a *micropyle*.

FORAMINATED, fo-ram'e-nay-ted, } *a.* (*foramino*, I
FORAMINOUS, fo-ram'e-nus, } bore holes, Lat.) Pierced with small holes or openings; full of small holes; porous.

FORAMINIFERA, fo-ra-me-nif'e-ra, } *s.* An order
FORAMINIFERS, fo-ra'me-nif-urs, } of foraminated polythalamous internal shells, which have no chamber beyond their last partition. They have no siphuncle, but their chambers are supposed to communicate by means of small foramina or perforations. They are chiefly microscopic, and are divided by M. D'Orbigny into five families, containing upwards of fifty genera.

FORAMINIFEROUS, fo-ra-me-nif'e-rus, *a.* Having pores or openings; pertaining to the Foraminifera.

FORAY, fo'ray, *s.* An irregular and sudden excursion in a border warfare.

FORBADE, fawr-bad'. *Past* of the verb *To forbid*.

FORBAR, } fawr-bär', *v. a.* In Law, to bar; to de-
FORBARRE, } prive one of a thing for ever: stats. 9 Rich. II. c. 2, and 6 Hen. VI. c. 4.

FORBATHE, fawr-bathe', *v. a.* To bathe.—Obsolete.

> With conquerors' hands *forbath'd* in their own blood.
> —*Sackville.*

FORBEAR, fawr-bare', *v. n.* (*forberan*, Sax.) *Past*, Forbore, *past part.* Forborne. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding; to pause; to delay; to abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion, or entering on an affair; to refuse; to decline; to be patient; to restrain from action or violence;—*v. a.* to avoid voluntarily; to decline; to abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing; to spare; to treat with indulgence and patience; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fawr-ba'rans, *s.* The act of avoiding, shunning, or omitting; command of temper; restraint of passions; the exercise of patience; long-suffering; indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity; delay of resentment or punishment.

FORBEARER, fawr-ba'rur, *s.* One that intermits or intercepts.

FORBEARING, fawr-ba'ring, *a.* Patient; long-suffering;—*s.* a ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long-suffering.

FORBID, fawr-bid', *v. a.* (*forbeodan*, Sax.) *Past*, Forbade, *past part.* Forbid, Forbidden. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do; to command not to enter; to oppose; to hinder; to obstruct; to accurse; to blast;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

> Sleep shall neither night nor day
> Hang upon his penthouse lid;
> He shall live a man *forbid*.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to utter a prohibition; but in the neuter form of the verb there is always an ellipsis.

FORBIDDANCE, fawr-bid'dans, *s.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing.—Seldom used.

> Commands do not so much whet our desires as *forbiddances*.—*Bp. Hall.*

FORBIDDEN FRUIT, fawr-bid'dn froot, *s.* In Theology, the fruit prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise. In Botany, Paradise orange, the plant Citrus paradisi.

FORBIDDENLY, fawr-bid'dn-le, *ad.* In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDENNESS, fawr-bid'dn-nes, *s.* A state of being prohibited.

FORBIDDER, fawr-bid'dur, *s.* One who prohibits; one who enacts a prohibition.

FORBIDDING, fawr-bid'ding, *a.* Raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; repelling approach; disagreeable;—*s.* hinderance; opposition.

FORBIDDINGLY, fawr-bid'ding-le, *ad.* In a forbidding manner.

FORBORE. *Past* of the verb *To forbear*, *past part.* Forborne.

FORCE, forse, *s.* (French.) Strength; vigour; might; active power; energy that may be exerted; momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion, or the action of one body on another; that which causes an operation or moral effect; energy; violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; moral power to convince the mind; virtue; efficacy; validity; power to bind or hold; strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy; destiny; necessity; compulsion; any extraneous power to which men are subject; internal power. *Physical force*, the force produced by the action of material bodies. *Moral force*, the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. *Force*, in Mechanics, is that power which produces motion, or a change in motion. In Law, any unlawful violence offered to persons or things. *Simple force* is that which is so committed that it is not complicated with any other crime. *Compound* or *mixed force*, is the violence committed in doing a thing otherwise unlawful. *Equilibrium of forces*, in Mechanics, the composition or resolution of forces is the conspiring or opposing of forces, so as to balance one another, and keep the body in a state of equilibrium or at rest;—*v. a.* to compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible; to overpower by strength; to impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength; to enforce; to urge; to compel by strength of evidence; to storm; to assault and take by violence; to ravish; to violate; to overstrain; to distort; to cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely; to man; to strengthen by soldiers;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

> Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
> We might have met them dareful, beard to beard.—
> *Shaks.*

to force from, to wrest from; to extort; *to force out*, to drive out; to compel to issue out, or to leave; also, to extort; *to force wine*, to fine it by a short process, or in a short time; *to force plants*, to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat; *to force meat*, to stuff it; *to force wool*, to cut off the upper and most hairy part of it;—*v. n.* to use violence; to lay stress on; to strive.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> I *force* ? not I, so the villain were dead.—
> *New Custom.*

FORCED, forste, *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural.

FORCEDLY, forse'ed-le, *ad.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

FORCEDNESS, forse'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being forced; distortion.

FORCEFUL, forse'fúl, *a.* Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, forse'fúl-le, *ad.* Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS, forse'les, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

FORCEMEAT, forse'mete, *s.* A kind of stuffing in cookery.

FORCEPS, fawr'seps, *s.* (Latin.) In Mechanics, a general name for all tools which are constructed on the principles of pincers or pliers. In Midwifery, an instrument for extracting the fœtus. The artery or dissecting *forceps* is used in dissection, for taking up the mouths of arteries, &c.

FORCE-PUMP, forse'pump, *s.* A pump which is capable of driving a stream of water above the pump barrel, by means of compressed air.

FORCER, forse'ur, *s.* A compeller; a constrainer; a subduer or conqueror. In Mechanics, a solid piston applied to pumps, for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere.

FORCIBLE, fore'se-bl, *a.* Strong; mighty; powerful; violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; efficacious; active; impressive; containing force; acting by violence; done by force; valid; binding; obligatory.—Obsolete in the last three senses. *Forcible entry and detainer*, in Law, the entering upon, and taking and retaining the possession of, lands and tenements by the force of arms, menaces, &c., to the hinderance of the person who has the right of entering.

FORCIBLENESS, fore'se-bl-nes, *s.* Force; violence.

FORCIBLY, fore'se-ble, *ad.* By violence or force; strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively; impetuously; violently; with great strength.

FORCING, forse'ing, *s.* In Horticulture, the art of hastening the growth and maturity of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, by artificial means. In Commerce, a method of fining down wines, so as to render them fit for immediate use.

FORCIPATED, for'se-pay-ted, *a.* (*forcipatus*, Lat.) In Zoology, hooked, or furnished with pincers, as the claws of a crab or lobster.

FORCIPATION, fawr-se-pa'shun, *s.* The act of squeezing or tearing with pincers; formerly, a mode of torture.

FORD, forde, *s.* (*ford*, *fyrd*, Sax.) A shallow part of a river or other water, where it may be passed on foot without swimming; a stream; a current;—*v. a.* to pass or cross a river or other water on foot without swimming; to wade through.

FORDABLE, forde'a-bl, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

FORE, fore, *a.* (*fore*, *foran*, Sax. *vor*, Germ.) Advanced, or being in advance of something in motion or progression; advanced in time; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; advanced in order or series; being in front, or towards the face. In Navigation, the distinguishing character of all that part of a ship's frame and machinery which lies near the stem, as in the following sea terms:—*Fore and aft*, from stem to stern; *forebowline*, the bowline before the sail; *foreleech*, a rope applied to the foreyard-arm to change the position of the foresail; *forecastle*, a short deck on the forepart of the ship; *forecastle men*, men stationed at the forecastle; *forecastle lanyard*,

a complication of ropes for the foreshrouds; *foredeck*, the forepart of a deck or of a ship; *forefoot*, a piece of timber terminating the keel at the fore-end; forefoot is also applied to one ship sailing or lying in the way of another; *foreganger*, a rope fixed on a harpoon when it is intended that a whale should be struck; *forehook*, a breasthook; *foreknight*, a piece of timber carved in the figure of a man's head, and fixed to the deck; *forelock*, a flat-pointed wedge of iron, to drive through a hole at the end of a bolt; the lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head; *forerunners* of the log line, a small piece of red bunting laid on that line at a certain distance from the log; *forestaff*, an instrument formerly used at sea for taking altitudes; *foretackle*, a tackle on the foremast; *foremast*, a mast in the forecastle or fore-end of a ship; *forefront*, in Architecture, the principal or front entrance to a building;—*v. a. to forereach upon a ship*, to advance or gain ground upon a ship;—*ad.* in the part that precedes or goes first.

NOTE.—*Fore*, in the following compounds, generally denotes priority of time or situation; for their etymologies and definitions, see the principal words:—Foreadmonish, foreadvise, forealledge, foreappoint, foreappointment, forearm, forechosen, forecited, foreconceive, foredate, foredesign, foredetermine, foredoom, foreflow, foregame, forehear, forehorse, foreimagine, forejudgment, foreknow, forementioned, forename, forenamed, forenotice, forepromised, forequoted, forerank, foreremembered, foresaid, foresignify, foretaught, forewarn.

FORE-ARM, fore'ärm, *s.* In Anatomy, the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

FOREBODE, fore-bode', *v. a.* To foretell; to prognosticate; to foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future.

FOREBODEMENT, fore-bode'ment, *s.* Presagement; a presaging.

FOREBODER, fore-bo'dur, *s.* One who forebodes; a soothsayer; a foreknower.

FOREBODING, fore-bo'ding, *s.* Prognostication.

FOREBY, fore-bi', *prep.* Near; hard by; fast by.—Obsolete.

> Not far away he hence doth won,
> *Foreby* a fountain, where I late him left.—*Spenser.*

FORECAST, fore'kast, *s.* Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it.

FORECAST, fore-kast', *v. a.* To scheme; to plan before execution; to adjust; to foresee; to provide against;—*v. n.* to form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.

FORECASTER, fore-kas'tur, *s.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FORECLOSE, fore-kloze', *v. a.* To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent; *to foreclose a mortgager*, in Law, to cut him off from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, by a judgment of court.

FORECLOSURE, fore-klo'zhure, *s.* Prevention; the act of foreclosing. *Foreclosure of equity of redemption*, in Law, is where the mortgagee, in order to prevent the mortgager from redeeming his estate, or to recover his money lent upon the security therefor, applies to a Court of Equity, to compel the mortgager either to sell the estate, or to redeem it by payment of the money presently, or, in default thereof, to be for ever debarred from doing the same.—2 *Bl. Com.* 159.

FOREDO, fore-doo', *v. a.* (*fordon*, Sax.) To destroy; to ruin;

> This doth betoken
> The corse they follow did, with desperate hand,
> *Foredo* its own life.—*Shaks.*

to weary; to overcome.—Obsolete.

> The heavy ploughman snores,
> All with weary task *foredone*.—*Shaks.*

FOREDOOR, fore'dore, *s.* The door in the front of a house.

FORE-END, fore'end, *s.* The end which precedes; the anterior part.

FOREFATHER, fore-fa'thur, *s.* An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, usually in a remote degree.

FOREFEND, fore-fend', *v. a.* To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit; to defend; to guard; to secure.

FOREFINGER, fore'fing-gur, *s.* The finger next to the thumb, termed by the ancient Saxons the *shoot-finger*, from its use in archery.

FOREFOOT, fore'fŭt, *s.* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped; a hand, in contempt.

> Give me thy fist—thy *forefoot* to me give.—*Shaks.*

FOREGO, fore-go', *v. a.* To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good; to give up; to renounce; to resign; to lose; to go before; to precede.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> By our remembrance of days *foregone*,
> Such were our faults—O! then we thought them not.—*Shaks.*

FOREGOER, fore-go'ur, *s.* One who goes before another; one who forbears to enjoy; an ancestor; a progenitor.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

> Honours best thrive,
> When rather from our acts we them derive
> Than our *foregoers*.—*Shaks.*

FOREGOERS, fore'go-urz, *s.* In Law, a name given to the king's purveyors, who were so called from their going before him to provide for his household.—*Cowel; Blount.*—Obsolete.

FOREGOING, fore-go'ing, *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent.

FOREGONE, fore'gone, *a.* Past by; gone; settled.

FOREGROUND, fore'grownd, *s.* In Painting, the part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREGUESS, fore-ges', *v. a.* To conjecture.

FOREHAND, fore'hand, *s.* The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief or principal part;—*a.* done sooner than is regular.

FOREHANDED, fore'hand-ed, *s.* Early; timely; seasonable; formed in the foreparts.

> A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*.—*Dryden.*

FOREHEAD, fore'hed, *s.* The part of the face which reaches from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes; impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness.

> Here see the *forehead* of a Jesuit.—*Bp. Hall*

FOREHEND, fore-hend', *v. a.* To seize.—Obsolete.

FOREHEW, fore-hu', *v. a.* To hew or cut in front.

FOREHOLDING, fore-holde'ing, *s.* Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications.

FOREIGN, for'in, *a.* (*forain*, Fr.) Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the

country in which one resides; extraneous; produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country; remote; not belonging; not connected; impertinent; not to the purpose; excluded; not admitted; held at a distance; adventitious; not native or natural. *Foreign-built*, built in a foreign country. *Foreign attachment*, in Law, an attachment of the goods of foreigners found within a city or liberty, for the satisfaction of a person to whom he is indebted; also, the attachment of a foreigner's money in the hands of another person. *Foreign answer*, in Law, an answer not triable in the county where it is made. *Termes de la Ley*, 344. *Foreign court*, in Jurisprudence, a court within the jurisdiction of the manor, but not within the liberty of the bailiff of the borough, as at Leominster, Gloucester, &c. *Foreign plea*, a plea in objection to a judge, where he is refused, as incompetent to try the matter in question, because it arises out of his jurisdiction. —*Ketch.* 75. *Foreign opposer*, or *apposer*, an officer in the Exchequer, who opposes and makes a charge on all sheriffs, &c., of their green-wax, that is, of fines, issues, amerciaments, recognizances, &c.

FOREIGNER, for'in-ur, *s.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks.

FOREIGNNESS, for'in-nes, *s.* Remoteness; want of relation.

FOREJUDGE, fore-judj', *v. a.* To prejudge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts of a case. In Law, to expel an officer or attorney of any court for malpractice, or for not appearing when an action on a bill is filed against him.

FOREJUDGER, fore-judj'ur, *s.* In Law, a judgment by which a person is deprived or put past a thing in question.

FOREKNOWABLE, fore-no'a-bl, *a.* That may be foreknown.

FOREKNOWER, fore-no'ur, *s.* One who foreknows.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fore-nol'ij, *s.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

FOREL, for'il, *s.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

FORELAND, fore'land, *s.* In Fortification, a piece of ground between the wall and the moat. In Geography, a promontory, cape, or headland.

FORELAY, fore-la', *v. a.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush; to contrive antecedently.

FORELIFT, fore-lift', *v. a.* To raise aloft any anterior part.

FORELOOK, fore-look', *v. a.* To look beforehand or forward.

FOREMAN, fore'man, *s.* The first or chief man; the person to whom is intrusted the principal charge in a workshop or other establishment. *Foreman of a jury*, one who is selected as their chief man, also their organ of communication with the court.

FOREMEANT, fore'ment, *a.* Intended beforehand.

FOREMOTHER, fore'muth-ur, *s.* A female ancestor.

FORENOON, fore'noon, *s.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon.

FORENSAL, fo-ren'sal, } *a.* (*forensis*, Lat.) Be-
FORENSIC, fo-ren'sik, } longing to courts of judicature; used in courts or legal proceedings.

FOREORDAIN, fore-awr-dane', *v. a.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine; to predestinate; to preordain.

FOREORDINATION, fore-awr-de-na'shun, *s.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

FOREPART, fore'pärt, *s.* The part first in time; the part most advanced in place; the anterior part; the beginning.

FOREPASSED, } fore'past, *a.* Passed before a cer-
FOREPAST, } tain time.—Seldom used.

> Some, with shrieks, sobs, sighs, and tears,
> Did tell the woes of their *forepassed* years.—
> *Sackville.*

FORE-PLANE, fore'plane, *s.* In Carpentry and Joinery, the first plane used after the saw or axe: termed also a *jack-plane*.

FOREPOSSESSED, fore-poz-zest', *a.* Held formerly in possession; preoccupied; pre-engaged.

FOREPRIZE, fore-prize', *v. a.* To prize or rate beforehand;—(*fors*, out of, beyond, and *prise*, taken, Fr.) in Law, to except; to make a reservation; thus, in leases and conveyances, *excepted* and *foreprized* are usual terms;—*s.* an exception; a reservation in a deed.

FORERAN. *Past* of Forerun.

FOREREACH, fore-reetsh', *v. a.* In Navigation, to gain or advance in progression or motion.

FOREREAD, fore-rede', *v. a.* To signify by tokens. —Obsolete.

> With fruitfull hope his aged breast he fed
> Of future good, which his young toward yeares
> Did largely promise; and to him *fored*.—*Spenser.*

FOREREADING, fore-re'ding, *s.* Previous perusal.

FORERIGHT, fore'rite, *a.* Ready; forward; quick; —*ad.* right forward; onward.

FORERUN, fore-run', *v. a.* To advance before; to come before, as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger; to precede; to have the start of.

FORERUNNER, fore-run'nur, *s.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; an ancestor or predecessor;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> Arthur, the great *forerunner* of my blood.—*Shak.*

a prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow.

FORESAY, fore-sa', *v. a.* To predict; to foretell.

FORESAYING, fore-sa'ing, *s.* A prediction.

FORESEE, fore-se', *v. a.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

FORESEER, fore-se'ur, *s.* One who foresees or foreknows.

FORESEIZE, fore-seze', *v. a.* To seize beforehand.

FORESHADOW, fore-shad'do, *v. a.* To shadow or typify beforehand.

FORESHAME, fore-shame', *v. a.* To shame; to bring reproach on.

FORESHIP, fore'ship, *s.* The forepart of a ship.

FORESHORTEN, fore-shawr'tn, *v. a.* In Painting, to shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.

FORESHORTENING, fore-shawrt'ning, *s.* A term applied in drawing when the limbs of a figure or its entire body are shown, so as to be shortened by being viewed directly in front, or nearly so, and the spectator seeing little or more than its foreend, or that which is next to him.

FORESHOW, fore-sho', *v. a.* To show beforehand; to prognosticate; to predict; to foretell; to represent beforehand.

FORESHOWER, fore-sho'ur, *s.* One who predicts future events.

FORESHROUDS.—See Shrouds.

FORESIDE, fore'side, *s.* The front side; also, a specious outside.

FORESIGHT, fore'site, *s.* Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication; the act of foreseeing; provident care of futurity; foreknowledge, accompanied with prudence.

FORESIGHTFUL, fore-site'fŭl, *a.* Prescient; provident.

FORESKIN, fore'skin, *s.* The skin that covers the glans penis: the prepuce.

FORESKIRT, fore'skert, *s.* The pendulous or loose part of a coat before.

FORESLACK, fore-slak', *v. a.* To neglect by idleness.

FORESLOW, fore-slo', *v. a.* To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct; to neglect; to omit;—*v. n.* to be dilatory; to loiter.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory;
Foreslow no longer, make we hence a main.—*Shaks.*

FORESPEAK, fore-speke', *v. a.* To foreshow; to foretell or predict; to foresay; to bewitch.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Urging
That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forespeaks their cattle, doth bewitch their corn.—
Witch of Edmonton.

FORESPEAKING, fore-spe'king, *s.* A prediction; a preface.—Obsolete.

FORESPEECH, fore'speetsh, *s.* A preface; something spoken introductory to the main design.—Obsolete.

FORESPENT, fore'spent, *a.* Past.

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*?—*Spenser.*

wasted; tired; spent.—Seldom used.

After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed.—*Shaks.*

FORESPOKE. *Past* of Forespeak.

FORESPURRER, fore-spur'rur, *s.* One that rides before.

FOREST, fawr'rest, *s.* (*foret*, Fr. *foresta*, Ital.) A large wood, or large extent of ground covered by trees. In Law, a certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of the forest, chase, and warren, under the protection and for the pleasure of the king. The beasts of the forest are the hart, hind, buck, doe, boar, wolf, fox, and hare. *Forest laws*, laws differing from common law, and made to regulate the times of killing the different animals contained therein, fines for trespasses, &c.;—*v. a.* to cover with trees or wood;—*a.* sylvan.

FORESTAGE, fawr'rest-aje, *s.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.

FORESTALL, fore-stawl', *v. a.* To anticipate; to take beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

FORESTALLER, fore-stawl'lur, *s.* One who forestalls.

FORESTALLING, fore-stawl'ling, *s.* Anticipation; prevention. In Law, the buying or contracting for any merchandise or victuals coming in the way to the market; or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions there; or persuading them to enhance the price when there.—All statutes against this offence were repealed by that of 12 Geo. IV. c. 71; and now the general penalty for this as well as other small misdemeanours is, by common law, discretionary fine and imprisonment.

FORESTAY.—See Stay.

FOREST-BORN, fawr'rest-bawrn, *a.* Born in a wild.

FORESTED, fawr'rest-ed, *a.* Overspread with forest.

FORESTER, fawr'res-tur, *s.* An officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game; an inhabitant of a forest; a forest tree.

FORESWART, fore'swărt, } *a.* Exhausted by heat.
FORESWAT, fore'swat, } —Obsolete.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *foreswat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments.—*Sidney.*

FORET, fo-ret', *s.* (French.) In Gunnery, a steel instrument to bore the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance with.

FORETASTE, fore'taste, *s.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.

FORETASTE, fore-taste', *v. a.* To have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to taste before possession; to anticipate; to taste before another.

FORETASTER, fore-tase'tur, *s.* One that tastes beforehand, or before another.

FORETAUGHT, fore'tawt. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To foreteach.*

FORETEACH, fore-teetsh', *v. a.* To teach beforehand.

FORETELL, fore-tel', *v. a.* To predict; to prophesy; to foretoken; to foreshow;—*v. n.* to utter prediction or prophecy.

FORETELLER, fore-tel'lur, *s.* One who prophesies or predicts; a foreshower.

FORETELLING, fore-tel'ling, *s.* Prediction.

FORETHINK, fore-*th*ingk', *v. a.* To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind; to contrive antecedently;—*v. n.* to contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, fore-*th*awt'. *Past* of the verb *To forethink.*

FORETHOUGHT, fore'*th*awt, *s.* A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation; provident care. *Forethought felony*, in Scotch Law, premeditated killing.

FORETHOUGHTFUL, fore-*th*awt'fŭl, *a.* Having forethought; using precaution.

FORETOKEN, fore-to'kn, *v. a.* To foreshow; to prognosticate;—*s.* prognostic; previous sign.

FORETOOTH, fore'too*th*, *s. pl.* FORETEETH. One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

FORETOP, fore'top, *s.* The hair on the forepart of the head; that part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. In Nautical language,—see Top.

FORETOPMAST.—See Topmast.

FOREVER, for-ev'ur, *ad.* At all times; through endless ages; eternally.

FOREWARD, fore'wawrd, *s.* The van; the front.

They that marched in the *forewarde* were all mighty men.—1 *Mac.* ix. 2.

FOREWARN, fore-wawrn', *v. a.* To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to give previous notice or caution.

FOREWARNING, fore-wawrn'ing, *s.* Previous admonition, caution, or notice.

FOREWEND, fore-wend', *v. a.* To go before.—Obsolete.

And now they be to heaven *forewend*.—*Spenser.*

FOREWIND, fore'wind, *s.* A favourable wind.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne.—*Sandys.*

FOREWISH, fore-wish', *v. a.* To desire beforehand.

FOREWOMAN, fore'wŭ-mun, *s.* A woman who has the principal charge; the head woman.

FORFACTUS, fawr-fak'tus, } *s.* An aggressor
FORBATUDUS, fawr-ba-tu'dus, } who is slain in combat.—*Cowel.*—Obsolete.

FORFEIT, fawr'fit, *v. a.* (*forfaire, forfait,* Fr.) To lose by some breach of condition, offence, or crime; to lose the right to some species of property, or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess;—*s.* (*forfait,* Fr.) that which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offence, neglect of duty, or breach of contract—hence a fine, a mulct, a penalty; one whose life is forfeited;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words.—*Shaks.*

—*a. part.* lost or alienated for an offence or crime; liable to penal seizure.

Methought with wond'rous ease he swallowed down
His *forfeit* honour to betray the town.—*Dryden.*

FORFEITABLE, fawr'fit-a-bl, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

FORFEITER, fawr'fit-ur, *s.* One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond.

FORFEITURE, fawr'fit-ure, *s.* The act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited. In Law, the punishment, by loss of lands, estates, rights, offices, or personal effects, annexed to certain crimes, and also to certain illegal acts or negligence in the holder of lands or offices. The forfeiture of goods and chattels accrues in every one of the higher kinds of offence: in high treason, or misprision thereof, petit-treason, felonies of all sorts, self-murder, petit-larceny; also for standing mute, challenging above thirty-five jurors, and the offences of striking, &c. in Westminster Hall.—*Blount. Forfeiture of marriage,* (*forisfactura maritagii,* Lat.) in the ancient Law, a writ which lay for the lord against his tenant by knight-service, who refused her whom his lord offered in marriage, and while yet within age married another without his lord's consent.—*Fitz. Nat. Brev.* 141.

FORFEX, fawr'feks, *s.* (Latin.) A pair of scissors.

The peer now spreads the glittering *forfex* wide,
To enclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.—*Pope.*

In Roman warfare, a mode of drawing up an army in the form of a pair of scissors, for the purpose of receiving and cutting the *cuneus,* or wedge, in pieces, when attacked in that form by the enemy.

FORFICULA, fawr-fik'u-la, *s.* (*forfex,* pincers, Lat.) The Earwig, a genus of Orthopterous insects. The *F. auricularia* is a well-known insect. The female hatches her eggs in the manner of the hen; and the young ones, as soon as hatched, creep under the belly of the mother for protection.

FORGAVE. *Past* of the verb *To forgive.*

FORGAVEL, fawr-ga'vel, *s.* (*forgabulum,* low Lat.) In Law, a quit rent; a small reserved pecuniary rent.—*Cowel.*—Obsolete.

FORGE, forje, *s.* (French.) A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form; also, a large furnace or ironwork, in which the ore taken from the mine is melted down; the act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metallic bodies; any place where anything is made or shaped;—

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious.—*Hooker.*

—*v. a.* to form by beating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal; to make by any means;

Names that the schools *forged,* and put into the mouths of scholars.—*Locke.*

to make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit; to make in the likeness of something else; *to forge over,* in Navigation, to force a ship violently over a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail.

FORGER, fore'jur, *s.* One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits; a falsifier.

FORGERY, fore'jur-e, *s.* The act of forging or working metal into shape;—(obsolete in the foregoing signification;)

Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery* of brassen shield and spear.—*Milton.*

the act of falsifying; that which is forged or counterfeited. In Law, the fraudulent making or alteration of any deed, record, writing, legal instrument, stamp, &c., to the prejudice of the right of another person.

FORGESIA, for-je'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Desforges, governor of the island of Bourbon.) A genus of plants: Order, Escallonaceæ.

FORGET, fawr-get', *v. a.* (*forgetan,* Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Forgot, Forgotten. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to slight; to neglect. *Forget-me-not,* the Marsh Scorpion Grass, (*Myosotis palustris,*) a beautiful wild flower, generally regarded, particularly in Germany, as an emblem of affection: Order, Boraginaceæ.

FORGETFUL, fawr-get'fŭl, *a.* Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of; heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive; causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious.

FORGETFULNESS, fawr-get'fŭl-nes, *s.* The quality of being apt to let anything slip from the mind; loss of remembrance or recollection; oblivion; neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

FORGETIVE, fore'je-tiv, *a.* That may forge or produce.—Seldom used.

Good sherrie sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive.*—*Shaks.*

FORGETTER, fawr-get'tur, *s.* One that forgets; a careless, inattentive person.

FORGETTING, fawr-get'ting, *s.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

FORGETTINGLY, fawr-get'ting-le, *ad.* Without attention; forgetfully.

FORGING, forje'ing, *s.* The beating out and hammering of iron on the anvil, after being made red hot in the forge, in order to extend and fashion it into the form required.

FORGIVABLE, fawr-giv'a-bl, *a.* That may be pardoned.

FORGIVE, fawr-giv', *v. a.* (*forgifan,* Sax.) *Past,* Forgave; *past part.* Forgiven. To pardon; to remit, as an offence or debt; to overlook an offence, and treat the offender as not guilty; not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, fawr-giv'nes, *s.* The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender; the pardon or remission of an offence or crime; disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive; remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

fawr-giv'ur, *s.* One who pardons or

, fawr-giv'ing, *a.* Disposed to forgive; to overlook offences; mild; merciful; nate.

ORGOTTEN. *Past part.* of the verb *To*

'awr-hale', *v. a.* To draw or distress.—

All this long tale
easeth the care that me doth *forhaile*.—*Spenser.*

L, fawr-in'se-kal, *a.* (*forinsecus*, Lat.) alien.—Obsolete.

g ourselves principally to *forinsecal* potenwers.—*Surrender of the Monks of Bettlesden.*

M MANERIUM, fo-rin'se-kum ma-ne're- Law, a manor which is not included in ies of a town.

LIATE, for-is-fa-mil'e-ate, *v. a.* (*foris*, and *familia*, a family, Lat.) To renounce tle to a further share of paternal inheri-

LIATED, for-is-fa-mil'e-ay-ted, *a.* Deforisfamiliation of a further share in the of a parent.

LIATION, for-is-fa-me-le-a'shun, *s.* In state of a child who, on receiving a porn his father, or otherwise renounces his ht to any further share of his father's n.

k, *s.* (*furca*, Lat.) A well-known in-, consisting of a handle, and of a blade nto two or more points or prongs. The was not introduced into England till of James I.: used by Shakspere for the n arrow—

is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.
ll rather, though the *fork* invade
ion of my heart.

as a thunderbolt with three *forks*. *Fork*n appendage to a turning-lathe, so called t part which screws on the mandril hav- outer side a square hole, in which forked iron of different sizes, according to the required, are placed when in use. *Forks*, *ural*, the point where a road parts into l the point where a river divides, or rather o rivers meet and unite in one stream, nch is termed a *fork*;—*v. n.* to shoot es, as corn; to divide into two;—*v. a.* to pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and ound with a fork; to make sharp; to

fawrkt, *a.* Opening into two or more ints, or shoots; having two or more .—Obsolete in the last sense.

with most quick agility, could turn
eturn; make knots, and undo them;
rked counsel.—*Ben Jonson.*

, fawrk'ed-le, *ad.* In a forked manner.
ss, fawrk'ed-nes, } *s.* The quality of
s, fawrk'e-nes, } opening into two or ts.

, fawrk'hed, *s.* The point of an arrow.
fawrk'tale, *s.* A salmon in his fourth wth.—Local.

rk'e, *a.* Forked; opening into two or ts, shoots, or points.

fawr-la'na, *s.* An Italian name for a l of jig.

FORLORE, fawr-lore', *a.* Forlorn.—Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*.—*Spenser.*

FORLORN, fawr-lawrn', *a.* (*forloren*, Sax.) Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary; bereft;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,
I wish that day would shortly reascend.—*Spenser.*

small; in a ludicrous sense, despicable.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible.—*Shaks.*

Forlorn hope, a desperate case. In Military tactics, a party of men selected from several regiments, or otherwise appointed during a siege, as the first to storm the counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform some perilous enterprise, attended with certain danger;—*s.* a lost, solitary, forsaken person.

FORLORNLY, fawr-lawrn'le, *ad.* In a destitute manner.

FORLORNNESS, fawr-lawrn'nes, *s.* Destitution; misery; solitude.

FORM, fawrm, *s.* (*forma*, Lat.) The external appearance or disposition of the surfaces of a body, in which sense it is synonymous with figure; manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; model; draught; pattern; beauty; elegance of appearance; regularity; method; order; external appearance without the essential qualities; empty show; stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode; ceremony; determinate shape; likeness; image; manner; system; disposition of component parts; a long seat; a bench without a back; in schools, a class; a rank of students (in the two last senses it is pronounced *forme*); the seat or bed of a hare;

Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*.—*Prior.*

a mould; something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned. In Letterpress Printing, an assemblage of pages or lines of type arranged in order, and ready to be printed from; each form is enclosed in an iron case, within which it is firmly locked by a number of small wedges of wood, called *quoins*. In Physics, the manner of being, shape, or nature peculiar to any body, or that which constitutes such a particular body. In Phrenology, a primitive power of the mind, discovered by Dr. Gall, situated on the two sides of, and contiguous to, the *crista galli*: its functions, in a healthy state, are a facility for the recollection of persons and objects, and imparts one of the qualities for a successful draughtsman; its excess, one of the elements of caricaturing; its deficiency, inaptitude in the recollection of objects or persons;—*v. a.* (*formo*, Lat.) to make or cause to exist in a particular manner; to shape; to mould or fashion into a particular shape or state; to plan; to scheme; to modify; to arrange; to combine in a particular manner; to adjust; to settle; to contrive; to invent; to make up; to frame; to model by instruction and discipline; to unite individuals into a collective body; to establish; to compile; to constitute. In Grammar, to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes; to enact; to ordain;—*v. n.* to take a form.

FORMAL, fawr'mal, *a.* According to form; ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation;

done according to established rules and methods; not incidental, sudden, or irregular; regular; methodical; external; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; depending on customary forms; having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential; retaining its proper and essential characteristic; proper. *Formal traverse*,—see Special Traverse.

FORMALISM, fawr'mal-izm, *s.* Formality.

FORMALIST, fawr'mal-ist, *s.* One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearances to reality; one who seems what he is not; a hypocrite.

FORMALITY, fawr-mal'e-te, *s.* The practice or observance of forms; ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes; established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behaviour; habit; robe; external appearance; essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is. In the Schools, *formality* is defined as the manner in which a thing is conceived; or a manner in any object imparting a relation to the understanding, by which it may be distinguished from any other object. *Formalities*, in matters of law, are frequently used for the formulas themselves, or the rules prescribed by judicial procedure.

FORMALIZE, fawr'ma-lize, *v. a.* To model;—(obsolete;)—*v. n.* to affect formality.—Seldom used.

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence. —*Hales.*

FORMALLY, fawr'mal-le, *ad.* According to established form, rule, order, rite, or ceremony; ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely; in open appearance; in a visible and apparent state; essentially; characteristically.

FORMA PAUPERIS, fawr'ma paw'pur-is, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a suit in *forma pauperis* is allowed to any person who has just cause of suit, but is so poor that he cannot bear the usual charges of suing at law or in equity; upon his making oath that he is not worth £5, except in the matter in question, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from some barrister that he has cause of suit, the judge admits him to sue in *forma pauperis*, *i.e.* as a poor person, without paying any fees to counsellor, attorney, or clerk.—*Stat.* 11 Hen. VII. c. 12; 3 *Bl. Com.* 400.

FORMATION, fawr-ma'shun, *s.* (French, from *formatio*, Lat.) The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; generation; production; the manner in which a thing is formed. In Grammar, the act or manner of forming one word from another. In Geology, an assemblage or group of rocks, possessing some distinctive common character, either as to age, origin, composition, or organic remains. A formation may consist of rocks entirely dissimilar, as the coal, shale, ironstone, and sandstone of the Coal formation; or the chalk, flints, and sands of the Chalk formation. The term properly signifies a series of rocks, usually passing gradually into each other, and the whole being considered as belonging to a certain period of geological time.

FORMATIVE, fawr'ma-tiv, *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic. In Grammar, serving to form; derivative; not radical.

FORMEDON, fawr'me-dun, *s.* (a compound of *forma* and *doni*, Lat.) A term used in old law, before the more convenient mode of trying titles to land by ejectment. It was a right which lay for him who had claim to lands or tenements by virtue of any entail growing from the stat. Westm. 2, c. 2. The writ was of three kinds—*formedon* in the descender, in the remainder, and in the reverter, according as the plaintiff alleged his title to have accrued by descent, in remainder, or in reversion. This writ, together with all the others used in the commencement of real actions, was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 27, s. 36.

FORMER, fawr'mur, *s.* One that forms; a maker; an author;—*a. comp. deg.* (*form*, *forma*, Sax.) before another in time; opposed to latter; mentioned before another; past, and frequently ancient; long past; near the beginning; preceding, as the *former* part of an argument or discourse.

FORMERLY, fawr'mur-le, *ad.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore.

FORMERS, fawr'murz, *s.* In Gunnery, round pieces of wood fitted to the bore of a gun, whereon the cartridge, paper or cotton, is rolled, before it is sewed or fastened.

FORMFUL, fawrm'fûl, *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative.

FORMIATE, fawr'me-ate, *s.* In Chemistry, a combination of formic acid with a salifiable base.

FORMIC, fawr'mik, *a.* Pertaining to the Formicidæ, or Ants. *Formic acid*, a sour liquid which ants eject when irritated, and which used formerly to be obtained by bruising the insects, and subjecting them to distillation. It may be obtained artificially by distilling in a large retort a mixture of 2 parts of tartaric acid, 3 of peroxide of manganese, and 3 of sulphuric acid, diluted with 5 of water. Formula, $C_2 + O_3 + H$, or 2 atoms of carbonic oxide and 1 of water. *Formic ether*, a volatile substance obtained by distilling formic acid and alcohol, or by distilling a mixture of 10 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, 7 of the formiate of soda, and 6 of alcohol. It is a colourless liquid, with an odour like that of peach kernels.

FORMICA, fawr'me-ka, *s.* (Latin.) The Ant, a Linnæan genus of Hymenopterous insects, now constituting the type of a very numerous and extensively distributed family, the Formicidæ. Five species are mentioned as belonging to Britain: the hill-ant, F. rufa; the jet-ant, F. fuliginosa; the red-ant, F. rubra; the common yellow-ant, F. flava; and the small black-ant, F. fusca. In Surgery, a black broad-bottomed wart. In Falconry, a distemper in a hawk's bill which eats it away.

FORMICATION, fawr-me-ka'shun, *s.* (*formica*, ant, Lat.) A name given to a certain creeping sensation affecting the skin, as if ants were crawling over the body.

FORMICIDÆ, fawr-mis'e-de, *s.*—See Formica.

FORMIDABLE, fawr'me-da-bl, *a.* (*formidabilis*, Lat.) Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear, and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking.

FORMIDABLENESS, fawr'me-da-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

FORMIDABLY, fawr'me-da-ble, *ad.* In a manner to impress fear.

FORMIDINOUS, fawr-mid'e-nus, *a.* Dreadful.

FORMIDOLOSE, fawr-mid'o-lose, *a.* Fearful; dreading greatly.

FORMLESS, fawrm'les, *a.* Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape.

FORMOBENZOIC ACID, fawr-mo-ben-zo'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid forming a white granular powder, prepared by dissolving bitter oil of almonds in water, adding hydrochloric acid, and evaporating in a gentle heat. Formula, C_2 HO_3 + C_{14} H_6 O_2 + aq., or FoO_3 + BzH + aq. It is also termed the *formiate hyduret* of Benzule.

FORMOMETHYLAL, fawr-mo-meth'e-lal, *s.* In Chemistry, a compound of 1 atom of oxide of methule = C_2 H_3O, and 1 atom of hydrate of oxide of formule = C_2 HO + HO, which gives the formula of C_4 H_4 O_2 + HO; or, if regarded as a compound, of 1 atom of formic acid = C_2 HO_3, and 3 atoms of oxide of methule = C_6 H_9 O_3. Its formula is C_8 H_{10} O_6 = 2 (C_4 H_5 + O_3.)

FORMOSITY, fawr-mos'e-te, *s.* (*formositas*, Lat.) Beauty; fairness.

FORMULA, fawr'mu-la, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a rule or model, or certain terms prescribed or decreed by authority, for the form and manner of an act, instrument, proceeding, or the like. In Ecclesiastical History and Theology, a written profession of faith. In Medicine, the constitution of medicines, either simple or compound, both with respect to their prescription and consistence. In Mathematics, a theorem, or general rule or expression for solving certain particular cases of some problem, as $\sqrt{ax-x^2}$ is the formula or generic value of the ordinate to a circle whose diameter is d and abeciss x. In Chemistry, the notation of constituent quantities by means of symbols and letters—thus, the formula of common salt, chloride of sodium, is Na + Ch, or NaCl.

FORMULARY, fawr'mu-la-re, *s.* A formulary, in Law, is a writing containing the form or formula of an oath, declaration, attestation, or abjuration, to be made on certain occasions; a ritual, consisting of prayers and the like; a liturgy;—*a.* ritual; prescribed; stated.

FORMULE, fawr'mule, *s.* In Chemistry, a hypothetical radicle, the formula of which is C_2 H, *i.e.* 2 atoms of carbon and 1 of hydrogen.—The following are the principal chemical compounds of Formule with their formulas:—*Oxide of formule*, C_2 Ho; *Hydrate of formule*, contained in formomethylal, C_2 HO + aq.; *Anhydrous formic acid*, C_2 HO_3; *Hydrated formic acid*, C_2 HO_3 + aq.; *Perchloride of formule*, C_2 HCl_3; *Perchromide of formule*, C_2 HBr_3; *Periodide of formule*, C_2 HI_3.

FORNAGIUM, fawr-na'je-um, *s.* In Law, a term used in ancient times, in the north of England, for a fee taken by a lord from his tenant for leave granted him to bake in his own, and not in the lord's common oven.—*Cowel*; *Blount.*

FORNAX, fawr'naks, *s.* (Latin, a furnace.) In Astronomy, the Chemists' Furnace, one of the southern constellations, situated immediately below Cetus the Whale. It contains thirteen stars of the fifth and sixth magnitudes.

FORNICATE, fawr'ne-kate, *v. n.* (*fornicor*, Lat.) To commit lewdness.

FORNICATED, fawr'ne-kay-ted, *a.* (*fornicatus*, Lat.) Concave within and convex without; vaulted; arched.

FORNICATION, fawr-ne-ka'shun, *s.* (*fornicatio*, Lat.) Concubinage; the incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; criminal conversation with an unmarried woman; adultery, Matt. v.; incest, 1 Cor. v.; idolatry, 2 Chron. xxi.; an arching; the forming of a vault.

FORNICATOR, fawr'ne-kay-tur, *s.* One who commits fornication; one who has criminal intercourse with an unmarried woman; a lewd person; an idolater.

FORNICATRESS, fawr'ne-kay-tres, *s.* An unmarried female guilty of lewdness.

FORNIX, fawr'niks, *s.* (Latin, an arch.) In Anatomy, a part of the Corpus callosum of the brain, which, when viewed in a particular direction, has something like the appearance of a Gothic arch. In Conchology, the excavated part of a shell, situated under the umbo. It also signifies the upper or convex shell in the Ostrea.

FORPASS, fawr-pas', *v. n.* To go by; to pass unnoticed.—Obsolete.

> Scarce can a bishoprick *forpass* them by,
> But that it must be gelt in privity.—*Spenser.*

FORPINE, fawr-pine', *v. n.* To pine or waste away.—Obsolete.

> Through long anguish, and self-murdering thought,
> He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,
> That all his substance was consum'd to nought.—
> *Spenser.*

FORRAY, fawr-ra', *v. a.* To ravage; to spoil a country;

> Unwont with herds to watch, or pasture sheep,
> But to *forray* the land, or scour the deep.—*Spenser.*

—*s.* the act of ravaging, or making hostile incursion upon a country.—Obsolete.

FORSAKE, fawr-sake', *v. a.* (*forsacan*, *forsæcan*, Sax.) *Past*, Forsook; *past part.* Forsaken. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from; to renounce; to reject; to leave; to withdraw from; to fail.

FORSAKEN, fawr-sa'kn, *a. part.* Neglected; deserted.

FORSAKER, fawr-sa'kur, *s.* One that forsakes or deserts.

FORSAKING, fawr-sa'king, *s.* The act of deserting; dereliction.

FORSAY, fawr-sa', *v. a.* To renounce; to forbid.—Obsolete.

> And sithens shepherds been *forsayd*
> From places of delight.—*Spenser.*

FORSKOHLEA, fawr-sko'le-a, *s.* (in memory of Prof. Forskohl of Copenhagen.) A genus of plants: Order, Urticaceæ.

FORSLACK, fawr-slak', *v. a.* To delay.—Obsolete.

FORSOOTH, fawr-sooth', *ad.* (*forsothe*, Sax.) In truth; in fact; certainly; very well.

FORSPEAKER, fawr'speek-ur, *s.* An attorney or advocate in a cause.—*Cowel*; *Blount.*—Obsolete.

FORSTER.—See Forester.

FORSTERA, fawr-ste'ra, *s.* (in honour of John Reinald Forster and his son George, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage as naturalists.) A genus of plants, natives of New Zealand and Terra del Fuego: Order, Stylidiaceæ.

FORSTERITE, fawr'stur-ite, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Forster.) A mineral found in the lavas of Vesuvius, having a rhombic prism for its primary crystal. It is colourless, brilliant, and translucent. It scratches glass.

FORSWEAR, fawr-sware', *v. a.* (*forswærian*, Sax.) *Past*, Forswore; *past part.* Forsworn. To reject

or renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; *to forswear one's self*, to swear falsely; to perjure one's self;—*v. n.* to swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, fawr-swar'ur, *s.* One who is perjured; one who rejects on oath.

FORSWONK, fawr-swunk', *a.* Over-laboured.—Obsolete.

Albe *forswonk* and forswat I am.—*Spenser.*

FORSWORNNESS, fawr-sworn'nes, *s.* The state of being forsworn.

FORSYTHIA, fawr-si'*th*e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Wm. Forsyth, Kensington.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Oleaceæ.

FORT, forte, *s.* (French.) In the Military art, a a small fortified place environed on all sides with a moat, rampart, and parapet; a strong side, opposed to weak side or foible. *A royal fort*, a fortification, having at least twenty-six fathoms for the line of defence.

FORTALICE, fawr'ta-lis, *s.* (Scottish.) A small fortress, reckoned formerly in Scottish Law as *enter regalia*, and did not go along with the lands on which it was situated without a special grant from the crown; but fortalices are now conveyed by a general grant of the lands.

FORTE, forte, *s.* That art or department in which one excels.

FORTE, fawr'te, *ad.* (Italian.) In Music, a direction to the performer to execute the part loudly. It is indicated by the letter F. When two FF's are used, it signifies *fortissimo*, very loud.

FORTED, forte'ed, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts.

FORTH, for*th*, *ad.* (Saxon.) Forward; onward in time; in advance; forward in place or order; out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement; away; beyond the boundary of a place; out into public view or public character; thoroughly; from beginning to end;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*.—
Shaks.

on to the end;—(obsolete;)

I repeated the Ave Maria; the inquisitor bade me say *forth*. I said I was taught no more.—*Memoir in Strype.*

—*s.* a way.—Obsolete.

FORTHCOMING, for*th*'kum-ing, *a.* Ready to appear; making appearance. *Forthcoming*, (*action or summons of*,) in Scotch Law, an action similar to that of a foreign attachment, by which a creditor is enabled to satisfy his claims by attaching or seizing on the money or goods of his debtor, in the hands of a third party.

FORTHGOING, for*th*'go-ing, *s.* A going forth; a proceeding from;—*a.* going forth.

FORTHINK, fawr-*th*ink', *v. a.* To repent of.—Obsolete.

Of it be not too bolde,
Lest thou *forthink* it when thou art too olde.—
Old Interlude of Youth.

FORTH-ISSUING, for*th*-ish'su-ing, *a.* Issuing; coming out; coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, for*th*'rite, *ad.* Straightforward; in a straight direction;—*s.* a straight path.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders.—*Shaks.*

FORTHWARD, for*th*'wawrd, *ad.* Forward.

FORTHWITH, for*th*'*with*, *ad.* Immediately; without delay; directly.

FORTHY, for*th*'e, *ad.* (*forthi*, Sax.) Therefore.—Obsolete.

Thomalin, have no care *forthy*;
Myselfe will have a double eye.—*Spenser.*

FORTIETH, fawr'te-*eth*, *a.* The fourth ten; noting the number next after the thirty-ninth.

FORTIFIABLE, fawr'te-fi-a-bl, *a.* (*fortis*, strong, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) That may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fawr-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of fortifying. In Military Architecture, the art of constructing such works of defence as may best enable the besieged to withstand the assaults of an assailing force.

FORTIFIER, fawr'te-fi-ur, *s.* One who erects works for defence; one who strengthens, supports, and upholds; that which strengthens.

FORTIFY, fawr'te-fi, *v. a.* (*fortifier*, Fr.) To strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art; to strengthen against any attack; to confirm; to add strength and firmness to; to furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault;—*v. n.* to raise strong places.

FORTILAGE, fawr'te-laje, } *s.* (dim. of fort.) A
FORTLET, fawrt'let, } small fort.

FORTILITY, fawr-til'e-te, *s.* A fortified place.—Obsolete.

FORTIN, fawr'tin, *s.* A fortlet, sconce, or little fort.—Obsolete.

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, *fortins*, parapets.—*Shaks.*

FORTISSIMO, fawr-tis'se-mo, *a.* (Italian.) The superlative of *forte*. In Music, it signifies to play or sing very loud, and is indicated by two FF's.

FORTITUDE, fawr'te-tude, *s.* (*fortitudo*, Lat.) That firmness or strength of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of endurance.

FORTNIGHT, fawrt'nite, *s.* (contracted from fourteen nights.) The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

FORTRESS, fawr'tres, *s.* (*forteresse*, Fr.) A stronghold; a fortified place; a place of defence or security; defence; safety; security;—*v. a.* to guard; to fortify.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms.—
Shaks.

FORTRESSED, fawr'trest, *a.* Defended by a fortress.

FORTUITOUS, fawr-tu'e-tus, *a.* (*fortuitus*, Lat.) Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause.

FORTUITOUSLY, fawr'tu-e-tus-le, *ad.* Accidentally; casually.

FORTUITOUSNESS, fawr'tu-e-tus-nes, *s.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

FORTUITY, fawr-tu'e-te, *s.* Chance; accident.

FORTUNA, fawr'tu-na, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess of Fortune, worshipped by the Greeks and Romans, who assigned to her the presidency over human affairs, and the distribution of wealth and honour at pleasure. She was represented as blind, with winged feet resting on a wheel.

FORTUNATE, fawr'tu-nate, *a.* (*fortunatus*, Lat.) Coming by good luck; bringing some unexpected good; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good; happy; prosperous.

FORTUNATELY, fawr'tu-nate-le, *ad.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune or favourable issue.

FORTUNATENESS, fawr'tu-nate-nes, *s.* Good luck; success; happiness.

FORTUNE, fawr'tune, *s.* (French, from *fortuna*, Lat.) The power supposed to distribute the lots of life; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life; means of living; success, good or bad; event; estate; possessions; great wealth; the portion of a man or woman, generally of a woman; futurity; future events; destiny;—*v. a.* to make fortunate;

> Well could he *fortunen* the ascendant
> Of his images for his patient.—*Chaucer.*

to dispose of, fortunately or not; to presage;—(obsolete as an active verb;)

> Fortune *fortun'd* the dying fate of Rome,
> Till I her consul sole consol'd her doom.—
> *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* to befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

FORTUNE-BOOK, fawr'tune-book, *s.* A book to be consulted to know future events, frequently alluded to by the older poets.

> Thou know'st a face, in whose each look
> Beauty lays ope love's *fortune-book*,
> On whose fair revolutions wait
> The obsequious motions of love's fate.—
> *Crashaw.*

FORTUNEHUNTER, fawr'tune-hun-tur, *s.* A man who earnestly seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself.

FORTUNEHUNTING, fawr'tune-hun-ting, *s.* The act of seeking to acquire riches by a marriage alliance.

FORTUNELESS, fawr'tune-les, *a.* Destitute of a fortune or portion; luckless.

FORTUNETELL, fawr'tune-tel, *v. a.* To pretend to the power of revealing future events, affecting the interests or destiny of individuals; to reveal futurity.

FORTUNETELLER, fawr'tune-tel-lur, *s.* One who tells, or pretends to foretell, the events of one's life.

FORTUNETELLING, fawr'tune-tel-ling, *s.* The act or practice of taking advantage of the credulity of weak-minded persons, by pretending to foretell future events, affecting the lives or interests of individuals.

FORTUNIZE, fawr'tu-nize, *v. a.* To regulate the fortune of.—Obsolete.

FORTY, fawr'te, *a.* (*feowertig*, Sax.) Four times ten; an indefinite number; a colloquial use. *Forty day's court*, in Law, the court of attachment or woodmote, which was held before the verderers of the forest once every forty days, to inquire concerning all offenders against vert and venison.

FORUM, fo'rum, *s.* (Latin.) A large open space in the ancient Roman cities, usually surrounded with public buildings, where the citizens met to transact business, and where, previous to the erection of the Basilicæ, causes in law were tried. Rome had nineteen fora. The forum was a place where gladiator exhibitions were also given.—*Vitruvius*, lib. v. 1.

FORWANDER, fawr-wawn'dur, *v. n.* To wander away; to rove wildly.—Obsolete.

> They travell'd had, when as they far espy'd
> A weary wight *forwandr'ing* by the way.—
> *Spenser.*

FORWANDERED, fawr-wawn'durd, *a.* Lost; bewildered.—Obsolete.

FORWARD, fawr'wawrd, *ad.* (*forweard*, Sax.) Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively. In a ship, *forward* denotes toward the forepart;—*a.* warm; earnest; not backward; ready; confident; presumptuous; bold; less reserved or modest than is proper; advanced beyond the usual degree; premature; early ripe; quick; hasty; anterior; fore; not behindhand;—*v. a.* to advance; to help onward; to promote; to accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; to send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit.

FORWARDER, fawr'wawrd-ur, *s.* One who promotes or advances anything.

FORWARDLY, fawr'wawrd-le, *ad.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

FORWARDNESS, fawr'wawrd-nes, *s.* Promptness; eagerness; ardour; readiness to act; boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty; a state of advance beyond the usual degree.

FORWASTE, fawr-waste', *v. a.* To waste; to desolate.—Obsolete.

> Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
> *Forwasted* all.—*Spenser.*

FORWEARY, fawr-we're, *v. a.* To dispirit.—Obsolete.

FORWEEP, fawr-weep', *v. n.* To weep much.

FORWORD, fawr'wurd, *s.* A promise; what was before said or agreed to.—Obsolete.

> He that wise was and obedient,
> To kepe his *forword* by his free assent.—*Chaucer.*

FORZANDO, fawr-zan'do, *ad.* (*forzare*, to force, Ital.) In Music, a word used to show that the notes are to be boldly struck and continued.

FOSS, fos, } *s.* (*fossa*, Lat.) In Fortification,
FOSSA, fos'sa, } a ditch or moat; a ditch full of water, where women, in former times, who had committed felony, were drowned. In Anatomy, a cavity in a bone with a large aperture, but without perforation. It is used particularly for the cavity or indenture in the back part of the neck. The principal fossæ in the skeleton are—*F. hyaloidea*, the cuplike excavation of the vitreous humour in which the crystaline lens is embedded. *F. lacrymalis*, a depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lacrymal gland. *F. navicularis*, the dilatation towards the extremity of the spongy portion of the urethra. *F. ovalis*, the oval depression presented by the septum of the right auricle. *F. pituitaria*, the sella turcica, or cavity, in the sphenoid bone for receiving the pituitary body.

FOSSAGE, fos'saje, *s.* In Law, a composition paid to be exempt from the repairing or maintaining the ditches round a town.

FOSSARII, fos-sa're-i, *s.* (Latin.) A class of officers connected with the church of the eastern Roman empire, whose business was to attend to the interment of the dead.

FOSSETTE, fos-set', *s.* (French.) A little hollow; a dimple.

FOSSIL, } fos'sil, *a.* (*fossilis*, Lat. *fossile*, Fr.)
FOSSILE, } Dug out of the earth, as fossil shells, fossil bones, &c.;—*s.* literally, a substance dug out of the earth, but restricted in its present use to the remains of animals and plants found in the different geological formations.

FOSSILIFEROUS, fos-sil-lif'e-rus, *a.* Producing or containing fossils.

FOSSILIST, fos'sil-ist, *s.* One who makes fossil remains his particular study.

FOSSILIZATION, fos-sil-e-za'shun, *s.* The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrifaction.

FOSSILIZE, fos'sil-ize, *v. a.* To convert into a fossil;—*v. n.* to be changed into a fossil.

FOSSILOGY, fos-sil'o-je, *s.* (fossil, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.

FOSSORES, fos-sorze', or fos-so'res, *s.* (*fossor*, a digger, Lat.) The second family of the Hymenoptera, in which the individuals are armed with a sting, and both sexes furnished with wings. They live solitarily; their legs are adapted for walking, and in several genera for digging. The wings are always extended.

FOSSORIAL, fos-so're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Fossores; of the nature of Fossores.

FOSSULATE, fos'su-late, *a.* Having long narrow depressions.

FOSSWAY, fos'way, *s.* (*fossus*, digged, Lat.) Anciently, one of the four principal highways in England leading through the kingdom, having a ditch or foss upon both sides, supposed to have been dug and made passable by the Romans. It extended from the coast of Lincolnshire on the north-east, to the coast of Devonshire on the south-west.

FOSTER, fos'tur, *v. a.* (*fostrian*, Sax.) To nurse; to feed; to nourish; to bring up; to cherish; to forward; to promote growth; to sustain and promote;—*v. n.* to be nourished or trained up together;—*s.* a forester.

A *foster* in the wood he met.—*Bevis.*

Fosterbrother, a male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse. *Fosterchild*, a child nursed by a woman not the mother, or brought up by a man not the father. *Fosterdam* or *nurse*, a nurse; one that performs the office of a mother, by giving food to a child; also termed *fostermother*. *Fosterearth*, earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Fosterfather*, one who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child. *Fostersister*, a female nursed by the same person. *Fosterson*, one brought up and educated like a son, though not a son by birth.

FOSTERAGE, fos'tur-ij, *s.* The charge of nursing.

FOSTERER, fos'tur-ur, *s.* A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.

FOSTERING, fos'tur-ing, *s.* The act of nursing, nourishing, and cherishing; nourishment.

FOSTERLEAN, fos'tur-lene, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, a nuptial gift; a jointure or stipend for maintenance of the wife.—*Cowel; Blount.*—Obsolete.

FOSTERLING, fos'tur-ling, *s.* A fosterchild.

FOSTERMENT, fos'tur-ment, *s.* Food; nourishment.—Obsolete.

FOSTERSHIP, fos'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a forester.—Obsolete.

FOSTRESS, fos'tres, *s.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse.

FOTHER, foth'ur, *s.* (*fuder*, Germ.) A weight of lead containing eight pigs, and each pig twenty-one stone and a half: with the plumbers in London it is nineteen hundred and a half;—*v. a.* to endeavour to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship while afloat, by letting down a sail by the corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c. between it and the ship's sides.

FOTHERGILLIA, foth-ur-gil'le-a, *s.* (in memory of Dr. John Fothergill.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with alternate leaves, and white sweet-scented sessile flowers with yellow anthers.

FOTHERING, foth'ur-ing, *s.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship.

FOUGADE, foo-gad', } *s.* (French.) In Military
FOUGASSE, foo-gas', } tactics, a little mine about eight or ten feet wide, and ten or twelve feet deep, dug under some ward or post, which is in danger of falling into the enemy's hands, and charged with sacks of powder, covered with stones, earth, and whatever may cause the greatest destruction on explosion.

FOUGHT, fawt. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To fight.*

FOUL, fowl, *a.* (*ful, fûul*, Sax.) Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; turbid; thick; muddy; impure; polluted; scurrilous; obscene or profane; cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; defiling; wicked; detestable; abominable; unfair; not honest; not lawful, or according to established rules or customs; hateful; ugly; loathsome.

Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy,
Was grown into a hoop?—*Shak.*

disgraceful; shameful; coarse; gross; full of gross humours or impurities;

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is.—*Shak.*

full of weeds. Among seamen, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to clear. *Foul anchor*, so termed when the cable is twisted round the stock or one of the flooks, thereby endangering the ship's drifting. *Foul bottom*, when the bottom of a ship is very dirty, as being covered with grass, sea-weeds, barnacles, shells, or other filth. *Foul ground*, ground which is rocky or abounding with shallows, or otherwise dangerous. *Foul hawse*, as called when the cables are turned round each other, by the winding or turning of the ship while she rides at anchor. *Foul rope*, a rope entangled in itself or hindered by another. *Foul water*, a ship is said to make *foul* water when she comes into such shoal or low water, that the keel is nearly touching the ground, thereby causing such an action that the mud is immediately raised, and so fouls the water. *Foul wind*, an unfavourable or contrary wind to the ship's course, as opposed to large or fair; *to fall foul* is to rush on with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence; to run against;—*v. a.* (*fûlian*, Sax.) to make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil.

FOULAHS, foo'las, *s.* A nation widely spread along the western coasts of Africa, occupying the countries north of Cape Palmas, as far as the banks of the river Senegal.

FOULDER, fowl'dur, *v. n.* To emit great heat.—Obsolete.

Loud thunder with amazement great
Did rend the rattling skies with flames of *foulder* heat.
—*Spenser.*

FOULFACED, fowl'fayst, *a.* Having a hateful or repugnant visage.

FOULFEEDING, fowl-feed'ing, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly.

FOULLY, fowl'le, *ad.* Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; dishonestly; unfairly.

FOULMOUTHED, fowl'mowthd, *a.* Scurrilous; habituated to the use of profane, obscene, and opprobrious terms and epithets.

Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I ween.—*Pope.*

FOULNESS, fowl'nes, *s.* The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness; pollution; impurity; hatefulness; atrociousness; ugliness; deformity; dishonesty; want of candour.

FOULSPOKEN, fowl'spo-kn, *a.* Slanderous; using profane, scurrilous, or obscene language.

FOUMART.—See Mustella.

FOUND. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To find.*

FOUND, fownd, *v. a.* (*fundo*, Lat. *fonder*, Fr.) To lay the basis of anything; to set or place, as on something solid for support; to begin and build; to lay the foundation and raise a superstructure; to establish; to give birth to; to originate; to fix firmly; to raise upon, as on a principle or ground; —(*fondre*, Fr.) to cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould.

FOUNDATION, fown-da'shun, *s.* (*fundatio*, Lat.) In Architecture, the lower part or corner of the basement walls or piers of a building; the act of fixing the basis; the basis or groundwork of anything; original rise; endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution; establishment; settlement.

FOUNDATIONLESS, fown-da'shun-les, *a.* Having no foundation.

FOUNDER, fown'dur, *s.* One that founds, establishes, and erects; one that lays a foundation; one who begins; an author; one from whom anything originates; one who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; —(*fondeur*, Fr.) a caster; one who casts metals; —*v. n.* in Nautical language, to fill or be filled, and sink as a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to trip; to fall;—*v. a.* to cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse.

FOUNDEROUS, fown'der-us, *a.* Failing; liable to perish; ruinous.—Obsolete.

FOUNDERY, } fown'dre, *s.* (*fonderie*, Fr.) The
FOUNDRY, } house and works occupied in casting metals.

FOUNDING, fown'ding, *s.* The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues.

FOUNDLING, fownd'ling, *s.* A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner. *Foundling hospitals*, charitable institutions which exist in most of the large towns in Europe for taking care of infants forsaken by their parents, such being generally the offspring of illegitimate connections.

FOUNDRESS, fown'dres, *s.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

FOUNT, fownt, } *s.* (*fons*, Lat. *fontaine*, Fr.)
FOUNTAIN, fown'tin, } A spring or source of water; an issuing of water from the earth; a small basin of springing water; a jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring; the head or source of a river; original; first principles or cause; the source of anything. *Fountain of circulation*, a curious constructed glass apparatus, in which a coloured liquid is made to flow upwards. *Glass fountain*, a pneumatic instrument, consisting of a glass vessel and a tube within it, for the purpose of showing the elasticity of the air. *Fountain pen*, a pen contrived to hold a greater quantity of ink than usual, and thus preventing the writer from the trouble of constantly needing a fresh supply.

FOUNTAINHEAD, fown'tin-hed, *s.* Primary source; original; first principle.

FOUNTAINLESS, fown'tin-les, *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

FOUNTFUL, fownt'fŭl, *a.* Full of springs.

FOUQUIERACEÆ, foo-ke-er-a'se-e, *s.* (Fouquiera, one of the genera, in honour of P. E. Fouquiere, M.D., Paris.) A small order of plants, separated from Portulaceæ for the following reasons:—Their petals cohere in a long tube; the capsule consists of three loculicidal cells, that is to say, which separate through the middle, forming three septiferous valves; and because their embryo is straight, with flat cotyledons, and stationed in the centre of a fleshy albumen. This order is not admitted by Lindley into his vegetable kingdom, because he considers the plant figured by Humbolt, on which it is founded, as doubtful. The plants are trees or shrubs, natives of Mexico, with leaves in fascicles, and scarlet flowers.

FOUR, fore, *a.* (*feower*, Sax. *vier*, Germ.) Twice two. *Four-tailed bandage*, in Surgery, a bandage for the forehead and jaws, sometimes called the sling with four arms. *Four-way cock*, a sort of valve much used in steam-engines to pass the steam to and from the cylinder.

FOURBE, foorb, *s.* (French.) A cheat; a tricking fellow.

Thou art a false impostor and a *fourbe*.—*Denham.*

FOURCHEE, foor-shay', } *s.* In Heraldry, a cross
FOURCHY, foor'she, } forked at the ends.

FOURCHER, foor'shur, *s.* (French.) In Law, a device used for putting off, or the delaying of an action.—*Termes de la Ley.*

FOURFOLD, fore'folde, *a.* Four times any quantity; anything four times repeated.

FOURFOOTED, fore'fŭt-ed, *a.* Having four feet; quadruped.

FOURRIER, foor're-ur, *s.* (French.) A harbinger.—Obsolete.

The Duke of Buckingham's revolt was the preparative and *fourrier* of the rest.—*Sir G. Buck.*

FOURRIERISM.—See Phalansterianism.

FOURSCORE, fore'skore, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek,
But at *fourscore* it is too late a week.—*Shaks.*

FOURSQUARE, fore'skware, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; square; quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, fore'teen, *a.* (*feowertyn*, Sax.) Four and ten; twice seven.

FOURTEENTH, fore'teen*th*, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth. In Music, the octave or replicate of the seventh, comprehending thirteen diatonic intervals.

FOURTH, for*th*e, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third. In Music, three diatonic intervals, or two tones and a half. The minor or lesser *fourth* consists of five semitones; but the *fourth* sharp, or greater, consists of six semitones. The *fourth* is the third of the consonances. *Fourth pair of nerves*, the Nervi pathetici, the most slender of the body.

FOURTHLY, for*th*e'le, *ad.* In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, fore'hweeld, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

FOUTER, foo'ter, *s.* A despicable fellow.

FOUTRA, foo'tra, *s.* (*foutre*, Fr.) A fig; a scoff.—Obsolete.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base.—*Shaks.*

FOUTY, foo'te, *a.* (*foutu*, Fr.) Despicable.

FOVEOLATED, fo've-o-lay-ted, *a.* (*foveola*, low Lat.) Having little depressions or pits.

FOVILLA, fo-vil'la, *s.* (*foveo*, I nourish, Lat.) A viscous liquor contained in the vesicles which compose the pollen of plants.

FOWL, fowl, *s.* (*fugel*, *fugl*, Sax.) A bird, but more particularly understood to signify one of a larger sort, whether wild or tame, as geese, pheasants, partridges, turkeys, ducks, &c. *Fowl* is used as a collective noun; as, 'we dined on fish and *fowl*;'—*v. n.* to catch or kill wild fowls for game.

FOWLER, fowl'ur, *s.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION, fowl'urz so-lu'shun, *s.* A solution of the arseniate of potassa, coloured and flavoured by the compound spirit of lavender, ℥ 3j of which contains half a grain of arsenious acid. It is also known by the name of *Tasteless ague drops.*

FOWLING, fowl'ing, *s.* The art of catching birds by means of birdlime, decoys, and other devices; or of killing them by fire-arms. *Fowling-piece*, a light musket for shooting birds with.

FOX, foks, *s.* (Saxon.) In Zoology, the common name of the canine quadrupeds of the genus Vulpes. The fox and dog, in their general osteological and dental characteristics, are nearly alike. The distinction chiefly exists in the sharp-pointed muzzle, the erect and triangular ears, and the thick bushy tail of the former. The time of gestation is about three months. The fox has been known to attain the age of thirteen or fourteen years;—a sly, cunning fellow; formerly a cant expression for a sword.

O, seignior Dew, thou diest on point of *fox*.—*Shaks.*

In Nautical language, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together. In Heraldry, a charge, supposed to denote a subtle wit, by which a man has served his country. *Fox-grape*, or *Wild-vine*, the plant Vitis labrusca. *Fox-tail wedging*, in Mechanics, a method of fastening a tenon in a mortoise by means of splitting or cutting a piece out of the tenon, so that a wedge may be driven in after the tenon is in its place;—*v. a.* to intoxicate; to stupify;—(obsolete as an active verb;)

The drunkard that should offer to justify his beastliness, by affirming that he never *foxes* himself but with one sort of wine.—*Boyle.*

—*v. n.* to become sour in the act of fermentation or ripening.

FOXCASE, foks'kase, *s.* The skin of a fox.—Obsolete.

FOXCHASE, foks'tshase, } *s.* The pursuit or hunt-
FOXHUNT, foks'hunt, } ing of a fox.

FOXERIE, foks'ur-e, *s.* Behaviour like that of a fox; slyness.—Obsolete.

FOXEVIL, foks'e-vil, *s.* A disease in which the hair falls off.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

FOXHOUND, foks'hownd, *s.* A bound trained to hunt the fox, also the stag and other deer. By their superior strength, swiftness, and agility, foxhounds are found equal to the most arduous contests of the chase.

FOXHUNTER, foks'hunt-ur, *s.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds; a term sometimes used in contempt for a country gentleman.

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a six-bar gate.—*Spectator.*

FOXISH, foks'ish, }
FOXLIKE, foks'like, } *a.* Resembling a fox in
FOXLY, foks'le, } qualities; cunning.

FOXSHIP, foks'ship, *s.* The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

Hadst thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words.—*Shaks.*

FOXY, foks'e, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily.

FOY, foy, *s.* (*voie*, a way, Fr.) A treat given to their friends by those who are going on a journey.

FRACAS, fra-kä', *s.* (French.) An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

FRACHES, fra'shes, *s.* In the Glass trade, the flat iron pans into which the glass vessels, already formed, are put into the lower oven over the working furnace.

FRACID, fra'sid, *a.* (*fracidus*, Lat.) Over-ripe; rotten from ripeness.

FRACT, frakt, *v. a.* To break; to violate; to infringe.—Obsolete.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit.—*Shaks.*

FRACTION, frak'shun, *s.* (*fractio*, Lat.) The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence. *Fractions*, in Arithmetic and Algebra, the part or parts of a unit or whole, expressed in *vulgar fractions* in figures by two numbers with a line between them, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, and, in *decimal fractions*, by a period placed before it, as .5, .8; $18.98 = \frac{98}{100}$ or $\frac{49}{50}$; $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$; $18.\frac{98}{100} = 18\frac{49}{50}$. The upper figure of a vulgar fraction is called its numerator, and the under, its denominator. A *proper fraction* has the numerator less than the denominator, and an improper, *vice versa*. A *simple fraction* consists of a single numerator and denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$, and a *compound fraction* of two or more simple fractions, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$. A *complex fraction* has both its numerator and denominator, as $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}}$. *Continued fractions*, a continued fraction is one which has a fraction in its denominator, which again has a fraction in *its* denominator, and so on: such as,

$$\cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{3}{.7 + \cfrac{6}{1 + \cfrac{2}{3}}}}$$

Decomposition of fractions, a method used in the integral calculus for reducing products of the form $X(x-a)^{-m}(x-b)^{-n}\ldots$ in which X is rational and integral to the sum of terms of the form $K(x-a)^{-k}$, in which K is independent of x. But if X be of a higher dimension than $m+n+\ldots$ there is also a quotient. *Vanishing fractions*, fractions are termed vanishing in cases where a supposition is made which destroys both numera-

tor and denominator at the same time. Thus, for example—

$$\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}, \quad \frac{\log. x}{x-1}, \quad \frac{a^x-a}{b^x-b},$$

are fractions which assume the form $\frac{0}{0}$, when $x=1$.

Fractional, frak'shun-al, *a.* Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit.

Fractionary, frak'shun-a-re, *a.* Pertaining to fractions.

Fractious, frak'shus, *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish.

Fractiously, frak'shus-le, *ad.* Passionately; snappishly.

Fractiousness, frak'shus-nes, *s.* A cross or snappish temper.

Fracture, frak'ture, *s.* (*fractura*, Lat.) A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body. In Surgery, a break in a bone, or a want of continuity of a bone, when it is crushed or broken by some external cause; a *simple fracture* is where a bone is broken only in one part; a *compound fracture* is when two bones contiguous to each other are broken; a *complicated fracture* is one attended with a train of symptoms, as a wound or ulcer. In Mineralogy, the irregular or uneven surface which a mineral exhibits when broken. When the surface is perfectly smooth, it is termed *cleavage:* fractures are earthy, granular, splintery, conchoidal, &c.;—*v. a.* to break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts by breaking.

Frænulum.—See Frænum.

Frænum, fre'num, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, a fold of membrane by which an organ is attached to adjacent parts; as *F. epiglottides*, the ligument which connects the epiglottis with the root of the tongue and os hyoides; *F. linguæ*, a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth which binds down the tongue; *F. preputii*, a fold of integument connecting the prepuce with the gland penis.

Fragaria, fra-ga're-a, *s.* (*fragrans*, fragrant, Lat. from the fragrance of the fruit.) The Strawberry, a genus of herbs, throwing out numerous runners; the fleshy fruit is a well-known and favourite dish: Order, Rosaceæ.

Fragella, fra-jel'la, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the univalve shell of which is trochiform; the umbilicus deep, always open, and toothed round its margin; the base of the pillar is twisted, and forms a tooth-like process at its margin: Family, Trochidæ.

Fragile, fraj'il, *a.* (*fragilis*, Lat.) Brittle; easily broken; weak; liable to fail; easily destroyed.

Fragility, fra-jil'e-te, *s.* Brittleness; easiness to be broken; weakness; liableness to fail; frailty; liableness to fault.

Fragillaria, fraj-el-la're-a, *s.* (*fragilis*, Lat. from its fragile texture.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Diatomaceæ.

Fragment, frag'ment, *s.* (*fragmentum*, Lat.) A part broken off; a piece separated from anything by breaking; a part separated from the rest; an imperfect part; a small detached portion.

Fragmentary, frag'men-tar-e, *a.* Composed of fragments.

Fragor, fra'gawr, *s.* (Latin.) A loud and sudden sound; the report of anything bursting; a loud harsh sound; a crash;

> The clouds in storms of rain descend;
> The air thy hideous *fragors* rend.—*Sandys.*

a strong or sweet scent.—Seldom used.

> The musk by its *fragor* is oft discovered by the careless passenger.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

Fragosa, fra-go'sa, *s.* (in honour of John Fragosa, first physician to Philip II., king of Spain.) A genus of small, tufted, and nearly stemless Umbelliferous herbs, natives of the Andes of Peru: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

Fragrance, fra'grans, } *s.* (*fragrantia*, Lat.)
Fragrancy, fra'gran-se, } Sweetness of smell; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Fragrant, fra'grant, *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous.

Fragrantly, fra'grant-le, *ad.* With sweet scent.

Frail, frale, *a.* (*fraile*, Ital. *frele*, Fr.) Liable to fail and decay; weak; infirm; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable; weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception; easily broken or overset;—(*fraile*, Norm.) a basket made of rushes; a rush for weaving baskets; a certain quantity of raisins, about seventy-five pounds.

Frailness, frale'nes, *s.* Weakness; infirmity.

Frailty, frale'te, *s.* Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; liableness to be deceived or seduced; frailness; infirmity of body; fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity.

Fraischeur, frase'shure, *s.* (French.) Freshness; coolness.—Not used. (Dr. Johnson says this term has been foolishly introduced to our language by Dryden.)

> Hither in summer ev'nings you repair,
> To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air.—*Dryden.*

Fraise, fraze, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a sort of defence, consisting of pointed stakes, six or seven feet long, driven horizontally or inclined into the entrenchments of a camp, half-moon, &c., for the purpose of preventing any approach or scalade.

Fraised, frayzt, *a.* Fortified with fraise.

Framable, frame'a-bl, *a.* That may be framed.

Framboesia, fram-be'zhe-a, *s.* (*framboise*, a raspberry, Fr.) The Yaws, a disease which is epidemic in the Antilles, and certain parts of Africa. It exhibits cuticular excrescences, somewhat resembling mulberries, attended with a discharge of watery fluid. It is contagious.

Frame, frame, *v. a.* (*fremman*, Sax.) To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; to fit one to another; to make; to compose; to regulate; to adjust; to form to any rule or method by study or precept; to form and digest by thought; to contrive; to plan; to scheme out; to invent; to fabricate;—*v. n.* to contrive;—*s.* any fabric or structure composed of parts united; any kind of case or structure made for admitting, enclosing, or supporting things; order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts; form; scheme; constitution; system; contrivance; projection; shape; proportion; particular state, as of the mind. In Joinery, a kind of case in which a thing is set, enclosed, or supported, as a window-frame, a picture-frame, &c. In Letterpress Printing, the stand which supports the cases. In Founding, a kind of ledge enclosing a board, which, being fitted with wetted

sand, serves the purpose of a mould for casting in. A kind of loom on which artificers stretch their linens, stuffs, &c., to be embroidered, tamboured, quilted, or otherwise prepared and ornamented. In Painting, a kind of square consisting of four long slips of wood joined together, whilst the intermediate space is divided by threads into several little squares like nets, and sometimes called a *reticule*. Its use is to reduce figures from small to great, or *vice versa*.

FRAMER, frame'ur, *s.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

FRAMEWORK, frame'wurk, *s.* Work done in a frame.

FRAMPOLD, fram'polde, *a.* Peevish; rugged; boisterous.—Obsolete.

Her husband! alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him; she leads a very *frampold* life with him.—*Shaks.*

FRANC.—See Frank.

FRANCHISE, fran'tshiz, *s.* (French.) In Law, a word synonymous with liberty, and defined as 'a royal privilege or branch of the king's prerogative subsisting in the hands of a subject.' *Franchise* is also used to denote an asylum or sanctuary, where the persons of the refugees were secure from apprehension;—exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity;—*v. a.* to make free: *enfranchise* is generally used.

FRANCHISEMENT, fran'tshiz-ment, *s.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom.

FRANCIC, fran'sik, *a.* Pertaining to the Franks.

FRANCISCANS, fran-sis'kans, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, the members of the monastical order of St. Francis, established in the year 1208. They affected excessive humility, and, from wearing grey clothing, were denominated Greyfriars. In the eighteenth century, the Franciscans and Capouchins amounted in number to 115,000 monks, occupying 7000 convents. Many of them are now suppressed, and the number of monks, from this and the spread of other opinions, is now much less. The Franciscans, like the Dominicans, were devoted partizans of the papal hierarchy, and in consequence were invested with peculiar privileges and honourable employments. The sale of indulgences was extensively given to them as a means of subsistence, and was a rich indemnification to them for their voluntary poverty;—*a.* belonging to the order of St. Francis.

FRANCISCEA, fran-sis'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Francis I., emperor of Austria, a patron of Botany.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Solanaceæ.

FRANCOA, frang-ko'a, *s.* (in memory of F. Franco, M.D., of Valentia, a botanist of the sixteenth century.) A genus of perennial plants, natives of Chili: Order, Francoaceæ.

FRANCOACEÆ, frang-ko-a'se-e, *s.* A natural order of hypogynous Exogens, consisting of stemless, herbaceous plants, with lobed or pinnated extipulate leaves and scape-like stems, having a racemose inflorescence; calyx deeply four-cleft; petals four, inserted near the base of the calyx; stamens four times the number of the petals, and alternately rudimentary; ovary superior and four-celled; ovules numerous; stigma four-lobed and sessile; capsule membranous and four-valved; seeds numerous and minute.

FRANCOLIN.—See Chætopus.

FRANCOLINUS, frang-ko-li'nus, *s.* The Francolin, the Tetrao francolinus of Linnæus, a genus of birds of the grouse family; the feet are red; neck and belly of the male black, with round white spots. It has a bright red colour. It constitutes the genus Chætopus of Swainson: Family, Struthionidæ.

FRANGIBILITY, fran-je-bil'e-te, *s.* The state or quality of being frangible.

FRANGIBLE, fran'je-bl, *a.* (*frango*, I break, Lat.) That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken.

FRANION, fra'ne-un, *s.* A paramour; a boon companion.—Obsolete.

Might not be found a franker *franion*,
Of her lewd parts to make companion?—*Spenser.*

FRANK, frangk, *a.* (German, *franc*, Fr.) Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise; liberal; generous; not niggardly; free; without conditions or compensation; licentious; unrestrained;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—*s.* a letter which is exempted from postage, or the writing which renders it free; a sty for swine.

Where sups he? doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?—*Shaks.*

Franc, or *frank*, an ancient gold coin of France, of greater value than the gold crown, but has ceased to be part of the circulating medium of that country; the present silver coin of this name is worth about 9½d. sterling; the Swiss *franc*, or *frank*, introduced during the existence of the Helvetic Confederation, is equal to about 1½ French *francs*, or 1s. 2d. sterling. *Franks*, a name given by the Turks, Arabs, Greeks, &c., not only to the French, but to Europeans in general. The appellation is supposed to have had its origin in Asia, at the time of the Crusades, when the French made so considerable a figure among the Christian warriors in these campaigns. *Frank-aleu*, in Law, an absolute right to a real estate in Lower Canada, and also in Guernsey and Jersey, acknowledging no feudal superior, and consequently holding no tenure. *Frank-chase*, in Law, a liberty of free chase, by which persons, who possess lands within the compass of the forest, are prohibited from cutting down wood, &c., out of the view of the forester. *Frank-fee*, holding lands and tenements. *Frank-law*, free and common law, or the benefit which a person has by it. *Frank-marriage*, in Law, is where tenements are given by one man to another, together with a wife, who is daughter or cousin of the donor, to hold in *frank-marriage*. By such a gift, the donees have the tenements to themselves and their heirs. Donees, in *frank-marriage*, are liable to no service but fealty; a rent reserved therein is void until the fourth degree of consanguinity be passed between the issues of donor and donee. *Frank-foldage*, in Law, a right in the landlord to fold his sheep on the lands of his tenant. *Frank language*, or *Lingua Franca*, a kind of jargon spoken on the shores of the Mediterranean, particularly throughout the coasts and ports of the Levant, composed of Italian, French, Romaic, Greek, and other languages. *Frank-pledge*, in Law, a pledge or surety for the behaviour of freemen. *Frank-tenement*, an estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman;—*v. a.* to exempt a letter

from the charge of postage; to feed high; to fatten; to cram;

Our desire is rather to *franke* up ourselves with that which we should abhor.—*Abp. Sands.*

to shut up in a sty or frank.—Obsolete in the last four significations.

In the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold.—*Shaks.*

To frank letters, to exercise the privilege of transmitting a letter free of postage through the post-office, a privilege enjoyed by members of both houses of parliament, some government offices, and other public functionaries, but abolished on the introduction of the penny postage, 10th Jan., 1840.

FRANKALMOIGNE, frangk'al-moyn, *s.* In Law, a tenure of lands held by religious bodies, or by a man of religion, without fealty or any temporal service being due; but, before the Reformation, tenants 'were bound, if right before God, to make orisons, prayers, masses, and other divine services, for the souls of their granter or feoffer, and for the souls of their heirs which are dead, and for the prosperity and good health of their heirs which are alive.'—*Littleton*, s. 135.

FRANKENIA, frang-ke'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Frankenius, professor of botany at Upsal.) Sea-heath, a genus of small heath-like plants: Type of the order Frankeniaceæ.

FRANKENIACEÆ, frangk-e-ni-a'se-e, *s.* A natural order of hypogynous Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants or under-shrubs, with the stems much branched. It is placed by Lindley, in his Violal alliance, between the Violets and the Tamarisks. The leaves are extipulate and opposite; the flowers sessile in the divisions of the branches, and usually of a pink colour; sepals four or five; petals as many as the sepals; stamens equal in number, or twice as many, or even fewer, hypogynous, and placed on a disk or cup surrounding the ovary; ovary sessile or stalked; ovules twin and collateral, or one above the other; style single; stigma simple and dilated; fruit consisting of several carpels; seeds twin or solitary, with a testaceous integument.

FRANKFORT BLACK, frangk'fawrt blak, *s.* A vegetable charcoal, procured by the calcination of vine branches and other remains of the wine manufacture of Germany.

FRANKHEARTED, frangk-här'ted, *a.* Of an open or frank disposition.

FRANKHEARTEDNESS, frangk'här-ted-nes, *s.* The quality of being of an open or unreserved disposition.

FRANKINCENSE, frangk'in-sens, *s.* (frank, and incense, from its giving out a diffusive agreeable odour when burned or heated.) The Lebonah of the Hebrew Scriptures, an odoriferous gum, supposed to be the olibanum of commerce.—See Olibanum.

FRANKING, frangk'ing, *s.* In Joinery, forming the joints where the cross pieces of the frame of window-sashes intersect each other.

FRANKISH, frangk'ish, *a.* Relating to the Franks.

FRANKLANDIA, frangk-lan'de-a, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Protaceæ.

FRANKLIN, frangk'lin, *s.* A name anciently given to a freedman possessing wealth; a gentleman.—Obsolete.

There's a *franklin* in the wild of Kent, hath brought three hundred marks with him in gold.—*Shaks.*

FRANKLINITE, frangk'le-nite, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin.) Dodecahedral iron ore, a mineral found in grains or granulated masses, associated with the red oxide of zinc and other minerals. It consists of peroxide of iron, 66.10; oxide of zinc, 17.43; red oxide of manganese, 14.96: sp. gr. 4.87. H = 6—6.5. —*Thomson.*

FRANKLY, frangk'le, *ad.* Liberally; openly; freely; ingenuously; readily; without reserve, constraint, or disguise.

FRANKNESS, frangk'nes, *s.* Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness; freedom in communication; fairness; candour; freedom from art or craft; liberality; bounteousness.—(Seldom used in the last two significations.)

FRANTIC, fran'tik, *a.* (*phreneticus*, Lat.) Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted; characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; irregular.

FRANTICLY, fran'tik-le, *ad.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

FRANTICNESS, fran'tik-nes, *s.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRAP, frap, *v. a.* In Nautical language, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension.

FRATERCULA, fra-ter'ku-la, *s.* The Puffins, a genus of aquatic birds; the Mormon of Illiger.—See Puffin.

FRATERNAL, fra-ter'nal, *a.* (*fraternus*, Lat. *fraternel*, Fr.) Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers.

FRATERNALLY, fra-ter'nal-le, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY, fra-ter'ne-te, *s.* (*fraternitas*, Lat.) The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood; a body of men associated for their common interest or pleasure; a corporation; a company; a society; men of the same class, profession, occupation, or character. In Roman Catholic countries, the word *fraternity* is applied to certain societies which have certain prescribed religious duties and formalities to attend to—as that of the Rosary, who communicate every month, and repeat the rosary continually; of the Scapulary, whom the blessed Virgin, according to the sabbatical bull of Pope John XXII., has promised to deliver out of hell the first Sunday after their death; of St. Francis's Girdle; of St. Austin's Leathern Girdle, &c. &c. The Archfraternity of Charity, instituted by Pope Clement VII., distributes bread every Sunday among the poor, and gives portions to forty poor girls on the feast of St. Jerome, their patron. The Fraternity of Death bury the unclaimed and abandoned dead.

FRATERNIZATION, fra-ter-ne-za'shun, *s.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.

FRATERNIZE, fra-ter'nize, *v. n.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

FRATRAGE, fra'traje, *s.* (*frater*, a brother, Lat.) A partition of an estate among coheirs; it also signifies that portion of an inheritance which falls to the younger brothers.

FRATRICELLI, frat-re-sel'le, *s.* The Little Brethren, a sect of Franciscan monks who separated themselves from the Grand Communion of St. Francis, with the intention of obeying the laws of their founder in a more rigorous manner than

they were observed by the other Franciscans They renounced all property, and, begging from door to door, clothed in rags, they declaimed against the vices of the pope and bishops, and foretold the reformation of the church, and the restoration of the true gospel, by the real followers of St. Francis. They were much persecuted from the time of their origin, towards the end of the thirteenth century, till the time of Luther, whose doctrines they embraced.

FRATRICIDAL, frat-re-si'dal, *a.* (*frater*, a brother, and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) Relating to the crime of fratricide; of the nature of fratricide.

FRATRICIDE, frat're-side, *s.* The murder of a brother; one who kills a brother.

FRAUD, frawd, *s.* (*fraus*, Lat.) Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage.

FRAUDFUL, frawd'fŭl, *a.* Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful in making bargains; containing fraud.

FRAUDFULLY, frawd'fŭl-le, *ad.* Deceitfully; artfully, with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously.

FRAUDLESS, frawd'les, *a.* Without fraud.

FRAUDLESSLY, frawd'les-le, *ad.* In a manner without fraud.

FRAUDLESSNESS, frawd'les-nes, *s.* State of being without fraud.

FRAUDULENCE, fraw'du-lens, } *s.* Deceitfulness;
FRAUDULENCY, fraw'du-len-se, } proneness to artifice; trickishness.

FRAUDULENT, fraw'du-lent, *a.* Full of artifice and deceit in making bargains or contracts; trickish; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; deceitful; treacherous.

FRAUDULENTLY, fraw'du-lent-le, *ad.* By fraud; by deceit, artifice, or imposition.

FRAUGHT, frawt, *a.* (*vragt*, Dut. *fracht*, Germ.) Laden; loaded; charged; filled; stored; full; —*s.* a freight; a cargo;

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to load; to fill; to crowd.—Obsolete as a substantive and verb.

If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou diest.—*Shaks.*

FRAUGHTAGE, frawt'aje, *s.* Loading; cargo.—Obsolete.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd abroad.—*Shaks.*

FRAUS, fra'us, *s.* In Roman Mythology, the daughter of Orcus and Night. She was invoked by those who dreaded the treachery over which she presided, as well as those who practised every cruel and secret art of perfidy. She was represented as a beautiful woman, with the deformities of her extremities concealed.

FRAXINELLA, fraks-e-nel'la, *s.* The common name of the plant Dictamus fraxinella; called also Bastard, or False Dittany, and False White Dittany. There are many garden varieties, with white, red, or purple flowers.

FRAXININ, fraks'e-nin, *s.* In Chemistry, a neutral principle obtained from the bark of the Fraxinus excelsior. It has a very bitter taste, and has neither an alkaline nor acid reaction.

FRAXINUS, fraks'e-nus, *s.* (*phrasso*, I enclose or hedge in, Gr. from the ash having been used in ancient times in making hedges.) The Ash, a genus of forest trees, with opposite unequally pinnate, rarely simple leaves, and lateral racemes of greenish-yellow flowers. The timber of the ash is next in value to the oak, and is used by the coachmaker, wheelwright, cartwright, &c., in the manufacture of ploughs, axletrees, harrows, and other agricultural instruments: Order, Oleaceæ.

FRAY, fray, *s.* (*fracas*, Fr.) A quarrel, broil, or violent riot; a combat; a battle; also, a single combat or duel; a contest; contention; a rub; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing; —*v. a.* to fright; to terrify;—(obsolete in the last two significations;)

The panther knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*.—*Spenser.*

—(*frayer*, Fr.) to rub; to rub as cloth by wearing. Among hunters, a deer is said to *fray* his head when he rubs it against a tree, to cause the skin of his new horns to come off.

FRAYING, fra'ing, *s.* Peel of a deer's horn.

FRAZERA, fray-ze'ra, *s.* (in honour of John Frazer, a collector of North American plants.) A genus of plants, natives of the swamps of the Carolinas, and of Pennsylvania and New York: Order, Gentianaceæ.

FREA, frea, } *s.* In Northern Mythology, the
FREGA, fre'ga, } wife of Odin, who was supposed to be the father, as she was the mother, of all the other gods. Her votaries were the Saxons, Danes, and other northern nations. She was worshipped as the goddess of Love and Pleasure, who bestowed on her votaries a variety of delights, as happy marriages and easy childbirth. The sixth day of the week is consecrated to her, and still bears her name Frea-day, or Friday. Her name is frequently spelt Freya.

FREAK, freke, *s.* (*freka*, Icel.) A sudden and causeless change of place; a sudden fancy or whim; a capricious prank or humour;—*v. a.* to variegate; to checker.

FREAKISH, freke'ish, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

FREAKISHLY, freke'ish-le, *ad.* Capriciously; with sudden change of mind.

FREAKISHNESS, freke'ish-nes, *s.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

FREAT, } freet, *s.* A word used in Scotland, denot-
FREIT, } ing a superstitious notion with respect to anything, as a good or bad omen, as for a superstitious act or charm.

FRECKLE, frek'kl, *s.* (from the same root as freak.) A lentiginous spot of a yellowish colour, of the size of a lentil seed, sometimes scattered over the face, neck, and hands. They are especially peculiar to red-haired people;—any small spot or discolouration.

FRECKLED, frek'kld, *a.* Spotted; having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface.

FRECKLEDNESS, frek'kld-nes, *s.* The state of being freckled.

FRECKLEFACED, frek'kl-faste, *a.* Having a face full of freckles.

FRECKLY, frek'kle, *a.* Sprinkled with freckles; full of freckles.

FRED, fred, (Danish, *frith*, Sax. *fried*, Germ. *vrede*, Dut.) A term signifying *peace*, commonly used as a prefix or affix. Our ancestors termed a

sanctuary, *fredstole*, a seat of peace; *Frederic*, dominion of peace, or rich in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace.

FREDERICIA, fred-e-rish'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Fred. III., king of Bavaria, distinguished from his promotion of the sciences.) A genus of plants, consisting of branched rambling shrubs, with terminate leaves and scarlet flowers, natives of Brazil: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

FREE, fre, *a.* (*frig*, *freoh*, Sax.) At liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent; instituted by a free people; not arbitrary or despotic; not imprisoned, confined, or under arrest; unconstrained; not under compulsion or control; permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; not obstructed; licentious; unrestrained;

> The critics have been very *free* in their censures.—*Felton.*

candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; liberal in expenses; not parsimonious; gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase; clear of crime or offence; guiltless; innocent; not having tormenting feeling or suffering; clear; exempt; not encumbered with; open to all, without restriction or expense, as a *free* school; invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master; ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping; genteel; charming.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> I meant to make her fair, and *free*, and wise,
> Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great.—*Ben Jonson.*

Free agency, the state of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint of the will. *Free agent*, one who acts freely, or without absolute necessity, or without having his will so constrained as to be entirely passive. *Free chapel*, a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary; the crown may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel. *Free bench*, in Law, that estate in copyhold, which the wife, who had been espoused a virgin, has for her dower, after the decease of her husband, according to the custom of the manor. *Free church*, a designation applied to a large party who separated from the Church of Scotland in 1844, in consequence of disputes regarding the extent of the powers of the civil authorities in matters relating to the appointment and settlement of the clergy. *Free fishery*, a royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river. *Free* or *imperial cities*, in Germany, are those which are not subject to any particular prince, but are governed as republics by their own magistrates;—*v. a.* to set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear; to loose; to disentangle; to disengage; to clear from water, as a ship, by pumping; to release from obligation or duty; *to free from*, or *free of*, is to be rid of, by removing in any manner.

FREEBOOTER, free'boot-ur, *s.* (*vrybuiter*, Dut. *freibeuter*, Germ.) One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

FREEBOOTING, free'boot-ing, *s.* The act of pillaging; robbery; plunder.

FREEBORN, free'bawrn, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

FREECOST, free'kost, *s.* Without expense; free from charges.

FREEDENIZEN, free-den'e-zn, *v. a.* To make free;—*s.* a citizen.

FREEDMAN, freed'man, *s.* A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted.

FREEDOM, free'dum, *s.* Liberty; exemption from servitude, slavery, or confinement; particular privilege; franchise; immunity; power of enjoying franchises; exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination;

> I else must change
> Their nature, and revoke the high decree
> Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
> Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall.—*Milton.*

any exemption from constraint or control; ease or facility of doing anything; frankness; boldness; license; improper familiarity, used in the plural; as, 'I will not allow such *freedoms* in future.' *Freedom of a corporation*, the right of enjoying all the privileges and immunities belonging thereto.

FREEFOOTED, free'fŭt-ed, *a.* Not restrained in marching; unrestrained.—Obsolete.

> We will fetters put upon this fear,
> Which now goes too *freefooted*.—*Shaks.*

FREEHEARTED, free-hăr'ted, *a.* Liberal; generous; open-hearted; kind.

FREEHEARTEDNESS, free-hăr'ted-nes, *s.* Frankness; liberality; generosity; openness of heart.

FREEHOLD, free'holde, *s.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold in deed*, the real possession of lands, &c., in fee, or for life. *Freehold in law*, the right a person has to such lands or tenements before his entry.

FREEHOLDER, free'holde-ur, *s.* One who is in possession of an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life.

FREELIVER, free'liv-ur, *s.* A person who gives the utmost license to his appetites in eating and drinking; one who indulges without restraint.

FREELY, free'le, *ad.* At liberty; without vassalage, slavery, or dependence; without restraint, constraint, or compulsion; voluntarily; plentifully; in abundance; without scruple or reserve; without impediment or hinderance; without necessity, compulsion, or predetermination; without obstruction; largely; copiously; spontaneously; without persuasion; liberally; generously; gratuitously; of freewill or grace; without purchase or consideration.

FREEMAN, free'man, *s.* One who enjoys liberty; one not a slave, or subject to the will or vassalage of another; one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.

FREEMASON, free'ma-sn, *s.* One of the fraternity of masons.

FREEMASONRY, free-ma'sn-re, *s.* The rules, principles, and distinguishing characteristics of masons.

FREEMINDED, free'minde-ed, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care.

FREENESS, free'nes, *s.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unencumbered, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour; liberality; generosity; gratuitousness.

FREER, free'ur, *s.* One who gives freedom.

FREESCHOOL, free'skool, *s.* A school where education is supplied free of expense for tuition.

FREESPOKEN, free-spo'kn, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, free'stone, *s.* Any kind of stone, the texture of which is so free or loose as to admit of it being easily wrought. The term is generally used for certain varieties of sandstone and oolite.

FREETHINKER, free'*th*ingk-ur, *s.* A name given, generally in way of reproach, to a person who rejects the authority of divine revelation. It is used in the same sense as Deist.

FREETHINKING, free'*th*ingk-ing, *s.* Unbelief.

FREETONGUED, free'tungd, *a.* Speaking without reserve.

FREEWARREN, free'wawr-rin, *s.* A royal franchise, or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

FREEWILL, free-wil', *s.* In Metaphysics, that power or faculty of the mind by which it is capable of acting or not acting, choosing or rejecting, whatever it judges proper. The doctrine of *freewill* is opposed to that of *necessity*, which implies that actions and elections of the mind are determined by motives, and that these motives are invariably the result of circumstances, independent of the will.

FREEWOMAN, free'wŭm-un, *s.* A woman not a slave.

FREEZE, freeze, *v. n.* (*frysan*, Sax.) *Past*, Froze; *past part.* Frozen. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice, or a like solid body; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals; to chill; to stagnate; to shiver with cold; to die by means of cold;—*v. a.* to congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat; to kill by cold; to chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering.

FREEZING, free'zing, *s.* The transformation of a fluid body into a firm or solid mass by cold, or rather by parting with its coloric or heat. *Freezing point*, that point or degree of cold shown in a thermometer at which certain fluids begin to freeze, or, when frozen, at which they begin to thaw. In Fahrenheit's thermometer this point is + 32, or 32 above zero, for water; and — 40, or 40 below zero, for quicksilver. In the Centigrade thermometer, the freezing point of water is indicated by 0, and the boiling 100. *Freezing mixture*, a preparation for the purpose of the congelation of water or other fluids. An equal mixture of snow or pounded ice, and salt, sinks the thermometer to 30°; equal parts of nitrate of ammonia and water makes it sink to 46°; and muriate of lime 3 parts, and snow or ice 2 parts, sinks it to 80°, or, from the freezing point, to 48° below zero. Freezing mixtures are also made by the rapid solution of salts, without the use of snow or ice. The salts must be finely dried and powdered. The most important of these are given in the following table by Walker:—

Mixtures, with their parts in weight and fall in temperature.

1. Hydrochlorate of ammonia 5, nitrate of potassa 5, and water 16 parts—from + 50° to + 10° = 40 degrees.
2. Hydrochlorate of ammonia 5, nitrate of potassa 5, sulphate of soda 8, and water 16 parts—from + 50° to + 4° = 46 degrees.
3. Nitrate of ammonia 1, and water 1 part—from + 50° to + 4° = 46 degrees.
4. Nitrate of ammonia 1, carbonate of soda 1, and water 1 part—from + 50° to — 7° = 57 degrees.
5. Sulphate of soda 3, and diluted nitrous acid* 2 parts—from + 50° to — 3° = 53 degrees.
6. Sulphate of soda 6, hydrochlorate of ammonia 4, nitrate of potassa 2, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to — 10° = 60 degrees.
7. Sulphate of soda 6, nitrate of ammonia 5, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to — 14° = 64 degrees.
8. Phosphate of soda 9, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to — 12° = 62 degrees.
9. Phosphate of soda 9, nitrate of ammonia 6, and diluted nitrous acid 4 parts—from + 50° to — 21° = 71 degrees.
10. Sulphate of soda 8, and hydrochloric acid 5 parts—from + 50° to 0° = 50 degrees.
11. Sulphate of soda 5, and diluted sulphuric acid† 4 parts—from + 50° to + 3° = 47 degrees.

FREIGHT, frate, *s.* (*vragt*, Dut. *fracht*, Germ.) The sum which a merchant pays for the safe conveyance of goods by water, or for the use of a vessel. *Dead freight* is compensation to the owners in the case of a charter party, where the merchant bargains for the conveyance of a certain part of cargo, and fails in the quantity;—*v. a.* to load a ship or vessel with goods for transportation; to load, as the burden.

FREIGHTER, fra'tur, *s.* One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

FREIGHTLESS, frate'les, *a.* Destitute of freight.

FREN, fren, *s.* (derivation doubtful.) A stranger.—Obsolete.

So now his friend is changed for a *fren*.—*Spenser.*

FRENCH, frensh, *a.* Relating to France or its inhabitants;—*s.* the language spoken by the people of France. *French casements*, windows turning upon two vertical edges attached to the jambs, which, when shut, lap together upon the other two parallel edges, and are fastened by means of long bolts extending their whole height. *French berries*, the fruit of Rhamnus catharticus, used in colourmaking and in dyeing. *French honeysuckle*, or *garland honeysuckle*, the plant Hedysarum coronatum. *French bean*, the common dwarf bean, one of the varieties of the plant Phaseolus vulgaris, comprehending the scarlet and white runners, (Phaseolus multiflorus.) *French willow*, or *narrow-leaved willow-herb*, the Epilobium angustifolium of Linnæus. *French marygold*, the annual composite plant Tagetes patula, a native of Mexico, and a favourite in our flower gardens for the beauty and richness of its colouring. *French mushroom*, the esculent fungus Mouceron prunulus: Tribe, Hymenomycetes. *French oak*, a name given, in the West Indies, to the tree Catalpa longissima, called by the French *chene-noir*: Order, Bignoniaceæ. *French turnip*, or *navet*, a variety of the cruciferous plant Brassica napus, much used in soups in France and Germany, as it yields a

* Composed of fuming nitrous acid 2 parts in weight, and 1 of water; the mixture being allowed to cool before being used.

† Composed of equal weights of strong acid and water, being allowed to cool before use.

much higher flavour than the common turnip. It is white, and of the shape of a carrot. *French horn*, a musical wind instrument, made of metal; it has a range of three octaves, and is capable of producing tones of surpassing sweetness.

FRENCHIFY, frensh'e-fi, *v. a.* To infect with the manner of the French; to give a French appearance to.

FRENCHLIKE, frensh'like, *a.* Resembling the manner of the French.

FRENETIC, fre-net'ik, *a.* Mad; distracted; frantic.

FRENZICAL, fren'ze-kal, *a.* Approaching to madness; partaking of frenzy.

FRENZIED, fren'zid, *a. part.* Affected with madness.

FRENZY, fren'ze, *s.* (*frenesie*, Fr. *phrenitis*, Lat.) Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

FREQUENCE, fre'kwens, *s.* (from *frequentia*, a company, Lat.) A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly.—Seldom used.

> The *frequence* of degree,
> From high to low throughout.—*Shaks.*

FREQUENCY, fre'kwen-se, *s.* A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals; concourse; full assembly.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

FREQUENT, fre'kwent, *a.* (French.) Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring; used often to practise anything; full; crowded.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> A thousand demigods on golden seats,
> *Frequent* and full.—*Milton.*

FREQUENT, fre-kwent', *v. a.* To visit often; to resort to often or habitually.

FREQUENTABLE, fre-kwent'a-bl, *a.* Accessible.—Not used.

FREQUENTAGE, fre'kwent-tij, *s.* The practice of frequenting.

FREQUENTATION, fre-kwen-ta'shun, *s.* The act of frequenting; the habit of visiting often.

FREQUENTATIVE, fre-kwen'ta-tiv, *a.* (*frequentativo*, Lat.) In Grammar, a term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, fre-kwent'ur, *s.* One who often resorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, fre'kwent-le, *ad.* Often; commonly; many times at short intervals.

FREQUENTNESS, fre'kwent-nes, *s.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.

FRESCADES, fres'kaydz, *s.* Cool walks; shady places.

FRESCO, fres'ko, *s.* (Italian.) Coolness; shade; a cool refreshing state of the air; duskiness. In Painting, a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Fresco-painting*, a method of painting in relievo on walls, performed with water-colours on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry.

> Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
> A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh.—*Pope.*

The term is sometimes used for a cool refreshing liquor.

FRESH, fresh, *a.* (*fersc*, Sax.) Moving with celerity; brisk; strong; somewhat vehement; having the colour and appearance of young thrifty plants; lively; not impaired or faded; florid; vigorous; cheerful; healthy in countenance; ruddy; new; recently grown; recently made or obtained; not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated; not salt; recently from the well or spring; pure and cold; not warm or vapid; repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigour; that has lately come or arrived; sweet; in a good state; not stale; unpractised; unused; not before employed; moderately rapid; as, 'the ship makes *fresh* way;' —*s.* water not salt;

> He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not show him where the quick *freshes* are.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to refresh.—Obsolete as a substantive and verb.

> But quickly she it overpast, so soone
> As she her face had wypt to *fresh* her blood.—
> *Spenser.*

FRESH-BLOWN, fresh'blone, *a.* Newly blown.

> Beds of violets blue,
> And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew.—*Milton.*

FRESHEN, fresh'shn, *v. a.* To make fresh; to separate as water from saline particles; to take saltness from anything; *to freshen the hawse*, in Nautical language, to relieve that part of the cable which has for some time been exposed to the friction in one of the hawse holes, when a ship rocks and fitches at anchor in a high sea;—*v. n.* to grow fresh; to grow brisk or strong.

FRESHES, fresh'iz, *s.* The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb tide, by means of a flood of fresh water flowing towards or into the sea, and discolouring the water; an overflowing; an inundation.

FRESHET, fresh'it, *s.* A stream of fresh water.

FRESHFORCE, fresh'forse, *s.* In Law, force done within forty days.

FRESHLY, fresh'le, *ad.* Coolly; newly; in the former state; renewed; with a healthy look; ruddily; briskly; gaily.

FRESHMAN, fresh'man, *s.* A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

> See the dull *freshman* just arriv'd from school,
> A coxcomb ripening from a rustic fool!—
> *The Student.*

In Colleges, one of the youngest class of students.

FRESHMANSHIP, fresh'man-ship, *s.* The state of a freshman.

FRESHNESS, fresh'nes, *s.* Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state; renewed vigour, opposed to weariness or fatigue; coolness; invigorating quality or state; colour of youth and health; ruddiness; freedom from saltness; a new or recent state or quality; rawness; briskness, as of wind.

FRESHNEW, fresh'nu, *a.* Wholly unacquainted; unpractised.—Obsolete.

> This *freshnew* seafarer.—*Shaks.*

FRESHWATER, fresh'waw-tur, *a.* Raw; unskilled; unacquainted; a cant term applied by sailors to persons who have gone to sea for the first time, as *freshwater* men, or novices.

FRESHWATERED, fresh'waw-turd, *a.* Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.

> That rocky pile thou seest, that verdant lawn,
> *Freshwater'd* from the mountains.—*Akenside.*

FRET, fret, *v. a.* (*frata*, Swed.) To rub; to wear away a substance by friction; to corrode; to gnaw; to eat away; to impair; to form into raised work; to variegate; to diversify; to agitate violently;

to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple; to tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry; to wear away; to chafe; to gall;—*v. n.* to be worn away or corroded; to eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion; to be agitated; to be in violent commotion; to be vexed, chafed, or irritated; to be angry; to be peevish;—*s.* the agitation of the surface of a fluid; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated; agitation of mind; commotion of temper; irritation. *Fret* or *Frette*, in Architecture, a kind of knot or ornament, consisting of two lists or small fillets, variously interlaced or interwoven, and running at parallel distances equal to their breadth. *Fret-work*, that kind of work which is adorned with frets, and sometimes used to fill up and enrich flat empty spaces, but principally in roofs fretted over with plaster-work. In Heraldry, a bearing composed of six bars crossed and variously interlaced. In Music, a kind of stop on some instruments, particularly bass viols and guitars; they consist of strings tied round the instrument at certain distances, within which certain notes are to be found. They are only now continued in the guitar.

FRETFUL, fret'fŭl, *a.* Disposed to fret; angry; ill-humoured; peevish; in a state of vexation.

FRETFULLY, fret'fŭl-le, *ad.* Peevishly; angrily.

FRETFULNESS, fret'fŭl-nes, *s.* Peevishness; ill humour; disposition to fret and complain.

FRETTEN, fret'tn, *a.* Rubbed; marked, as pock-*fretten*; marked with the small-pox.

FRETTER, fret'tur, *s.* That which frets.

FRETTING, fret'ting, *s.* Agitation; commotion.

FRETTS, frets, *s.* A local mining term for the worn side of the banks of rivers, where shoods, or ore stones, mixed with rubbish lie, after being washed down from the hills, and which enable the miners to trace out the situation of the vein they are in search of.

FRETTY, fret'te, *a.* Adorned with fret-work.

FREYLINIA, fray-lin'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given by the author.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with opposite leaves, and terminal panicles of flowers; natives of Africa: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

FREZIERA, fray-ze'ra, *s.* (in honour of A. F. Frezier, a French engineer and traveller in Chili and the South Sea.) A genus of plants, natives of South America and the West Indies: Order, Ternstrœmiaceæ.

FRIABILITY, fri-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*friabilis*, that may be crumbled or broken small, Lat.) In Physics, the property possessed by certain substances of being readily reduced into small fragments, whether by the action of the atmosphere, or a slight mechanical pressure.

FRIABLE, fri'a-bl, *a.* Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, fri'ur, *s.* (*frater*, Lat. *fra*, Ital. *frere*, Fr. a brother.) A name given in common to monks of all orders. The chief and primary orders are the Franciscans, or greyfriars; Augustines; Dominicans, or blackfriars; Carmelites, or whitefriars. The term *friar* is restricted to such monks as are not priests, the latter being called *fathers*. *Friar's cowl*, in Botany, the plant Arum arisarum.

FRIARLIKE, fri'ur-like, *a.* Monastic; unskilled in the world.

FRIARLY, fri'ur-le, *a.* Untaught in the affairs of the world; like the bearing or manner of a friar.

FRIAR'S LANTERN, fri'urz lan'turn, *s.* The ignis fatuus.

> She was pinch'd and pull'd, she sed;
> And he by *friar's lantern* led,
> Tells how the drudging goblin swet.—
> *Milton.*

FRIARY, fri'ur-e, *s.* A monastery; a convent of friars;—*a.* like a friar; pertaining to friars.

FRIATION, fri-a'shun, *s.* (*friatio*, Lat.) The act of crumbling.

FRIBBLE, frib'bl, *a.* (*frivolus*, Lat.) Trifling; frivolous; silly;—*s.* a frivolous contemptible fellow;—*v. n.* to trifle; to totter like a weak person.

FRIBBLER, frib'blur, *s.* A trifler.

> A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture for the woman and dreads her consent.—*Spectator.*

FRICACE, frik'ase, *s.* (from *frizus*, fried, Lat.) Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce; also, an unguent prepared by frying things together.—Obsolete.

> A lord that is a leper,
> The knight that has the bone-ache, or a squire
> That hath both these, go make 'em smooth and sound
> With a bare *fricace* of your medicine.—*Ben Jonson.*

FRICASSEE, frik-a-se', *s.* (French.) A mess or dish of meat which has been first stewed, then fried and seasoned; a mess hastily prepared in a frying-pan;—*v. a.* to dress in fricassee.

FRICATION.—See Friction.

FRICTION, frik'shun, *s.* (*frico*, I rub, Lat.) In Mechanics, the resistance produced by the rubbing of the surfaces of two solid substances together; the act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. *Friction clutch*, a method by which machinery is put in and out of gear. *Friction cones*, a method of disengaging and re-engaging machinery, without experiencing the sudden jolts to which other modes subject it to. It is performed by means of a hollow cone, being fixed on a moving shaft made to fit upon another cone, movable on a square part of its shaft, and which can, by means of a lever, be moved in and out of the gear. When the one cone is moved forward, the other receives the motion by friction against its internal surface. *Friction balls*, a mechanical contrivance for moving heavy weights round a centre, as in cutting a block of marble. The block is placed upon a circular piece of iron, which fits into a similar piece beneath. Several iron or stone balls are placed between the two plates, generally in a groove around the edge; or, when there is not a groove, there is a rim to prevent the balls from rolling out. *Friction rollers*, small cylinders fixed between the axis on which a pulley turns, and the pulley itself, the hollow axis of the latter being made larger in order to receive them. *Friction wheels*, when the axis of a wheel works in an immovable bush, the friction is often very great; to prevent the consequences of this extreme friction, the axle is made to rest upon the circumference of two wheels which, turning on their centres, and bearing the axle only on two points or lines, diminish the friction very materially. In Therapeutics, the act of rubbing any part of the surface of the body with the hand, a brush, a piece of linen or flannel, dry or with ointments or oils.

FRICTIONLESS, frik'shun-les, *a.* Having no friction.

FRIDAY, fri'day, *s.* (*frigdæg*, Sax. *freytag*, Germ. from *frigga*, the Venus of the north.) The sixth day of the week; the Dies Veneris, or Venus'-day of the Romans.

FRIDGE, fridj, *v. a.* (*frician*, Sax.) To move hastily.—Obsolete.

The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun.—*Hallywell.*

FRIEND, frend, *s.* (*freond*, Sax.) One who is attached to another by affection, opposed to foe or enemy; one not hostile; one reconciled after enmity; an attendant; a companion; a favourer; one who is propitious; a favourite; a familiar; compellation; formerly, a cant expression for a paramour of either sex;

Lady, will you walk about with your *friend*?—*Shaks.*

a friend at court, one who has sufficient interest to serve another;

Frende in court ale better is
Than penny is in purse, certis.—*Chaucer.*

—*v. a.* to favour; to countenance; to support. *Befriend* is now used.

FRIENDED, frend'ed, *a.* Inclined to love; well-disposed.

FRIENDLESS, frend'les, *a.* Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn.

FRIENDLIKE, frend'like, *a.* Having the dispositions of a friend; affectionate.

FRIENDLINESS, frend'le-nes, *s.* A disposition to friendship; exertion of benevolence or kindness.

FRIENDLY, frend'le, *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent; disposed to promote the good of another; disposed to peace; amicable; propitious; salutary;—*ad.* in the manner of friends; amicably. *Friendly society*, or *benefit society*, a voluntary association of individuals for the purpose of forming a fund for assisting the members in sickness or other occasions of distress. Such societies, if conformable to the stat. 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 40, are allowed, if they choose, to invest their funds in government securities at a minimum rate of interest, (2½d. per cent. per diem,) and in the funds of savings banks.

FRIENDSHIP, frend'ship, *s.* Mutual, moral, and devoted attachment, founded on reciprocal esteem; intimacy; the state of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity; favour; personal kindness; assistance; help; conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

And where is fadeless *friendship* to be found?
Oh, seek it not on guilt's polluted ground!
Go seek the vine amidst the polar snows—
In Greenland wastes, the odour-breathing rose—
Bid Saturn's beam the noon-day heat impart,
But seek not *friendship* in the guilty heart!—
Poems by John Craig.

FRIESIA, fre'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Fries of Lund.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.

FRIESLAND GREEN, freez'land green, *s.* Brunswick green, or Ammoniaco-muriate of copper.

FRIEZE, FREESE, FRISE, freez, *s.* (*friser*, to curl or crisp, Fr.) In Architecture, that member in the entablature of an order between the architrave and cornice. It is always plain in the Tuscan; ornamented with triglyphs and sculpture in the Doric; in the modern or Italian Ionic it is often swelled, in which case it is said to be pulvinated or cushioned; and in the Corinthian and Composite it is variously decorated, according to the taste of the architect.—In the Woollen manufacture, the nap on woollen cloth; also, a kind of coarse woollen cloth, or stuff, with a nap of little hard tufts on one side. *Frieze panel*, the upper panel of a six-panelled door. *Frieze rail*, the upper rail, except one, of a six-panelled door.

FRIEZED, freezd, *a.* Napped; shaggy, with nap or frieze.

FRIEZELIKE, freez'like, *a.* Resembling frieze.

FRIGATE, frig'gate, *s.* (*fregate*, Fr.) A ship of war, usually of two decks, light built, and adapted for swift sailing, and generally mounting from 20 to 44 guns. The name in former times was given to a long kind of vessel with sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean Sea. The English first used them on the ocean for war as well as commerce. A merchant vessel is said to be *frigate-built* when the decks have a descent of four or five steps from the quarter-deck and forecastle into the waist, in contradistinction to those whose decks are on a continued line for the whole length of the ship, which are termed *galley-built*;—any small vessel on the water.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigate* therein making way.—
Spenser.

FRIGATE-BIRD.—See Tachypetes.

FRIGATE-BUILT, frig'ate-bilt, *a.* Having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.

FRIGATOON, frig-a-toon', *s.* A Venetian vessel with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a mainmast and mizzenmast.

FRIGEFACTION, frij-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*frigus*, cold, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act of making cold.—Seldom used.

FRIGHT, frite, *s.* (*frygt*, Dan. *fyrhto*, Sax.) Sudden and violent fear; terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger.

FRIGHT, FRIGHTEN, frite, fri'tn, *v. a.* To terrify; to alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to scare; to dismay.

FRIGHTFUL, frite'fûl, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror.

FRIGHTFULLY, frite'fûl-le, *ad.* Terribly; dreadfully; horribly; in a manner to impress terror and alarm; very disagreeably; shockingly.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day?—*Swift.*

FRIGHTFULNESS, frite'fûl-nes, *s.* The quality of impressing terror.

FRIGID, frij'id, *a.* (*frigidus*, Lat.) Cold; wanting heat or warmth; wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling; wanting natural heat or vigour sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent; dull; jejune; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; stiff; formal; forbidding; wanting zeal. *Frigid zones*, those portions of the earth which surround the points called the poles of the earth, bounded by the arctic and antarctic circles, in latitudes 66° 32″ S. and N., and making a circle of 46° 56″.

FRIGIDARIUM, frij-e-da're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, the apartment in which the cold bath was placed. The word is sometimes used to denote the cold bath itself.

FRIGIDITY, FRIGIDNESS, fre-jid'e-te, frij'id-nes, *s.* Coldness; want of warmth, life, and vigour

of body; impotency; imbecility; coldness of affection; dulness; want of animation or intellectual fire.

FRIGIDLY, frij'id-le, *ad.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIGILUS, fre-jil'us, *s.* (*frigilla*, a chaffinch, Lat.) A genus of birds of the crow kind: Family, Corvidæ.

FRIGORIFIC, frig-o-rif'ik, *a.* Causing cold; producing or generating cold. A *frigorific mixture.* —See Freezing.

FRILL, fril, *s.* An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle; —*v. n.* to quake or shiver with cold.

FRILLED, frild, *a.* Edged with something fine; decked with a frill.

FRIM, frim, *a.* (*freom*, Sax.) Flourishing.—Obsolete.

My plenteous bosom strew'd
With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank.
—*Drayton.*

FRINGE, frinj, *s.* (*frange*, Fr.) An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads; something resembling a fringe; the edge; margin. *Fringe tree*, in Botany, the name given to different species of the genus Chionanthus;—*v. a.* to adorn with a fringe; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRINGELESS, frinj'les, *a.* Having no fringe.

FRINGELIKE, frinj'like, *a.* Resembling the shape or appearance of fringe.

FRINGILLA, frin-jil'la, *s.* (Latin.) The Chaffinch, a genus of Ground Finches, type of the subfamily Fringillinæ: Family, Fringillidæ.

FRINGILLARIA, frin-jil-la're-a, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Fringillidæ.

FRINGILLIDÆ, frin-jil'le-de, *s.* The Finches, a family of the Conirostres, or conical-beaked birds. The finches are generally small in size. It includes the sparrows, linnets, bulfinches, goldfinches, buntings, larks, tanagers, &c.

FRINGILLINÆ, frin-jil'lin-e, *s.* The Ground Finches, a subfamily or division of the family Fringillidæ. The fringillinæ have the bill short and very conic, obsoletely notched, or entire; the culmen not curved, and the feet formed for walking. It includes the sparrows, chaffinches, buntings, &c.

FRINGY, frin'je, *a.* Adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth shaven lawn.—
Shenstone.

FRIPPER, frip'pur, } *s.* (*frippier*, Fr.) A
FRIPPERER, frip'pur-ur, } dealer in old things; a broker.

FRIPPERY, frip'pur-e, *s.* (*fripperie*, Fr.) Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags; trifles; trumpery; the place where old clothes are sold; the trade or traffic in old clothes;—*a.* trifling; contemptible.

FRISEUR, fre-zeur', *s.* (French, from *friser*, to curl.) A hairdresser.

FRISK, frisk, *v. n.* (*frisch*, Germ.) To skip; to leap; to spring suddenly one way and the other; to dance and gambol in frolic and gaiety;—*a.* lively; blithe; brisk;—*s.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISKAL, fris'kal, *s.* A leap or caper.—Obsolete.

Ixion, turned dancer, does nothing but cut capreols, fetch *friskals*, and lead levaltoes with the Lamiæ.—*Ben Jonson.*

FRISKER, fris'kur, *s.* One not constant or settled; a wanton; one who dances or leaps in gaiety.

FRISKET, fris'ket, *s.* (*frisquette*, Fr.) An iron frame, forming that part of a printing press which is used to keep the sheet of paper on the tympan, and to prevent the margin from being blacked during the operation of printing.

FRISKFUL, frisk'fûl, *a.* Brisk; lively; full of gaiety.

FRISKINESS, fris'ke-nes, *s.* Gaiety; liveliness; briskness and frequency in motion; a dancing or leaping in frolic.

FRISKY, fris'ke, *a.* Gay; lively.

FRIT, } frit, *s.* (*fritte*, Fr.) In Glassmaking, the
FRITT, } matter or ingredients of which glass is to be manufactured, when they have been calcined, or baked in a furnace.

FRITH, *frith*, } *s.* (*fretum*, Lat.) In Geography,
FIRTH, *ferth*, } a narrow inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river, as the *frith* of Forth, Solway *frith*, &c. It is generally written and pronounced *firth* in Scotland and the north of England;—a kind of wear for catching fish; (*frith*, or *fric*, Welsh,) a woody place; a forest;

The Sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tufty *frith*, and in the mossy fell.—
Drayton.

a small field taken out of a common.

He did purchase a lease of the castle and *frithe* of Dolwyddelan.—*Wynne.*

FRITHY, *frith'e*, *a.* Woody.—Obsolete.

Thus stode I in the *frythy* forest of Galtres.—
Skelton.

FRITILLARIA, frit-til-la're-a, } *s.* (*fritillus*, a dice-
FRITILLARY, frit-til'a-re, } box, Lat.) A genus of Liliaceous plants, with singular showy flowers, growing in the shade of trees or shrubs: Order, Liliaceæ.

FRITINANCY, frit'e-nan-se, *s.* (*fritinnio*, Lat.) The scream or chirping of an insect, as the cricket.—Obsolete.

FRITTER, frit'tur, *s.* (*frittela*, Ital.) A small pancake; a small piece of meat fried; a fragment; a small piece;—*v. a.* to cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments;

How prologues into prefaces decay,
And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite away.—
Pope.

to fritter away, to diminish; to pare off.

FRIVOLITY, fre-vol'e-te, } *s.* The quality
FRIVOLOUSNESS, friv'o-lus-nes, } of being trifling or of little value or importance; want of consequence; triflingness.

FRIVOLOUS, friv'o-lus, *a.* (*fricolus*, Lat.) Slight; trifling; of no moment, worth, weight, or importance; not worth notice.

FRIVOLOUSLY, friv'o-lus-le, *ad.* Triflingly; without worth or importance.

FRIZZ, friz, *v. a.* (*frisar*, Span.) To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-pin; to form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences, or knobs.

FRIZZING, friz'zing, *s.* The act of curling.

FRIZZLE, friz'zl, *v. a.* To curl; to crisp as hair; —*s.* a curl; a lock of hair crisped.—Obsolete as a substantive.

To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins.—*Milton.*

Frizzling of cloth, a term in the Woollen manufacture, applied to the forming of the nap of a cloth, or stuff, into a number of little hard burrs or prominences, covering almost the whole ground; a process now performed by machinery.

FRIZZLER, friz'zl-ur, *s.* One that makes short curls.

FRO, fro, *ad.* (*fra*, Sax.) From; away; back or backward.

FROCK, frok, *s.* (*froc*, Fr.) An upper coat, or an outer garment; a loose garment or shirt worn by men over their other clothes; a gown open behind, worn by females.

FROG, frog, *s.* (*froga*, Sax.) The common name of the well-known Batrachian reptiles of the genus Rana.—See Ranidæ. In Dressmaking, a small barrel-shaped silk ornament with tassels, used in the decoration of mantles, &c.

FROGBIT, frog'bit, *s.* The pretty little aquatic plant Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ.—See Hydrocharis.

FROGFISH, frog'fish, *s.* The very singular fish Multhe musata.—See Chironectidæ and Multhe.

FROGGY, frog'ge, *a.* Abounding with frogs; having frogs.

FROGHOPPER, frog'hop-pur, *s.* A little insect of the Grasshopper family, (Cicadæ,) which, in its grub state, lives in a kind of froth in axils of grasses and other plants, and hence also called the Cuckoo-spit, and in Scotland the Gowk-spittle. From the construction of the legs, like the grasshopper, they are capable of taking prodigious leaps.

FROISE, froyz, *s.* (from *froisser*, to bruise, Fr.) A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

FROLIC, frol'ik, *a.* (*frohlich*, Germ.) Gay; full of levity; merry; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks;—(the adjective is seldom used but in poetry;)

> The *frolic* wind that breathes the Spring,
> Zephyr with Aurora playing.—*Milton.*

—*s.* a wild prank; a flight of whim and levity; a scene of gaiety and mirth;—*v. n.* to play wild pranks; to play tricks or pranks of levity and gaiety.

FROLICFUL, frol'ik-fûl, *a.* Frolicsome; inclined to play pranks.

FROLICLY.—See Frolicsomely.

FROLICNESS.—See Frolicsomeness.

FROLICSOME, frol'ik-sum, *a.* Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks.

FROLICSOMELY, frol'ik-sum-le, *ad.* With wild gaiety.

FROLICSOMENESS, frol'ik-sum-nes, *s.* Gaiety; wild pranks.

FROLOVIA, fro-lo've-a, *s.* (in honour of Frolow, a Russian botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of a perennial composite herb, with sulphur-coloured flowers, a native of Altaia: Suborder, Tubulifloræ,

FROM, from, *prep.* (*fram*, Sax. and Goth.) The signification of *from* may be expressed by the substantive, *distance*; or by the adjective, *distant*; or by the participle, *departing*, removing to a distance. The signification of *from* is literal or figurative, but it is invariably the same. In certain elliptical phrases, *from* is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region, or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed, as in the following:—*From above*, from the upper regions; *from afar*, from a distance; *from beneath*, from a place or region below; *from below*, from a lower place; *from behind*, from a place or position in the rear; *from high*, *from on high*, from a high place; from an upper region, or from heaven; *from hence*, from this place; *from thence*, from that place; *from whence*, *from where*, from which place; *from within*, from the interior or inside; *from without*, from the outside; from abroad: *from* precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case, as *from amidst*, *from beyond*, *from beneath*, *from among*, &c.

FROMWARD, from'wawrd, *ad.* (*fram*, and *weard*, Sax.) Away from; the contrary of *toward*.—Seldom used.

> As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward *fromward* his death.—*Sidney.*

FROND, frond, *s.* (*frons*, a leaf, Lat.) In Botany, a peculiar union of the fructification with the leaf and stem, the flowers and fruit being produced from the leaf itself. The herbaceous parts of flowerless plants, resembling leaves, are called *fronds*, but differ from true leaves in their structure. The term *frond* was applied by Linnæus to the stem of the palms and ferns; by other botanists to the foliage of the former, and the leaf of the latter. Link applies it to the foliaceous expansion of the Hepaticas. In Surgery, a bandage employed principally in wounds and diseases of the nose and chin, and more especially in cases of fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw.

FRONDATION, fron-da'shnn, *s.* (*frondatio*, Lat.) A lopping of trees.

FRONDESCE, fron-des', *v. n.* To unfold leaves.

FRONDESCENCE, fron-des'sens, *s.* (*frondesco*, Lat.) In Botany, the precise month and season of the year in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.

FRONDIFEROUS, fron-dif'fer-us, *a.* (*frons*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing fronds.

FRONDOUS, fron'dus, *a.* Applied to a flower which is leafy; also, a flower which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers.

FRONS, frons, *s.* (Latin.) In Mammalogy, the region of the cranium between the orbit and the vertex. In Ornithology, the space between the bill and the vertex.

FRONT, frunt, *s.* (French, *frons*, *frontis*, Lat.) The forehead or part of the face above the eyes, hence the whole face;

> His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command.—*Prior.*

the forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition, as a hardened *front*, a bold *front*, a fierce *front*, &c.; the forepart of anything; the part or place opposed to the face; the forepart or van of an army or a body of troops; the most conspicuous part or particular.

> The very head and *front* of my offending
> Hath this extent, no more.—*Shaks.*

Front box, the box in a theatre, or place of public amusement, from which there is a direct view of the performances. *Front room*, a room or apartment in the forepart of a house. In Architecture, any side or face of a building, but more commonly used to denote the entrance side. In Conchology, that part of a univalve shell which is next to the observer when the aperture is towards him;—

v. a. to oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter; to stand opposed, or opposite, or over against anything;—*v. n.* to stand foremost; to have the face or front toward any point of the compass.

FRONTAGE, frunt'aje, *s.* The front part of an edifice.

FRONTAL, front'al, *s.* (French, *frontale*, Lat.) In Pathology, a topical remedy or bandage for the head; a little portion or pediment placed sometimes over a small door or window.—See Fronton;—*a.* pertaining to the forehead. The following terms are used in Anatomy in connection with the anterior region of the head:—*Arteria frontalis*, frontal artery, an artery which forms a branch of the ophthalmia, distributed on the forehead; *bosses frontales*, two eminences, one situated on each side of the external surface of the frontal bone; *cresta frontalis*, a crest situated at the interior extremity of the frontal groove, and giving attachment to the falx cerebri; *musculus frontalis*, a muscle in the anterior hollow of the occipito frontalis; *os frontalis*, the bone situated at the anterior part of the cranium, forming the forehead. This bone, in the fœtus, is divided into two portions, which is consolidated into one in the adult; *sinuses frontales*, two cavities hollowed out in the substance of the ethnoid bone; *sutura frontalis*, the suture which divides the os frontalis in the fœtus.

FRONTATED, fron'tay-ted, *a.* In Botany, applied to the leaf of a flower which grows broader and broader, and terminating perhaps in a right line. It is used in opposition to *cuspidated*, or leaves ending in a point.

FRONTED, frunt'ed, *a.* Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, front'yeer, *s.* (*frontiere*, Fr.) The marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country bordering on another country;—*a.* lying on the exterior part; bordering.

FRONTIERED, front'yeerd, *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.

FRONTINIAC, fron-tin'e-ak, *s.* A French wine, so called from Frontignan, a town in Languedoc, about sixteen miles south-west of Montpellier, where it is made. It is produced both red and white, and, when old, resembles Malaga.

FRONTISPIECE, fron'tis-pees, *s.* In Architecture, the principal face of a fine building. In Literature, an ornamental page, or an engraving placed at the beginning of a volume, either as a title-page or embellishment.

FRONTLESS, frunt'les, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; void of diffidence.

FRONTLET, frunt'let, *s.* A fillet or band worn on the forehead; a frontal or browband. In Ornithology, the margin of the head behind the bill of birds, usually clothed with thick bristles. In Jewish ceremonies, a frontlet or browband, consisting of four pieces of vellum laid on leather, each piece containing some text of scripture, and tied round the forehead in the synagogue.

FRONTON, fron'ton, *s.* In Architecture, the French name given to a pediment.

FROPPISH, frop'pish, *a.* Peevish; froward.—Obsolete.

His enemies had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of anything that pleased him.—*Lord Clarendon.*

FRORE, frore, } *a.* (*frore, gefroren*, Germ.)
FRORNE, frorne, } Frozen.—Obsolete.

When the aged year
Inclines, and Boreas' spirit blusters *frore*,
Beware the inclement heavens.—*Philips.*

My heartblood is well nigh *frorne* I feel.—*Spenser.*

FRORY, fro're, *a.* Frozen; covered with a froth resembling hoarfrost.—Obsolete.

She used with tender hand
The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steer.—
Fairfax.

FROST, frost, *s.* (Saxon, German, Danish.) In Physics, the freezing of water, or of the vapours of the atmosphere by cold, when the temperature sinks to or below 32° Fahrenheit's thermometer; a fluid congealed by cold into ice or crystals; the act of freezing; congelation of fluids; the appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals.

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost.*—*Pope.*

Frost smoke, a fog or mist peculiar to the polar regions, previous to the freezing of the sea. It has much the appearance of the smoke arising from burning land turf, and has the effect of blistering the hands and face, and produces a sensation in the skin resembling the pricking of needles;—*v. a.* to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar resembling hoarfrost, as to *frost* cake; to give to anything the appearance of hoarfrost.

FROSTBITTEN, frost'bit-tn, *a.* Nipped; withered, or affected by numbness in parts of the body by frost.

FROSTBOUND, frost'bownd, *a.* Enclosed on all sides, or made fast by frost.

FROSTED, fros'ted, *a.* Having hair changed to a grey or white colour, as if covered with hoarfrost. In Architecture, a species of rustic work, imitative of ice, formed by irregular drops of water. In Botany, covered with glittering particles, as if dew had been congealed or frozen upon it.

FROSTILY, fros'te-le, *ad.* With frost or excessive cold; without warmth of affection; coldly.

FROSTINESS, fros'te-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

FROSTLESS, frost'les, *a.* Free from frost.

FROSTNAIL, frost'nale, *s.* A nail driven into a horse shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

FROSTNIPPED, frost'nipt, *a.* Injured by frost.

FROSTY, fros'te, *a.* Having the power of producing congelation; producing or containing frost; chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage; resembling hoarfrost; white; grey-haired.

FROTH, froth, *s.* (*aphros*, Gr.) Foam; spume; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; light, unsubstantial matter;—*v. a.* to cause to foam;—*v. n.* to foam; to generate spume or bubbles; to throw out foam.

FROTHILY, froth'e-le, *ad.* With foam or spume; in an empty, trifling manner.

FROTHINESS, froth'e-nes, *s.* The state of being frothy; emptyness; trifling, senseless matter.

FROTHLESS, froth'les, *a.* Without froth.

FROTH-SPIT, or CUCKOO-SPIT.—See Frogbopper.

FROTHY, froth'e, *a.* Full of foam or froth; soft; not solid or substantial; vain; empty; trifling.

FROUNCE, frowns, *s.* In Falconry, a term used for a distemper affecting hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill;—(*froncir*, Span.) a

wrinkle, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress;—*v. a.* to frizzle or curl the hair about the face.

Not tricked and *frounc'd* as she was wont.—*Milton.*

FROUNCELESS, frowns'les, *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle.—Obsolete.

Her forehead *frounceless*, all plain.—*Chaucer.*

FROUZY, frow'ze, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy*, dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy, wrinkled face.—*Swift.*

FROW, frow, *s.* (*frau*, Germ.) A woman; a wife: applied generally to Dutch or German women;—*a.* brittle.

FROWARD, fro'wawrd, *a.* (*framweard*, Sax.) Perverse; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; not willing to yield or comply with what is wanted; peevish.

FROWARDLY, fro'wawrd-le, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.

FROWARDNESS, fro'wawrd-nes, *s.* Peevishness; perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience.

FROWER, fro'wer, *s.* An edged tool used for cleaving lath.

FROWN, frown, *v. n.* (*refrogner*, Fr.) To manifest displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern; to show displeasure in any manner; to lower; to look threatening;—*v. a.* to repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke;—*s.* a wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

FROWNINGLY, frow'ning-le, *ad.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROWY.—See Frouzy.

FROWY TIMBER, frow'e tim'bur, *s.* In Carpentry, such timber as works freely to the plane without tearing, the grain of which is therefore in the same direction.

FROZEN, fro'zn. *Past part.* of the verb *To freeze*;—*a.* congealed; chill; cold; subject to frost.

FROZENNESS, fro'zn-nes, *s.* A state of being frozen.

FRUBBISH.—See Furbish.

FRUCTED, fruk'ted, *a.* (from *fructus*, fruit, Lat.) In Heraldry, bearing fruit.

FRUCTESCENCE, fruk-tes'sens, *s.* (from *fructus*, Lat.) In Botany, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.

FRUCTIFEROUS, fruk-tif'er-us, *a.* (*fructus*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing or producing fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, fruk-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation; those parts of vegetables appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable, and beginning the new. It consists of the following parts: viz., the calyx, corolla, stamen, pistil, pericarp, seed, and receptacle;—the act of bearing fruit; fertility.

FRUCTIFY, fruk'te-fi, *v. a.* (*fructifier*, Fr.) To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize;—*v. n.* to bear fruit.

FRUCTUATION, fruk-tu-a'shun, *s.* Produce; fruit.—Obsolete.

FRUCTUOUS, fruk'tu-us, *a.* (*fructueux*, Fr.) Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

FRUCTURE, fruk'ture, *s.* Use; fruition; enjoyment.—Not used.

FRUGAL, froo'gal, *a.* (French and Spanish, *frugalis*, Lat.) Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or anything liable to be improperly or improvidently applied; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish.

FRUGALITY, froo-gal'e-te, *s.* Economy wisely directed; good husbandry or housewifery; a prudent or sparing use or appropriation of money or commodities, or anything to be expended.

FRUGALLY, froo'gal-le, *ad.* With good management and economy; in a saving manner; thriftily.

FRUGGIN, frŭg'gin, *s.* (from *fourgon*, a poker, Fr.) The pole used in stirring the ashes of an oven; an oven fork.—Local.

FRUGIFEROUS, froo-jif'fer-us, *a.* (*frugifer*, Lat.) Producing fruit or corn.

FRUGIVOROUS, froo-jiv'o-rus, *a.* (*fruges*, corn, and *voro*, I eat, Lat.) Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds.

FRUIT, froot, *s.* (French.) Whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit; the produce of a tree or other plant; the last production for the propagation or multiplication of its kind; that which is produced; the produce of animals; offspring; young; advantage gained; good derived; the effect or consequence of any action. In Botany, a term properly applied to the ovarium when it has attained maturity. *Fruit flies*, a name given by gardeners and others to small black flies found in vast numbers among fruit-trees in the spring season. *Fruit grove*, a grove or close plantation of fruit-trees;—*v. a.* to produce fruit.

FRUITAGE, froot'ij, *s.* (French.) Fruit collectively; various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, froot'bay-rur, *s.* That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, froot'bay-ring, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit.

FRUIT CROWS.—See Coracinæ.

FRUITEATERS.—See Ampelidæ.

FRUITERER, froot'er-ur, *s.* One who deals in fruit.

FRUITERY, froo'tur-e, *s.* (*fruiterie*, Fr.) A place in which fruit is kept; a fruit-house; fruit collectively taken.

FRUITFUL, froot'fŭl, *a.* Fertile; abundantly productive; prolific; bearing children; not barren; plenteous; abounding in anything.

FRUITFULLY, froot'fŭl-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to be prolific; plenteously.

FRUITFULNESS, froot'fŭl-nes, *s.* The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; the quality of being prolific, or producing many young; exuberant abundance.

FRUITION, froo-ish'un, *s.* (from *fruor*, I use or enjoy, Lat.) Enjoyment; possession; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

FRUITIVE, froo'e-tiv, *a.* Enjoying.

FRUITLESS, froot'les, *a.* Barren; not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit; productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; unprofitable; useless; having no offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, froot'les-le, *ad.* Vainly; unprofitably; idly; without any useful effect.

FRUITLESSNESS, froot'les-nes, *s.* The quality of being vain or unprofitable.

FRUMENTACEOUS, froo-men-ta'shus, *a.* (*frumentaceus*, Lat.) Made of, or resembling grain. In Botany, applied to such plants as resemble wheat in leaves, fruit, &c.; cereal.

FRUMENTARIOUS, froo-men-ta're-us, *a.* (*frumentarius*, Lat.) Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRUMENTATION, froo-men-ta'shun, *s.* (*frumentatio*, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, a largess of corn bestowed on the people.

FRUMENTY, froo'men-te, *s.* (from *frumentum*, wheat or grain, Lat.) Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP, frump, *s.* A joke, jeer, or flout;

Sweet widow, leave your *frumps* and be edified.—*Beau. & Fl.*

—*v. a.* to mock; to insult.—Obsolete.

You must learn to mock too, *frump* your own father on occasion.—*Ruggle's Comedy of Ignoramus.*

FRUMPER, frump'ur, *s.* A mocker; a scoffer.—Obsolete.

FRUSH, frush, *v. a.* (*froisser*, Fr.) To bruise; to crush;—(obsolete as a verb;)

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* (*frosch*, Germ.) in Farriery, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

FRUSTRABLE, frus'tra-bl, *a.* That may be frustrated.

FRUSTRANEOUS, frus-tra'ne-us, *a.* Vain; useless; unprofitable.—Obsolete.

FRUSTRATE, frus'trate, *v. a.* (*frustro*, Lat.) To defeat; to disappoint; to bulk; to bring to nothing; to make null; to nullify; to render of no effect;—*a. part.* vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; disappointed.

FRUSTRATION, frus-tra'shun, *s.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, frus'tra-tiv, *a.* Tending to defeat; fallacious.

FRUSTRATORY, frus'tra-tur-e, *a.* That makes void; that vacates or renders null.

FRUSTRUM, frus'trum, *s.* (Latin, a piece broken off.) In Mathematics, a part of a solid body separated from the rest. *Frustrum of a cone*, that part which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base: called likewise a *truncated base*. *Frustrum of a pyramid*, that part which remains after the top is cut off by a line parallel to the base. *Frustrum of a globe or sphere*, is any part of it which is cut off by a plane.

FRUTESCENT, froo-tes'sent, *a.* (*fruticesco*, I grow shrubby, Lat.) Shrubby; growing like a shrub.

FRUTEX, froo'teks, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, a plant, the branches of which are perennial, and proceed directly from the surface of the ground without any supporting trunk.

FRUTICANT, froo'te-kant, *a.* Full of shoots.

FRUTICOSE, froo-te-kose', *a.* (*fruticosus*, Lat.) Shrubby; full of bushes; bushy.

FRUTICULOSE, froo-tik'u-lose, *s.* A little shrub.

FRY, fri, *v. a.* (*frigo*, Lat.) To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan;—*v. n.* to be heated and agitated; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat; to ferment, as in the stomach;—*s.* (*frai*, Fr.) in Ichthyology, the young of fish; the spawn; a dish of anything fried; used of a swarm of young people in contempt; a kind of sieve.

FRYING-PAN, fri'ing-pan, *s.* A pan used for frying anything for the table.

FUB, fub, *s.* A plump boy; a woman;—*v. a.* to put off; to delay; to cheat.—Obsolete.

Why Doll, why Doll, I say, my letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners.—*Beau. & Fl.*

FUBBY, fub'be, *a.* Plump; chubby.

FUCACEÆ, fu-ka'se-e, *s.* (*fucus*, one of the genera.) Seawracks, an order of the Algæ, sometimes inhabiting fresh water, but more frequently inhabitants of the ocean. The plants of this order are cellular or tubular bodies, multiplied by spores formed externally.

FUCATE, fu'kate, } *a.* (*fucatus*, Lat.) Painted;
FUCATED, fu'kay-ted, } disguised with paint, also with false show.

FUCEÆ, fu'se-e, *s.* A suborder of the Fucaceæ, in which the frond is polysiphonous and often bladdery. The vessels are seated in hollow conceptacles, formed of a folding in of the frond, pierced by a pore and surrounded by flocks, the conceptacles being scattered or collected upon a receptacle.

FUCHSIA, fu'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with leaves usually opposite, and beautiful pendulous flowers: Order, Onagraceæ.

FUCOID, fu'koyd, *s.* (*fucus*, a seaweed, Lat. and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A fossil plant belonging to the order Fucaceæ;—*a.* partaking of the nature of a fucus.

FUCUS, fu'kus, *s.* (Latin.) A paint for the face;

Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off.—*Collier.*

disguise; false show;—(obsolete.)

No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
Shall falsify the language of my heart.—*Sandys.*

In Botany, a genus of plants: Type of the order Fucaceæ.

FUDDER.—See Fother.

FUDDLE, fud'dl, *v. a.* (etymology uncertain.) To make drunk; to intoxicate;—*v. n.* to drink to excess.

FUDDLER, fud'dl-ur, *s.* A tippler; a drunkard.

FUDGE, fudj, *interj.* A word of contempt;—*s.* a bounce; a lie.

FUEL, fu'il, *s.* (from *feu*, fire, Fr.) Any combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c. which serves to feed fire; anything that serves to feed or increase flame, heat, or excitement;—*v. a.* to feed with combustible matter; to store with fuel or firing.

FUELER, fu'il-lur, *s.* He or that which supplies fuel.

Shops of fashions,
Love's *fuelers*, and the rightest company
Of players.—*Donne.*

FUERO, fu'e-ro, *s.* (Spanish.) A statute; jurisdiction; a charter of privileges.

FUGACIOUS, fu-ga'shus, *a.* (*fugax*, Lat.) Flying or fleeing away; volatile.

FUGACIOUSNESS, fu-ga'shus-nes, } *s.* The quality
FUGACITY, fu-gas'e-te, } of flying away; volatility.

FUGH, fu, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence.

FUGILE, fu'jile, *s.* An imposthume in the ear.

FUGITIVE, fu'je-tiv, *a.* (*fugitif*, Fr. *fugitivus*, Lat.) Not tenable; not to be held or detained; unsteady; unstable; not durable; volatile; apt to fly away; fleeting; flying; running from danger or pursuit; flying from duty; falling off;

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself while her parents are in tears?—*Richardson.*

wandering; vagabond. In Literature, a term applied to such compositions as are written in haste, or at occasioned intervals, and are considered to be fleeting or temporary;—*s.* one who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who runs from danger; one who has deserted and taken shelter under another power, with a view to escape punishment; one hard to be caught or detained.

Fugitively, fu'je-tiv-le, *ad.* In the manner of a fugitive.

Fugitiveness, fu'je-tiv-nes, *s.* Volatility; an aptness to fly away; instability; unsteadiness.

Fugleman.—See Flugelman.

Fugosia, fu-go'se-a, *s.* (in memory of Bernard Cienfuegos, a Spanish botanist of the sixteenth century.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

Fugue, fuge, *s.* (*fuga*, flight, Lat.) In Music, a composition in which the different parts follow each other; each repeating the subject in a certain interval above or below the preceding part.

Fuguist, fu'gwist, *s.* A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously.

Fuirena, fu-e-re'na, *s.* (in honour of G. Fuiren, a Danish botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

Fulcible, ful'se-bl, *a.* (*fulcibilis*, Lat.) Which may be propped up.—Obsolete.

Fulciment, ful'se-ment, *s.* (*fulcimentum*, Lat.) A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests.—Obsolete.

It had need of another *fulciment*, upon which it might the more firmly rest.—*Smith.*

Fulcra, ful'kra, *s.* (*fulcrum*, a prop, Lat.) A term invented by Linnæus for tendrils, prickles, or such parts of plants, by which they are enabled to cling to and support themselves on other plants.

Fulcrate, ful'krate, *a.* In Botany, a fulcrate stem is one whose branches descend to the earth.

Fulcrum, ful'krum, *s.* (Latin.) In Mechanics, the prop or support by which a lever is sustained. In Botany, the part of a plant which serves to support or defend it.

Fulfil, fŭl-fil', *v. a.* (full, and fill.) To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer in execution or event what has been foretold or promised; to answer any purpose or design; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification; to answer any law by obedience; to complete in time; to carry into effect.

Fulfiller, fŭl-fil'lur, *s.* One that accomplishes or fulfils.

Fulfilling, fŭl-fil'ling, } *s.* Accomplishment;
Fulfilment, fŭl-fil'ment, } completion; execution; performance.

Fulgency, ful'jen-se, *s.* (*fulgens*, shining, Lat.) Brightness; splendour; glitter.

Fulgent, ful'jent, *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

Fulgid, ful'jid, *a.* (*fulgidus*, Lat.) Shining; dazzling.—Obsolete.

Fulgidity, ful-jid'e-te, *s.* Splendour; dazzling glitter.—Obsolete.

Fulgor, ful'gawr, *s.* (Latin.) Splendour; dazzling brightness.—Obsolete.

Chains of burnished gold or brass, whose *fulgor* they delight in.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

Fulgora, ful-go'ra, *s.* (*fulgor*, brightness, Lat.) The Lantern-fly, a genus of Moth cicadas, which emit much light in the dark. The head is lengthened and much swollen: Family, Flatidæ.

Fulgurant, ful'gu-rant, *a.* Flashing like lightning.—Obsolete.

And nature play her fiery games,
In this forc'd night with *fulg'rant* flames.—
More.

Fulgurate, ful'gu-rate, *v. n.* To emit flashes of light.—Obsolete.

Fulguration, ful-gu-ra'shun, *s.* (*fulguratio*, Lat.) The act of lightening. In Metallurgy, the sudden brightening of the melted gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves their surface.

Fulgury, ful'gu-re, *s.* (*fulgur*, lightning, Lat.) Lightning.—Obsolete.

Fulham, ful'ham, *s.* A cant term for false dice.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd, and *fulham* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.—*Shakz.*

Fulica, fu'le-ka, *s.* (Latin.) The Coot, a genus of birds. The common black or bald coot, *F. atra*, is the only British species: Family, Rallidæ.

Fuliginosity, fu-lij-e-nos'e-te, *s.* (from *fuligo*, soot, Lat.) Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke.

Fuliginous, fu-lij'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky; resembling smoke.

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies.—*Howel.*

Fuliginously, fu-lij'e-nus-le, *ad.* In a sooty or smoky state.

Fuligula, fu-lig'u-la, *s.* (*fuligo*, blackness, soot, Lat.) A genus of Aquatic birds, the type of Swainson's subfamily Fuligulinæ. It is distinguished by having the bill depressed from the base, and by the tip being abruptly and obtusely rounded, but not contracted: Family, Anatidæ.

Fuligulinæ, fu-lig'u-le-ne, *s.* (*fuligula*, one of the genera.) The Sea-ducks, a subfamily of the Anatidæ, distinguished from the River-ducks (Anatinæ) by the hinder toe being very broad.

Full, fŭl, *a.* (Saxon and Swedish.) Replete; without vacuity; having no space void; abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; plump; fat; saturated; sated; crowded with regard to the imagination or memory; large; entire; not partial; that fills; complete; entire; without abatement; containing the whole matter; expressing the whole; strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct; mature; perfect; denoting the completion of a sentence; spread to view in all dimensions; exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated, as 'the *full* moon;' plenteous; sufficient; adequate; equal; copious; ample;—*s.* complete measure; utmost extent; the highest state or degree; the whole; the total; the state of satiety; *the full of the moon*, the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated;—*ad.* quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution; with the whole effect; exactly; directly;—*v. a.* (*fullian*, Sax.) to thicken cloth in a mill; to make compact, or to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

Note.—*Full*, in the following compounds, signifies to the utmost extent or degree; it is prefixed to adverbs, adjectives, and participles, to strengthen their signification:—Full-acorned; full-bloomed; full-blown; full-bottom; full-bottomed; full-charged; full-crammed; full-dressed; full-drive; full-eared; full-eyed; full-faced; full-fed; full-fleshed; full-formed; full-gorged; full-fraught; full-grown; full-hearted; full-hot; full-

laden; full-manned; full-mouthed; full-orbed; full-spread; full-stomached; full-stuffed; full-summed; full-winged.

FULLAGE, fŭl'lij, *s.* Money paid for fulling cloth.

FULLER, fŭl'lur, *s.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

FULLER'S EARTH, fŭl'lurz *erth*, *s.* A particular kind of clay or marl, of a greenish colour, unctuous feel, does not adhere to the tongue, nor yet form a plastic paste with water. It has the power of strongly absorbing greasy matter, and is therefore greatly used in cleansing woollens and other goods. *Fuller's thistle* or *weed*, the plant Dipsacus fullonum, so termed from its bristly head being used in dressing cloth by fullers.

FULLERY, fŭl'lur-e, *s.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

FULLING, fŭl'ling, *s.* The art or practice of thickening cloth, and making it compact and firm in a mill. *Fulling-mill*, a mill for fulling cloth.

FULLY, fŭl'le, *ad.* Completely; entirely; without lack or defect; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent required; perfectly.

FULMINANT, ful'me-nant, *a.* (French.) Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

FULMINATE, ful'me-nate, *v. n.* (*fulmino*, Lat.) To thunder; to make a loud sudden noise, or a sudden sharp crack; to detonate; to issue forth ecclesiastical censures;—*v. a.* to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; to cause to explode. In Chemistry, a detonating compound, as the *fulminate of the protoxide of mercury*, prepared by dissolving 1 part of mercury in 12 parts of nitric acid, of sp. gr. 1.36, and adding to the solution 11 parts of alcohol; formula, 2HgO, Cy2. *Fulminate of silver*, made by dissolving 1 part of silver in 10 of nitric acid, of sp. gr. 1.36—1.38, at a gentle heat, adding the mixture to 20 parts of alcohol; formula, 2AgO + CyO2. *Fulminate of copper*, prepared by digesting the fulminates of silver or mercury with metallic copper; formula, 2CuO, Cy2 O2.

FULMINATING, ful'me-nay-ting, *s.* The act of denouncing or exploding. *Fulminating powders*, a compound of 3 parts of nitre, 2 of the carbonate of potash, and 1 of sulphur, carefully dried and mixed.

FULMINATION, ful-me-na'shun, *s.* The act of thundering; denunciation of censure. In Chemistry, the loud report which accompanies several chemical combinations, or what is more commonly called *detonation*. *Fulmination*, in the Canon Law of the Romish Church, is a sentence of a bishop, or any other ecclesiastic appointed by the pope, by which it is decreed that some bull sent by the pope shall be put into execution.

FULMINATORY, ful'me-nay-tur-e, *a.* (*fulmen*, thunder, Lat.) Thundering; striking terror.

FULMINE, ful'min, *v. n.* (*fulmino*, Lat.) To thunder;—*v. a.* to shoot; to dart like lightning.—Obsolete.

> And ever and anon the rosy red
> Flush'd through her face as it had been a flake
> Of lightning through bright heaven *fulmined*.—
> *Spenser.*

FULMINEOUS, ful-min'e-us, *a.* (*fulmineus*, Lat.) Pertaining to thunder.

FULMINIC ACID, ful—' ' acid formed [illegible] and a white crystaline precipitate, the fulminate of silver or mercury, is deposited from the hot solution. Formula, N2 C4 O2 + 5HO.

FULNESS, fŭl'nes, *s.* The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant; the state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance; completeness; the state of a thing in which nothing is wanted; perfection; repletion; satiety; plenty; wealth; affluence; struggling; perturbation; swelling; largeness; extent; loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear.

FULSOME, fŭl'sum, *a.* (*ful*, Sax.) Nauseous; offensive; rank; gross; disgusting by plainness, grossness, or excess.

FULSOMELY, fŭl'sum-le, *ad.* Nauseously; grossly; with disgusting plainness or excess.

FULSOMENESS, fŭl'sum-nes, *s.* Offensive grossness, as of praise; nauseousness.

FULVID, ful'vid, *a.* (*fulvus*, Lat.) Of a deep yellow.

FULVOUS, ful'vus, *a.* (*fulvus*, Lat.) Tawny-yellow, or saffron-coloured.

FUMADO, fu-ma'do, *s.* (from *fumus*, smoke, Lat.) A smoked fish.

FUMAGE, fu'maje, } *s.* (*feu*, fire, Fr.) Hearth-
FUAGE, fu'aje, } money. A sort of duty which
FUCAGE, fu'kaje, } was vulgarly called *smoke-farthings*, and was paid for every chimney in a house. Twelve pence for every fire was laid on the subjects of the dukedom of Aquitania, by the Black Prince, in the reign of Edward III.

FUMARAMIDE, fu-ma'ra-mid, *s.* A snow-white powder, formed by the action of Aqua ammonia on fumarate of oxide of ethule.

FUMARIA, fu-ma're-a, *s.* (*fumus*, smoke, Lat.) Fumitory, a genus of plants, consisting of smooth slender herbs, with alternate leaves and small racemose, purplish, or white flowers: Type of the natural order Fumariaceæ.

FUMARIACEÆ, fu-ma-ri-a'se-e, *s.* (*fumaria*, one of the genera.) Fumeworts of Lindley, a natural order of Thalamiforal Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, with brittle stems and a watery juice; the leaves usually alternate, multifid, and often with tendrils; sepals two, and deciduous; petals four, cruciate and parallel; stamens six, collected into two bundles; carpel solitary, or two united, with parietal placentæ; ovary superior; ovules horizontal; style filiform; stigma with two or more points; fruit either an indehiscent nut or a two-valved pod.

FUMARIC ACID, fu'ma-rik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained in Fumaria officinalis (Fumitory) and in Iceland moss. Formula, C4 HO3 + HO. Symb. Fu.

FUMBLE, fum'bl, *v. n.* (*fommeler*, Fr.) To attempt anything awkwardly or ungainly; to grope about in perplexity; to handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over;—*v. a.* to manage awkwardly.

FUMBLER, fum'bl-ur, *s.* One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, fum'bling-le, *ad.* In an awkward manner.

FUME, fume, *s.* (*fumus*, Lat.) Smoke; vapour from combustion; volatile matter ascending in a dense body; exhalation from the stomach; rage; heat; anything unsubstantial or fleeting; idle [illegible]sion;—*v. n.* (*fumo*, Lat.) to [illegible], as in combustion; to [illegible]lations; to pass off in

vapours; to be in a rage; to be hot with anger; —*v. a.* to smoke; to dry in the smoke; to perfume; to disperse or drive away in vapours.

Fumeless, fume'les, *a.* Quite free from fume.

Fumet, fu'met, *s.* The ordure or dung of the deer.

Fumette, fu-met', *s.* (*fumet*, Fr.) A term denoting the offensive odour proceeding from meat when decomposition commences.

> A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
> Unless it had the right *fumette*.—*Swift.*

Fumid, fu'mid, *a.* (*fumidus*, Lat.) Smoky; vaporous.

Fumidity, fu-mid'e-te, *s.* Smokiness; tendency to smoke.

Fumiferous, fu-mif'er-us, *a.* (*fumus*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing smoke.

Fumifugist, fu-mif'u-jist, *s.* (*fumus*, and *fugo*, I drive away, Lat.) He or that which puts away smoke of fumes.

Fumigant, fu'me-gant, *a.* Fuming; smoking.

Fumigate, fu'me-gate, *v. a.* (*fumigo*, Lat.) To smoke; to perfume; to apply smoke to; to expose to smoke.

Fumigation, fu-me-ga'shun, *s.* (*fumigatio*, a perfuming, Lat.) The diffusion of certain vapours through the air, for the purpose of destroying contagion and infection. In Chemistry, a kind of calcination, when any metallic or other hard bodies are corroded or softened by receiving certain fumes made for that purpose.

Fumigatory, fu'me-gay-tur-e, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing by smoke.

Fumingly, fu'ming-le, *ad.* Angrily; in a rage.

Fumish, fu'mish, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric.—Seldom used.

> One loves soft music and sweet melodie;
> Another is perhaps melancholike;
> Another *fumish* is, and choleric.—*Mir. for Mag.*

Fumitory, fu'me-tur-e, *s.* (*fumiterre*, Fr.) The Fumaria officinalis, a British species found in hedges and in waste places; leaves in many linear oblong segments; small pale-purple flowers; two minute sepals; four petals, the upper one spurred at the base.

Fumous, fu'mus, } *a.* Producing fume; full of
Fumy, fu'me, } vapour.

Fun, fun, *s.* Sport; vulgar merriment.—A vulgar word.

Funambulate, fu-nam'bu-late, *v. n.* (*funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, I walk, Lat.) To walk on a rope.

Funambulatory, fu-nam'bu-la-tur-e, *a.* Performing like a rope-dancer; narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.

Funambulist, fu-nam'bu-list, } *s.* (*funis*, a rope,
Funambulo, fu-nam'bu-lo, } and *ambulo*, I
Funambulus, fu-nam'bu-lus, } walk, Lat.) A rope-dancer.

Funaria, fu-na're-a, *s.* (*funis*, a rope, in allusion to the strongly-twisted nature of the stem.) A genus of Urn-mosses, having the sporangium pyriform; its mouth double; the outer of 16 teeth compact, and the inner of as many cilia. *F. hygrometrica* is a British species, possessed of hygrometrical properties, found on walls, and on heaths: Order, Bryaceæ.

Function, fungk'shun, *s.* (*functio*, Lat.) In a se, the doing, executing, or performing ; discharge; performance; office or , or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character; trade; occupation;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

> Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits.—*Shaks.*

the office of any particular part of animal bodies; power; faculty, animal or intellectual. *Animal or vegetable function*, the motion, operation, or performance of the acts which the organs, or system of organs, are fitted by nature to perform; the proper action of the animal mechanism. In Analytics, a term used for an algebraical expression in any way compounded of a certain letter or quantity with other quantities or numbers: in which case the expression is said to be a *function* of that symbol or quantity. Thus, $a-4x$ or x^2, is each a of the quantity x $2x-a\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$.

Functional, fungk'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to functions; performed by the functions.

Functionally, fungk'shun-al-le, *ad.* By means of the functions.

Functionary, fungk'shun-ar-e, *s.* One who holds an office or trust.

Fund, fund, *s.* (*fundus*, ground, Lat. *fond*, Fr.) A stock or capital; a sum of money to afford supplies of any kind; abundance; ample stock or store, as a *fund of wit*. In Politics, the *funds* consist of money lent to government on the national securities, at a certain rate of interest. *Sinking fund*, money appropriated by the government towards the liquidation of the national debt;—*v. a.* to provide or appropriate a fund or permanent revenue to the payment of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of, as to *fund* exchequer bills; to *fund* the national debt; to place money in a *fund*.

Fundament, fun'da-ment, *s.* (*fundamentum*, Lat.) The seat; the anus or lower extremity of the intestinal canal; foundation.—Obsolete in the last signification.

> And yet, God wot, uneth the *fundament*
> Performed is.—*Chaucer.*

Fundamental, fun-da-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation; essential; important. *Fundamental bass*, in Music, the lowest note or root of a chord, which is found by inserting its notes so as to set them in thirds above such a root.

Fundamentally, fun-da-men'tal-le, *ad.* At the foundation; primarily; originally; essentially.

Fundulus, fun'du-lus, *s.* (Latin, the sucker of a pump.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Pœcilinæ: Family, Cobitidæ.

Funebrial, fu-ne'bre-al, } *a.* (*funebris*, Lat.)
Funebrious, fu-ne'bre-us, } Pertaining to funerals.

Funeral, fu'ne-ral, *s.* (*funerale*, Ital. *funeralles*, Fr.) Burial; the ceremony of interring a dead body; the solemnization of interment; obsequies; the procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.

Funerate, fu'ne-rate, *v. a.* To bury.—Obsolete.

Funeration, fu-ne-ra'shun, *s.* Solemnization of a funeral.—Obsolete.

Funereal, fu-ne're-al, *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

Funest, fu-nest', *a.* (*funestus*, Lat.) Lamentable; doleful.—Obsolete.

Fungal, fung'gal, *a.* Belonging to the Fungi, or Fungales.

FUNGALES, fun'galz, *s.* A name given by Lindley to the Fungi, or Fungal alliance of his Vegetable Kingdom.

FUNGE, funj, *s.* (*fungus*, Lat.) A blockhead; a dolt; a fool.

A very idiot, a *funge*, a golden ass.—*Burton.*

FUNGI, fun'je, *s.* (*fungus*, a mushroom, Lat.) An order or alliance of cellular flowerless plants, nourished through their thallus or spawn, propagated in colourless or brown spores, and living in air. That part in which the reproductive organs are placed is called the *hymenium*; the hollow base from which the stipe or stem arises, is called the *volva* or *wrapper*; the upper part is the *cap* or *pileas*, the inferior radiating surface of which is called the *gills* or *laminæ*, among which the sporules are situated. Some have a delicate fringe connecting the margin of the pileas, at a certain age, with the stem; it is called the *veil*. The *annulus* is a kind of veil which is sometimes fixed to the stem; and at others free, and capable of being moved upwards and downwards. The envelope which enwraps the sporules is designated by the name *peridium*, *perithecium*, or *perisporium*.

FUNGIA, fun'je-a, *s.* (*fungus*, a mushroom, Lat. from its resemblance to a fungus.) A genus of the Madrepore corals, in which there is only one star, circular, or in an elongated line, with numerous laminæ: Family, Corticati.

FUNGIATES, fun-je'ayts, *s.* Combinations of the fungic acid with salifiable bases.

FUNGIBLES, fun'je-blz, *s. pl.* In Scottish Law, movable goods which may be valued by weight or measure, as grain or money, in contradistinction to those which may be judged of individually. —*Ersk. Inst.*

FUNGIC, fun'jik, *a.* Pertaining to a mushroom; belonging to the fungi. *Fungic acid*, an uncrystalizable acid found in fungi. It is deliquescent, and has a very sour taste.

FUNGICOLÆ, fun-jik'o-le, *s.* (*fungus*, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) A family of Coleopterous insects, in which the antennæ are longer than the head and thorax united; the body oval; the thorax trapezoidal; the maxillary palpi filiform, or a little thicker at the end, and terminated by a very large and securiform joint.

FUNGIFORM, fun'je-fawrm, *a.* Resembling a fungus in shape.

FUNGILLIFORM, fun-jil'le-fawrm, *a.* (Latin.) Shaped with a round head like a mushroom.

FUNGIN, fun'jin, *s.* (*fungus*, a mushroom, Lat.) The fleshy part of mushrooms digested in hot water.

FUNGITE, fung'gite, *s.* A fossil coral.

FUNGIVOROUS, fun-jiv'o-rus, *a.* (*fungus*, and *voro*, I devour, Lat.) Feeding on fungi.

FUNGOID, fun'goyd, *a.* (*fungus*, Lat. and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Having the appearance of a mushroom.

FUNGOSITY, fung-gos'e-te, *s.* A soft excrescence of a mushroom-like texture.

FUNGOUS, fung'gus, *a.* Having the consistence of fungi or mushrooms; belonging to the Fungi or Mushroom family.

FUNGUS, fung'gus, *s.* (Latin.) A mushroom or toadstool, a plant belonging to the Fungi or Fungales. In Surgical Pathology, a spongiod inflammation or soft cancer, being an unnatural and morbid growth, generally presenting itself in masses contained in fine membranous portions. It is also termed *medullary sarcoma*, from its resemblance, in its physical and chemical properties, to the substance of the brain.

FUNICLE, fu'ne-kl, *s.* (*funiculus*, a little rope, Lat.) In Botany, a little stalk by which the seed is attached to the placenta.

FUNICULAR, fu-nik'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of small cords or fibres. *Funicular machine*, a term used to denote an assemblage of cords, by means of which two or more powers sustain one or a number of weights.

FUNICULUM.—See Funis.

FUNIS, fu'nis, *s.* (Latin, a rope.) In Anatomy, the umbilical cord, or navel string (Funis umbilicus).

FUNK, fungk, *s.* An offensive smell.

FUNKIA, fungk'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Henry Funk, a German botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Liliaceæ.

FUNNEL, fun'nel, *s.* (*fynel*, an air-hole or chimney, from *fwn*, breath, connected with fount, Welsh.) A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which the smoke is emitted; a vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel.

FUNNY, fun'ne, *a.* Full of fun; droll; comical; —*s.* a light boat.

FUR, fur, *s.* (*fourrure*, Fr.) The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser; the skins of certain wild animals with the fur; strips of skins with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament; hair in general; a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever;—*v. a.* to line, face, or cover with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue; to line with a board, as in carpentry.

FURACIOUS, fu-ra'shus, *a.* (*furax*, Lat.) Thievish; inclined to steal.

FURACITY, fu-ras'se-te, *s.* Thievishness.

FURBELOW, fur'be-lo, *s.* (*falbala*, Span.) A piece of stuff, plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown;—*v. a.* to put on a furbelow; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress.

FURBISH, fur'bish, *v. a.* (*forbire*, Ital. *fourbir*, Fr.) To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish.

FURBISHABLE, fur'bish-a-bl, *a.* That may be polished.

FURBISHER, fur'bish-ur, *s.* One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

FURCATE, fur'kate, *a.* (from *furca*, a fork, Lat.) Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

FURCATELY, fur'kate-le, *ad.* Branched or divided in a furcate manner.

FURCATION, fur-ka'shun, *s.* A forking; a branching like the lines of a fork.

FURCELLARIA, fur-sel-la're-a, *s.* (*furcella*, a pitchfork or claw, Lat.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Ceramiaceæ.

FURCHE, fur'tshe, *s.* (*furca*, a fork, Lat.) In Heraldry, a kind of cross, forked at the ends.

FURCRŒA, fur-kre'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Fourcroy, the French chemist.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

FURCULARIA, fur-ku-la're-a, *s.* (*furcula*, a little fork, Lat.) A genus of Infusoria, in which the body is unarmed; the tail composed of articula-

tions, which enter the one into the other, and is terminated by two threads.

Furdle, fur'dl, *v. a.* (from *fardeau*, a bundle, Fr.) To draw up into a bundle.—Obsolete.

Furfur, fur'fur, *s.* (Latin, bran.) A disease of the skin, in which the cuticle keeps falling off in small scales like bran.—See Pityriasis.

Furfuraceous, fur-fur-a'shus, *a.* (*furfuraceus*, Lat.) Scaly; mealy; branlike; scurfy.

Furies.—See Eumenides.

Furious, fu're-us, *a.* (*furiosus*, Lat.) Mad; violent; raging; frenetic; transported by passion beyond the restraints of reason; rushing with impetuosity.

Furiously, fu're-us-le, *ad.* With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently.

Furiousness, fu're-us-nes, *s.* Violent agitation; madness; frenzy; rage; impetuous motion or rushing.

Furl, furl, *v. a.* (*ferler*, Fr.) To draw up; to contract; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord.

Furlong, fur'long, *s.* (*furlang*, Sax.) A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty roods, poles, or perches.

Furlough, } fur'lo, *s.* (*verlof*, leave, Dut.) Leave
Furlow, } of absence; leave or license granted by the commanding officer of a regiment to an officer or private, to be absent from service for a limited time: this term is peculiar to the military profession;—*v. a.* to furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to a soldier.

Furmenty.—See Frumenty.

Furnace, fur'nase, *s.* (*fournaise*, Fr. *fornace*, Ital.) Any enclosed fireplace, constructed so as to generate great heat, and to continue that heat for a considerable length of time. There are various kinds of furnaces; such as, the glass-blower's furnace, the founder's furnace, the chemical furnace, the baker's oven, &c. In a Scriptural sense, a place of cruel bondage and affliction, Deut. iv.; grievous afflictions by which men are tried, Ezek. xxii.; a place of temporal torment, Dan. iii.; hell, the place of endless torment, Matt. xiii.;—*v. a.* to throw out sparks as from a furnace.—Obsolete as a verb.

> He *furnaces*
> The thick sighs from him.—*Shaks.*

Furnarius, fur-na're-us, *s.* (Latin, a baker.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Cerathianæ, or True Creepers: Family, Cerathiadæ.

Furniment, fur'ne-ment, *s.* (*fourniment*, Fr.) Furniture.—(Obsolete.)

> One in a chariot of straunge *fournament*
> Towards them driving.—*Spenser.*

Furnish, fur'nish, *v. a.* (*fournir*, Fr.) To supply with anything wanted or necessary; to store; to supply; to fit up; to fit with the requisite appendages; to decorate; to fit out for any undertaking;—*s.* a specimen; a sample.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> To lend the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn.—*Greene.*

Furnished, fur'nisht, *a.* Supplied; fitted with the necessary appendages.

Furnisher, fur'nish-ur, *s.* One who supplies or fits out.

Furnishment, fur'nish-ment, *s.* A supply of things necessary.

Furniture, fur'ne-ture, *s.* (*fourniture*, Fr.) Movables; goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages necessary or convenient for housekeeping; that which is added for use or ornament; equipage; decorations. In Architecture, the visible brasswork of locks, knobs to doors, windows, shutters, and the like. In Letterpress Printing, the materials used to extend the pages of type to their proper length; also to separate them when imposed to a proper distance from each other, that when the sheet is printed and folded the margin may be uniform and regular.

Furor, fu'rawr, *s.* (Latin.) Fury; rage.

Furrier, fur're-ur, *s.* A dealer in furs.

Furriery, fur're-ur-e, *s.* Furs in general.

Furring, fur'ring, *s.* (*fourrer*, to thrust in, Fr.) In Carpentry, the small slips nailed on joists or rafters, where some parts are lower than others, or the surface irregular, used to bring the boarding into the same plane or level.

Furrow, fur'ro, *s.* (*fur*, or *furh*, Sax.) A trench in the earth made by a plough; a long narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove; a hollow made by wrinkles in the face;—*v. a.* (*fyrian*, Sax.) to cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plough; to make long narrow channels or grooves in; to make hollows in by wrinkles.

Furrow-faced, fur'ro-faste, *a.* Having a wrinkled face; an epithet for the sea.

> Expose no ships
> To threat'nings of the *furrow-faced* sea.—
> *Ben Jonson.*

Furry, fur're, *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur; consisting of furs or skins.

Further, fur'thur, *a.* (Saxon, comparative of *forth*, from *feor*, far.) More or most distant; additional;

> Now ris'n, to work them *further* woe or shame.—
> *Milton.*

—*ad.* to a greater distance;—*v. a.* (*fyrthrian*, Sax.) to help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to countenance; to assist.

Furtherance, fur'thur-ans, *s.* Promotion; advancement; help.

Furtherer, fur'thur-ur, *s.* One who helps to advance; a promoter.

Furthermore, fur'thur-more, *ad.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

Furthest, fur'thest, *a.* Most distant either in time or place;—*ad.* at the greatest distance.

Furtive, fur'tiv, *a.* (*furtivus*, Lat. *furtif*, Fr.) Stolen; obtained by theft.

Furuncle, fu'rungk-kl, *s.* (*furunculus*, Lat.) An inflammatory tumor, acutely tender to the touch, suppurating with a central core, commonly termed a *boil.*

Fur-wrought, fur'rawt, *a.* Made of fur

Fury, fu're, *s.* (*furor*, Lat.) Madness; rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind; enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy. In Mythology, one of the deities of vengeance: hence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

Furylike, fu're-like, *a.* Raging; furious; violent.

Furze, furz, *s.* (*fyrs*, Sax.) The common name of plants belonging to the genus Ulex.—Which see.

Furzy, fur'ze, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

Fusanus, fu-sa'nus, *s.* (the ancient name of the plant Euonymus, which it resembles in foliage.) A genus of plants: Order, Santalaceæ.

FUSARIAM, fu-sa're-am, *s.* (*fusus*, a spindle, from the fusiform shape of the plants.) A genus of Fungi, growing on dead nettle stems: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

FUSAROLE, fu'za-role, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture, a member whose section is that of a semicircle carved into beads. It is generally placed under the echinus, or quarter round of columns, in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

FUSCATION, fus-ka'shun, *s.* The act of darkening or obscuring.

FUSCOUS, fus'kus, *a.* (*fuscus*, Lat.) Blackish-brown.

FUSE, fuze, *v. a.* (*fundo*, *fusum*, I pour out, Lat.) To melt; to render fluid; to dissolve; to liquefy by heat;—*v. n.* to be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a liquid state by heat.

FUSEE, fu-ze', *s.* (*fusee*, *fuseau*, Fr.) A small neat musket or firelock, now written *fusil*. *Fusee of a bomb or grenade*, a small pipe filled with combustible matter, by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb; the matter thus ignited burns slowly, in order to give time for the bomb to reach its destination before the charge takes fire;—the track of a buck; the cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord.

FUSIBILITY, fu-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FUSIBLE, fu'se-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be melted or liquefied. *Fusible metal or alloy*, an alloy which melts at the heat of boiling water. It is composed of three parts (by weight) of tin, five of lead, and eight of bismuth.

FUSIDIUM, fu-sid'e-um, *s.* (*fusus*, a spindle, Lat.) from the fusiform shape of the plants.) A genus of Fungi, found on dead beech leaves: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

FUSIFORM, fu'ze-fawrm, *a.* (*fusus*, a spindle, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Spindle-shaped, like the root of a carrot.

FUSIL, fu'zil, *a.* (*fusile*, Fr. *fusilis*, Lat.) Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat; running, flowing, as a liquid;—*s.* a light musket or firelock. In Heraldry, a bearing of a rhomboidal figure, longer than the lozenge, and having its upper and lower angles more acute than the other two in the middle; so named from its shape, which resembles a spindle.

FUSILEER, fu-zil-leer', *s.* Primarily, a soldier armed with a fusil. The fusileers are now armed like other infantry soldiers.

FUSINÆ, fu'se-ne, *s.* (*fusus*, one of the genera.) Spindle-shells, a subfamily of Mollusca, agreed in most particulars with the genus Fusus; shell generally fusiform and slender; the base elongated; the spire lengthened and acute; pillar smooth; outer lip thin: Family, Turbinellidæ.

FUSION, fu'zhun, *s.* (*fusio*, Lat.) The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat without the aid of a solvent; the state of being melted or dissolved by heat; the degree of heat at which a solid substance melts. Of the common metals are—tin, 442°; bismuth, 497°; lead, 612°; zinc, 773°; silver, 1,173°; copper, 1,996°; gold, 2,016°; cast-iron, 2,786°.

FUSISPORIUM, fu-sis-po're-um, *s.* (*fusus*, a spindle, Lat. and *spore*, seed, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

FUSOME, fu'sum, *a.* Handsome; neat; notable; tidy.—Local.

FUSS, fus, *s.* A tumult; a bustle.—A vulgar term.

FUSSE, fus'se, *a.* Making a bustle.

FUST, fust, *s.* (*fut*, Fr.) In Architecture, the shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster; a strong musty smell;—*v. n.* to become mouldy; to smell ill.

> Sure He that made us with such large discourse,
> Looking before and after, gave us not
> That capability of godlike reason
> To *fust* in us unus'd.—*Shaks.*

FUSTED, fust'ed, *a.* Mouldy; ill-smelling.

FUSTIAN, fust'yan, *s.* (*futaine*, Fr.) A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen; an inflated style of writing, abounding in bombast and ill-assorted figures of speech;—*a.* made of fustian; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid; swelling; bombastic.

FUSTIANIST, fust'yan-ist, *s.* One who indulges in high-sounding, bombastic expressions.

FUSTIC-WOOD, fus'tik-wŭd, *s.* Yellow-wood, the wood of the West Indian tree Morus tinctoria, used in dyeing yellow; for which purpose large quantities of it are annually imported. There is another kind, called Zante, or *young fustic*, the wood of the shrub Rhus cotinus, which imparts a beautiful bright-yellow dye to cottons, &c. When proper mordants are used it is very permanent.

FUSTIGATE, fus'te-gate, *v. a.* (*fustigo*, Lat.) To beat with a cudgel or stick.

FUSTIGATION, fus-te-ga'shun, *s.* (*fustigatio*, Lat.) Among the ancient Romans, a punishment inflicted by means of beating with a stick or cudgel.

FUSTILARIAN, fus-te-la're-an, *s.* A low fellow; a scoundrel.

> Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*!
> I'll tickle your catastrophe.—*Shaks.*

FUSTILUG, fus'te-lug, } *s.* A gross, fat, un-
FUSTILUGS, fus'te-lugz, } wieldy person.

> You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets like so many tuns, each moving upon two pottle pots.—*Junius.*

FUSTINESS, fus'te-nes, *s.* A fusty state or quality; an offensive smell from mouldiness.

FUSTY, fus'te, *a.* Mouldy; musty; ill-smelling; rancid; rank.

FUSURE, fu'shure, *s.* The act of fusing or melting.

FUSUS, fu'sus, *a.* (Latin, a spindle.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is univalve, long, and slender; both extremities much produced; spire attenuated, turreted, and of nearly equal length with the aperture: Type of the subfamily Fusinæ.

FUTILE, fu'til, *a.* (French, *futilis*, Lat.) Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; worthless; of no effect; talkative; loquacious; tattling.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

> One *futile* person that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal.—*Bacon.*

FUTILELY, fu'til-le, *ad.* In a futile manner.

FUTILITY, fu-til'e-te, *s.* Triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect; the quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing; talkativeness; loquacity.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

FUTILOUS, fu'te-lus, *a.* Worthless; trifling.—Obsolete.

> God implants no instincts in his creatures that are *futilous* and vain.—*Glanville.*

FUTTOCKS, fut'toks, *s. pl.* The middle division of a ship's timbers, or those parts which are situated between the floor and the top timbers; those next the keel are termed *ground futtocks*, and the others *upper futtocks*. *Futtock plates*, certain iron plates, the upper part being open like a ring, used to fix the dead eyes in; round holes are made in the lower end for the *futtock shrouds* to hook in, or for bolts to be driven through, when used for the lower shrouds. *Futtock staves*, staves seized along the lower shrouds horizontally.

FUTURE, fu'ture, *a.* (*futurus*, Lat. *futur*, Fr.) That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present. *Future tense*, in Grammar, the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event;—*s.* time to come; a time subsequent to the present.

FUTURELY, fu'ture-le, *ad.* In time to come.—Obsolete.

> It more imports me
> Than all the actions that I have foregone,
> Or *futurely* can hope.—*Beau. & Flet.*

FUTURITION, fu-tu-rish'un, *s.* The state of being to come or exist hereafter.

FUTURITY, fu-tu're-te, *s.* Future time; time to come; event to come; the state of being to come.

FUZZ, fuz, *v. a.* (derivation doubtful.) To fly off in minute particles;—*s.* fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

FUZZBALL, fuz'bawl, *s.* A kind of fungus or mushroom, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust.

FUZZLE, fuz'zl, *v. a.* To intoxicate.

FY, fi, *interj.* A word expressing disapprobation, contempt, abhorrence, dislike, and blame.

G.

G, the seventh letter, and the fifth articulation of the English alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages. In the Greek, Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, and Samaritan, it occupies the third place, the fifth in the Arabic, and the twentieth in the Ethiopic. It is a mute, and cannot be sounded unless with the assistance of a vowel. It has two sounds—one hard or close, as in *gave*; and the other soft, like *j* or *dzh*, as in *genius*. It retains its close or hard sound in most cases before *a*, *o*, and *u*; but before *e*, *i*, and *y*, its sound is hard or soft, as custom has dictated, its different sounds not being reducible to rules. Where *g* is doubled, the sound before *e* is usually hard, as *dagger*, *ragged*, &c., but has the sound of *j* in *suggest*; it is silent in some words before *n*, as in *benign*, *malign*, &c., but its hard sound is resumed in *benignity* and *malignity*; it is mute before *n*, as in *gnash*, and silent in many words when united with *h*, as in *light*, *bright*, &c. As a numeral, it formerly stood for 400, and with a dash over it, $\overline{G}$, 40,000. As an abbreviation, it stands for *Gaius*, *Gellius*, &c. In Music, it is the mark of the treble clef; and from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the entire scale was called *Gammut*, from the Greek name of the letter.

GA, in the Gothic, is a prefix answering to *ge* in Saxon and other Teutonic languages. In most words it appears to have no use, and in English is entirely obsolete.

GAB, gab, *v. n.* (Scottish, *gab*, the mouth, Dan. *gaber*, to laugh at, old Fr.) To talk foolishly or idly; to prate.

> I am no labbe (blab),
> Ne, though I say it, I n'am not lefe to *gabbe*.—
> *Chaucer.*

—*s.* cant; loquacity.

NOTE.—This is a very ancient term in our language, and occurs in many others with a similarity of meaning; but it is now discarded from elegant composition, or, when colloquially used, esteemed vulgar.

GABALE, ga-ba'le, *s.* In Mythology, a deity worshipped at Heliopolis, under the figure of a lion with a radiant head.

GABARA, ga-ba'ra, } *s.* The name given by the
GABRARA, gab-ra'ra, } ancient Egyptians to the embalmed bodies of their deceased relations kept in their houses.

GABARDINE, gab'ăr-deen, *s.* (*gabardina*, Span.) A coarse frock, or loose upper garment.

> You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
> And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*.—*Shaks.*

GABBLE, gab'bl, *v. a.* (*gabberen*, Dut.) To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity;—*s.* loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

GABBLER, gab'bl-ur, *s.* A chattering, noisy talker; one that utters unmeaning, inarticulate sounds.

GABEL, } ga'bl, *s.* (*gabelle*, an excise or duty on
GABLE, } salt, Fr.) A word used in old law books for a rent, duty, custom, or service, paid or performed to the king or other superior.

GABELLER, ga'bel-ur, *s.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

GABION, ga'be-un, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire.

GABIONADE, ga'be-un-ade, *s.* Obstruction by gabions.

GABLE, ga'bl, *s.* (*giebel*, Germ.) In Architecture, the vertical triangular piece of a wall at the end of a roof, from the level of the eaves to the summit.

GABLETS, gab'lets, *s.* In Architecture, small ornamental gables or canopies formed over tabernacles, niches, &c.

GABLOCKS, gab'loks, *s. pl.* Among Sportsmen, false spurs placed on game cocks.

GABRES.—See Guebres.

GABRIELITES, ga'bre-el-ites, *s.* In Church History, a sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

GABRO.—See Diallage.

GABRONITE, gab'ro-nite, *s.* Compact scapolite, a mineral of a bluish or greenish-grey colour, found in Norway. It consists of silica, 54.0; alumina, 24.0; magnesia, 1.5; potash and soda, 17.25; protoxide of iron and manganese, 1.25; water, 2: sp. gr. 3.0, nearly.

GAD, gad, *s.* (Saxon.) A wedge or ingot of steel; a stile or graver. In Mining, a small punch of iron with a long wooden handle, used to break up the ore;—*v. n.* (Irish) to walk about; to rove or ramble idly, or without any fixed purpose.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad.—*Eccles.* xxv. 25.

Gads, in Heraldry, are plates of steel, as borne in the arms of the Ironmongers' Company.

GADDER, gad'dur, *s.* A rambler; one that roves about idly.

GADDING, gad'ding, *s.* A going about; a rambling.

GADDINGLY, gad'ding-le, *ad.* In a rambling, roving manner.

GADFLY.—See Œstrus.

GADIDÆ, ga'de-de, *s.* (*gadus*, one of the genera.) The Codfishes, a family of Malacopterygious fishes, in which the body is slimy, the scales small, and all the rays soft and covered with the common skin; head large and depressed; body more or less lengthened and compressed; ventral fins small, the first and second ray often lengthened into filaments, the others small, obsolete, or entirely awanting.

GADITES.—See Gadidæ.

GADLING, gad'ling, *a.* Straggling.—Obsolete.

GADOIDES.—See Gadidæ.

GADOLINITE, gad'o-le-nite, *s.* (in honour of M. Gadolin, its discoverer.) A mineral found in imperfect oblique rhombic prisms, and of an iron-black colour. It is composed, according to Dr. Thomson, of yttria, 45.00; glucina, 11.60; protoxide of cerium, 4.33; protoxide of iron, 13.59; silica, 24.33; other analysis differ considerably from this and from each other: sp. gr. 4.2. H = 5.6—7.0.

GADUS, ga'dus, *s.* (*gados*, a fish, Lat.) Codfish, a genus of fishes, type of the family Gadidæ; dorsal fins three, the first triangular; lower jaw with a barbel or cirrus; caudal fin either truncate or slightly lunate; ventral fins two; gills seven-rayed.

GADWELL, gad'wel, *s.* The common name of the duck Chauliodus strepera, or Anas strepera of Linnæus. It rarely visits this country, but is common in the northern and midland countries of Europe.

GÆLIC, GALIC, ga'lik, *a.* (from *Gael*, *Gaul*, *Gallia*.) An epithet used to denote the characteristics and peculiarities of the Gaels, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the highlands of Scotland;—*s.* the language of the highlanders of Scotland.

GÆRTNERA, gert-ne'ra, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated botanist Joseph Gærtner.) A genus of plants: Order, Loganiaceæ.

GÆSUM, ge'sum, *s.* (*gaisos*, Gr.) A javelin used by the ancient Gauls, the shaft of which was thick, and the head barbed.

GAFAL-LAND, GAFOLD-LAND, ga'fal-land, ga'fold-land, *s.* In Law, land liable to tribute, tax, or rent.

GAFF, gaf, *s.* (*gaf*, a hook, Irish.) A harpoon. In small ships, a sort of boom used to extend the upper edge of the mizen, and of those sails whose foremost edge is joined to the mast by hoops or lacings, and which are extended by a boom below, as the mainsail of a sloop.

GAFFER, gaf'fur, *s.* (probably from *gefere*, a companion, Sax.) An appellation of respect, but now, by familiar usage, degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt.

For *Gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry.—*Gay.*

GAFFLE, gaf'fl, *s.* (*geaflas*, Sax.) An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight; a steel lever to bend cross-bows.

GAG, gag, *v. a.* (*cegiaw*, Welsh.) To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking;—*s.* something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, gaje, *s.* (French.) A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security; a challenge to combat; a measure or rule of measuring; a standard; the number of feet which a ship sinks in the water; among letter-founders, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used in adjusting the slopes, dimensions, &c., of the different kinds of letters; an instrument used in joinery for striking a line parallel to the straight side of a board. *Sliding gage*, a tool used by mathematical instrument-makers for measuring and setting off distances. *Sea gage*, an instrument used in determining the depth of the sea. *Tide gage*, an instrument for ascertaining the height of the tides. *Wind gage*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface. *Weather gage*, the windward side of a ship. In law books, the same with surety or pledge;—*v. a.* to pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager;

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king.—*Shaks.*

to bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage; to measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask, or ship: written also *gauge*,—which see.

GAGER, ga'jur, *s.* One who gages or measures the contents.—See Gauger.

GAGGER, gag'gur, *s.* One who gags.

GAGGLE, gag'gl, *v. n.* (*gaggelen*, Dut.) To make a noise like a goose.

GAGGLING, gag'gl-ing, *s.* A noise made by geese.

GAGIA, ga'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir Thomas Gage.) A genus of plants, with yellow flowers: Order, Liliaceæ.

GAGNEBINA, gag-ne-bi'na, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of elegant, glabrous, leguminous shrubs, natives of the Mauritius and Madagascar: Sub-order, or Tribe, Mimoseæ.

GAHNITE.—See Automolite.

GAIADENDRON, gay-a-den'dron, *s.* (*gaia*, the earth, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. from the trees growing in earth, and not being parasitical like other genera broken off from the genus Loranthus.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with obovate leaves, and racemes of yellow flowers.

GAIETY, ga'e-te, *s.* (*gaiete*, Fr.) Merriment; sprightliness; act of juvenile pleasure; finery; show: also written *gayety*.

GAILLONIA, gayl-lo'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of some person of the name of Gaillon?) A genus of hardy herbs, natives of Persia: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GAILY, ga'le, *ad.* Splendidly; with finery or showiness; joyfully; merrily: also written *gayly*.

GAIN, gane, *v. a.* (*gagner*, Fr.) To obtain by in-

dustry or the employment of capital; to get, as profit or advantage; to acquire; to win; to obtain by superiority or success; to procure; to receive; to obtain or receive anything good or bad;

Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loss.—*Acts* xxvii. 21.

to draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate; to obtain as a suitor; to reach; to attain to; to arrive at; *to gain into*, to draw or persuade to join in;

He *gained* Lepidus *into* his measures.—*Middleton.*

to gain over, to draw to another party or interest; to win over; *to gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to increase;—*v. n.* to have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness; to encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; to gain ground on; to get ground; to prevail against or have the advantage; to obtain influence with; *to gain the wind*, in Navigation, to arrive at the weather side, or to windward of some other vessel in sight, when both are plying to windward, or sailing as near the wind as possible;—*s.* (French,) profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage; unlawful advantage; overplus in computation; anything opposed to loss;—(*gan*, a mortise, Welsh,) in Architecture, a bevelling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber.

GAINABLE, ga'na-bl, *a.* That may be obtained or reached.

GAINAGE, ga'nage, *s.* (*gaignage*, old Fr.) A word used by ancient writers for draught oxen, horses, wains, ploughs, and furniture used in tillage. The word was used also for the land itself, or the profit arising from its cultivation.

GAINER, ga'nur, *s.* One that obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

GAINFUL, gane'fûl, *a.* Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness; lucrative; productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gane'fûl-le, *ad.* With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, gane'fûl-nes, *s.* Profit; advantage.

GAINGIVING, gane'giv-ing, *s.* A misgiving; a giving against or away.—Not used.

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.—*Shaks.*

GAINLESS, gane'les, *a.* Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GAINLESSNESS, gane'les-nes, *s.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

GAINLY, gane'le, *ad.* Handily; readily; dexterously.—Obsolete.

She laid her child as *gainly* as she could in some fresh leaves and grass.—*More.*

GAINSAID. *Past* and *past part.* of Gainsay.

GAINSAY, gane'say, *v. a.* (against, and say.) To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute.

GAINSAYER, gane-say'ur, *s.* One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer.

GAINSAYING, gane'say-ing, *s.* Opposition; rebelliousness.

GAINSTAND, gane'stand, *v. a.* To withstand; to oppose; to resist.—Obsolete.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires.—*Sidney.*

GAINSTRIVE, gane'strive, *v. n.* To make resistance;—*v. a.* to withstand; to oppose.—Obsolete.

The fates *gainstrive* us not.—*Grimoald.*

GAIRISH.—See Garish.

GAIRISHNESS.—See Garishness.

GAIT, gate, *s.* A going; a walk; a march.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forsake.—
Spenser.

manner of walking or stepping.

GAITED, ga'ted, *a.* Having a particular gait or manner of walking.

GAITER, ga'tur, *s.* (*guetre*, Fr.) A covering of cloth for the leg;—*v. a.* to dress with gaiters.

GALA, ga'la, *s.* (Spanish.) Show; festivity; *gala day*, a day of show and festivity, in which persons appear in their best apparel.

GALACINEÆ.—See Francoaceæ.

GALACTIA, ga-lak'te-a, *s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr. from *G. pendula*, yielding a milky juice when cut or broken.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of climbing subshrubs or herbs, with impari-pinnate, or pinnately-trifoliate leaves: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

GALACTIA, ga-lak'she-a, } *s.* (*gala*, *galak-*
GALACTIRRHŒA, ga-lak-tir-re'a, } *tos*, milk, Gr.)
A superabundance or morbid overflowing of milk.

GALACTIN, ga-lak'tin, *s.* A vegetable substance, obtained from the sap of the Galactodendron utile, or Cow-tree of South America, and used as a substitute for cream.

GALACTITE, ga-lak'tite, *s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr.) Milkstone, a mineral which, when pounded with water, gives a milklike mixture.

GALACTITES, ga-lak'te-tis, *s.* (*gala*, milk, from the milky veins of its leaves.) A genus of Composite plants, allied to and formerly included in Centauria: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

GALACTODENDRON, ga-lak-to-den'dron, *s.* (*gala*, milk, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. from its yielding large quantities of highly nutritive vegetable milk.) The Cow-tree, the Brosimum alicastrum of Swartz and Lindley, or Palo de vaco of South America: Order, Artocapaceæ.

GALACTOMETER, ga-lak-tom'e-tur, *s.* (*gala*, milk, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

GALACTOPHOGIST, ga-lak-tof'fo-jist, *s.* (*galaktos*, milk, and *pago*, I eat, Gr.) One who subsists on milk.

GALACTOPHOROUS, ga-lak-tof'fo-rus, *a.* Producing milk.

GALACTOPOIETIC, ga-lak-to-poy'et-ik, *a.* (*gala*, and *poieo*, I make, Gr.) In Medicine, calculated to produce milk.

GALACTOPOSIA, ga-lak-to-po'zhe-a, *s.* (*gala*, and *posis*, Gr.) The method of attempting the cure of diseases by milk diet.

GALACTOPYRA, ga-lak-top'e-ra, *s.* (*gala*, and *pyr*, a fever, Gr.) Milk-fever.

GALACTOSIS, ga-lak-to'sis, *s.* (*galaktosis*, Gr.) Secretion of milk.

GALACTURIA, ga-lak-tu're-a, *s.* (*gala*, and *oura*, Gr.) The discharge of a milklike fluid by the urinary passages.

GALAGE.—See Galoche.

GALAGO, ga-la'go, *s.* A subgenus of quadrumanous animals, allied to the lemur.

GALANGALE.—See Kæmpferia.

GALANTHUS, ga-lan'thus, *s.* (*gala*, milk, and *anthos*,

a flower, Gr. from the milky whiteness of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

GALATÆA, ga-la-te'a, } *s.* (Latin.) In fabulous
GALATHÆA, ga-la-*the*'a, } history, a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

GALATELLA, ga-la-tel'la, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

GALATHÆA, ga-la-*the*'a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is a triangular bivalve, with three teeth on the summit of one valve, and two on the other; the lateral plates approximated.

GALATHEA, ga-la-*the*'a, *s.* A genus of Decapodous Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

GALATIANS, ga-la'shans, *s.* The inhabitants of Galatia in Greece, so called from their progenitors having migrated from Gaul; the epistle written by St. Paul to the church at Galatia.

GALAX, ga'laks, *s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr. in allusion to the whiteness of the flowers.) A genus of small American herbaceous plants: Order, Pyrolaceæ.

GALAXAURA, ga-laks-aw'ra, *s.* (*galaxeeis*, milk-white, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of corals, in which the stems are dichotomous, but having their branches hollow: Family, Cellularii.

GALAXIA, ga-laks'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Iridaceæ.

GALAXIAS, ga-laks'e-as, *s.* (*galaxias*, the milky way, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the scales are obsolete; mouth small; tongue, with strong hooked teeth; dorsal and anal fin opposite; the Esox truttaceus of Cuvier: Family, Salmonidæ.

GALAXY, gal'aks-e, *s.* (*galaxias*, Gr.) In Astronomy, the milky way; the long white luminous track in the heavens, forming nearly a great circle of the celestial sphere, inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 60°.

> A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
> And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
> Seen in the *galaxy*.—*Milton.*

GALBA, gal'ba, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

GALBANUM, gal'ba-num, *s.* (*galb*, fat or oily, Celt.) A genus of umbelliferous plants, from the juice of which is produced the gum-galbanum of commerce, imported into this country from the Levant and Syria: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

GALBULA, gal'bu-la, *s.* (Latin name of a bird in Martius.) Jacamars, a genus of birds allied to the Kingfishers: Family, Halcyonidæ.

GALBULUS, gal'bu-lus, *s.* (Latin, the nut of the cyprus tree.) In Botany, a word used by Gærtner to denote a form of fruit resembling a cone, excepting that it is round, and has the heads of the carpels much enlarged, as in the fruit of the juniper. The term is also used by Vogel for the natural yellowness of the skin observable in some persons.

GALE, gale, *s.* (*gal*, Irish.) A current of air; a strong wind; a phrase used by sailors, to signify a storm or tempest; *topgallant gale*, that sort of wind in which a ship may carry her topgallant sails. *Equinoctial gales*, the storms which are observed to take place about the time of the sun's crossing the equator;—*v. n.* among seamen, to sail fast; to sing.—Obsolete in the last sense.

In Chaucer's Court of Love, the nightingale is said to cry and *gale*—hence its name, nightegale or nightingale. —*Tyrrwhit on Chaucer.*

GALEA, gal'e-a, *s.* (Latin, a helmet.) A genus of fossil Echini, with an oval base, from which the shell rises in a vaulted helmet-like form. In Botany, the upper lip of a labiate flower.

GALEAS, gal'e-as, *s.* A Venetian large ship, low built, in which oars are used.

GALEATE, gal'e-ate, *a.* (*galeatus*, Lat.) In Botany, helmeted; resembling a helmet.

GALEATED, gal'e-ay-ted, *a.* (*galeatus*, Lat.) Covered as with a helmet. In Botany, having a flower like a helmet.

GALEATUS, ga-le-a'tus, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Tingi.

GALEGA, ga-le'ga, *s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr. from being supposed to increase the milk of the animals which feed on it.) Goat's-rue, a genus of Leguminous herbs, with blue, red, or white flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

GALEMETA-WOOD, ga-le-met'a-wŭd, *s.* The name given in Jamaica to the tree Bumelia salicifolia. It is also called the White-bully tree.

GALENA, ga-le'na, *s.* (*galein*, to shine, Gr.) A native sulphuret of lead, sometimes called *lead-glance*. Its colour is of a bluish-grey; it occurs regularly crystalized, frequently in cubes and cubo-octahedrons.

GALENA, ga-le'na, *s.* (in memory of C. Galenus, born at Pergamus, 133 years before the Christian era.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Chenopodaceæ.

GALENIC, ga-len'ik, } *a.* Relating to Galen,
GALENICAL, ga-len'e-kal, } the celebrated physician.

GALENISM, gal'en-izm, s. The doctrines of Galen.

GALENISTS, gal'en-ists, *s.* In Church History, a subdivision of the sect called Waterlandians, in the 17th century. In Medical History, the followers of Galen are so called in contradistinction to the practitioners of the chemical school.

GALEOBDOLON, ga-le-ob'do-lon, *s.* (*gale*, a weasel, and *obde*, resemblance, Gr.) Dead-nettle, a genus of plants, with labiate yellow flowers: Order, Lamiaceæ.

GALEODES, ga-le-o'dis, *s.* A genus of Arachnides: Family, Pseudo-scorpones.

GALEOLA, ga-le-o'la, *s.* A genus of Echinites, possessing the same characters as the Galea, but differing in size.

GALEOLARIÆ.—See Serpulæ.

GALEOPITHECUS, ga-le-o-pi*th*'e-kus, *s.* (*gale*, a weasel, and *pithikos*, a monkey, Gr.) The flying Lemur, a genus of carnivorous Mammalia, differing from the bats by the fingers of the hands being furnished with trenchant nails, which are longer than those of the feet, so that the membrane which occupies the space between them, and which is continued as far as the tail, cannot perform any other functions than that of a parachute: Family, Cheiroptera.

GALEOPSIS, ga-le-op'sis, *s.* (*gale*, a weasel, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr. the mouth of the corolla gaping like that of an animal.) Hemp-nettle, a genus of plants, consisting of annual herbs, with red or cream-coloured flowers, or variegated with both colours: Order, Lamiaceæ.

GALERICULATE, ga-le-rik'u-late, *a.* Covered as with a cap or hat.

GALERITA, ga-le-rit'a, *s.* (*galeritus*, wearing a cap, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

GALERITE, gal'e-rite, *s.* A fossil shell of the genus Galerites.

GALERITES, ga-le-ri'tes, *s.* (*galerus*, a cap, Lat.) A genus of fossil Echini, of a conoidal or subpyramidal form; base nearly circular; mouth beneath, and central; vent near the margin beneath; ten pair of ambulacral lines.

GALERUCA, ga-lur-u'ka, *s.* (*galerus*, a cap or tuft, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, type of the family Galerucidæ.

GALERUCIDÆ, gal-ur-u'se-de, *s.* (*galeruca*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects.

GALEUS, gal'e-us, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the subfamily Centrininæ, having two dorsal fins; destitute of spines; anal fin present; five apertures in the branchiæ; caudal fin oblique; teeth serrated on one side; Family, Squalidæ.

GALILEAN, ga-le-le'an, *s.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee; also, one of a sect among the ancient Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GALILEE, gal'e-le, *s.* In Architecture, a porch, usually built near the west end of abbey churches, where the monks met when returning from processions, and where bodies were laid previous to interment, and females were allowed to see the monks to whom they were related, or to hear divine service.

GALIMATIA, ga-le-ma'she-a, *s.* (*galimatias*, Fr.) Nonsense; bombast.

GALINSOGEA, ga-lin-so'je-a, *s.* (in honour of M. M. Galinsoga, physician to the Queen of Spain, and intendant of the garden of Madrid.) A genus of annual Composite plants, natives of South America: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

GALIOT, gal'yut, *s.* (*galiote*, Fr.) A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. In addition to sails, *galiots* are propelled by oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers; anciently, they were much used, but modern improvements in everything connected with marine architecture has entirely superseded their use. *Galiot*, or *galliot*, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main and a mizen mast.

GALIPEA, ga-le-pe'a, *s.* (the name given in Guiana to the species G. trifoliata.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves, full of pellucid dots, and greenish-white or flesh-coloured flowers: Order, Rutaceæ.

GALIPOT, gal'e-pot, *s.* (French.) The name of a white semi-solid viscid resin, found on fir-trees. *Galipot varnish*, a varnish made by mixing twelve ounces of pounded galipot, five ounces of white glass pounded, and thirty-two ounces of Venice turpentine.

GALIUM, ga'le-um, *s.* (*gala*, milk, Gr. some species being used in curdling milk.) Bed-straw, a genus of plants, consisting of branched herbs, the leaves of which form whorls along with the stipules. Inflorescence variable: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GALL, gawl, *s.* (*gealla*, Sax. *galle*, Germ.) In the animal economy, the bile, a bitter, yellowish-green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver; anything extremely bitter; rancour; malignity; anger; bitterness of mind; a wound in the skin by rubbing. *Gall of the earth*, a name given in North America to the plant Sonchus floridanus, a species of the Sow-thistle. *Gall-nut*, a round nut-shaped excrescence common to the oak and other plants, occasioned by the puncture of the insect Cynips when depositing its eggs. Gall-nuts are powerfully astringent, and are used in dyeing and ink-making. *Gall of animals*,—see Bile. *Gall of glass*, sometimes called *sandiver*, is the neutral salt which is collected off the surface of melted crown glass. *Gallstone*, a calcareous concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall-bladder. *Gall-sickness*, a popular name for the remitting fever, occasioned by marsh miasmata. *Gall of rent*, in Law, a periodical payment or reservation of rent;—*v. a.* (*galer*, Fr.) to fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; to impair; to wear away;

> He doth object, I am too great of birth;
> And that my state being *gall'd* with my expense,
> I seek to heal it only by his wealth.—*Shaks.*

to tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; to wound; to injure; to harass; to annoy;—*v. n.* to fret.

GALLANT, gal'lant, *a.* (*galant*, Fr.) Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent;—(obsolete in the foregoing significations;)

> The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave,
> Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have.—
> *Waller.*

—brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous; heroic; fine; noble; courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies.

GALLANT, gal-lant', *s.* A gay, sprightly, courtly, or fashionable man; a man who is polite and attentive to ladies; a wooer; a lover; a suitor; in an ill sense, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes; a brave, high-spirited, magnanimous person;

> Those that entered France were resisted by Martel and thirty thousand French *gallants*.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

—*v. a.* to attend or wait on, as on a lady; to handle with grace, or in a modish manner.

GALLANTLY, gal'lant-le, *ad.* Gaily; splendidly; bravely; heroically; generously.

GALLANTNESS, gal'lant-nes, *s.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification.

GALLANTRY, gal'lan-tre, *s.* (*galanterie*, Fr.) Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

> Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
> The English youth flock to their admiral.—
> *Waller.*

—bravery; heroism; intrepidity; nobleness; generosity; civility or polite attention to ladies; vicious love, or pretensions to love; lewdness; debauchery.

GALLATE, gal'late, *s.* A salt formed from the union of gallic acid with a base.

GALL-BLADDER, gawl'blad-dur, *s.* A small membranous sac, shaped like a pear, which receives the bile from the liver by the cystic duct.

GALLEON, gal'le-un, *s.* (*galeon*, Span.) A large ship, formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks.

GALLERIA, gal-le're-a, *s.* (*gallus*, a cock, Lat.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna, or Noctuides.

GALLERY, gal'ler-e, *s.* (*galerie*, Fr.) A passage along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church; the seats in a theatre above the pit, in which the poorer classes sit. *Galleries* are generally decorated with pictures in oil or fresco—hence a a large collection of pictures, even if contained in

several adjoining rooms, is called a *gallery*. In Architecture, a long, narrow room, the width of which is at least three times less than its length, by which proportion it is distinguished from a *saloon*. Corridors are sometimes also called *galleries*. In Fortification, a covered walk across a ditch in a besieged town, made of strong planks and covered with earth. It was formerly used for carrying a mine to the foot of the ramparts. In Mining, a narrow passage, or branch of a mine, carried on underground to a work designed to be blown up. In a ship, a balcony projecting from the stern of a ship of war, or of a large merchantman.

GALLESS, gawl'les, *a.* Free from gall or bitterness.

GALLETYLE.—See Gallipot.

GALLEY, gal'le, *s.* GALLEYS, *pl.* (*galera*, Span.) A low flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; a place of toil and misery; an open boat used on the Thames by custom-house officers, and for pleasure; the cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war; an oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts; (*gale*, Port.) an oblong frame used by Letterpress Printers for receiving the matter as it is composed, and giving a level on which to make up the pages. *Galley proof*, an impression taken from the matter in a galley. *Galley slave*, a person condemned to work at the oar on board a *galley*, as a punishment for crime.

GALLEYFOIST, gal'le-foyst, *s.* A barge of state. Applied by old authors to the Lord Mayor of London's barge.

No plays, no *galleyfoists*, no strange ambassadors to run and wonder at.—*Beau. & Flet.*

GALLEY-WASPS.—See Scindus.

GALLEY-WORM, gal'le-wurm, *s.* A well-known Myriopodous insect, with a long cylindrical body, capable of being contracted into a discoidal sphere.

GALLIARD, gal'yărd, *a.* (*gaillard*, Fr.) Gay; brisk; active;—*s.* a brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance. —Obsolete.

I did think, by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was formed under the star of a *galliard*.—*Shakz.*

GALLIARDISE, gal'yărd-is, *s.* Merriment; excessive gaiety.—Obsolete.

GALLIARDNESS, gal'yărd-nes, *s.* Cheerfulness; gaiety.—Obsolete.

His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his sprightful pleasance and *galliardness* abated.—*Gayton.*

GALLIC, gal'lik, } *a.* (*gallicus*, Lat.) Per-
GALLICAN, gal'le-kan, } taining to Gaul or France.

GALLIC, gawl'lik, *a.* (from gall.) Belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls. *Gallic acid*, an acid obtained in fine white needles from gall-nuts moistened, bruised, and exposed for four or five weeks to a temperature of about 80°.

GALLICISM, gal'le-sizm, *s.* (*gallicisme*, Fr.) A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.

GALLICOLÆ, gal-lik'o-le, *s.* (*galla*, a gall-nut, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) A family of Hymenopterous insects. It consists of those insects whose larvæ inhabit gall-nuts and similar vegetable excrescences.

GALLIGASKINS, gal-le-gas'kins, *s.* (*caligæ vasconum*, Lat.) Large open hose.

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury and encroaching frosts.—
Philips.

GALLIMAUFRY, gal-le-maw'fre, *s.* (*galimafrée*, Fr.) A hodge-podge; a hash; a medley; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have made our English tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other speeches.—*Prof. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

GALLINACEÆ, gal-lin-a'se-e, *s.* (*gallus*, a cock, Lat.) An order of birds, of which the domestic cock (*gallus*) is the type. It includes the domestic fowls, pheasants, grouse, &c.

GALLINACEOUS, gal-le-na'shus, *a.* Pertaining to the Gallinaceæ.

GALLING, gawl'ling, *a.* Adapted to vex or chagrin.

GALLINSECTA, gawl-lin-sek'ta, *s.* Gall-insects, a family of Hemipterous insects.

GALL-INSECTS.—See Gallinsecta.

GALLINULA, gal-lin'u-la, *s.* The Gallinule, or Water-hen, a genus of birds: Family, Rallidæ.

GALLINULE.—See Gallinula.

GALLIPOT, gal'le-pot, *s.* (*gleye*, potter's clay, Dut. and *pot*.) A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used for containing medicine.

GALLITZINITE.—See Rutile.

GALLIVAT, gal'le-vat, *s.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast.

GALLON, gal'lun, *s.* (*galon*, Span.) A measure of capacity, usually for liquids, containing four quarts.

GALLOON, gal-loon', *s.* (*galon*, Fr.) A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk only.

For some years past the use of gold and silver *galloon* upon hats has been almost universal.—*Tatler.*

GALLOP, gal'lup, *v. n.* (*galoper*, Fr.) To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run or move with speed; to ride with a galloping pace; to move very fast; to run over;—*s.* the movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches, or leaps. *Gallop or Canterbury rate*, a pace intermediate between full speed and swift running.

GALLOPADE, gal'lo-pade, *s.* (*galopade*, Fr.) A sprightly dance; a curveting gallop.

GALLOPER, gal'lup-ur, *s.* A horse that gallops; one that gallops or makes great speed. In Artillery, a carriage which bears a gun of a pound and a half ball.

GALLOPIN, gal'lo-pin, *s.* (French.) A servant for the kitchen.—Obsolete.

Dyet for the kytchen and *gallopins*.—*Archæology.*

GALLOPINA, gal-lo-pi'na, *s.* (meaning not given by the author.) A genus of plants, consisting of a small herb, a native of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GALLOW, gal'lo, *v. a.* (*agælwan*, Sax.) To fright or terrify.—Obsolete.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.—*Shaks.*

GALLOWAY, gal'lo-way, *s.* A hardy species of horse, not exceeding fourteen hands high: so called as coming originally from Galloway in Scotland.

GALLOWGLASS, gal'lo-glas, *s.* An ancient Irish foot soldier.

The *gallowglass* useth a kind of poleax for his weapon. These men are grim of countenance, tall of stature, big of limme, lusty of body, well and strongly timbered.—*Stanihurst's Descrip. of Ireland.*

GALLOWS, gal'lus, *s.* (*galg*, *gealga*, Sax.) An instrument of punishment, on which criminals

are executed by hanging; a wretch that deserves the gallows.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.
—— Ay, and a shrewd, unhappy *gallows* too.—
Shaks.

Gallows-bits, a frame of timber which supports the square topmasts, yards, and booms of a ship.

GALLOWS-FREE, gal'lus-fre, *a.* Exempt from being hanged.

GALLOWS-TREE, gal'lus-tre, *s.* The tree of execution.

GALLSOME, gawl'sum, *a.* Angry; malignant.—Not used.

GALLUS, gal'lus, *s.* A genus of birds, of which the common cock and hen are the type; the Phasianus gallus of Linnæus.

GALLY, gawl'e, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall.

GALNES, gawl'nes, *s.* In Scotch Law, satisfaction for murder or manslaughter.—*Crabb.*

GALOCHE, gal-loshe', *s.* (French, from *galocha*, a wooden shoe, Span.) A patten, clog, or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry: also written *galoshe*.

GALPHIMIA, gal-fim'e-a, *s.* (an anagram of Malpighia.) A genus of plants, with yellow flowers; natives of Mexico: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

GALVANIC, gal-van'ik, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it. *Galvanic battery*, any arrangement of galvanic circles, made so as to produce an effect greater than a simple circle could occasion. *Cruickshank's galvanic battery*, or *trough*, is formed of a series of double metallic plates, formed of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, soldered together at top, and cemented into a trough or long box with any resinous cement; each pair of plates is separated by a narrow space from the rest. When a trough of this description is filled with a mixture of acid and water, a galvanic action ensues; and if a wire be connected with the plates at each end, and the wires made to touch each other, the circuit will be complete, and the effects become apparent. *Galvanic circle*,—see Circle.

GALVANISCOPE.—See Galvanometer.

GALVANISM, gal'van-izm, *s.* (from Galvani, the discoverer.) That branch of physical science, by which electricity is produced by connecting dissimilar metals, and an intervening and oxidating fluid. Galvani made the discovery from the contractions which take place in the muscles of dead frogs by the contact of metals. The progress of the science was due, in a much greater degree, to his contemporary Volta, by whom piles were first constructed for increasing the intensity of the electricity produced by one pair of plates. In its action on the human body it resembles electricity.

GALVANIST, gal'van-ist, *s.* One who believes in galvanism; one versed in galvanism.

GALVANIZED, gal'van-izde, *a.* Affected by galvanism. *Galvanized iron*, iron tinned by a peculiar patent process, by which it is rendered less liable to oxidation from moisture.

GALVANIZE, gal'va-nize, *v. a.* To affect with galvanism.

GALVANOLOGIST, gal-va-nol'o-jist, *s.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

GALVANOLOGY, gal-va-nol'o-je, *s.* A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.

GALVANOMETER, gal-va-nom'e-tur, *s.* (*galvanism*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument which indicates the passage of a small quantity of the galvanic fluid through or around different circuits, by showing its effects upon a finely-suspended magnet.

GALVANO-PLASTIC, gal-va'no-plas'tic, *a.* Electro-metallurgic.

GALVEZIA, gal-ve'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of D. Galvez of Lima.) A genus of plants, natives of Peru: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

GALVEZIA, gal-ve'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of John Galvez, a minister of state under Charles III. of Spain.) A genus of plants, with dotted leaves, consisting of a tree, the Dotted Galvezia, a native of Chili, where it is called the Pitoa: Order, Rutaceæ.

GAMASHES, ga-mash'iz, *s.* Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen.

GAMASUS, gam'a-sus, *s.* A genus of Arachnides: Family, Holetra.

GAMBA, gam'ba, *s.* A term applied by Illiger to the elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the Ruminants and Solipeds.

GAMBADOES, gam-ba'dose, *s.* Spatterdashes.

GAMBIER, gam'beer, *s.* The Malay name of an extract prepared from the leaves of the plant Uncaria gambir. It is chewed by the natives, mingled with betel-leaf and areca.

GAMBLE, gam'bl, *v. n.* To play or game for money or other stake;—*v. a. to gamble away* is to squander by gaming.

GAMBLER, gam'bl-ur, *s.* One who games or plays for money or other stake.

GAMBOGE, gam'boozh, *s.* A vegetable gum resin of a bright-yellow or orange colour, obtained from the tall East Indian tree Garcinia cambogia. It is used as a paint in miniature and water-colours, and, medicinally, in the east, as a purgative hydrogogue and emetic.

GAMBOGIC, gam-boo'jik, *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

GAMBOL, gam'bul, *v. n.* (*gambiller*, Fr.) To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic; to start;—*s.* a skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.

GAMBREL, gam'bril, *s.* (*gamba*, Ital.) The hind leg of a horse;—*v. a.* to tie by the leg.

I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambrill'd* thither like a mutton.—
Beau. & Flet.

GAME, game, *s.* (*gamen*, Sax.) Sport of any kind; jest, opposed to earnest;—(obsolete in the last signification;)

Then on her head they set a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*.—
Spenser.

an exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake; a single match at play; advantage in play;

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,
And play the *game* into each other's hand.—*Dryden.*

scheme pursued; measures planned; field sports; the chase; falconry; animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field; mockery; sport; derision. In Antiquity, games were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles for the gratification of the people. These games consisted of running, leaping, wrestling, riding, &c. Such were the Olympic games, the Pythian, the Isthmian, the Nemean, &c. among the Greeks; and among the Romans, the Apollinarian, the Cir-

censian, the Capitoline, &c. *Game laws*, laws by which persons without a license are prohibited to kill game, namely, 'hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards.' *Game egg*, an egg from which a game or fighting cock may be bred;—*v. n.* (*gamian*, Sax.) to play at any sport or diversion; to play for a stake or prize; to practise gaming.

GAMECOCK, game'kok, *s.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for disgusting and barbarous sport.

GAMEFUL, game'fŭl, *a.* Well supplied with game.

GAMEKEEPER, game'keep-ur, *s.* One who has the care of game; one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals kept for sport.

GAMELEG, game'leg, *s.* (a corruption, according to Mr. Malone, of the British *gam*, or *cam*, crooked, and *leg*.) A lame leg.

GAMELESS, game'les, *a.* Destitute of game.

GAMELIA, ga-me'le-a, *s.* (*gamelios*, pertaining to a marriage, Gr.) In Grecian Antiquity, a nuptial feast, or rather sacrifice, held in families on the day previous to a marriage.

GAMESOME, game'sum, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

GAMESOMELY, game'sum-le, *ad.* Merrily; playfully.

GAMESOMENESS, game'sum-nes, *s.* Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESTER, game'stur, *s.* A person addicted to gambling; a gambler; one engaged at play; a merry, frolicsome person;

> You're a merry *gamester*,
> My Lord Sands.—*Shaks.*

a prostitute.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

> She's impudent, my lord,
> And was a common *gamester* to the camp.—
> *Shaks.*

GAMING, ga'ming, *s.* The act or art of playing any game in a contest for victory; the practice of using cards, dice, billiards, and the like. *Gaming-house*, a house in which gaming is practised. *Gaming-table*, a table appropriated to gaming.

GAMMA, gam'ma, *s.* The name of the third letter in the Greek alphabet; also, a surgical instrument used for cauterising a hernia—so called from its shape resembling that letter.

GAMMARINA, gam-ma-ri'na, *s.* (*gammaron*, a lobster, Gr.) The Gammarines, or Sandhoppers, a family of Amphipodous Crustaceans, of which the genus Gammarus is the type.

GAMMAROLITE, gam'ma-ro-lite, *s.* (*gammaron*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A fossil crab or lobster.

GAMMARUS, gam-ma'rus, *s.* A genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans, type of the family Gammarina.

GAMMER, gam'mur, *s.* (*gammel*, Dan.) A term applied to an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, as characteristic of an old man.

GAMMON, gam'mun, *s.* (*gamba*, Ital.) The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked, or dried; a smoked ham; a game usually called *backgammon*;—*v. a.* to make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke; to fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope. In the game of *backgammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board before his antagonist has been able to get his men home, and withdraw any of them from his table, *gammons* his antagonist; to impose on a person by making him believe improbable stories.

GAMOPETALOUS, gam-o-pe'ta-lus, *a.* (*gamos*, I marry, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) In Botany, having the petals united towards the base.—See Monopetalous.

GAMOSEPALOUS, ga-mo-se'pa-lus, *a.* (*gamia*, marriage, Gr. and *sepal*.) In Botany, an epithet used when the sepals are joined together at the base.

GAMPSONYX, gamp'son-iks, *s.* (*gampsos*, crooked, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Cymindinæ, or Kites: Family, Falconidæ.

GAMUT, gam'ut, *s.* (*gama*, Fr. from the Greek letter so named.) A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet; the first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music; the modern scale.

'GAN, 'gan. *Past* of 'Gin; abbreviation of Begin.

GANCH, gansh, *v. a.* (*gancia*, a hook, Ital.) To drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors.

> Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him.—*Dryden.*

GANDER, gan'dur, *s.* (*gandra*, Sax.) The male of fowls of the goose kind.

GANG, gang, *v. n.* (Scottish, *gangan*, Sax.) To walk; to go. This old verb is still used in Scotland and the north of England;

> Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open.—
> *Arbuthnot.*

—*s.* (Saxon, German, and Danish,) a company or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose. Among Seamen, a select number of a ship's crew, appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer. In Mining,—see Gangue.

GANGA, gang'ga, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Gallinaceæ.

GANGBOARD, gang'borde, *s.* A board or plank with several cleats or steps nailed to it, for the convenience of walking into or out of a boat on the shore.

GANG-DAYS.—See Gang-week.

GANGER, gang'ur, *s.* A person who superintends workmen employed in constructing a railway.

GANGLIAC, gang'gle-ak, } *a.* Relating to a
GANGLIONIC, gang'gle-un-ik, } ganglion. In Anatomy, an epithet applied to any nerve which, like the great sympathetic, exhibits ganglia in its course.

GANGLIFORM, gang'gle-fawrm, *a.* Exhibiting the figure of a ganglion.

GANGLION, gang'gle-un, *s.* (*gagglion*, Gr.) In Anatomy, a nerve-knot; an enlargement or knot-like process in the course of a nerve. In Surgical Pathology, a hard, indolent, globular swelling, situated in the course of an extensor tendon, and formed by viscid albuminous fluid, generally contained in a cyst.

GANGLIONARY, gang'gle-un-ar-e, *a.* Composed of ganglions.

GANGLIONEURA, gang-gle-un-u'ra, *s.* A term applied by Rudolphi to those Mollusca and Radiata which are characterized by a ganglionic type of the nervous system. In such radiated animals the ganglia are disposed symmetrically along the middle line of the body, and brought into communication by a double cord. In the Mollusca they are dispersed, and frequently unsymmetrical in their arrangement.

GANGRENATE, gang'gre-nate, *v. a.* To produce a gangrene.

GANGRENE, gang'grene, *s.* (French.) A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body;—*v. a.* to mortify, or to begin mortification in;—*v. n.* to become mortified.

GANGRENESCENT, gang-gre-nes'sent, *a.* Tending to mortification; beginning to corrupt or putrify, as living flesh.

GANGRENOUS, gang'gre-nus, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

GANGUE, gang, *s.* (*gang*, Germ.) In Mining, the mineral substance which either encloses or is usually associated with the metallic ore of the vein.

GANGWAY, gang'way, *s.* A passage, way, or avenue into or out of any enclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; also, a narrow platform of planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle. *To bring to the gangway*, in Naval discipline, to punish a sailor by seizing and flogging him.

GANGWEEK, gang'week, *s.* Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes.

GANIL, gan'il, *s.* A local name for a kind of brittle limestone.

GANNET, gan'net, *s.* The Booby, a bird of the Pelican family.

GANNISTER, gan'nis-tur, *s.* A local term for sandstone of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal fields.

GANODUS, ga-no'dus, *s.* (*ganos*, splendour, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, belonging to the order Ganoidia. They occur in the oolite of Stonefield.

GANOID, gan'oyd, } *s.* (*ganos*, splendour,
GANOIDAL, ga-noyd'al, } and *eidos*, appearance,
GANOIDEAN, ga-noyd'e-an, } Gr.) Belonging to the order Ganoidia.

GANOIDIA, ga-noyd'e-a, } *s.* The second order
GANOIDIANS, ga-noyd'e-ans, } of fishes in the classification of Agassiz. The fishes of this order have angular scales composed of bony or horny plates, covered with a thick plate of enamel. It contains about sixty genera, about fifty of which are extinct.

GANTLET, } gant'let, *s.* (*gantelet*, Fr.) A large
GAUNTLET, } iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers armed at all points; *to throw the gantlet*, is to challenge; *to take up the gantlet*, to accept the challenge.

GANTLET, gant'let, } *s.* A military punishment,
GANTLOPE, gant'lope, } in which the offender is compelled to pass between two rows of men a certain number of times, each being armed with an instrument of punishment for the purpose of inflicting a blow as he passes; a similar punishment is practised on board of ships—hence the phrase *to run the gantlet* or *gantlope*.

GANYMEDA, gan-e-me'da, *s.* A genus of radiated animals, allied to the Echinidæ and Asteridæ.

GANYMEDE, gan'e-mede, *s.* In Mythology, the cupbearer of Jupiter, remarkable for his beauty.

GANYMEDES, gan-e-me'des, *s.* In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

GAOL, jale, *s.* (*geole*, Fr. *geol*, Welsh.) A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals;—*v. a.* to imprison; to confine in prison. *Gaol delivery*, a commission of *gaol delivery* is an authority, in the nature of a letter from the king, directed to the judges and others empowering them to try and deliver every prisoner who shall be in the gaol when the judge arrives at the circuit town, whenever or before whomsoever indicted, or for whatever crime committed.

GAOLER, ja'lur, *s.* The keeper of a gaol or prison.

GAONS, ga'ons, *s.* A certain order of Jewish doctors, who appeared in the East after the closing of the Talmud. The word signifies *excellent* or *sublime*. They were also called the *Excellents*. They succeeded the Seburians about the beginning of the sixth century.

GAP, gap, *s.* (from *gape*.) An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; a breach; any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure; a fissure; a defect; a flaw; an interstice; a vacuity; a hiatus; a chasm; *to stop a gap*, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect; *to stand in the gap*, to expose one's self for the protection of something.

GAPE, gape, *v. n.* (*geapan*, Sax.) To open the mouth wide from sleepiness or dulness; to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to open in fissures and crevices; to have a hiatus; to open the mouth in wonder or surprise; to utter sound with open throat; to open the mouth with hope or expectation; to stare irreverently;

> They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.—
> *Job* xvi. 10.

to gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for; *to gape at*, in a like sense, is scarcely correct;—*s.* a gaping. In Conchology, an opening in multivalves and bivalves when the valves are shut, as in the phola, mya, &c.

GAPER, ga'pur, *s.* One who opens his mouth for wonder, and stares foolishly; one who longs or craves; a yawner.

GAPTOOTHED, gap'toot*h*t, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth.

GAR, in Saxon, a weapon; as in *Edgar*, or *Eadgar*, a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon.

GARAGAY, gar'a-gay, *s.* A bird of the kite kind, a native of Mexico.

GARB, gärb, *s.* (*garbe*, Fr.) Dress; clothes; habit; fashion or mode of dress; exterior appearance; looks.

GARBAGE, gär'bij, *s.* The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal.

> Who, without aversion, ever look'd
> On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd?—
> *Roscommon.*

GARBAGED, gär'bijd, *a.* Stripped of the bowels.

GARBE, gärb, *s.* (*garba*, Sax.) In Heraldry, a sheaf of any kind of grain borne in several coats of arms, and said to represent summer, as a bunch of grapes does autumn.

GARBEL.—See Garboard-streak.

GARBISH. Corrupted from Garbage.

GARBLE, gär'bl, *v. a.* (*garbillar*, Span.) To sift or separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the useless parts; to separate; to pick; to cull out.

GARBLER, gär'blur, *s.* One who garbles, sifts, or separates; one who picks out, culls, or selects.

GARBLES, gär'blz, *s. pl.* The dust, soil, or filth severed from goods, spices, drugs, &c.

GARBOARD, gär'borde, *s.* The *garboard* plank in a ship, is the first fastened on the keel on the outside. *Garboard streak*, the first range or streak

of planks laid upon a ship's bottom next to the keel, throughout the whole length of the floor.

GARBOIL, gär'boyl, *s.* (*garbouil*, old Fr.) Disorder; tumult; uproar.—Obsolete.

> Give me the number'd verse that Virgil sung,
> And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue;
> Manhood and *garboils* shall be chaunt.—*Bp. Hall.*

GARCINIA, gär-sin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Laurence Garcin, M.D., a French botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with hermaphrodite or monœcious flowers, usually solitary at the tops of the branches. The fruit of *G. mangostana* is esteemed the most delicious of the fruits of the East Indies, and *G. cambogia* yields the well-known pigment Gamboge.

GARD.—See Guard and Ward.

GARDANT, } gärd'ant, *s.* In Heraldry, a word
GAURDANT, } denoting any beast full-faced, and looking right forward.

GARDEN, gär'dn, *s.* (*garten*, Germ. *jardin*, Fr.) A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs or plants, fruits and flowers; a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot. In Composition, *garden* is used adjectively, as in garden-mould, garden-tillage. *Garden-balsam*, the plant Justicia pectoralis. *Garden-cress*, the plant Lepidium satirum, cultivated in gardens for the young leaves, which are used in salads, and have a peculiarly warm and grateful relish. *Garden-mould*, mould fit for a garden. *Garden-pink*, the Dianthus plumarius, the flowers of which are either double or single, white, purple, spotted, or variegated, and more or less fringed on the margin, and are sweet-scented. The florists of Paisley reckon about three hundred varieties of this beautiful flower as cultivated by themselves. *Garden-plot*, plantation laid out in a garden. *Garden-rocket*, the plant Eruca sativa, or Brassica eruca of Smith. *Garden-tillage*, tillage used in cultivating gardens. *Garden-ware*, the produce of gardens;—(this compound is obsolete;)

> A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel.—*Mortimer.*

—*v. n.* to lay out or to cultivate a garden.

GARDENER, gär'dn-ur, *s.* One whose occupation is to attend to the cultivation and dressing of a garden. *Gardeners' garters*, a name given to a plant which used to be common in gardens, the striped variety (versicolor) of Arundo donax.

GARDENIA, gär-de'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Alexander Garden, M.D., of Charleston, Carolina.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves, and white, usually sweet-scented, flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GARDENING, gär'dn-ing, *s.* The art of forming and cultivating garden grounds, whether for ornamental or culinary purposes.

GARDENLESS, gär'dn-les, *a.* Destitute of a garden.

GARDNERIA, gärd-ne're-a, *s.* (in honour of the Hon. Edward Gardner.) A genus of climbing East Indian shrubs, with opposite leaves and white flowers: Order, Strychnaceæ.

GARDOQUIA, gär-do'kwe-a, *s.* (in honour of Don Diego Gardoqui, Minister of Finance under Charles IV. of Spain.) A genus of branching shrubs, with beautiful flowers, generally of a scarlet-colour: Order, Lamiaceæ.

GARE, gare, *s.* A coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

GARFISH, gär'fish, *s.* The Esox velone of Linnæus; the genus Ramphistoma of Swainson.—Which see.

GARGANINE, gär'ga-neen, *s.* An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid, prepared in France.

GARGARISM, gär'ga-rizm, *s.* (*gargarisma*, Lat.) A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat.

GARGARIZE, gär'ga-rize, *v. a.* (*gargariser*, Fr.) To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor.

GARGET, gär'get, *s.* A distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the adjoining parts.

GARGIL, gär'gil, *s.* A distemper affecting the head of geese, which often proves fatal.

GARGLE, gär'gl, *v. a.* (*gargouiller*, Fr.) To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air; to warble; to play in the throat;—(improper in the last two significations;)

> Those which only warble long,
> And *gargle* in their throats a song.—*Waller.*

—*s.* a liquid preparation for cleansing the mouth and throat.

GARGLION, gär'gle-un, *s.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, which indurates into a tumour.

GARGOL, gär'gol, *s.* A distemper in swine.

GARGOYLE, gär'goyl, *s.* In Architecture, a projecting water-spout, attached to some old houses, often grotesquely carved.

GARIDELLA, ga-re-del'la, *s.* (in honour of Pierre Garidel, M.D., a French botanist of the beginning of the eighteenth century.) A genus of small, slender, erect, inconspicuous herbs, with small white flowers: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

GARISH, ga'rish, *a.* (*gearwian*, Sax.) Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry; extravagantly gay; flighty.

GARISHLY, ga'rish-le, *ad.* In a gaudy, showy manner.

GARISHNESS, ga'rish-nes, *s.* Finery; flaunting gaudiness; affected or ostentatious show; flighty or extravagant show.

GARLAND, gär'land, *s.* (*guirland*, Fr.) A wreath or chaplet made of branches or flowers, and sometimes studded with precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown; the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

> And call him noble that was now your hate,
> Him vile that was your *garland*.—*Shaks.*

In Architecture, a band of ornamented work around the top of a tower, &c. In Literature, a collection of little printed pieces. In a ship, a sort of net used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard. *Shot garland*, a piece of timber nailed horizontally along the ship's side, from one gun-port to another, and filled with several hemispherical cavities, to contain the round shot, ready for charging the great guns during an engagement;—*v. a.* to deck with a garland.

GARLAND FLOWER.—See Hedychium.

GARLANDLESS, gär'land-les, *a.* Without any garland.

GARLIC, gär'lik, *s.* (*garlec*, or *garleac*, Sax.) The English name of the Allium, of which there are many species. That cultivated in England is the great round-headed *A. ampeloprasum*. *Garlic-pear.*—See Crateva.

GARLIC-EATER, gär-lik-e'tur, *s.* A low fellow.

You that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlic-eaters.*—*Shakz.*

GARMENT, gär'ment, *s.* (*garnament*, Norm.) Any article of clothing by which the body is covered; *garments*, in the plural, denotes clothing in general.

GARNER, gär'nur, *s.* (*grenier*, Fr.) A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation;—*v. a.* to store in a granary.

GARNET, gär'net, *s.* (*grenat*, Fr. *granato*, Ital.) A mineral of which there are many species. The precious *garnet* is found in dodecahedrons, in mica-slate, amongst the oldest or primary rocks in many parts of the world. It is of a beautiful red colour, sometimes with shades of yellow or blue. Those from the kingdom of Pegu are most esteemed, and it is supposed that this was the carbuncle of the ancients. It is harder than quartz, and consists of nearly equal parts of silex, alumine, and oxide of iron, with traces of manganese. Common *garnets* are more opaque, of a duller colour, and less hard than the precious garnet, though harder than quartz. They are abundant in similar localities in all countries, sometimes constituting nearly the whole mass of a rock;—a sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay of a ship, and used in hoisting the cargo in and out, at the time of landing and delivering her. *Cross garnets*, a species of hinge used in the most common works, formed in the shape of the letter T turned thus ⊢; the upright part fastened to the jamb of the doorcase, and the horizontal part to the door or shutter.

GARNISH, gär'nish, *v. a.* (*garnir*, Fr.) To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off; to fit with fetters;—(a cant term;)—to furnish; to supply;—*s.* ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration. In Gaols, fetters—(a cant term.) In Law, money which, previous to the statute 4 Geo. IV. c. 43, sect. 10, v. 23, used to be paid by a prisoner on his entry into gaol;—*v. a.* to warn.

GARNISHEE, gär-nish-e', *s.* In Law, a third person or party in whose hands money is attached within the liberties of the city of London, by process out of the sheriff's court; so called because he hath had garnishment or warning not to pay the money to the defendant, but to appear and answer to the plaintiff creditor's suit.—*Cowel; Blount.*

GARNISHER, gär'nish-ur, *s.* One who decorates.

GARNISHING, gär'nish-ing, } *s.* That which gar-
GARNISHMENT, gär'nish-ment, } nishes; ornament; embellishment. In Law, a warning or notice given to a party to appear in court or give information; thus, *garnishment* or warning is given to a third person, in whose hands money is attached within the liberties of the city of London, by process out of the sheriff's court. This third person is called a *garnishee.*

GARNITURE, gär'ne-ture, *s.* Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress.

GAROUS, ga'rus, *a.* (*garum*, pickle, Lat.) Resembling pickle made of fish.

GARRAN, } gar'run, *s.* (*garron*, Irish.) A diminu-
GARRON, } tive horse; a highland horse; a hack; a jade.

GARRET, gar'ret, *s.* (*guerite*, Fr.) The upper story of a house, taken either partially or wholly from the angular space within the roof.

GARRETED, gar'ret-ed, *a.* Protected by turrets.

GARRETEER, gar-ret-eer', *s.* One who occupies a garret; a poor author.

To pen with *garreteers*, obscure and shabby,
Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey.—
Pursuits of Literature.

GARRISON, gar're-sn, *s.* (*garnison*, Fr.) A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town; a fort, castle, or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it; the state of being placed in a fortification for its defence;—*v. a.* to place troops in a fortress for its defence; to furnish with soldiers; to secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops.

GARROT, gar'rot, *s.* (French.) In Surgery, a small cylinder of wood, employed to tighten the circular band by which the artery of a limb is compressed, for the purpose of suspending the blood in hemorrhage from amputation or otherwise.

GARROTE, gar-rote', *s.* A mode of inflicting capital punishment in Spain by means of a collar, which is tightly screwed round the neck of the criminal while seated with his back to an upright board, to which is affixed the fatal apparatus.

GARRULINÆ, gar'ru-lin-e, *s.* The Jays, a subfamily of the Corvidæ, or Crows; stature rather smaller than the crows, and less robust in form; feet formed for grasping; the lateral toes unequal; colours bright.

GARRULITY, gar-ru'le-te, *s.* (*garrulitas*, Lat.) Loquacity; talkativeness; the practice or habit of talking much; a tattling or babbling.

GARRULOUS, gar'ru-lus, *a.* Talkative; prating.

GARRULOUSLY, gar'ru-lus-le, *ad.* In a loquacious, babbling manner.

GARRULUS, gar'ru-lus, *s.* (*garrulus*, chattering, Lat.) The Jay, a genus of birds belonging to the Garrulinæ, or Jays: Family, Corvidæ.

GARRYA, gar're-a, *s.* (in honour of Nicholas Garry, secretary to the Hudson Bay Company.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Garryaceæ.

GARRYACEÆ, gar-re-a'se-e, *s.* (*garrya*, one of the genera.) A natural order of declinous Exogens, consisting of shrubs with opposite leaves, without stipules; the flowers disposed in amentaceous racemes within connate bracts; unisexual; sepals four; stamens four; calyx superior and two-toothed; ovary one-celled; two setaceous styles; two pendulous ovules; pericarp berried, two-seeded, and indehiscent; inhabitants of the West Indies; the Garryaceæ or Garyade, and Helwingiaceæ, form what Lindley calls the Garryales, or Garryal alliance of his Vegetable Kingdom.

GARTER, gär'tur, *s.* (*jarretiere*, Fr.) A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg. In Heraldry, the moiety or half of a bend. *Order of the garter*, a military order of knighthood, the most noble and ancient of any lay order in the world, instituted by Edward III. The companions of the knights are mostly princes and peers; and the King of England is the chief of the order. The number of knights was originally twenty-six; but six were added in 1786, on account of the increase of the royal family. They are a college or corporation, having a great and little seal. Their officers are a prelate, chancellor, registrar, knight-at-arms, and usher of the black rod. They have also a dean and twelve canons, and petty canons, vergers, and twenty-six pensioners or poor knights;—*v. a.* to bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the garter.

GARTERFISH, gär'tur-fish, *s.* A fish having a long depressed body like the blade of a sword; the Lepidopus.

GARTERSNAKE, gär'tur-snake, *s.* The name given to a species of the American serpent; the Coluber sirtalis.

GARTH, gärth, *s.* (*garz*, Welsh.) A dam or wear for catching fish; a close; a yard; a croft; a garden.—Local, if not obsolete in the last four significations.

GARTHMAN, gärth'man, *s.* In old statutes, the owner of an open wear where fish are taken.

GARUGA, ga-roo'ga, *s.* (the East Indian name.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with impari-pinnate leaves, and yellowish flowers in axillary panicles.

GARUM, ga'rum, *s.* (*garos*, a small fish, Gr.) A sauce or pickle used by the ancients, and composed of the fluid which exudes from the body and ova of salted and half-putrid fish, and afterwards strongly aromatized.

GAS, gas, *s.* (*gaz*, Fr.) In Chemistry, a body, the constituent particles of which have been so expanded by heat as to become æriform. Gas is distinguished from steam or vapour by this circumstance, that vapours are raised from all fluids by heat, and are again condensed by cold into the same fluid form; but gases are obtained from the substances containing them only by chemical decomposition, whether this be spontaneous or artificial. They are either not condensable, or only so when submitted to an excessive pressure or degree of cold. Four of the gases are simple substances: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine. The rest are more or less compound, as carbonic acid gas is a compound of oxygen and carbon; sulphurous gas, of sulphur and oxygen, &c. Gases are mostly colourless; nitrous acid gas, however, is red; chlorine and its prot and deutoxide are of a yellowish green; the hydrochloric, hydriodic, fluoboric, and fluo-silicic produce white fumes in the air, and iodine violet-coloured fumes when heated. The gases which are inflammable are hydrogen, and all its compounds; carbonous oxide, and cyanogen. Those which more or less support combustion are oxygen, protoxide of nitrogen, chlorine, and its oxides. Some gases are destitute of smell; others have an odour which is insupportable, and often characteristic. In their properties many of the gases are acid; some neutral; two alkaline. The following Qualitative Analyses of Gases, taken from Graham's 'Elements of Chemistry,' exhibits the distinctive properties of oxygen, nitrogen, protoxide of nitrogen, deutoxide of nitrogen, hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid:—

GASES.

Soluble in water, . . .	Carbonic acid: solution disturbs lime-water.
Do. . . .	Protoxide of nitrogen: does not.
Support combustion, .	Oxygen.
Do. .	Protoxide of nitrogen.
Combustible, ...	Carbonic oxide: product of combustion disturbs lime-water.
Do.	Hydrogen: does not.
Extinguish combustion,	Deutoxide of nitrogen: forms brown fumes with oxygen.
Do.	Nitrogen: does not.

Gas, (Portable,) coal gas, which, after its manufacture, is compressed by a condensing or force pump into strong vessels prepared to receive it. These vessels being portable, the gas may thus be used where required, at any distance from the gas works. *Gas apparatus*, the furnaces, retorts, pipes, valves, purifying machine, lime machine, gasometers, gas meters, governors, &c., used in the manufacture, the purifying, and the supply of gases, particularly of coal gas, as used for illumination. *Gas-burner*, the jet or contrivance fixed to the end of a gas pipe for the purpose of separating the flame, or, in other words, for the division of the stream of gas into more minute streams, that its light may be more diffused. *Gas governor*, a kind of gas meter, adopted in gas works, for equalizing the pressure of gas previous to its issuing from the gasometer for the supply of light, as well as the inequalities arising from putting out the lights at different periods of the night. *Gasholder*, an instrument invented by Mr. Peppys, for holding such gases as are usually made the subject of experiment, or for the purposes of the chemist.—See Gasometer. *Gas hydraulic main*, the large pipe or tube into which the tubes leading from the various retorts are fixed, and which conveys the gas to the tar vessel or cistern in which it is cooled and purified from any undecomposed tar. It is called the *hydraulic main* because of its being partly filled with water. *Gas hydraulic valve*, or *gasholder valve*, the name given to the principal communication between the gasometer or gasholder, and the principal pipe leading to the mains. *Gas jars*, glass jars for the holding of the gases during the progress of experiments. *Gas light*, the light afforded by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas, as procured by the distillation of coal, oil, tar, &c.; therefore called *coal gas*, *oil gas*, &c. *Gas liquor*, the liquid remaining in the various parts of the apparatus of gas works, after the manufacture of gas. *Gas main*, the principal pipes which conduct the gas from the gas works to the places where it is to be consumed. *Gas meter*, a simple but ingenious mechanical contrivance, the design of which is to measure and record the quantity of gas passing through a pipe in any given time. *Gas purifier*, *purifying machine*, or *lime machine*, a vessel into which the coal gas enters from the retorts, after passing through the vessel of cold water into which it first enters. *Gas register*, a simple instrument for indicating and registering the impurities of coal gas, and also the times when they occur. *Gas regulating valve*, a valve which is sometimes used instead of, or in addition to the gas governor. *Gas retort*, a vessel used for holding the coal or other material of which gas of any kind is to be made. *Gas transferrer*, a small instrument invented by Mr. Peppys, for the conveyance of a small quantity of gas from one vessel to another. *Gas water*, water through which the common gas made at the gas works passes. It is impregnated with hydro-sulphuret and hydro-bisulphuret of lime. *Gas works*, the manufactory at which coal gas is made for public purposes, together with the whole machinery and apparatus, are included under the term *gas works*.

GASCON, gas'kon, *s.* A native of Gascony in France.

ADE, gas-ko-nade', *s.* (from *Gascon*, an ant of Gascony, the people of which are have been great boasters.) A boast; a o; a bragging or boasting; a vaunt;

gasconade to please me, that you said your as increased to one hundred a-year since I —*Swift.*

to boast; to vaunt; to brag; to bluster.

ADER, gas-ko-na'dur, *s.* A great boaster.

S, ga'ze-us, *a.* In the form of gas, or an n fluid.

ash, *v. a.* (supposed to be from *hacher*, to r mince, Fr.) To make a gash, or long cision, applied chiefly to incisions in flesh; deep and long cut; an incision of consider- ngth.

L, gash'fūl, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.

ATION, gas-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act or s of converting into gas.

gas'e-fi, *v. a.* (*gas*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) vert into gas or an æriform fluid by com- n with coloric.

gas'kit, *s.* (*caxeta*, Span.) A plaited cord d to the sail-yards of a ship, and used to tie up the sail firmly to the yard. *Bunt* that which supports or ties up the bunt of il, and should be the strongest, as having eatest weight to support. *Quarter gasket*, nly for large sails, and fastened about half ut upon the yard. *Yard-arm gasket*, is fast to the yard-arm, and serves to bind the far as the quarter gasket on large yards, tends quite into the bunt of small sails.

s, gas'kinz, *s. pl.* Galligaskins; wide open

TER, gas-som'e-tur, *s.* (*gaz*, Fr. and *metron*, sure, Gr.) A large cylindrical apparatus of in, copper, &c., so constructed as to hold nd, at the same time, to enable a person to ain the quantity collected. It is formed of ases, one fitting loosely within the other; ter one being open at the top, the inner one t the bottom.

TRY, gas-som'e-tre, *s.* The science, art, or e of measuring gases; also, the nature and ties of these elastic fluids.

asp, *v. n.* (*gisper*, Dan.) To open the mouth n catching the breath, or in laborious respi- as in the case of a person dying; to long (not used in the last sense;)—*v. a.* to emit by opening wide the mouth;—*s.* the act of g the mouth to catch the breath; the short of the breath in the agonies of death.

ast, } *v. a.* To terrify; to make
gast'ur, } aghast; to frighten.—Obsolete.

r whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
'ull suddenly he fled.—*Shake.*

e sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him.—
Beau. & Flet.

AGIEMPHRAXIS, gas-tur-a'je-em-frak'sis, *s.* r, *acho*, I strangulate, *emphraxis*, obstruc- Gr.) Obstruction of the pyloris.

ALGIA, gas-tur-al'je-a, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, pain, Gr.) Pain in the stomach or bowels.

IA, gas-te're-a, *s.* (*gaster*, a belly, Gr.) A of plants: Order, Hemerocallidaceæ.

OBRANCHUS, gas-tur-o-brang'kus, *s.* (*gas-* nd *bragehia*, gills, Gr.) A subgenus of allied to Myxene: Family, Petromyzonidæ, mpreys.

GASTEROCHÆNA, gas-tur-o-ke'na, *s.* (*gaster*, and *kaino*, I gape, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, inhabiting a clavate calcareous tube, divided for nearly half its length by an internal ridge, which forms a double aperture on the other or thick extremity, enclosing an ovate bivalve shell, gaping very widely, anteriorly, and having a linear and marginal hinge, and no teeth.

GASTEROCHILVE.—See Saccolobium.

GASTEROMYCETES, gas-tur-o-mi'se-tis, *s.* (*gaster*, a belly, and *mykes*, a mushroom, Gr.) A tribe or order of Fungi, in which the hymenium is entirely closed in a pericardium, and the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores.

GASTERONEMA, gas-tur-o-ne'ma, *s.* (*gaster*, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

GASTEROPELICUS, gas-tur-o-pel'e-kus, *s.* (*gaster*, and *pelikos*, how large, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Salmoninæ, or Salmons: Family, Salmonidæ.

GASTEROPLAX, gas'tur-o-plaks, *s.* (*gaster*, and *plax*, a flat or plain, Gr.) A genus of gasteropod Mollusca, the body of which is large and circular, and carrying a shell which is stony, flat, irregularly rounded, and thickest in the middle, with trenchant edges, and marked with slightly concentric striæ.

GASTEROPODA, gas-te-rop'o-da, } *s.* (*gaster*, the
GASTEROPODS, gas'tur-ro-pods, } belly, and *pous*, the foot, Gr.) The third class of Mollusca; they have the head free; they crawl upon the belly, or upon a fleshy disk, situated under the belly, which serves them as feet. They are univalvular or multivalvular, but in no case bivalvular. The back is furnished with a mantle which is more or less extended, takes various forms, and, in the greater number of genera, produces a shell. The tentacula are very small, situated above the mouth, and do not surround it, varying in number from two to six; sometimes they are wanting altogether. The eyes are very small, and sometimes wanting. Several are entirely naked; others have merely a concealed shell, but most of them are furnished with one that is large enough to receive and shelter them. Most of the aquatic gasteropoda, with a spiral shell, have an operculum, a part sometimes horny, sometimes calcareous, attached to the posterior part of the foot, which closes the shell when its occupant is withdrawn into it and folded up. The limax or slug is an example of the class. Cuvier divides this class of Mollusca into nine orders—namely, 1. the Pulmonea; 2. the Nudibranchiata; 3. the Inferobranchiata; 4. the Tectibranchiata; 5. the Heteropoda; 6. the Pectinibranchiata; 7. the Tubulibranchiata; 8. the Scutibranchiata; 9. the Cyclobranchiata.

GASTEROPODIUM, gas-tur-o-po'de-um, *s.* (*gaster*, and *pous*, the foot or root, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GASTEROPTERON, gas-tur-op'te-run, *s.* (*gaster*, and *pteron*, a wing or fin, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, having the body short and ovate, and the margins of the foot dilated into broad winglike lobes; the branchia naked, and placed on the right side of the body, without a shell.

GASTEROSTEUS, gas-tur-os'te-us, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, Gr. and *os*, a bone, Lat. from its ventral fins being represented by spines.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Aulostominæ, or Stickle-backs: Family, Zeidæ.

GASTEROTHALAMEÆ, gas-tur-o-*tha*-la'me-e, *s.* (*gaster*, and *thalamos*, an inner chamber, Gr.) A tribe of Lichens, in which the shield is always closed or opened by the irregular separation of the thallodial covering, and the nucleus enclosed, and containing asci deliquescing or shrivelling up.

GASTNESS, gast'nes, *s.* Amazement; fright.—Obsolete.

Look you pale, mistress?—
Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye?—*Shaks.*

GASTONIA, gas-to'ne-a, *s.* (after Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV. king of France.) The Bois d'eponge, of the Isle of France, a genus of plants: Order, Araliaceæ.

GASTRÆUM, gas'tre-um, *s.* In Mammalogy, the inferior surface of the body, from the larynx to the anus.

GASTRIC, gas'trik, *a.* Pertaining to the belly or stomach. *Gastric-juice*, the thin pellucid liquid which distils from certain glands in the stomach, for the dilution of the food.

NOTE.—*Gaster*, or *Gastro*, a Greek word, signifying the belly, and much used in composition, as in the following medical terms:—*Gastro-cephalitis*, coexistent inflammation of the stomach, and the substance or membranes of the brain; *gastro-cholecystitis*, inflammation of the stomach and gall-bladder; *gastro-colic*, an epithet applied to designate organs and blood-vessels which are alike connected with, and distributed upon, the stomach and colon, as the gastro-colic omentum; *gastro-colitis*, inflammation of the large intestine; *gastro-cystitis*, inflammation of the stomach and urinary bladder; *gastro-dermitis*, inflammation of the stomach and skin, as in febrile exanthemata; *gastro-duodenalis*, pertaining to vessels which belong to, or are distributed over the stomach and duodenum; *gastro-duodenitis*, coexistent inflammation of the stomach and duodenum; *gastro-dynia*, pain in the stomach, same as *gasteralgia*; *gastro-encephalitis*, inflammation of the stomach and the brain; *gastro-enteritis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and small intestines; *gastro-pyloric*, pertaining alike to the stomach and omentum; *gastro-epiploitis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and omentum; *gastro-hypatic*, belonging to, or connected with the stomach and the liver; *gastro-hepatitis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and the liver; *gastro-hystertomia*, the abdominal cæsarian operation; *gastro-inflammatory*, an epithet applied to a combination of inflammatory and gastric fever; *gastro-intestinal*, applied to diseases simultaneously implicating the stomach and intestines; *gastro-metritis*, complicated inflammation of the stomach and womb; *gastro-mucosus*, applied to fevers in which gastric irritation is complicated with inordinate secretion of mucus; *gastro-nephritis*, a complication of gastritis with nephritis; *gastro-œsophagitis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and gullet; *gastro-pericarditis*, inflammation of the stomach and pericardium; *gastro-peritoneum*, inflammation of the stomach and peritoneum; *gastro-pharyngitis*, inflammation of the stomach and pharynx; *gastro-pleuritis*, a complication of gastritis with pleurisy; *gastro-pneumonia*, complication of gastritis and pneumonia; *gastro-pyloric*, belonging to the pyloric artery,—see Pyloric; *gastro-plenic*, pertaining to the stomach and spleen, as the gastro-splenic omentum; *gastro-splenitis*, gastric irritation with painful tumefaction of the spleen; *gastro-adynamia*, applied to a fever in which the gastric are complicated with adynamic symptoms; *gastro-ataxic*, applied to a fever in which the gastric are complicated with the ataxic symptoms; *gastro-arachnoiditis*, coexistent inflammation of the stomach and the arachnoid membrane of the brain; *gastro-bronchitis*, inflammation of the stomach and branchia; *gastrocœle*, hernia formed by protrusion of the stomach through the superior part of the linea alba; *gastro-urethritis*, simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and urethra.

GASTRICISM, gas'tre-sizm, *s.* (*gaster*, Gr.) In Pathology, gastric affection; the act of filling the belly; gluttony.

GASTRICOLE, gas'tre-kole, *s.* (*gaster*, and *colo*, I inhabit, Gr.) A name given by Clark to those Œstridæ, the larvæ of which inhabit the intestine of various animals.

GASTRIDIUM, gas-trid'e-um, *s.* (*gastridion*, a little swelling, Gr. the glumes being ventricose at the base.) A very small grass, referred formerly to the genus Millium: Order, Graminaceæ.

GASTRILOQUIST, gas-tril'o-kwist, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, Gr. and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) One who speaks from his belly or stomach, or who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place.

GASTRILOQUY, gas-tril'o-kwe, *s.* A manner of speaking that seems to proceed from the belly.

GASTRITIS, gas-tri'tis, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, Gr.) Inflammation of the intestines.

GASTRODIA, gas-tro'de-a, *s.* (*gaster*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. from the form of the top of the column.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GASTRODYNIA, gas-tro-din'e-a, *s.* (*gaster*, and *odyne*, pain, Gr.) A painful affection of the stomach attendant on dyspepsia.

GASTROLOBIUM, gas-tro-lo'be-um, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in reference to the pods being inflated.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of Australian shrubs, with simple leaves, disposed four in a whorl, and yellow flowers: Order, Papilionaceæ.

GASTROLOGY, gas-trol'o-je, *s.* (*gaster*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on food.

GASTROMANCY, gas'tro-man-se, *s.* (*gaster*, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A kind of divination among the ancients, by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly.

GASTROMERIA, gas-tro-me're-a, *s.* (*gaster*, the belly, and *meris*, a part, Gr. in reference to the inflated calyx.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of Mexico: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

GASTRONEMEUS, gas-tro-ne'me-us, *s.* (*gastronemia*, Gr.) The name of two large muscles situated on the calf of the leg.

GASTRONOMIST, gas-tron'o-mist, *s.* One who likes or practises good living.

GASTRONOMY, gas-tron'o-me, *s.* (*gaster*, and *nomos*, a rule, Gr.) The art or science of good eating.

GASTROPODOUS, gas-trop'o-dus, } *a.* Having
GASTEROPODOUS, gas-ter-op'o-dus, } the belly and feet united.

GASTRORAPHY, gas-tror'a-fe, *s.* (*gaster*, and *rapto*, I sew, Gr.) In Surgery, the sewing up of wounds of the abdomen.

GASTRORRHAGIA, gas-tror-ra'je-a, *s.* (*gaster*, and *regnymi*, I burst out, Gr.) Gastric hemorrhage; exudation of blood from the internal surface of the stomach.

GASTROSCOPIA, gas-tro-sko'pe-a, *s.* (*gaster*, and *skopia*, I view, Gr.) Examination of the abdomen.

GASTROTOMY, gas-trot'o-me, *s.* (*gaster*, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) An incision of the abdominal parietes for the purpose of extracting a fœtus; also, an incision of the stomach for extracting some foreign body introduced into it through the œsophagus.

GAT. *Past* of Get.

GATE, gate, *s.* (*gate*, *geat*, Sax.) A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, castle, temple, palace, or other large edifice; a frame of timber which opens or closes a passage into any enclosure, also, the passage; the frame which shuts

or stops the passage of water through a dam. In Scripture, figuratively, power; dominion;

Thy seed shall possess the *gate* of his enemies.—*Gen.* xxii.

an avenue; an opening; a way.

GATED, ga'ted, *a.* Having gates.

GATELESS, gate'les, *a.* Having no gate.

GATEWAY, gate'way, *s.* A way through the gate of some enclosure; a building to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion.

GATHER, gath'ur, *v. a.* (*gaderian*, or *gatherian*, Sax.) To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harvest; to pick up; to glean; to crop; to pluck; to assemble; to heap up; to accumulate; to select and take; to sweep together; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or interest; to draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract; to gain; to pucker; to plait; to deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning; to coil as a serpent; *to gather breath*, to have respite;—(obsolete in the last signification);

The luckless lucky maid,
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries.—*Spenser.*

to be condensed; to thicken; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter;—*s.* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing.

GATHERABLE, gath'ur-a-bl, *a.* That may be collected; that may be deduced.

GATHERER, gath'ur-ur, *s.* One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.

GATHERING, gath'ur-ing, *s.* The act of collecting or assembling; collection; a crowd; an assembly; charitable contribution; a tumour suppurated or maturated; a collection of pus; an abscess.

GATHERS, gath'urz, *s.* Folds; puckers; plaits or wrinkles in cloth.

GAT-TOOTHED, gat'toot*h*t, *a.* (from *gat*, a goat, Sax. and toothed.) Goat-toothed; lickerish; greedy.—Obsolete.

Gat-toothed was she, sothly for to say.—*Chaucer.*

GAUD, gawd, *v. n.* (*gaudeo*, Lat.) To exult; to rejoice;—*s.* (*gaudium*, Lat.) an ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing.—Obsolete.

My love to Hermia
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaud*,
Which, in my childhood, I did doat upon.—*Shaks.*

GAUDED, gaw'ded, *a.* Decorated with trinkets; coloured.—Obsolete.

About her arms she bare
A pair of bedes, *gauded* all with greene.—*Chaucer.*

GAUDERY, gaw'der-e, *s.* Finery; ostentatious display of dress; ornaments.

GAUDICHAUDIA, go-de-ko'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Charles Gaudichaud, a French naturalist.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs with opposite leaves and yellow flowers: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

GAUDILY, gaw'de-le, *ad.* Showily; with ostentatious display of fine dress.

GAUDINESS, gaw'de-nes, *s.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery.

GAUDINIA, go-din'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Gaudin, a Swiss botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of a single species—a native of Spain: Order, Graminaceæ.

GAUDLESS, gawd'les, *a.* Destitute of ornament.

GAUDY, gaw'de, *a.* Showy; splendid; pompous; fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste; rejoicing; festal;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

Let's have another *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more
Let's mock the midnight bell.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a feast or festival; a word used in the university.

He may surely be contented with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow.—*Cheyne.*

GAUGE, gaje, *v. a.* (*jauger*, Fr.) To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel; to measure in respect to proportion;—*s.* a measure; a standard of measure; measure; dimensions. *Gauge cocks*, two cocks commonly attached to steam-boilers, for the purpose of ascertaining the height of the water in them. *Gauge of way*, the width between the top flanges of rails on a railway. *Gauge point*, in Gauging, the diameter of a cylinder, whose altitude is one inch, and its content equal to that of a unit of a given measure. *Pressure gauge*, an instrument to determine the pressure exerted in hydrostatic or pneumatic machines, as the hydrostatic-press, the air-pump, steam-engine, &c. *Gauge point of a solid* is used to denote the diameter of that circle, or the diagonal of that square, whose area is expressed by the same number as is equal to the number of cubic inches in the solid. Thus, 18.79 being nearly the diameter of a circle whose area is 277.274; this is called the circular gauge point of the gallon, which contains that number of cubic inches: and 16.6515 is the square gauge point of the gallon—this last number being multiplied by itself, forming 277.274. Gauge points are marked on the gauge rule by certain letters or characters. Elliptical, conical, and prismoidal vessels, have also gauge points adapted to them. *Syphon gauge*, a name given to any gauge which is made in the form of a syphon, that is, with two legs bent upon each other, such as that of the steam-gauge, the condenser-gauge, &c.

GAUGER, ga'jur, *s.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to measure and ascertain the contents of casks or vessels.

GAUGING, ga'jing, *s.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. *Gauging-rod*, an instrument for measuring the contents of any vessel. The one generally used is the four foot gauging-rod. It is commonly made of boxwood, and consists of four rules, each a foot long, and about three-eighths of an inch square. *Gauging-rule*, is a sliding rule, particularly adapted to the purposes of gauging. It is a square rule, about 12 inches long, made of boxwood; of four faces or sides, which are furnished with sliding pieces, running in grooves. The lines upon them are mostly logarithmic ones, or distances, which are proportional to the logarithms of the numbers placed at their ends.

GAUL, gawl, *s.* (*Gallia*, Lat.) An ancient name of France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.

GAULISH, gawl'ish, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.

GAULT, } gawlt, *s.* In Geology, a provincial name
GALT, } for a stiff marl, varying in colour from a light-grey to a dark-blue. It is an intermediate deposit, dividing the upper from the lower mem-

bers of the Greensand formation. It is rarely more than 100 feet in thickness, and contains many organic remains.

GAULTHERIA, gawl-*the*'re-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Gaulter, a Canadian botanist and physician.) A genus of plants, with white rose-coloured or scarlet corollas: Order, Ericaceæ.

GAUM, gawm, *v. a.* (Icelandic.) To understand.—Local.

GAUNT, gănt, *a.* (etymology doubtful, perhaps from *gewanian*, to wane, Sax.) Lean; slender; meagre; thin.

Old *gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old;
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt*.—*Shaks.*

GAUNTLET.—See Gantlet.

GAUNTLETED, gănt'let-ed, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

GAUNTLY, gănt'le, *ad.* Leanly; meagrely.

GAURA, gaw'ra, *s.* (*gauros*, superb, Gr. in reference to the elegance of the flowers of some of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Onagraceæ.

GAUZE, gawz, *s.* (*gasa*, Span. *gaze*, Fr.) A textile fabric of silk or cotton, said to have been first made in Gaza, a city of Palestine—hence the name. *Gauze wire-cloth*, or *wire-gauze*, a kind of open cloth, made of copper, brass, or iron-wire, of different degrees of fineness; used for the covering of meat-safes, for wire-blinds, sieves, safety lamps, &c.

GAUZY, gaw'ze, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

GAVE. *Past* of the verb *To give.*

GAVEL, gav'il, *s.* (*gafel*, Sax.) In Law, a custom, toll, tribute, yearly rent, or revenue, of which there were formerly many kinds, as *gavel-corn*, *gavel-malt*, *gavel-fodder*, &c.—*Cowel.* Also, a provincial word for *ground.*

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days —*Mortimer.*

GAVELCESTER, gav'il-ses-tur, *s.* (Saxon.) *Sectarius vectigalis*, an ancient measure of rent-ale.

GAVELET, gav'il-et, *s.* A special and ancient kind of cessavit, used in Kent, where the custom of gavelkind prevails; by which the tenant shall forfeit his lands and tenements to the lord of whom he holds, if he withhold from him his due rent and services.—*Cowel. Gavelet in London*, a writ used on the hustings of London, where the parties, tenant and demandant, appear by *scire facias*, to show cause why the one should not have his tenement again on payment of his rent, or why the other should not recover the lands in default thereof.—*Cowel*; *Fleta.*

GAVELGELD, gav'il-geld, *s.* In old Law, a pecuniary payment of a toll or tribute.—*Mon. Angl. tom.* 3.

GAVELKIND, gav'il-kind, *s.* (*gavael cenedyl*, Welsh.) In Law, a tenure or custom annexed and belonging to lands in Kent, not disgavelled by statute, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons; or the land of the brother among all the brethren, if he have no issue of his own.—*Litt.* 210.

GAVELMAN, gav'il-man, *s.* In Law, a tenant who is liable to the payment of tribute; and hence, tenure in gavelkind has been thought to belong to land in its nature taxable.—*Somner on Gavelkind*, p. 23.

GAVELMED, gav'il-med, *s.* In Law, a service required by the lord of his tenant, viz:—to mow grass, to cut meadow land, &c.—*Sommer on Gavelkind.*

GAVELOCK, gav'e-lok, *s.* An iron crow.

GAVELREP, gav'il-rep, *s.* In Law, Bidereps, or the duty of reaping at the bid or command of the lord.—*Sommer on Gavelkind.*

GAVELWEEK, gav'il-week, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, either *manu-opera*, or the personal labour of the tenant; or *carr-opera*, or work by his carts or carriages.—*Cowel.*

GAVIA, ga've-a, *s.* A genus of birds, belonging to the Laridæ, or Gulls: Family, Alcadæ.

GAVIAL, ga've-al, *s.* The crocodile of the Ganges, a species of crocodile, remarkable for its great size and the elongation of its muzzle.

GAVOT, gav'ot, *s.* (*gavotta*, Ital. *gavotte*, Fr.) A gay kind of dance, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. *Tempi di gavotta*, (Italian.) is when only the time of a *gavotte* is imitated, without regard to measures, or number of bars or strains.

GAWBY, gaw'be, *s.* A dunce; a fool.—Obsolete.

GAWK, gawk, *s.* (*gæc*, *geac*, a cuckoo, Sax.) A cuckoo; a fool; a simpleton. In both senses, this term is retained in Scotland and the north of England—hence, persons imposed on, as on the first of April, are called April fools, or *gowks.*

GAWKY, gaw'ke, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; foolish; clownish;—*s.* a stupid, ignorant, awkward person.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky.*—*Pennant's Tour in Scotland.*

GAWN, gawn, *s.* A small tub or laden vessel.—Local.

GAWNTREE, gawn'tre, *s.* A frame upon which casks are set.

GAY, gay, *a.* (*gai*, Fr.) Airy; cheerful; merry; sportive; frolicsome; fine; showy;—*s.* an ornament; an embellishment.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures.—*L'Estrange.*

GAYA, ga'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Gay, a distinguished French botanist.) A genus of perennial mountain Umbelliferous herbs, with white flowers: Subordæ, Othospermæ.

GAYETY.—See Gaiety.

GAYLUSSACIA, gay-lus-sa'she-a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated L. Gay-Lussac.) A genus of shrubs, with bracteate scarlet flowers: Order, Ericaceæ.

GAYLUSSITE, gay'lus-site, *s.* (in honour of Gay-Lussac, the celebrated French chemist.) A mineral occurring in detached lengthened prisms and aggregated crystals, disseminated in clay; colour dirty-white, or limpid and colourless; surfaces striated. It consists of carbonic acid, 28.06; soda, 20.44; lime, 17.70; water, 32.20; alumina, 1.00; sp. gr. 1.92—1.95; H = 2.0 3.0.

GAYLY.—See Gaily.

GAYNESS, ga'nes, *s.* Gaiety; finery.

GAYOPHYTUM, gay-o-fit'um, *s.* (a name composed by M. Gay, the discoverer of the plant, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a small glabrous plant, with solitary yellow flowers: Order, Onagraceæ.

GAYSOME, ga'sum, *a.* Full of gaiety.—Seldom used.

And fier'd with heat of *gaysome* youth, did venter,
With warlike troops, the Norman coast to enter.—
Mir. for Mag.

GAZANIA, ga-za'ne-a, *s.* (supposed to be from ga-

zana oriches, Gr. in allusion to the splendour of the flowers.) A genus of Composite plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

GAZE, gaze, *v. n.* (from *geseon*, I see, Sax.) To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity;

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to view with fixed attention;—*s.* fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; intent regard; the object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

GAZEFUL, gaze'fûl, *a.* Looking intently; given to gaze.

GAZEHOUND, gaze'hownd, *s.* A hound of great courage and fleetness in the pursuit of game, and relying less on his scent in the chase, than his sight. In the north of England, this species was formerly in great request, but is now entirely lost.

Seest thou the *gazehound!* how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer.—
Tickell.

GAZELLA, gaz-el'la, } *s.* A genus of antelopes,
GAZELLE, gaz-el, } which have their horns lyre-shaped, with the bony cores solid; they are provided with a lachrymary sinus, and with unguinal pores; the knees are generally tufted; the eyes, particularly in the common gazelle, are prominent, dark, and soft.

GAZEMENT, gaze'ment, *s.* View.—Obsolete.

Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele,
Cover'd from people's *gazement* with a vele.—
Spenser.

GAZER, ga'zur, *s.* One who gazes; one who looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

GAZETTE, ga-zet', *s.* (French, from *gazetta*, a Venitian coin, which was the usual price of the first paper printed in Venice.) A newspaper; the name is properly confined to a paper of news, published by authority. This distinction, however, is not always attended to;—*v. a.* to insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

GAZETTEER, gaz-et-eer', *s.* A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority; the title of a newspaper; a book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, cities, towns, and rivers in a country, or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions.

GAZINGSTOCK, ga'zing-stok, *s.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.

GAZON, ga-zoon', *s.* (French.) In Fortification, turfs or pieces of earth covered with grass, with which the faces of works of raised-up earth are lined, in order to keep them up and preserve their form.

GE, je, (Saxon.) A participle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, participles, &c.

GEAGH, ge'a, *s.* A Turkish chronological cycle of twelve years, each year being denoted by a different animal, viz.:—the mouse, bullock, lynx or leopard, hare, crocodile, serpent, horse, sheep, monkey, hen, dog, and hog. The day is also divided into twelve parts, each of which is likewise called a *geagh*, and is also distinguished by the name of an animal. Each *geagh* is subdivided into eight kehs.

GEAL, jele, *v. n.* (*geler*, Fr. *gelo*, Lat.) To congeal.—Obsolete.

GEAN, gene, *s.* (*guigne*, Fr.) A kind of wild cherry, a native of Britain.

GEAR, geer, *s.* (*gearwian*, *gyrian*, Sax.) Furniture; accoutrements; dress; ornaments; the harness or furniture of beasts; tackle. In Scotland, goods or riches; also, warlike accoutrements; business; matters;—(obsolete in the last two significations.)

I will remedy this *gear* ere long.
Or sell my title for a glorious grave.—*Shaks.*

Among Seamen, pronounced *jears*,—which see;—*v. a.* to dress; to put on gear; to harness.

GEARING, geer'ing, *s.* Harness; the manner of arranging machinery.

GEASON, ge'sun, *a.* Rare; uncommon; wonderful.—Obsolete.

The lady, hearkening to his senseful speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor *geason*.—
Spenser.

GEASTRUM, je-as'trum, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *aster*, a star, Gr. in allusion to the stellate form of the species when burst and lying on the ground.) A genus of Fungi, of the puff-ball kind: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

GEAT, geet, *s.* (*gat*, Dut.) The hole through which metal runs into a mould in castings.

GEBIA, je'be-a, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *bios*, life, Gr.?) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans, allied to Astacus: Family, Macroura.

GECARCINUS, je-kăr'se-nus, *s.* (*ge*, and *karkinos*, a crab, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

GECK, gek, *s.* (Germ.) A dupe; one easily imposed on;

Why did you suffer Tachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to become the *geck* and scorn o' th' other's villainy?—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to cheat, trick, or gull.—Obsolete.

GECKOTI.—See Geckotidæ.

GECKOTIDÆ, gek-ot'e-de, *s.* (*gecko*, the Indian name for the nature of the cry of one of the species.) The Geckos, a family of Platydactile, or broad-toed Saurians, divided by Cuvier into eight subgenera.

GEE, je. A term used by drivers, waggoners, &c., when they want the horses to go faster, or from the driver, when on the near side: sometimes written *jee*.

GEERIA, ge're-a, *s.* (in honour of some botanist of the name of Geer.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and axillary flowers: Order, Ternstrœmiaceæ.

GEESE. *Plural* of Goose.

GEEST, geest, *s.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.

GEFFROYA, gef-froy'a, *s.* (in honour of M. E. F. Geffroyoi.) A genus of American thorny or unarmed trees, with impari-pinnate leaves and axillary racemes, or panicles of flowers: Suborder, Cesalpineæ.

GEHENNA, ge-hen'na, *s.* (*geenna*, Gr. from *ge-hinom*, Heb. the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch.) A term used by the Jews as equivalent to hell; a place of fire, torment, and punishment. The Greek word is also so rendered by our translators.

GEHLENITE, ge'le-nite, *s.* (in honour of Gehlen, the chemist.) A mineral, which occurs in embedded and massive aggregations of rectangular or slightly

rhombic prisms; colour grey, frequently with a yellow or greenish tint. It is a ferro-silicate of lime and iron: sp. gr. 2.8—3.; H = 5.5—6.0.

GEISSOIS, ge'soys, *s.* (*geisson*, the house-eves, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being imbricated like the tiles of a house.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree—a native of New Caledonia: Order, Cunoniaceæ.

GEISSOLOMA, ge-so-lo'ma, *s.* (*geisson*, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr. from its imbricated æstivation.) A genus of plants: Order, Penæaceæ.

GEISSOMERIA, ge-so-me're-a, *s.* (*geisson*, and *meria*, a part, Gr. from the imbricated calyx.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Acanthaceæ.

GEISSORHIZA, ge-so-ri'za, *s.* (*geisson*, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr. from the imbricated root.) Tile-root, a genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

GEITONPLESIUM, ge-ton-ple'zhe-um, *s.* (*geiton*, a neighbour, and *plesios*, near, Gr. in relation to its affinity to the cognate genera.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

GELA, ge'la, or je'la, *s.* (*gelao*, I laugh, Gr. in allusion to the shining leaves.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree, a native of Cochin-China: Order, Olacaceæ.

GELABLE, jel'a-bl, *a.* (old French, from *gelo*, to congeal, Lat.) That may be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

GELASIMUS, je-las'e-mus, *s.* (*gelasimos*, a laugher, Gr.) The calling Crabs, a genus of Decapod Crustaceans, the Uca of Leach: Family, Brachyura.

GELATIN, jel'a-tin, } *a.* Of the nature and
GELATINOUS, je-lat'e-nus, } consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff and cohesive.

GELATINATE, je-lat'e-nate, *v. n.* To be converted into gelatin, or into a substance resembling jelly; —*v. a.* to convert into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.

GELATINATION, jel-a-te-na'shun, *s.* The process or act of converting or being turned into gelatine, or into a substance like jelly.

GELATINE, jel'a-tine, *s.* (*gelatin*, Ital.) An animal substance, obtained by boiling with water the soft and solid parts, as the muscles, cartilages, bones, tendons, &c.; when cooled, gelatine is capable of assuming an elastic or tremulous consistence, but, on the application of heat, is reduced to a liquid. The coarser forms of gelatine obtained from hoofs, hides, &c., are called *glue;* that from the skin and finer membranes, *size;* and when obtained from air-bladders and other membranes of fish, *isinglass.* Gelatine does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of long continued boiling. When acted on by sulphuric acid, it yields *gelatine sugar*, or *glyicoll*, the formula of which is C8 H7 N2 O5 2HO. According to Scherer, the formula of gelatinous tissue is C48 H41 N7½ O18. Blood cannot be formed from gelatine, and animals which feed exclusively on it soon die of starvation. The reason is, it does not contain proteine: also written *Gelatin.*

GELATINES.—See Gelatinosi.

GELATINIFORM, jel-a-tin'e-fawrm, *a.* Having the resemblance of gelatine.

GELATINIZE.—See Gelatinate.

GELATINOSI, jel-a-te-no'si, *s.* The gelatinous Polypi, including such as are not invested with a firm envelope, and are without a ligneous, fleshy or corneous axis in the interior of their mass. Their body is gelatinous, and more or less conical.

GELD, geld, *s.* (*gild*, Sax. *gield*, Dan.) An old term used by the Saxons to signify money or tribute, also compensation for a crime—hence, in our ancient laws, *wergeld* was compensation for a man's life, and *orfgeld* the value of a beast slain. *Danegeld*, or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes;—*v. a. past* and *past part.* gelded *or* gelt; (*geilen*, *gelten*, Germ.) to castrate; to emasculate; to deprive of any essential part; to deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable.

GELDER, geld'ur, *s.* One who castrates.

GELDER ROSE, geld'ur roze, *s.* A double variety of the plant Viburnum opulus, a marsh shrub, common in this and all northern countries of Europe: properly spelled *Gueldres rose.*

GELDING, geld'ing, *s.* A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

GELID, jel'id, *a.* (*gelidus*, Lat.) Extremely cold.

> If she find some life
> Yet lurking close, she bites his *gelid* lips.—Marston.

GELIDITY, je-lid'e-te, } *s.* Extreme cold; cold-
GELIDNESS, jel'id-nes, } ness.

GELLY.—See Jelly.

GELSEMIUM, jel-se'me-um, *s.* (*gelsemino*, an Italian name of the jasmine.) The Carolina Jasmine, a genus of North American climbing shrubs, with yellow flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.

GELT.—See Gilt.

GEM, jem, *s.* (*gemma*, Lat.) A precious stone used for ornamental purposes, cut by the lapidary, and usually set in gold, or carved as signets for rings, brooches, &c. The principal gems are the diamond, ruby, emerald, amythest, onyx, chalcedony, jasper, rock crystal, topaz, cornelian, and blood stones. *Artificial gems* are made of a very fusible, transparent, and dense glass or paste, as it is frequently called, containing a large proportion of oxide of lead, generally some oxide, the colours being given by a skilful admixture of the metallic oxides;—*v. a.* to adorn with gems; to bespangle; to embellish with detached beauties;—*v. n.* to bud; to germinate.

GEMARA, je-mar'a, *s.* The second part of the talmud.

GEMARIC, je-mar'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the gemara.

GEMEL, jem'il, *s.* (*gemellus*, Lat.) In Heraldry, a pair; two things of a sort.

GEMELLIPAROUS, jem-il-lip'a-rus, *a.* (*gemellus*, double, and *pario*, to bring forth, Lat.) Producing or bearing twins.

GEMEL-RING, jem'il-ring, *s.* Rings with two or more links: now written *Gimbal.*—Which see.

GEMINATE, jem'e-nate, *a.* In Botany, an epithet applied to the parts or organs of plants which are disposed in pairs from the same point.

GEMINATE, jem'e-nate, *v. a.* (*geminus*, Lat.) To double.—Seldom used.

GEMINATION, jem-e-na'shun, *s.* Duplication; repetition; a doubling.

GEMINI, jem'e-ni, *s.* (Latin, twins.) In Astronomy, the Castor and Pollux of the ancients; the third constellation of the zodiac, into which the sun enters about the 21st of May.

GEMINOUS, jem'e-nus, *a.* (*geminus*, Lat.) Double; in pairs.

GEMINY, jem'e-ne, *s.* Twins; a pair; a couple.

> A *geminy* of asses split, would make just four of you.
> —Congreve.

GEMMÆ, gem'me, *s.* In Botany, leaf-buds, as distinguished from alabastra or flower-buds.

GEMMARY, jem'ma-re, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMASTRÆA, jem-mas'tre-a, *s.* (*gemma*, a bud, and *astrum*, a star, Lat.) A genus of corals: Family, Madrephylliœa.

GEMMEOUS, jem'me-us, *a.* (*gemmeus*, Lat.) Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

GEMMINESS, jem'me-nes, *s.* Spruceness; smartness.

GEMMIPARES, jem-mip'a-res, *s.* (*gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, I produce, Lat.) Animals which propagate by buds, as the fresh-water polype, called the hydra.

GEMMIPAROUS, jem-mip'a-rus, *a.* (*gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, Lat.) Producing buds or gems.

GEMMOSITY, jem-mos'e-te, *s.* The quality of being a jewel.

GEMMULE, jem'mule, *s.* In Botany, the terminal bud of the plumule in germinating seeds.

GEMMY, jem'me, *a.* Bright; glittering; full of gems.

> The flitting cloud against the summit dash'd,
> And, by the sun illumin'd, pouring bright
> A *gemmy* shower.—*Thomson.*

GEMOTE, ge-mote', *s.* (*gemot*, Sax.) A meeting.—Obsolete.

GEMPYLUS, jem-pi'lus, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of fishes, having the body much elongated; the ventral fins very minute, and placed before the pectorals; the lateral line curved, and marked with large scales; the pectoral fins falcate.

GENA, je'na, *s.* (Latin, the cheek.) In Zoology, the region between the eye and the mouth, generally extended over the zygomatic arch.

GENDARM, zhang-dărm', *s.* In France, *gens d'armes* was an appellation given to a select body of troops appointed to watch over the interior public safety, and were in consequence much employed by the police. At the Revolution this body was broken up, and the name transferred to another body, whose especial duty was the protection of the streets, till 16th August, 1830, when, by a royal ordinance, the *gens d'armes* were abolished, and a new corps, termed the Municipal Guard of Paris, established in their stead, under the direction of the prefect of police: as Anglicized, in the singular, we write *gendarm*.

GENDARMERY, zhang-dăr'mur-e, *s.* The body of *gendarms*.

GENDER, jen'dur, *s.* (*genre*, Fr. *genere*, Ital. *genus*, Lat.) Kind; sort;—(obsolete in the foregoing significations;)

> The other motive
> Why to a public court I might not go,
> Is the great love the general *gender* bare me.—*Shaks.*

a sex, male or female. In Grammar, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually, a difference of termination in substantives, adjectives, and participles, to express the distinction of male and female;—*v. a.* to beget,—see Engender;—*v. n.* to copulate; to breed.

> A cistern for foul toads
> To *gender* in.—*Shaks.*

GENEALOGICAL, jen-e-a-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the descent of persons or families, or the succession of families from a progenitor; according to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

GENEALOGIST, jen-e-al'o-jist, *s.* One who traces descents of persons or families.

GENEALOGIZE, jen-e-al'o-jize, *v. n.* To relate the history of descents.

GENEALOGY, jen-e-al'o-je, *s.* (*genealogia*, Lat.) An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession; pedigree; lineage.

GENERA. *Plural* of Genus.—Which see.

GENERABLE, jen'er-a-bl, *a.* That may be engendered, begotten, or produced.

GENERAL, jen'er-al, *a.* (French.) Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular; lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import, or to any narrow or distinctive limitation; relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being; public; comprising the whole; not directed to any single object; having relation to all; extensive, though not universal; common; usual. *General* is prefixed or annexed to words to express the extent of their application; or when annexed to a name of office, denotes chief or superior, as a *commissary-general*, *quartermaster-general*, &c. In the line, a *general* officer is one who commands an army, a division, or a brigade;—*s.* the whole; the total; that which comprehends all or the chief part; *in general*, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally; the chief commander of an army; the commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major-general*; the commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier-general*; a particular beat of drum or march, being that which in the morning gives notice to the infantry to be in readiness to march; the chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule; the public; the vulgar; the interest of the whole.—Obsolete in the last three significations.

> Neither my place, nor aught I heard of business,
> Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general*
> Take hold on me; for my particular grief
> Ingluts and swallows other sorrows.—*Shaks.*

GENERALISSIMO, jen-er-a-lis'se-mo, *s.* (Italian.) The chief commander of an army or military force; the supreme commander; sometimes a title of honour.

GENERALITY, jen-er-al'e-te, *s.* (*generalite*, Fr.) The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars; the main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

GENERALIZATION, jen-er-al-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general.

GENERALIZE, jen'er-al-ize. *v. a.* To extend from particulars or species to genera, or to whole kinds or classes; to make general or common to a number; to reduce to a genus.

GENERALLY, jen'er-al-le, *ad.* In general; without specification or exact limitation; extensively, though not universally; commonly; frequently; in the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.

GENERALNESS, jen'er-al-nes, *s.* Wide extent, though short of universality; commonness.

GENERALSHIP, jen'er-al-ship, *s.* The office of a general; the military skill and conduct of a general officer; applied also to the dexterous management of any affair.

GENERALTY, jen'er-al-te, *s.* The whole; the totality.—Seldom used.

GENERANT, jen'er-ant, *s.* (*generans*, Lat.) The power that generates; the power or principle that produces; that which is generated or supposed to be generated, by the motion of any point, line, or figure; for example, a circle which revolves rapidly on any diameter generates a sphere, a line moved steadily along forms a surface; the circle and line are therefore generants.

GENERATE, jen'er-ate, *v. a.* (*genero*, Lat.) To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent; to cause to be; to bring into life; to produce; to form.

GENERATED, jen'er-ay-ted, *a.* In Mathematics, formed or occasioned by motion, as a line is generated by a point, a solid by a surface, and so on. In the fluxional analysis all kinds of quantities are supposed to be generated by the motion of other quantities.

GENERATION, jen-er-a'shun, *s.* The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals; production; formation; a single succession in natural descent; the people of the same period; genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock; a family; a race; progeny; offspring. In Physiology, the collective name of all those vital operations engaged in the production of an organized being. It comprehends, in the Mammifera, conception, pregnancy, parturition, and lactation. In Geometry, *generation* or *genesis* is the formation or production of a geometrical figure or quantity.

GENERATIVE, jen'er-a-tiv, *a.* Having the power of generating or propagating its own species; having the power of producing; prolific.

GENERATOR, jen'er-ay-tur, *s.* He or that which begets, causes, or produces; a vessel in which steam is generated. In Music, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. Thus, the lowest C for the treble of the pianoforte, besides its octave, will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt, and with its seventeenth above, or E in alt. Hence, C is called their *generator*, the G and E its products or harmonics.

GENERIC, je-ner'ik, } *a.* (*generique*, Fr. *gene-*
GENERICAL, je-ner'e-kal, } *rico*, Ital. and Span.) Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus.

GENERICALLY, je-ner'e-kal-le, *ad.* With regard to genus, as an animal *generically* different from another.

GENEROSITY, jen-er-os'e-te, *s.* (*generosite*, Fr. *generositas*, Lat.) The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a benevolent quality, opposed to *meanness* or *parsimony*; a disposition to think and give liberally; bounty; nobleness of soul; magnanimity; high birth.—The last three senses, though the primary meaning of the term, are seldom used.

> To break the heart of *generosity*,
> And make bold power look pale.—*Shaks.*

GENEROUS, jen'er-us, *a.* (*generosus*, Lat.) Primarily, being of noble birth or origin;

> Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders
> By you invited, do attend your person.—
> *Shaks.*

noble; honourable; magnanimous; liberal; bountiful; munificent free to give; strong; full of spirit; full; overflowing; abundant; sprightly; courageous.

GENEROUSLY, jen'er-us-le, *ad.* Honourably; not meanly; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jen'er-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind; liberality; munificence; generosity.

GENESIS, jen'e-sis, *s.* (Greek, generation.) The first book of the sacred scriptures of the Old Testament. In the original Hebrew, this book has no title, its present title having been prefixed by those who translated it into Greek. In Geometry, the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line, or surface.

GENET, jen'it, *s.* (French.) A name applied to a species of small horse, common in Spain; also a small animal, a native of Spain, resembling a weasel, though somewhat larger.

GENETHLIAC, je-neth'le-ak, *s.* (*genethliakis*, from *genithlon*, a birth, Gr.) An ode or short poem composed on the birth of a person.

GENETHLIAC, je-neth'le-ak, } *a.* (*genethliakos*,
GENETHLIACAL, jen-eth-le'a-kal, } Gr.) Pertaining to nativities, as calculated by astrologers; showing the position of the stars at the birth of any person.—Seldom used.

GENETHLIACS, je-neth'le-aks, *s.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars which preside at the birth of persons.—Seldom used.

GENETHLIATIC, je-neth-le-at'ik, *s.* One who calculates nativities.—Seldom used.

GENEVA, je-ne'va, *s.* A spirituous liquor, frequently but erroneously confounded with gin. It is a fermented liquor procured from juniper berries, which, from their containing thirty-three per cent. of saccharine matter, readily ferment, and yield a spirit of a powerfully stimulating kind. *Geneva bible*, a copy of the bible printed in English at Geneva, first in 1560. This copy was in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced.

GENEVAN, je-ne'van, *a.* Pertaining to Geneva;—*s.* an inhabitant of Geneva.

GENEVANISM, je-ne'van-izm, *s.* (from *Geneva*, where Calvin resided.) Calvinism.

GENEVOIS, jen-e-va', *s. pl.* People of Geneva.

GENIA, je'ne-a, *s.* (*geneion*, the chin, Gr.) A word used in the composition of anatomical terms to denote the muscles, &c., connected with the chin.

GENIAL, je'ne-al, *a.* (*genialis*, Lat.) Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce; gay; merry; enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life; natural; native.—Not used in the last two senses.

GENIALITY, je-ne-al'e-te, *s.* Gaiety; cheerfulness; a state favourable to productiveness.

GENIALLY, je'ne-al-le, *ad.* By genius or nature; naturally;—(seldom used in the foregoing significations;)

> Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others.—*Glanville.*

gaily; cheerfully.

GENIATES, je-ne-a'tes, *s.* (*geniates*, bearded, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

GENICANTHUS, jen-e-kan'thus, *s.* (*geneion*, the cheek or chin, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr. from the

operculum being spined, as in Holocanthus.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chætodonidæ.

GENICULATE, je-nik'u-late, *a.* (*geniculo*, Lat.) Bending abruptly in an obtuse angle, like the knee when a little bent.

GENICULATED, je-nik'u-lay-ted, *a.* (*geniculatus*, Lat.) Knee-jointed; having joints like the knee, a little bent.

GENICULATION, je-nik-u-la'shun, *s.* Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.

GENIE, je'ne, *s.* (old French.) Inclination; disposition; turn of mind.—Obsolete.

GENII, je'ne-i, *s. pl.* (Latin.) A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels, which the ancients superstitiously imagined took a deep interest in human affairs; each individual, it was supposed, had two of these mysterious guardians in constant attendance, one prompting to vice, the other to virtue; they were also the guardians of particular places.

GENIO, je'ne-o, *s.* (Italian, from *genius*, Lat.) A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science.—*Tatler.*

GENIOGLOSSUS, je-ne-o-glos'sus, *s.* A muscle between the tongue and the lower jaw.

GENIOSPORUM, je-ne-os'po-rum, *s.* (*geneion*, a beard, and *spora*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

GENIOSTOMA, je-ne-os'to-ma, *s.* (*geneion*, a beard, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. the mouth of the corolla being bearded.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees: Order, Loganiaceæ.

GENIPA, je'nip-a, *s.* (from Genipapa, the name of one of the species, *G. Americana*, in Guiana.) Genip-tree, a genus of plants, consisting of trees: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GENISTA, jen-is'ta, *s.* (*gen*, a small bush, Celt.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs with yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

GENITAL, jen'e-tal, *a.* (*genitalis*, Lat.) Pertaining to generation, or the act of begetting.

GENITALIUM, jen-e-ta'le-um, *s.* A disease of the genitals.

GENITALS, jen'e-talz, *s. pl.* In Physiology, the parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation. In Botany, the styles and stamens.

GENITING, jen'e-ting, *s.* (*janeton*, Fr.) A species of apple that ripens very early.

GENITIVE, jen'e-tiv, *a.* (*genitivus*, Lat.) In Grammar, an epithet given to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds. In English Grammars, it is termed the *possessive case.*

GENITOR, jen'e-tur, *s.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

GENITURE, jen'e-ture, *s.* Generation; birth; procreation.

GENIUS, je'ne-us, *s.* (Latin.) Among the Ancients, a presiding spirit that exercised a controlling influence in the affairs of individuals, and regulated their destiny; the peculiar structure of mind which characterises an individual, and which indicates his particular aptitude for any study or profession; strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect, particularly the power of invention; one endowed with transcendent vigour of mind; one who can form new combinations by the force of intellect; mental powers or faculties; nature; disposition; peculiar character.

GENOESE, jen'o-eze, *s. pl.* The people of Genoa in Italy.

GENS, jens, *s.* (Latin.) In Ancient History, a clan or sect, forming a subdivision of the Roman people, next in order to the curia or tribe.

GENT, jent, *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle; polite.—Obsolete.

> Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
> Forewasted all; till Genuissa *gent*
> Persuaded him to cease.—*Spenser.*

GENTEEL, jen-teel', *a.* (*gentil*, Fr.) Polite; well bred; easy and graceful in manners or behaviour; having the manners of well-bred people; civil; graceful in mein or form; elegant; elegantly dressed; decorous; refined; free from anything low or vulgar.

GENTEELLY, jen-teel'le, *ad.* Politely; elegantly; gracefully; in the manner of well-bred people.

GENTEELNESS, jen-teel'nes, *s.* Elegance; gracefulness; politeness; qualities befitting a person of rank.

GENTESE, jen'tese, *s.* In Architecture, a term applied to the cusps or featherings in the arch of doorways by William of Worcester.

GENTIAN.—See Gentiana.

GENTIANA, jen-she-a'na, *s.* (after Gentius, a king of Illyria.) Gentian, a genus of herbs, type of the order Gentianaceæ.

GENTIANACEÆ, jen-she-a-na'se-e, } *s.* (*gentiana*,
GENTIANEÆ, jen-she-a'ne-e, } one of the genera.) A natural order of corolliflora Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, rarely shrubs, having ribbed leaves, with stipules, and terminal or axillary flowers; calyx inferior and persistent; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, and usually regular and persistent, with an equally divided limb, the lobes being of the same number as the segments of the calyx, generally five, and imbricate in æstivation; stamens epipetalous, and of the same number as the petals, and alternate with them; stigmas one or two; ovary one or two-celled and many-seeded; capsule generally two-valved, with the margins turned inwards.

GENTIANELLA, jen-she-an-nel'la, *s.* (a dim. of Gentiana.) A genus of perennial, herbaceous, glabrous plants, with opposite leaves and terminal pedicellate flowers: Order, Gentianaceæ.

GENTIANIN, jen'she-an-in, *s.* The peculiar bitter principle of gentian.

GENTILE, jen'tile, *s.* (*gentilis*, Lat.) A term used by the Jews to designate one who worshipped idols, or did not recognise the Jewish faith, and applied by the Christians to pagan idolators. In Civil affairs, the name was given to all nations who were not Romans;—*a.* pertaining to pagans or heathens.

GENTILESSE, jen-te-les', *s.* (*gentillesse*, Fr.) Complaisance; civility.—Obsolete.

> She with her wedding clothes undresses
> Her complaisance and *gentilesses.*—*Butler.*

GENTILISH, jen'til-ish, *a.* Heathenish; pagan.

GENTILISM, jen'til-izm, *s.* Heathenism; paganism.

GENTILITIOUS, jen-til-ish'us, *a.* (*gentilitius*, Lat.) Peculiar to a people or nation; national; hereditary; entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jen-til'e-te, *s.* (*gentilite*, Fr.) Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behaviour; the

manners of well-bred people; genteelness; good extraction; gracefulness of mein; gentry;

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*.—*Davies on Ireland.*

heathenism.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it.—*Hooker.*

GENTILIZE, jen'til-ize, *v. n.* To live like a heathen.

GENTISIC, jen'te-sik, *a.* Relating to gentian.

GENTLE, jen'tl, *a.* Well born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time.—*Milton.*

bland; mild; meek; soft; not rough, rash, or severe; peaceable; soothing; pacific; treating with mildness; not violent;—*s.* in Entomology, the maggots, or apodal larvæ of the flesh-fly, Musca carnaria, and similar Dipterous insects; a gentleman;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown.—*Shakz.*

—*v. a.* to make gentle; to raise from the vulgar.—Obsolete as a verb.

Be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition.—*Shakz.*

GENTLEFOLK, jen'tl-foke, *s.* Persons of good breeding and family; commonly used and written *gentlefolks.*

GENTLEMAN, jen'tl-man, *s.* In its widest sense, every man above the rank of a yeoman, including noblemen; the term is now used to designate a person of good breeding, education, and character, without reference to occupation or rank; a term of complaisance; a man of polite and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish; the servant of a man of rank who attends his person.

Let be call'd before us,
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person.—*Shakz.*

Gentleman pensioner, one of a band of forty gentlemen, entitled esquires, whose office is to attend the person of the sovereign to and from the chapel-royal, and on other occasions of solemnity.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jen'tl-man-like, } *a.* Relating
GENTLEMANLY, jen'tl-man-le, } to, or becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; like a man of birth and good breeding.

GENTLEMANLINESS, jen'tl-man-le-nes, *s.* Behaviour of a well-bred man.

GENTLEMANSHIP, jen'tl-man-ship, *s.* Quality of a gentleman; carriage of a gentleman.

GENTLENESS, jen'tl-nes, *s.* Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;)—softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness; kindness; benevolence;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee.—*Shakz.*

tenderness; mild treatment.

GENTLESHIP, jen'tl-ship, *s.* The deportment of a gentleman.—Obsolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their head.—*Ascham.*

GENTLEWOMAN, jen'tl-wŭm-un, *s.* A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look.—*Dryden.*

GENTLEWOMANLIKE, jen'tl-wŭm-un-like, *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman.

GENTLY, jen'tle, *ad.* Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly; without violence or roughness.

GENTOO, jen-too', *s.* A native of India or Hindostan; a follower of the religion of the Bramins.

GENTRY, jen'tre, *s.* People of good breeding, and in easy circumstances; the middle classes, between the vulgar and the nobility; a term of civility, real or ironical;

The many colour'd *gentry* there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love.—*Prior.*

civility; complaisance.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

Show us so much *gentry* and goodwill,
As to extend your time with us awhile.—*Shakz.*

GENUFLECTION, je-nu-flek'shun, *s.* (*genu*, the knee, and *flectio*, a bending, Lat.) The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

GENUINE, jen'u-in, *a.* (*genuinus*, Lat.) Native; belonging to the original stock; real; natural; pure; not spurious, false, or adulterated.

GENUINELY, jen'u-in-le, *ad.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally.

GENUINENESS, jen'u-in-nes, *s.* The state of being native, or of the true original; freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; reality; purity.

GENUS, je'nus, *s.* GENUSES, or GENERA, *pl.* (Latin.) In Natural History, a group or collection of individuals which exhibit a certain degree of analogy, and are connected by peculiarities of structure. Whenever any natural object cannot be referred to a known species, it is made to constitute a genus. All species connected with the genus have the same name preceding the specific or distinguishing term; as, *Equus caballus*, the horse; *Equus asinus*, the ass. In Logic, one of the predicables, which is considered as the material part of the species of which it is affirmed. In Music, the general name for any scale, as the *diatonic genus*, and *chromatic genus.*

GEOBATES, je-o-ba'tis, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *batis*, a thicket, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Anabatinæ, or Tree-runners: Family, Cerathidæ.

GEOCENTRIC, je-o-sen'trik, *a.* (*ge*, and *kentron*, a centre, Gr.) In Astronomy, having the earth for a centre, as the moon. The planets moving round the sun as a centre, are not geocentric; yet we speak of their geocentric places, latitudes, longitudes, &c., meaning thereby, as they appear when viewed from the earth's centre.

GEOCHORDA, je-o-kawrd'a, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *chorde*, a cord, Gr. in reference to the wiry-like creeping stems.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

GEOCOLAPTES, je-o-ko-lap'tes, *s.* (*ge*, and *colaptes*, a cognate genus of birds.) A genus of birds, natives of Africa: Family, Picidæ.

GEOCORISÆ, je-o-kawr'e-se, *s.* (*ge*, and *koriannumi*, I caress, Gr.) A family of Hemipterous insects

in which the antennæ are larger than the head, and inserted between the eyes, near their internal margin. There are three joints in the tarsi, the first of which is sometimes very short.

GEOCYCLIC, je-o-si'klik, *a.* Circling the earth periodically.

GEODEA, ge-o'de-a, *s.* A free, fleshy, tuberiform polypifer, hollow and empty, and firm when dry; the out surface being all over porous, and one side having a separate circular area, pierced with large pores.

GEODES, je'odze, *s.* (*geodes*, earthy, Gr.) A kind of ætites, the hollow of which, instead of a module, contains only loose earth, and is commonly lined with crystals.

GEODESIA, je-o-de'zhe-a, *s.* (*ge*, and *daio*, I divide, Gr.) That part of geometry and trigonometry which applies to the measuring of whole countries, or very large tracts of land, or to the admeasurement of a degree of the meridian. Originally, the term *geodesia* was considered synonymous with land-surveying.

GEODESIC, je-o-des'sik, } *a.* Relating to
GEODESICAL, je-o-des'se-kal, } geodesy.

GEODESY.—See Geodesia.

GEODETIC, je-o-det'ik, } *a.* Relating to the
GEODETICAL, je-o-det'e-kal, } art of measuring surfaces.

GEODIFEROUS, je-o-dif'fer-us, *a.* (*geode*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing geodes.

GEODORUM, je-o-do'rum, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *doron*, a gift, Gr. in reference to the beauty of the flowers lying on the earth.) A genus of handsome plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GEOGLOSSUM, je-o-glos'sum, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) Earth-tongue, a genus of Fungi, found in bogs and meadows: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

GEOGNOST, je-og'nost, *s.* One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

GEOGNOSTIC, je-og-nos'tik, *a.* Relating to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

GEOGNOSY, je-og'no-se, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *gnosis*, knowledge, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. This term is of German origin, and is nearly synonymous with geology; some writers have maintained, however, that it is less comprehensive in its meaning, and view it as only a branch of that science.

GEOGONIC, je-o-gon'ik, *a.* Relating to geogony.

GEOGONY, je-og'o-ne, *s.* (*ge*, and *gone*, birth, Gr.) The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

GEOGRAPHER, je-og'ra-fur, *s.* (*ge*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who describes that part of the globe or earth which is exhibited on the surface; one intimately versant in geography, or who compiles a treatise on the subject.

GEOGRAPHIC, je-o-graf'fik, } *a.* Relating to,
GEOGRAPHICAL, je-o-graf'e-kal, } or containing a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, je-o-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, je-og'gra-fe, *s.* A description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of its natural and artificial divisions, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c., which chequer its surface. Geography also includes the doctrine or knowledge of the astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained, and usually some account of the government, religion, and peculiar characteristics, which distinguish the several nations and tribes of people from each other;—a book containing a description of the earth.

GEOLOGICAL, je-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to geology, or the science of the structure of the earth or terraqueous globe.

GEOLOGIST, je-ol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in the science of geology.

GEOLOGIZE, je-ol'o-jize, *v. n.* To make geological investigations and discoveries; to study geology.

GEOLOGY, je-ol'o-je, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of natural science which treats of the structure of the earth, and the nature and causes of the phenomena which it presents, whether effected by mechanical, chemical, or vital agency. It is the history of the bypast conditions of our planet, as elucidated in the monuments of change which manifest themselves on the surface, and under the surface of the earth. It classifies, by means of these monuments, the various rocks according to their comparative ages, and the remains of organic beings found embedded therein, and treats of the various races of animals and plants which characterize the different formations or systems which have been deposited by water in the long lapse of countless ages. The following is a brief summary of the grand divisions into which the aqueous systems have been classed: 1. Recent deposits of clay, sand, gravel, limestones, &c., from existing rivers, lakes, &c., formed during the historical era, sometimes containing the remains of man or of his works. 2. Tertiary, or Supracretaceous Formations, composed chiefly of clays, sands, gravels, and limestones, containing a mixture of extinct and recent animal remains, and distinguished by the presence of those of numerous Mammalia, extinct and recent. 3. Secondary Formations, consisting of the chalk, green sand, oolite, lias, new red sandstone, with their subordinate beds, all abounding in organic remains, chiefly marine—all extinct. 4. Carboniferous System, consisting of the Coal Formation, carboniferous or mountain limestone,—organic remains—all extinct. 5. The Devonian or Old Red Sandstone System, consisting of sandstones, often red, cornstones, and shales, with extinct fishes, &c. 6. The Silurian System, the upper and lower consisting of sandstones, often micaceous, limestones, abounding in the oldest types of organic life, and slates. 7. Primary Formations, consisting of schists of various kinds, limestones, graywacke, mica slate, gneiss, &c., a few organic remains in the newest beds only. Igneous rocks of many sorts, such as granite, porphyry, greenstone, basalt, and traps of various kinds, produced at different eras, occur in each system.

GEOMANCER, je'o-man-sur, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) One who divines or foretells events, by means of lines, figures, or points, on the ground, or on paper.

GEOMANCY, je'o-man-se, *s.* A kind of divination by the aid of lines or figures, formed by little dots or points, either on the earth or on paper, and representing the four elements, the cardinal points, the planetary bodies, &c.; this alleged science had taken root in the days of Chaucer, and was actually cultivated by Dryden.

GEOMANTIC, je-o-man'tik, *a.* Relating to geomancy.

GEOMETER, je-om'e-tur, *s.* (*ge*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) One skilled in geometry.—See Geometrician, which is generally used.

GEOMETRAL, je-om'e-tral, *a.* (French.) Relating to geometry.

GEOMETRIA, je-o-met're-a, *s.* The Looper Moths, a Linnæan genus of the nocturnal Lepidoptera: Family, Phalænidæ.

GEOMETRIC, je-o-met'trik, } *a.* (*geometrikos*, Gr.)
GEOMETRICAL, je-o-met'tre-kal, } Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry. *Geometrical elevation*, in Architecture, a design for any part of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to the *perspective* or *natural* elevation. If of sufficient size to guide the working builder, it is called the *working* plan or drawing. *Geometrical pace*, a measure of five feet. *Geometrical plane*, in Perspective, the same as ground plane. *Geometrical progression and proportion*, a series of numbers is said to be in geometrical progression when they have a common ratio or multiplier; thus, multiply 1 by 2, and the number produced by 2 again, and the second result by 2, the numbers resulting will consequently be in geometrical progression. The series will, of course, be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32. *Geometrical solution*, that result which is obtained from the simple principles of geometry. *Geometrical staircase*, a staircase is so called when the stairs are supported only by being inserted into the wall at one end, with a continued range of balusters at the other.

GEOMETRICALLY, je-o-met'tre-kal-le, *ad.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, je-om-e-trish'an, *s.* One skilled in geometry.

GEOMETRIZE, je-om'e-trize, *v. a.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.

GEOMETRY, je-om'e-tre, *s.* (*ge*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The science which explains the proportions, properties, and measurement of lines and surfaces. Geometry is divided into several parts, as *elementary*, which describes right lines, figures, and the properties of the circle; the propositions of which part is called *theoretic* when anything is to be proved, and *practical* when anything is to be done. There is also the *geometry of the compass*, which is a part of the science, the practice of which is entirely performed by the aid of the compasses only. *Descriptive geometry* is a name given to that part of practical geometry which ascertains the inclination and particular form of the lines produced by curved surfaces cutting each other; as, for example, in groined and vaulted ceilings, &c.: the *higher* or *transcendental geometry* is that which treats of the higher order of curves and problems.

GEOMITRA, je-om'e-tra, *s.* (*ge*, and *mitra*, a band or girdle, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Helicinæ, or common land-snails, the shell of which is conic, thick, and obtuse; the whorls striated and coronated with tubercles; the body whorl small; the aperture very small and circular; the lips united; the outer one thin; umbellicus small: Family, Helicidæ.

GEOMYS, je'o-mis, *s.* (*ge*, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Canada Hamster, a genus of burrowing Rodents, about the size of a rat—natives of North America.

GEONOMA, je-o'no-ma, *s.* (*geonomos*, distributing lands, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of an ornamental palm-tree, *G. pinnatifrons*: Order, Palmaceæ.

GEOPELIA, je-o-pe'le-a, *s.* (*ge*, and *peleia*, the wood-pigeon, Gr.) A genus of birds, allied to the dove: Family, Columbidæ.

GEOPHILA, je-of'e-la, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *philos*, I love, Gr.) A genus of creeping plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GEOPONIC, je-o-pon'ik, *a.* (*ge*, and *ponos*, labour, Gr.) Relating to agriculture, or the tillage of the earth.

GEOPONICS, je-o-pon'iks, *s.* The art or science of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

GEORAMA, je-o-ra'ma, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *orama*, view, Gr.) An ingenious invention, of French origin, for exhibiting a very complete view of the different seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains on the earth's surface. It is formed in the shape of a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, by thirty-six bars of iron, representing the parallels and meridians.

GEORCHIS, je-awr'kis, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, Gr. and *orchis*.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GEORGE, jawrj, *s.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter; a brown loaf.—The origin of the latter signification is not well ascertained.

> Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
> On a brown *george*, with lousy swobbers, fed.—
> *Dryden.*

GEORGE-NOBLE, jawrj'no-bl, *s.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII., of the value of six shillings and eightpence sterling.

GEORGIC, jawr'jik, *s.* (*georgikos*, Gr.) A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for the cultivation of the land in a poetical dress.

GEORGIC, jawr'jik, } *a.* Relating to rural and
GEORGICAL, jawr'je-kal, } agricultural affairs.

GEORGINA.—See Dahlia.

GEORGIUM SIDUS.—See Uranus.

GEORISSUS, je-o-ris'sus, *s.* (*ge*, and *ris*, the nose, Gr. ?) A genus of Coleopterous insects, with the antennæ terminating in a round club: Family, Clavicornes.

GEORYCHUS, je-o-re'kus, *s.* (*ge*, and *orchys*, digging, Gr.) The Lemmings, a genus of gnawing quadrupeds, allied to the rat and mouse, and having the toes formed for digging; the tail and ears are very short: Order, Rodentia.

GEOSAURUS, je-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*ge*, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to a fossil Saurian, considered as intermediate in its structure between the Crocodiles and the Monitors.

GEOSCOPY, je-os'ko-pe, *s.* (*ge*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, gained by an examination of its nature and qualities.

GEOSITTA, je-o-sit'ta, *s.* (*ge*, the earth, and *sitta*, a cognate genus.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Sittinæ, or Nuthatches: Family, Certhiadæ.

GEOTIC, je-ot'ik, *a.* (from *ge*, the earth, Gr.) Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

GEOTROCHUS, je-o-trok'us, *s.* (*ge*, and *trochos*, a boy's top, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is trochiform; the body whorl more or

less carinated; the spore pointed and acute; the outer lip thickened and reflected; the inner lip and umbilicus almost obsolete.

GEOTRUPE, je-o'trū-pe, *s.* (*ge*, and *trupane*, a borer, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

GEOVULA, je-ov'u-la, *s.* (*ge*, and *ovula*, a cognate genus.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is oval; the spire very short, turbinated, and cancellated, with an obtuse apex; the outer lip thickened internally; the inner lip with a strong plate near the base: Family, Turbidæ.

GERANACEÆ, jer-a-na'se-e, *s.* (*geranium*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Thalamifloral Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants or shrubs, with tumid stems and opposite or alternate leaves, often stipulate; sepals five; petals five; stamens hypogynous, and twice or three times the number of the petals; ovary composed of five paces each, one-celled and one-seeded; styles five, and cohering round an elevated axis; fruit formed of five pieces.

GERANIUM, je-ra'ne-um, *s.* (*geranos*, a crane, Gr. from the long beak which terminates the carpels, resembling the bill of a crane.) A genus of herbs, or subshrubs, with palmate-lobed leaves, and one or two flowered peduncles, bearing usually flowers of great beauty and of various colours: Order, Geranaceæ.

GERARDIA, ge-rārd'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Gerarde, author of an Herbal, published in 1597.) A genus of plants, consisting of American herbs or undershrubs, with yellow or rosy-purple flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

GERBILUS, jer-bil'lus, *s.* The Tamarisk gerboa, a genus of Rodents, having the tail long, and covered with fur—natives of Africa and India only.

GERENT, je'rent, *a.* (*gerens*, Lat.) Carrying; bearing.

GERFALCON.—See Hierfalco.

GERM, jerm, *s.* (*germen*, Lat.) Origin; first principle; that from which anything springs. *Germ* or *Germen*, in Botany, the name for the ovary; *germen-inferior*, having the fruit below the flower; *germen-superior*, having the fruit above the flower.

GERMAN, jer'man, *s.* (from *germanus*, a brother, Lat.) In Law, whole or entire, as respects genealogy or descent; thus, *brother-german* is a brother by both the same father and mother. *Cousins-german* are those of the first and second degree, *i. e.*, children of brothers or sisters. *German catchfly*, or *rock lychnis*, the common name of the plant Viscaria vulgaris, a native of Britain. *German greens*, a variety of a plant of the cabbage tribe, much used in Scotland as a potherb. *German madwort.*—See Asperugo. *German millet*, the produce of the plant, Setaria germanica: Order, Graminaceæ;—*a.* related;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

But those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman.—*Shaks.*

belonging to Germany;—*s.* a native of Germany, and, by ellipsis, the German language.

GERMANDER.—See Teucrium.

GERMANIC, jer-man'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Germany.

GERMANISM, jer-man'izm, *s.* An idiom of the German language.

GERMANITY, jer-man'e-te, *s.* Brotherhood.—Obsolete.

GERMEN.—See Germ.

GERMINAL, jer'me-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

GERMINANT, jer'me-nant, *a.* Sprouting.

GERMINATE, jer'me-nate, *v. n.* (*germino*, Lat.) To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate;—*v. a.* to cause to sprout.—Unusual as an active verb.

GERMINATION, jer-me-na'shun, *s.* In Botany, the first act of sprouting, or first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant; the time in which seeds vegetate.

GEROCOMIA, je-ro-ko'me-a, *s.* (*gerian*, an old man, and *momein*, to be concerned about, Gr.) In Medicine, that which relates to the diet and treatment of old age.

GEROCOMICAL, je-ro-kom'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomia.

GERONTOXON, jer-on-toks'on, *s.* (*geron*, an old man, and *toxon*, a bow, Gr.) The opaque circle, or half circle, which occurs in the cornea of aged people.

GEROPOGON, jer-o-po'gon, *s.* (*geron*, an old man, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr. in allusion to the long silky beard of the seeds.) Old Man's Beard, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

GERRES, ger'res, *s.* (*geron*, a thing made of wicker work, Gr.?) A genus of fishes, the body of which is oblong and fusiform: Family, Chætodonidæ.

GERRIS, jer'ris, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

GERUMA, je-roo'ma, *s.* (*djerrum*, Arabic name.) A genus of plants, consisting of an Arabian shrub: Order, Meliaceæ.

GERUND, jer'und, *s.* (*gerundium*, Lat.) In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle.

GERUSIA, jer-u'se-a, *s.* (*gerousia*, an assembly of elders, Gr.) In ancient history, the Spartan senate. It consisted of thirty members, who were of pure Spartan blood, and not under sixty years of age.

GERVILLIA, jer-vil'le-a, *s.* A genus of fossil shells, having the general form of Modiola; the hinge long and straight, with small irregular transverse grooves: Family, Aviculidæ.

GESLING.—See Gosling.

GESNERIA, jes-ne're-a, *s.* (in honour of Conrad Gesner of Zurich, a famous naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

GESNERIACEÆ, jes-ne-ri-a'se-e, *s.* (*gesneria*, one of the genera.) A natural order of corolliflora Exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs, with opposite or verticillate leaves, and a cymose, rarely racemose, inflorescence; the corollas of which are very beautiful, and of various colours; the roots usually tuberous; calyx five-cleft; corolla oblique, with tube drawn out behind, and in front above, or tubular at the base; limb five-cleft and sublabeate; stamens four; anthers distinct, cohering in pairs, or altogether; ovarium one-celled; embryo straight and slender.

GESSANT.—See Jessant.

GESSE, jes, *s.* A name given in Switzerland to the seeds of the cultivated Lathyrus, or Checkling Vetch, used for soiling horses. Gesse makes a light pleasant bread, but when not mixed with a due proportion of flour, it is very unwholesome as human food.

GESSES.—See Jesses.

GEST, jest, *s.* (*gestum*, Lat.) A deed, action, or achievement;

The Acts of the Apostles, which contain the peregrinations and *gests* of St. Paul, are a great master-key to open his epistles.—*Abp. Sancroft.*

show; representation; a stage in travelling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or, properly, a rest; a stop; —(obsolete in the foregoing significations;)—a roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the herald's office.

I'll give you my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,
Prefix'd for's parting.—*Shaks.*

GESTATION, jes-ta'shun, *s.* (*gestatio*, Lat.) The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy; the act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments; the act of carrying sick persons in carriages, as a salutary exercise in the cure of disease.

GESTATORY, jes'ta-tur-e, *a.* That may be carried or worn.

GESTIC, jes'tik, *a.* Relating to deeds; legendary.

And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestic* lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.—
Goldsmith.

GESTICULATE, jes-tik'u-late, *v. n.* (*gesticulor*, Lat.) To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures;—*v. a.* to act; to imitate.

GESTICULATION, jes-tik-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiments; gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in the representation of passion or action, with a view to enforce sentiment or argument; antic tricks or motions.

GESTICULATOR, jes-tik'u-lay-tur, *s.* One that shows postures or makes gestures.

GESTICULATORY, jes-tik'u-lay-tur-e, *a.* Representing in gestures.

GESTOUR, jes'tur, *s.* A narrator.—Obsolete.

The proper business of a *gestour* was to recite tales or gests, which was only one of the branches of the minstrel's profession.—*Tyrwhitt.*

GESTURE, jes'ture, *s.* (*gestus*, Lat.) Action or posture of the body, expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture meant to express an idea or passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion; movement of the body or limbs;—*v. a.* to accompany with action or gesture.

GESTURELESS, jes'ture-les, *a.* Free from gesture.

GESTUREMENT, jes'ture-ment, *s.* The act of making gestures.

GET, get, *v. a.* (*getan*, *gytan*, or *geatan*, Sax.) *Past*, Got; anciently, Gat; *past part.* Got, Gotten. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to have; to beget; to procreate; to generate; to learn; to prevail on; to induce; to persuade; to procure to be; *to get off*, to put off; to take or pull off; to remove, as to get off a ship from shoals; to sell; to dispose of; *to get on*, to put on; to draw or pull on; *to get in*, to collect and shelter; to bring under cover; *to get out*, to draw forth; to draw out; to disengage; *to get the day*, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory; *to get together*, to collect; to amass; *to get over*, to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed; *to get above*, to surmount; to surpass; *to get up*, to prepare and introduce upon the stage; to make fit; to bring forward;—*v. n.* to arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; *to get away, or away from*, to depart; to quit; to leave, or to disengage one's self from; *to get among*, to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number; *to get before*, to arrive in front, or more forward; *to get behind*, to fall in the rear; to lag; *to get back*, to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return; *to get clear*, to disengage one's self; to be released as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment; *to get down*, to descend, to come from an elevation; *to get home*, to arrive at one's dwelling; *to get in or into*, to arrive within an enclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self; *to get loose or free*, to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement; *to get off*, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from; *to get out*, to depart from an enclosed place, or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment; *to get along*, to proceed; to advance; *to get rid of*, to free one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove; *to get together*, to meet; to assemble; to convene; *to get up*, to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; to ascend; to climb; *to get through*, to pass through; to finish; to accomplish; *to get quit of*, to get rid of; to shift off, or to free one's self from; *to get forward*, to proceed; to prosper; to make progress; to advance in wealth; *to get near*, to approach within a small distance; *to get ahead*, to advance; to prosper; *to get on*, to proceed; to advance; *to get a mile or other distance*, to pass over it in travelling; *to get at*, to reach; to make way to; *to get asleep*, to fall asleep; *to get drunk*, to become intoxicated; *to get between*, to arrive between; *to get to*, to reach; to arrive.

GETHYLLIS, je-*thil*'lis, *s.* (*getheo*, I rejoice, Gr.?) A genus of plants, the flowers of which have a delicious perfume, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

GETONIA, je-to'ne-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing shrubs, natives of Malabar and the East Indies: Order, Combretaceæ.

GETTER, get'tur, *s.* One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires; one who begets or procreates.

GETTING, get'ting, *s.* The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring; acquisition; gain; profit.

GEUM, ge'um, *s.* (*geuo*, I give a relish, Gr. from the quality of the roots of *G. urbanum.*) A genus of herbs: Order, Rosaceæ.

GEWGAW, gu'gaw, *s.* (*joujou*, a plaything; a toy, Fr. *gegaf*, Sax.) A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything;—*a.* trifling; showy without value.

GEYSER, ge'sur, *s.* (from an Icelandic word, signifying raging or roaring.) The name of certain spouting fountains of boiling water, situated about thirty miles from the volcano Hecla, in Iceland. These fountains are remarkable for the height to which the water and the stones which issue from them are frequently projected. The jet of the great Geyser is said to have been observed to rise 550 feet; but it is seldom seen above from 90 to 100—sometimes, as by Mr. Henderson, in 1815, to 150 feet. One of the small Geysers was observed by the same traveller to project a stone to the height of 200 feet.

GHASTFUL, gast'fŭl, *a.* Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking ghosts.—Obsolete. *Ghastly* is now used.—Which see.

I tell no lie, so *ghastful* grew my name,
That it alone discomfitted an host.—
Mir. for Mag.

GHASTFULLY, gast'fŭl-le, *ad.* Frightfully.

GHASTLINESS, gast'le-nes, *s.* Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHASTLY, gast'le, *a.* (*gastlic*, Sax.) Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; dismal; horrible; shocking; dreadful.

GHASTNESS, gast'nes, *s.* Horror of look; ghastliness.—Obsolete.

Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye?—
Shaks.

GHAUT, gawt, *s.* A name given in India to a pass in a chain of mountains; also, to a passage down a river. The name *ghauts* is also given to a range of mountains in India.

GHEE, ge, *s.* An East Indian name for clarified butter.

GHERKIN, ger'kin, *s.* (*gurke*, Germ.) A small pickled cucumber.

GHIBELLINES, gib'bel-lines, *s. pl.* In Italian History, the name of a political party which maintained the supremacy of the German emperors over the Italian states, and their claims to investiture, &c. They were the opponents of the Guelphs, or the Pope's faction. These factions arose in the 12th century, and continued to disturb Germany and Italy for about 300 years.

GHINIA, gin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Seignior Ghini, an Italian botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

GHOST, goste, *s.* (*gast*, Sax. *geist*, Germ.) The soul of man; an apparition or spirit of a person deceased. The ancients supposed every man to be possessed of three different ghosts or spirits, which, after the dissolution of the human body, were differently disposed of:—The *manes*, which went to the infernal regions; the *spiritus*, which ascended to heaven; and the *umbra*, which hovered about the tomb—as in these lines, attributed to Ovid:—

Terra tegit *carmen*, tumulum circumvolvet *umbra*,
Orcus habet *manes*; *spiritus* astra petit:

i.e., the earth covers the body, the *umbra* hovers around the tomb, the shades hold the *manes*, and the *spirit* seeks the stars.—*To give up the ghost*, to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire. *Holy Ghost*, in Theology, the third person of the Trinity. *Order of the Holy Ghost*, the principal military order of France previous to the Revolution, instituted by Henry III. in 1574;—*v. n.* to die; to expire;

Eurialus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted*.—*Sidney.*

—*v. a.* to haunt with an apparition.—Obsolete as a verb.

Julius Cæsar,
Whom, at Philippi, the good Brutus *ghosted*,
There saw you labouring for him.—*Shaks.*

GHOSTLESS, goste'les, *a.* Without spirit or life.—Obsolete.

GHOSTLIKE, goste'like, *a.* Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly.

GHOSTLINESS, goste'le-nes, *s.* Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHOSTLY, goste'le, *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; having a character from religion; relating to apparitions.

GHOTE, gote, *s.* An imaginary evil-being among eastern nations.

GHOUL, gowl, *s.* A demon supposed to feed on the dead.

GIALLOLINO, je-al-lo-le'no, *s.* (*giallo*, Ital.) A fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of Naples yellow.

GIAMBEAUX, je-am'boze, *s. pl.* (old French.) Armour for the legs.—Obsolete.

The mortal steed despiteously entail'd,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their *giambeaux* falls.—*Spenser.*

GIANT, ji'ant, *s.* (*geant*, Fr. *gigante*, Span.) A man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of extraordinary strength or powers, physically or intellectually. *Giants*, in ancient Mythology, the sons of Cœlus and Terra; or, according to Hesiod, they sprung from the blood of the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn—some of them, as Cottus, Briarius, and Gyges, had each 50 heads, 100 arms, and had serpents for legs. Incensed by the defeat of the Titans, to whom they were nearly related, they made war against Jupiter, and conspired to dethrone him, for which purpose they reared Mount Ossa upon Pelion, and Olympus upon Ossa. Jupiter, by the aid of Hercules, obtained a victory over the Giants, and cast them down to Tartarus, or, according to some of the poets, buried them alive under Mount Etna and different islands. *Giants' Causeway*, a remarkable columnar basaltic formation on the northern coast of the county of Antrim, situated about midway between the towns of Ballycastle and Coleraine. *Giant-fennel*, the common name of Ferula communis, one of the tallest of herbaceous plants, in some instances attaining a height of 15 feet;—*a.* like a giant; extraordinary in size.

GIANTESS, ji'ant-es, *s.* A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature.

GIANTIZE, ji'ant-ize, *v. n.* To play the giant.

GIANTLIKE, ji'ant-like, } *a.* Of unusual size; re-
GIANTLY, ji'ant-le, } sembling a giant in bulk or stature; gigantic; huge.—*Giantly* is seldom used.

GIANTRY, ji'ant-re, *s.* The race of giants.—Seldom used.

GIANTSHIP, ji'ant-ship, *s.* The quality, state, or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crestfallen,
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks.—*Milton.*

GIAOUR, jowr, *s.* (Turkish, a dog.) A word applied by way of contempt, in Turkey, to an unbeliever in the Mahommedan faith, especially to a Christian.

GIB, jib, *s.* A cat;

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,
Such dear concernings hide?—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to act like a cat.—Obsolete.

GIBBER, gib'bur, *v. n.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately.—Seldom used.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets.—
Shaks.

GIBBERISH, gib'bur-ish, *s.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words;

the private jargon of rogues and gipsies;—*a.* unmeaning, as words or talk; canting;—*v. n.* to prate idly or unintelligibly.

GIBBERULA, gib-be-ru'la, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Marginellinæ, in which the shell is suboval; the spore slightly prominent; the top of the outer lip dilated and gibbous; base of the outer lip with plaits; the inner lip broad and spreading: Family, Volutidæ.

GIBBET, jib'bit, *s.* (*gibet*, Fr.) A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain as a warning spectacle;—*v. a.* to hang and expose on a gibbet; to hang or expose on anything going transverse, as the beam of a gibbet. In Mechanics, that part of a crane which sustains the weight of goods.

GIBBIER, jib-beer', *s.* (*gibier*, Fr.) Wild fowl; game.—Obsolete.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax free.—*Addison on Italy.*

GIBBIUM, gib'be-um, *s.* (*gibbus*, gibbous, Lat. from the form of the abdomen.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

GIBBLE-GABBLE, gib'bl-gab'bl, *s.* Any rude or noisy conversation; barbarous speech.

GIBBOSITY, gib-bos'e-te, *s.* (*gibbosite*, Fr.) Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity. In Pathology, the projection formed posteriorly, by the vertebral column, in a state of curvature.

GIBBOUS, gib'bus, *a.* (*gibbus*, Lat.) Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities; hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed. In Astronomy, applied to the enlightened part of the moon during her course from full to new, when the dark part appears falcated or horned, and the light convex. In Botany, applied to leaves, petals, &c., when irregularly swelled on one side, or both, as on the under part of the corolla of the Digitalis.

NOTE.—In Natural History, the following compounds of *gibbous*, bunched, or bossed, occur:—*Gibbiflorus*, having gibbous flowers; *gibbipenis*, having the elytra swelled out, oval, and globular; *gibbirostris*, having a beak or snout of a protuberant shape; *gibbifolius*, having the leaves of a boss-like form.

GIBBOUSLY, gib'bus-le, *ad.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.

GIBBOUSNESS, gib'bus-nes, *s.* Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity.

GIBBSITE, gib'site, *s.* A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusets. It occurs massive in irregular stalactitial and tuberculated masses; fibrous and radiating; colour white, with a shade of green or grey. According to Dr. Thomson, it consists of alumina, 54.91; water, 33.60; silica, 8.73; peroxide of iron, 3.93: sp. gr. 2.09 to 2.4; rather harder than calcareous spar.

GIBCAT, gib'cat, *s.* A he-cat, or an old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear.—*Shaks.*

GIBE, jibe, *v. n.* (*gabban*, Sax.) To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt; to rail at; to flout; to scoff;—*v. a.* to reproach with contemptuous words; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to taunt with sarcastic allusions;—*s.* an expression of contempt by word or look; censure mingled with scorn; a sneer, or taunting allusion.

GIBELLINE.—See Ghibelline.

GIBER, ji'bur, *s.* One who reproaches or ridicules others by contemptuous or taunting allusions; one who makes use of sarcastic or derisive expressions against another; a scoffer.

GIBINGLY, ji'bing-le, *ad.* With taunting, sarcastic, and contemptuous expressions; scornfully.

GIBIONITE, gib'e-o-nite, *s.* An inhabitant of Gibeon, an ancient city situated about forty furlongs to the north of Jerusalem.

GIBLET, jib'let, *s.* (probably from *gibier*, game, Fr.) The offals and entrails of a goose, including the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.

GIBSTAFF, jib'staf, *s.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, the name of a weapon used in fighting beasts on the stage.

GIDDILY, gid'de-le, *ad.* With the head seeming to turn or reel; inconstantly; unsteadily: with various turnings; carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

GIDDINESS, gid'de-nes, *s.* The state of being giddy or vertiginous; a sensation of reeling or whirling, or when objects at rest seem to be moving or whirling; a swimming of the head; inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness; inability to keep its place; frolic; wantonness; levity.

GIDDY, gid'de, *a.* (*gidig*, Sax.) Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of uneasy or circular motion or swimming; that induces giddiness; rotary; running round with celerity; inconstant; unstable; changeable; heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving; tottering; unfixed; intoxicated; rendered wild by excitement or joy;—*v. a.* to make reeling or unsteady;—*v. n.* to turn quick.

GIDDY-BRAINED, gid'de-braynd, *a.* Careless; thoughtless.

GIDDY-HEAD, gid'de-hed, *s.* A person without thought or judgment.

GIDDY-HEADED, gid'de-hed'ed, *a.* Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

GIDDY-PACED, gid'de-paste, *a.* Moving irregularly.

More than light airs and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddy-paced* times.—*Shaks.*

GIER-EAGLE, geer-e'gl, *s.* The Gierfalcon.—See Hierfalco.

GIESECKITE, gi'se-kite, *s.* (in honour of Sir Charles Giesecke, its discoverer.) A mineral which occurs in Greenland along with felspar. It is externally brownish; internally olive-green; crystalized in regularly six-sided prisms. Its constituents are—silica, 46.07; alumina, 33.82; magnesia, 1.20; protoxide of iron, 3.35; protoxide of manganese, 1.15; potash, 6.20; volatile matter, 4.88: sp. gr. 2.832; Hardness = 3.5.

GIF, gif, *conj.* The old spelling of If.

Gif any good knight will fend this dame,
Come forth, or she must die.—
Ballad of Sir Aldingar Percy's Bd.

GIFT, gift, *s.* A present; anything given or bestowed; anything, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a donation; the act of giving or conferring; the right or power of giving or bestowing; an offering or oblation; a reward; a bribe; anything given to corrupt the judgment:

Neither take a *gift*, for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise.—*Deut.* xvi. 19.

power; faculty;—*v. a.* to endow with any pow-

or faculty. *Gift* (*donum*, *donatio*), in Law, the transferring of the property in a thing by one man to another voluntarily, and without any valuable consideration. To complete a gift of goods and chattels, delivery is absolutely necessary. *New-year's gift*, a present made on the first day of the year, as a token of the goodwill of the giver, as well as by way of presage of a happy and prosperous year.

GIFTED, gif'ted, *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent.

GIFTEDNESS, gif'ted-nes, *s.* The state of being gifted.

GIG, gig, *v. a.* (*gigno*, Lat.) To engender; to fish with a gig or fish-gig;—(obsolete as a verb;)—*s.* (*gigue*, Fr.) any little thing that is whirled round in play; a light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a chair or chaise; a fiddle; a dart or harpoon; a ship's boat; a wanton girl. *Gigs*, or *giggs*, in Farriery, swellings on the inside of a horse's lips. *Gig-wheel*, a mill in which the nap of woollen cloth is raised by the application of teasles.

GIGA, je'ga, *s* (Italian, a jig.) In Music, an air for dancing in triple time, usually $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{12}{8}$.

GIGANTEAN, ji-gan-te'an, *a.* (*giganteus*, Lat.) Like a giant; irresistible.

GIGANTIC, ji-gan'tik, *a.* (*giganticus*, Lat.) Of extraordinary size; very large; huge; like a giant; enormous; very great or mighty. *Gigantical* and *Gigantine* are seldom used.

GIGANTOLOGY, ji-gan-tol'o-je, *s.* (*gigas*, a giant, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise upon giants.

GIGANTOMACHIA, ji-gan-to-ma'ke-a, } *s.* (*gigas*, a
GIGANTOMACHY, ji-gan-tom'a-ke, } giant, and *mache*, a battle, Gr.) In Painting, a representation of combats with or between giants, more particularly that of those conflicts which, in heathen mythology, are said to have occurred between Jupiter and the giants, the scene of which was laid in the Campi Phlegræi of Campania.

GIGGLE, gig'gl, *s.* (*geagl*, Sax.) A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath;—*v. n.* to laugh with short catches of the voice or breath; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter.

GIGGLER, gig'gl-ur, *s.* One that giggles or titters.

GIGGLOT, gig'lot, *s.* (from *giguer*, to romp, Fr.) A wanton; a lascivious girl;

Away with those *gigglots* too; and with the other confederate companions.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* inconstant; giddy; light; wanton.

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *gigglot* wench.—*Shaks.*

GIGOT, jig'ut, *s.* (French.) The hip joint; also, a slice. In the Manege, the branch of a bridle in the form of a gigot or leg, the lower part of which is round, and termed *en garguille*.

GILBERTINE, gil'ber-tine, *s.* One of an order of monks, so termed from St. Gilbert of Sempringham, Lincolnshire, who founded the same about 1148. The monks observed the rules of St. Augustine, and the nuns those of St. Benedict;—*a.* belonging to the monastic order mentioned above.

GILBERTITE, gil'ber-tite, *s.* (named by Dr. Thomson, in honour of Davies Gilbert, Esq., late President of the Royal Society.) A mineral of a white colour, with a tinge of yellow, composed of plates lying irregularly on each other; lustre silky; translucent; easily cut with a knife. Its constituents are—silica, 45.155; alumina, 40.110; lime, 4.170; magnesia, 1.900; protoxide of iron, 2.430; water, 4.230: sp. gr. 2.648; H = 2.7.

GILD, gild, *v. a.* (*gildan*, *gyldan*, *geldan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Gilded or Gilt. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; to cover with any yellow matter; to adorn with lustre; to illuminate; to brighten; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance; to recommend by adventitious ornaments.

Yet oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth to catch the sight.—*Dryden.*

GILDER, gil'dur, *s.* One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold; a Dutch coin of the value of twenty stivers, about thirty-eight cents, or one shilling and ninepence sterling: usually written *guilder*.

GILDING, gil'ding, *s.* The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf or liquid; that which is laid on in overlaying with gold. *Gilding metal*, an alloy composed of four parts of copper, one part of Bristol old brass, and fourteen ounces of tin to every pound of copper.

GILIA, jil'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Philippe Salvador Gilio, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

GILIBERTIA, gil-e-ber'te-a, *s.* (in honour of J. E. Gilibert, a French botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees or shrubs, with umbellate flowers, disposed in racemose panicles: Order, Araliaceæ.

GILL, gil, *s.* (*gel*, Swed.) The respiratory organ in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red colour: the water has admission by the opening of the gill, and acts upon the blood as it circulates in the fibrils;—the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin.

GILL, jil, *s.* (*gilla*, Lat.) A measure of capacity, counting a quarter of an English pint; a measure among miners equal to a pint; malt liquor medicated with ground ivy. In Botany,—see Glechoma;—(from *gilja*, I woo, Swed.) in ludicrous language, a female; a wanton girl;

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt *gills*.—*Shaks.*

a fissure in a hill; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook.

GILLENIA, gil-le'ne-a, *s.* (probably from a person of the name of Gillen.) A genus of perennial herbs, with trifoliate leaves, having stalked serrated leaflets; flowers from red to white—natives of North America.

GILLFLAP, gil'flap, *s.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

GILLHOUSE, jil'hows, *s.* A house of public entertainment in which a gill is sold.

Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,
And answ'ring ginshops sourer sighs return.—*Pope.*

GILLIAN, jil'le-an, *s.* A wanton girl.—Obsolete.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillian*.—
Beau. & Flet.

GILLIESIA, gil-le'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Gillies of Conception, in Chili.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Gilliesiaceæ.

GILLIESIACEÆ, gil-le-si-a'se-e, *s.* A natural order of Liliaceous plants, distinguished from the other orders of the Lilial alliance by the perianth being surrounded by a calycine involucre, the inner bracts of which are coloured and petaloid. The order consists of small herbaceous plants, with coated bulbs, grass-like leaves, and umbellate flowers; the perianth minute; stamens six; capsule three-celled and three-valved.

GILLY-FLOWER, jil'le-flow-ur, *s.* The common name of the garden stock, Mathiola incana.

GILSE, gils, *s.* A young salmon.

GILT, gilt, *s.* *Past part.* of Gild. Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

GILT-HEAD.—See Sparus.

GILVICEPHALOUS, gil-ve-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*gilvus*, flesh-coloured, Lat. and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) In Natural History, having the head flesh-coloured; *gilvicollis*, having the neck of a flesh colour.

GIM, jim, *a.* Neat; spruce; well-dressed.—An old word, but now seldom used.

GIMBALS, jim'balz, } *s.* (*gemellus*, a pair, Lat.) A
GIMBOLS, jim'bulz, } piece of mechanism, consisting of two brass rings which move within one another, each perpendicular to its plane, about two axis placed at right angles to each other. *Gimbals* are used in suspending the mariner's compass, by means of which the card is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

GIMBLET, } gim'let, *s.* (*gibelet*, Fr.) A small in-
GIMLET, } strument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood;—*v. a.* among seamen, to turn round an anchor by the stock.

GIMBLETING, gim'let-ing, *s.* A term used by seamen to denote the turning of an anchor round by the stock, so that its motion resembles the turning of a gimblet.

GIMCRACK, jim'krak, *s.* A trivial piece of mechanism; a toy; an amusing device for children.

GIMMAL, gim'mal, *s.* Some device or machinery;

> I think by some odd *gimmals* or device.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* (*gemellus*, Lat.) consisting of links.

GIMMER, gim'mur, *s.* Movement or machinery.—Obsolete.

> Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes and hands by those secret *gimmers*, which now every puppet-play can imitate?—*Bp. Hall.*

GIMP, gimp, *s.* (*guiper*, Fr.) A kind of silk twist or edging;—*a.* (*gwymp*, Welsh,) smart; spruce; trim; nice.—Obsolete as an adjective.

GIN, jin, *s.* (*genievre*, juniper, Fr.) Ardent spirit flavoured by the essential oil of juniper. Having been originally made in Holland, it is known in this country by the name of Hollands; the best is that called Schiedam, from that place. The liquor called *gin*, of British manufacture, is frequently flavoured by oil of turpentine, and rendered biting to the taste by caustic potash: the spirit used is raw grain whisky. In Mechanics, a name corrupted from *engine*, and applied to different machines, as the pile-engine, and engines of various kinds for raising water, coals, &c., as also to a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, called the *cotton-gin*; a name also given to an old instrument of torture; a trap; a snare;

> For a *gin* and for a snare to the inhabitants of Jerusalem.—*Isaiah* viii. 14.

—*v. a.* to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine; to catch in a trap.

'GIN, gin, *v. n.* (*gynnan*, Sax.) To begin.

> The majestee of hir schal *gynne* to be destroyed, whom all Asie and the world worschipeth.—*Wiclif*, *Acts* xix.

GINGER, jin'jur, *s.* The name given to the dried roots of the plant Zingiber officinalis. It is a good stimulant and carminative. The plant is a native of the East Indies, and is cultivated in the West Indies and America. *Ginger beer*, a beer made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar with yeast.

GINGERBREAD, jin'jur-bred, *s.* A kind of cake composed of flour, with an admixture of butter, pearl-ash, and ginger sweetened. *Gingerbread-plum*, the name in Sierra Leone to the fruit of the plant Parinarium macrophyllum. *Gingerbread-tree*, the common name of the plant Parinarium macrophyllum, the fruit of which is called by the natives of Sierra Leone the *gingerbread-plum*.

GINGERLY, jin'jur-le, *ad.* Nicely; cautiously.—Obsolete.

> Go she never so *gingerly*, her honestie is gone away.—*Sh. Lov.*

GINGERNESS, jin'jur-nes, *s.* Niceness; tenderness.—Obsolete.

GINGERWORTS.—See Zingiberaceæ.

GINGHAM, ging'um, *s.* A kind of striped cotton cloth.

GINGING, jing'ing, *s.* In Mining, a local term for lining the shaft of a pit with bricks or stones.

GINGINSIA, gin-jin'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Gingins.) A genus of plants, consisting of sub-shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Portulaceæ.

GINGIVA, jin-gi'va, *s.* The Latin name for the gum.

GINGIVAL, jin'je-val, *a.* Pertaining to the gums.

GINGLE, jing'gl, *v. n.* To make a sharp clattering sound; to ring as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal; to utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence;—*v. a.* to shake, so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring as a little bell;—*s.* a shrill, clattering sound; affectation in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking.

GINGLYFORM, ging'le-fawrm, }
GINGLYMOID, ging'le-moyd, } *a.* Resembling
GINGLYMOIDAL, ging-le-moyd'al, } a ging'lymus.

GINGLYMUS, ging'gle-mus, *s.* (*gigglymos*, a hinge, Gr.) The hinge-like joint, a species of articulation, admitting of flexion and extension.

GINNET.—See Jennet.

GINNING, jin'ning, *s.* The operation by which the seeds of cotton are separated from the filaments, by means of the apparatus called a *cotton-gin*.

GINORIA, je-no're-a, *s.* (in honour of the Marquis Carlo Ginora of Florence.) The River Rose, a genus of plants, consisting of a shrub with a large blue flower and red calyx: Order, Lythraceæ.

GINSING, jin'sing, *s.* The Chinese name of the root of Panax quinquifolium. It is much cultivated in the United States, from whence it is imported to China, where it is much used as a powerful restorative.

GIP, jip, *v. a.* To take out the entrails of herrings.

GIPING, jip'ing, *s.* The operation of taking out the guts of herrings.

GIPSY, gip'se, *s.* (a corruption of Egyptian.) The English name given to a wandering race of pe-

ple found scattered over many countries in Europe, into which they first came, according to Rapes, in the character of penitents, in a troop of about 100 individuals, under certain chiefs, who called themselves Counts, and represented themselves as Christians driven out of Egypt by the Mahommedans. It is now generally believed that the gipsies originally emigrated from India at the time of the great Mahommedan invasion of Timur Beg. The gipsies called themselves Sind, and their language has been found to resemble some of the dialects of India. They are considered to have belonged to one of the lowest castes. Pottinger mentions having seen some tribes resembling them in their appearance and habits in Beloochistan. *Gipsy-wort*, in Botany, Water-horehound, the Lycopus Europæus of Linnæus, a British perennial growing on the banks of rivers and ditches; —a reproachful name to a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman, and sometimes implying artifice or cunning;

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies.—*Prior.*

—*a.* denoting the language of the gipsies.

GIPSYISM, jip'se-izm, *s.* The arts and practices of gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery; the state of a gipsy.

GIRAFFE, je-raf', *s.* (*zarifa*, Arab.) The Camelopardalis, or Camelopard, a genus of Ruminants, with persistent horns, common to both sexes, and comprising the tallest of the known quadrupeds.

GIRANDOLE, jir'an-dole, *s.* (*girandola*, Ital.) A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

GIRASOLE, jir'a-sole, *s.* (*gyro*, I turn, and *sol*, the sun, Lat.) A milkwhite or bluish variety of opal, which, when turned, reflects a reddish colour.

GIRD, gerd, *s.* (*geard*, *gyrd*, or *gyrda*, Sax.) A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm;—*v. a.* (*gyrdan*, Sax.) *past* and *past part.* Girded, or Girt; to bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage, or cloth; to make fast by binding; to put on; to invest; to surround; to clothe; to dress; to habit; to furnish; to equip; to encircle; to enclose; to encompass; to reproach; to gibe;

Being moved, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

GIRDER, gerd'ur, *s.* In Architecture, a principal beam in a floor, the use of which is to support the binding, or other joists, whereby their bearing or length is lessened; a satirist.

We great *girders* call it a short saying of sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.—*Lilly.*

GIRDING, gerd'ing, *s.* A covering.

Instead of a stomacher, a *girding* of sackcloth.—*Isa.* iii. 24.

GIRDLE, ger'dl, *s.* (*gyrdle*, *gyrdl*, Sax.) A belt or band drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled; enclosure; circumference; the zodiac. Among Jewellers, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon. In Architecture, a circular band or fillet surrounding part of a column; a name given in Scotland to a circular piece of iron on which bread is baked; *girdle-belt*, a belt for encircling the waist; *girdle-stead*, the part of the body where the girdle is worn;—*v. a.* to bind with a belt or sash; to gird; to enclose; to environ; to shut in.

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdlest* in these wolves.—*Shaks.*

GIRDLER, gerd'lur, *s.* A maker of girdles; one who girdles. The Company of Girdlers was incorporated in 1448.

GIRE.—See Gyre.

GIRGASHITES, ger'ga-shits, } *s.* An ancient peo-
GERGESSENES, ger-je-se'nis, } ple of the land of Canaan, who dwelt beyond the sea of Tiberius.

GIRL, gerl, *s.* (the etymology of this word has been much disputed; the probability is, it comes from the low Lat. *gerula*, a young woman intrusted with the care of children.) A young woman, or female child. Among Sportsmen, a roebuck of two years old.

GIRLHOOD, gerl'hood, *s.* The state of a girl.

GIRLISH, ger'lish, *a.* Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl; pertaining to the youth of a female.

GIRLISHLY, ger'lish-le, *ad.* In the manner of a girl.

GIRLISHNESS, ger'lish-nes, *s.* Levity; the manners of a girl.

GIRN.—See Grin.

GIRONDE, zhe-ronde', *s.* In French History, the name of a political republican party in France, which, during the first years of the Revolution, exercised great power. They were so named from the department of La Gironde, which sent, in 1801, three men of great eloquence and talent as its representatives, who became the chief leaders of the party: these were Guadet, Gensonne, and Vergniand.

GIRONDIN, zhe-rond'in, } *s.* One of the political
GIRONDIST, zhe-rond'ist, } party called the Gironde.

GIRROCK, gir'ruk, *s.* A kind of fish.

GIRT, gert, *v. a.* (*past* and *past part.* of Gird.) To gird; to surround.

GIRT, gert, } *s.* The leathern girdle buckled
GIRTH, gerth, } under a horse's belly. In Letterpress Printing, a leather thong belonging to the carriage of a press, by which it is let in and out. In Measurement, the circumference of a body. In measuring a tree, the term is used by some for the fourth part of the circumference, on account of the use made of it. The square of the fourth part is considered, in this case, as equal to the area of the section of the tree; which square, therefore, multiplied by the length of the tree, gives the solid content. *Girt-line*, a rope to lift up the rigging to the masthead on first rigging the ship;—*v. a.* to bind with a girt or girth.

GISE, jize, *v. a.* To feed or pasture.

GISEKIA, ge-se'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of P. D. Giseke, a Dutch botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Portulaceæ.

GISLE, giz'zl, *s.* A pledge.—Obsolete.

GISMONDINE, jis'mon-din, *s.* (in honour of the mineralogist Gismondi, by whom it was termed Zeagonite.) A mineral occurring, at Capo de Bove, near Rome, in white translucent crystals, having an adamantine lustre. It consists of silica, 41.4; alumina, 2.5; lime, 48.6; magnesia, 1.5; oxide of iron, 2.5; oxide of manganese, 0.50: sp. gr. 2.16—2.2. H = 7.0—7.5.

GIST, jist, *s.* (*gesir*, *gite*, Fr.) In Law, the main

point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

GITHAGO, *gith*-a'go, *s.* (from *gith*, or *git*, a black aromatic seed, which was employed in cooking by the Romans.) Corncockle, a genus of plants, consisting of upright annual plants with red or white flowers. *G. segatum* is a common weed, and very troublesome in cornfields: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

GITTERN.—See Guitar.

GITTITH, git'tith, *s.* A word used in the Psalms of David to signify the winepress.

GIVE, giv, *v. a.* (*gifan*, *gyfan*, Sax.) *Past*, Gave; *past part.* Given. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; to transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to yield; not to withhold; to quit; to yield as due; to confer; to expose; to yield to the power of; to grant; to allow; to permit; to afford; to supply; to empower; to commission; to enable; to pay; to utter; to vent; to pronounce; to exhibit; to show, as the product of a calculation; to do any act, the consequences of which affect others; to send forth, as odours from any body; to addict; to apply; to resign; to yield up; to conclude; to suppose; to present for taking or acceptance; to pledge; *to give away*, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer; *to give back*, to return; to restore; *to give forth*, to publish; to tell; to report publicly; *to give the hand*, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior; *to give in*, to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded; *to give over*, to leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon; to addict; to attach to; to despair of recovery; to believe to be lost, or past recovery; *to give out*, to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish; to issue; to send forth; to show; to exhibit in false appearance; to send out; to emit; *to give up*, to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; to surrender; to relinquish; to cede; to abandon; to deliver; *to give one's self up*, to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost; to resign or devote; to addict; to abandon; *to give way*, to yield; to withdraw to make room for; to fail; to yield to force; to break or fail; to recede; to make room for. In Nautical Language, *to give way* is an order to a boat's crew to row, after having ceased for a short time, or to increase their exertions; *to give way together*, an order to keep time together in rowing, so that the propelling force may be uniform and equal; *to give chase*, to pursue a ship or fleet;—*v. n.* to yield to pressure; to begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure; to move; to recede; *to give in*, to go back; to give way;—(the latter phrase is not used;)

> In the meantime, what doth St. Paul? doth he *give in*?—*Bp. Hall.*

to give into, to yield assent; to adopt; *to give off*, to cease; to forbear; *to give out*, to publish; to proclaim; to cease from exertion; to yield;

> Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
> That for twenty denials you would not *give out*.—*Swift.*

to give over, to cease; to act no more; to desert.

GIVER, giv'ur, *s.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts or distributes.

GIVES.—See Gyves.

GIVING, giv'ing, *s.* The act of conferring; the act of alleging what is not real.

> His *givings* out were of an infinite distance
> From his true meant design.—*Shaks.*

Giving rings, a custom observed by members of Serjeants' Inn when called to the degree of the coif. Each serjeant gives in a ring containing his own motto.—2 *Q. B.* 244.

GIZZARD, giz'zărd, *s.* (*gezier*, Fr.) The muscular or pyloric division of the stomach of birds. *To fret the gizzard*, to harass; to vex one's self.

> But that which does them greatest harm,
> Their spiritual *gizzards* are to warm.—
> *Butler.*

GLABELLA, gla-bel'la, *s.* (*glabellus*, smooth, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is volutiform; the spire more or less conic, and well developed; pillar with basal plaits; the inner lip obsolete; outer lip thick, toothed, or crinated, rarely smooth: Family, Volutidæ. Also, the space betwixt the eyebrows.

GLABRIATE, glab're-ate, *v. a.* (*glabro*, Lat.) To make plain or smooth.—Obsolete.

GLABRITY, glab're-te, *s.* Smoothness.—Obsolete.

GLABROUS, glab'rus, *a.* (*glaber*, Lat.) Smooth, like baldness. In Botany, without pubescence.

GLACIAL, gla'she-al, *a.* Icy; consisting of ice; frozen. *Glacial phosphoric acid*,—see Metaphosphoric Acid. The term *glacial* is also applied to other acids, the crystals of which have a glasslike appearance.

GLACIATE, gla'she-ate, *v. n.* To turn to ice.

GLACIATION, glay-she-a'shun, *s.* The act of freezing; ice formed.

GLACIER, glas'e-ur, *s.* (*glacio*, I congeal, Lat.) A name given to an immense accumulation of ice and snow on a mountain. The Alpine glaciers occupy a superficial extent of 1484 square miles. From Mont Blanc to the borders of the Tyrol there are reckoned 400, of which the greater number varies from 10 to 15 miles long, and from 1 to 2¼ broad; their vertical thickness ranges from 100 to 600 feet.

GLACIOUS, gla'shus, *a.* Icy; resembling ice.

GLACIS, gla'sis, *s.* (French.) In Building, or Gardening, an easy, insensible slope. In Fortification, an elevation of earth surrounding a fortress on the exterior of the covered wing, to which it serves as a parapet.

GLAD, glad, *a.* (*glad*, or *glæd*, Sax.) Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity; wearing a gay appearance; bright; showy; pleasing; exhilarating; expressing gladness; pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy;—*v. a.* to make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate;—(the *past* and *past part.* gladded is obsolete;)—*v. n.* to be glad; to rejoice.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

> *Glad'st* thou in such scorn?
> I call my wish back.—*Massinger.*

GLADDEN, glad'dn, *v. a.* (*gladian*, Sax.) To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate;—*v. n.* to become glad; to rejoice.

GLADDER, glad'dur, *s.* One that makes glad, or gives joy.

GLADE, glade, *s.* (*hlad*, Icel.?) A lawn or opening

od; also, an avenue through a wood, open or shaded.

onday's heat are closer arbours made,
r fresh ev'ning air the op'ner *glade*.—
Dryden.

, glad'fûl, *a.* Full of gladness.—Obso-

leave we them in pleasure and repast,
ing their joyous days and *gladful* nights.—
Spenser.

NESS, glad'fûl-nes, *s.* Joy; gladness.—

e.

e, glad'e-ate, *a.* (*gladius*, a sword, Lat.) haped.

OR, glad'e-ay-tur, *s.* (from *gladius*, Lat.) -player; a prize-fighter. In Roman An- the gladiators had their origin in the bar- ustom of sacrificing captives and slaves at rals and tombs of persons of distinction. rena the captive or slave fought for liberty, condemned malefactor for life. As the sport increased in popularity, persons rily took share in the combats for pay, till knights and others of rank were found in flict, cutting and slaying each other, to he immense audiences of all ranks who d the exhibitions.

ORIAL, glad-e-a-to're-al, } *a.* Relating to
ORY, glad'e-a-tur-e, } gladiators.

URE, glad'e-a-ture, *s.* Sword-play; fenc- bsolete.

mphitheatrical *gladiatures*, the lives of cap- the mercy of the vulgar.—*Gayton.*

S.—See Gladiolus.

US, gla-de'o-lus, *s.* (*gladius*, a sword, Lat. sword-shaped leaves.) The Corn-flag, a f plants, some of the species of which are ble for the beauty of their flowers: Order, e.

IA, gla-dit'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Profes- litch of Berlin.) A genus of Leguminous consisting of trees, with greenish flowers l in spikes: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

gla'de-us, *s.* (*jus gladii*, the right of the Lat.) In Law, a supreme jurisdiction; ice it is supposed, that at the creation of he was *gladio succinctus*, to signify that a jurisdiction over the county.—*Camd. Seld. Tit. of Hon.* In Zoology, the name the internal horny place of certain Ce- ds, known by the name of Pen-fishes.

glad'le, *ad.* With pleasure; joyfully.

S, glad'nes, *s.* Joy, or a moderate degree pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

P, glad'ship, *s.* State of gladness.—Ob-

d such a sorowe hath to him take,
at *gladshippe* he hath all forsake.—*Gower.*

E, glad'sum, *a.* Pleased; gay; delighted; joy; pleasing.

ELY, glad'sum-le, *ad.* With joy and

ENESS, glad'sum-nes, *s.* Joy or moderate asure of mind; showiness.

, glad'win, *s.* The Iris fœtidissima, or ecf plant.

ire, *s.* (*glaire*, Fr.) The white of an egg; eous, transparent substance, resembling e of an egg; a kind of halberd;—*v. a.* to ith the white of an egg; to varnish.

GLAIRY, gla're, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

GLAMOUR, glam'ur, *s.* An old term of popular superstition in Scotland, denoting a kind of magical mist believed to be raised by sorcerers, and which deluded the spectators with visions of things which had no real existence.

GLANCE, glans, *s.* (*glanz*, Germ.) A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight. A name given to certain minerals which have a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre; as *glance coal*, a name given to anthracite, from its peculiar lustre; *glance silver*, the sulphuret of silver; *glance copper*, the sulphuret of copper;—*v. a.* to shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside; to view with a sudden or quick cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view; to hint; to censure by oblique hints;—*v. a.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment.

GLANCINGLY, glan'sing-le, *ad.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.

GLAND, gland, *s.* (*glandula*, dim. of *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn, Lat.) In Anatomy, a small body, composed of various tissues, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. Some of the glands, according to Raspail, partake of the nature of stomachs, the office of which is to elaborate in their cells a substance tending to organize; others form a kind of branchiæ, destined to purify the fluids tending to organize. Glands may be divided into three classes:—1. The *absorbent glands*, forming a part of the absorbent system. They are of various sizes, are of a roundish form, and consist of a congeries of ramified absorbent vessels, frequently connected together. 2. The *serment glands*, which are of various form and size. Their office is to separate the various secretory and excretory fluids of the blood. 3. *Vascular glands*, masses consisting of a congeries of arteries and veins, but without any opening internally. Their office is unknown. *Glands of Pacchioni*, the granulations found in the superior longitudinal sinuses of the membranes of the brain, named after their discoverer, Pacchioni. *Vesicular glands*, a name applied by Guettard to the pollenic organs on the inferior side of the leaves of the hop. *Glans penis*, the vascular body forming the apex of the penis. The *corona glandis* is the prominent ridge which surrounds the glans penis. In Botany, any superficial callosity, whether of a secreting nature or not. *Lenticular glands*, brown oval spots found on the bark of many plants, especially willows, indicating the points from which roots will appear, if the branch be placed in circumstances favourable for their production.

GLANDAGE, glan'dage, *s.* Mastage; feeding on acorns.

GLANDERED, glan'durd, *a.* Affected with glanders.

GLANDERS, glan'durz, *s.* In Farriery, a disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils of a horse, attended in its progress with an increased and vitiated secretion.

GLANDIFEROUS, glan-dif'e-rus, *a.* (*glans*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Acorn-bearing.

GLANDIFORM, glan'de-fawrm, *a.* (*glans*, and *formis*, form, Lat.) Having the figure of an acorn or gland.

GLANDULAR, glan'du-lăr, } *a.* Having glands;
GLANDULOUS, glan'du-lus, } consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.

GLANDULARLY, glan'du-lăr-le, *ad.* In a glandular manner.

GLANDULATION, glan-du-la'shun. *s.* In Botany, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

GLANDULE, glan'dule, *s.* (*glandula*, Lat.) A small gland or secreting vessel.

GLANDULIFEROUS, glan-du-lif'e-rus, *a.* (*glandula*, a little acorn, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing glands.

GLANDULINA, glan-du-li'na, *s.* A name given by D'Orbigny to a subgenus of Foraminifera, allied to Nodosaria.

GLANDULOSITY, glan-du-los'e-te, *s.* A collection of glands.—Seldom used.

GLANS, glans, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, that part of the penis which is covered by the prepuce; also, the lip or extremity of the clitoris.

GLAPHYRIA, gla-fir'e-a, *s.* (*glaphyros*, elegant, in reference to the neatness and elegance of the shrubs.) A genus of small Indian trees: Order, Myrtaceæ.

GLAPHYRIDÆ, gla-fir'e-de, *s.* The Wasp-beetles, a family of Coleopterous insects, distinguished by the unusual shortness of their elytra, and their soft semi-membranous texture. They are extremely hairy.

GLARE, glare, *s.* (*glar*, Dan.) A bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant lustre or splendour, that dazzles the eyes; a fierce, piercing look; a viscous, transparent substance,—see Glair;—*v. n.* to shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to shine with excessive lustre; to be ostentatiously splendid;—*v. a.* to shoot a dazzling light.

GLAREOLA, gla-re-o'la, *s.* The Pratincole, a genus of birds: Family, Charadriadæ.

GLAREOUS, gla're-us, *a.* (*glaireux*, Fr.) Resembling the white of an egg; consisting of white, viscous, transparent matter.

GLARING, gla'ring, *a.* Applied to anything notorious, as a glaring crime.

GLARINGLY, gla'ring-le, *ad.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.

GLASS, glas, *s.* (*glas*, Sax. *glas*, Swed. Germ. Dan. and Dut.) A transparent and impermiable substance, exceedingly brittle while cold, but which, by the application of a high degree of heat, becomes so flexible and tenacious that it may be moulded with the utmost facility into any form, or spun into filaments of inconceivable fineness, which, when cold, are highly elastic. The various kinds of glass are—Flint-glass, or crystal; Crown-glass, or German sheet-glass; Broad, or common window-glass; Bottle, or common green-glass; and Plate-glass;—a mirror; a glass vessel of any kind; a vessel filled with sand for measuring time; the destined time of man's life, as his *glass* has run; the quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains; a vessel that shows the weight of the air; a perspective glass. *Glasses*, in the plural, spectacles. *Glass-blower*, one whose business is to blow and fashion glass after it has undergone the necessary fusion from heat. *Glass-cutting*, the process by which glass may be cut or ground into ornamental forms. *Glass-furnace*, a furnace used in melting the materials of which glass is composed. *Glass-gazing*, addicted to viewing one's self in a mirror; finical.

> A *glass-gazing*, finical rogue.—*Shake.*

Glass-grinder, one whose occupation is to grind and polish glass. *Glass-house*, a manufactory in which silex or flint dust and fixed alkalies are subjected in furnaces to such an amount of heat as render them fluid, which, when cold, constitute glass. *Glass-man*, one who sells glass. *Glass-metal*, glass in fusion. *Glass of antimony*, a brown glasslike substance, consisting of the protoxide and sulphuret of antimony. *Glass-pot*, the crucible in which the materials of glass are melted and kept in the furnace. *Glass-painting*, the method of staining glass in such a manner as to produce the effect of representing all the objects whereof the art is susceptible. *Glass-soap*, a name given by glass-blowers to the black oxide of manganese. *Glass-work*, manufacture of glass. *Glass-works*, the place or buildings where glass is made;—*a.* made of glass; vitreous, as a *glass* bottle;—*v. a.* to cover with glass; to glaze; to see as in a glass;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
> And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility.—
> *Sidney.*

to case in glass.—Obsolete. Among seamen, the common name for a telescope. *Half-hour glass*, frequently termed the *watch-glass*, on account of its being often used to measure the time which each watch has to remain on deck. *Half-minute* and *quarter-minute glasses* are used to ascertain the rate of a ship's velocity, measured by the log. *Night-glass*, a telescope used for viewing objects at night. *Sand-glass* is used in the plural to denote the duration of any action, as 'we were engaged yard-arm and yard-arm three glasses,' or during the time the sand was emptying itself from one vessel to the other three times.

GLASSFUL, glas'fŏl, *s.* As much as a glass holds.

GLASSINESS, glas'se-nes, *s.* The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.

GLASSLIKE, glas'like, *a.* Clear; resembling glass.

> By example most we sinned before,
> And *glasslike* clearness mix'd with frailty bore.—
> *Dryden.*

GLASSWORT.—See Salsola.

GLASSY, glas'se, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency.

GLASWEGIAN, glas-we'je-an, *s.* A native of the city of Glasgow.

GLAUBERITE, glaw'bur-ite, *s.* A mineral which occurs massive, and also crystalized in rock salt. The primary form of the crystal, an oblique rhombic prism. It consists of sulphate of soda, 51; sulphate of lime, 49: sp. gr. 2.807; H = 2.5—3.—See Glauber Salt.

GLAUBER SALT, glaw'bur sawlt, *s.* (after John Rudolf Glauber, a distinguished German chemist of the 16th century.) A substance which occurs as a mineral body in a state of efflorescence, and also crystalized, the primary form of the crystal being an oblique prism. A specimen from Vesuvius, according to Bendant, consisted of sulphuric acid, 44.8: soda, 33.1; water, 20.2. The mineral is found in the salt mines of Germany, Switzerland, and France: sp. gr. 1.47.

GLAUCESCENT, glaw-ses'sent, *a.* Having something of a bluish-green, hoary, or sea-green appearance.

GLAUCIUM, glaw'se-um, *s.* (*glaukos*, sea-green, in allusion to the colour of the plant.) The Horn-poppy, a genus of plants, consisting of evergreen, glaucous, biennial or annual herbs, abounding in an acrid juice, said to be poisonous, and to create madness: Order, Papaveraceæ.

GLAUCOLITE, glaw'ko-lite, *s.* (*glaukos*, blue, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral which occurs massive, with a crystaline structure and cleavage, parallel to the planes of a rhombic prism, indistinct, of a lavender-blue or green colour. It consists of silica, 50.58; alumina, 27.60; lime, 10.27; potash, 1.27; soda, 2.96; magnesia, 2.96: sp. gr. 2.7—3.2. H = 5—6. Found near the Lake Baikal, in Siberia.

GLAUCOMA, glaw-ko'ma, *s.* (*glaukoma*, Gr.) In Pathology, anciently, the same as cataract, but now used to denote a peculiar opacity of the vitreous humour, with morbid alteration of the retina, characterized by loss of vision, and the appearance of a bluish or greenish speck.

GLAUCOPICRINE, glaw-kop'e-krin, *s.* A substance obtained in white scales from the plant Glaucium luteum.

GLAUCOPINÆ, glaw-kop'e-ne, *s.* (*glaucopis*, one of the genera.) The Wattle-crows, a subfamily of the Corvidæ, or Crow family, in which the bill is short; the culmen elevated and curved from the base; the upper mandible entire; the gonys straight; the commissure considerably curved; the rictus smooth; wings short and rounded.

GLAUCOPIS, glaw-ko'pis, *s.* (*glaukos*, blue, and *ops*, an eye, Gr.) The Wattle-crow, a genus of birds, remarkable for the fleshy wattles attached to the base of the beak: Type of the subfamily Glaucopinæ.

GLAUCOSIS, glaw-ko'sis, *s.* Same as Glaucoma.

GLAUCOUS, glaw'kus, *a.* In Botany, applied to leaves which have a decided hoary-grey surface.

GLAUCUS, glaw'kus, *s.* (*glaukos*, sea-green, Gr.) A genus of Nudibranchiate Mollusca, constituting the type of a family, the Glaucidæ. The animals of this family are marine, gelatinous, elongated, slightly flattened, and terminated backwards in a point; the branchiæ disposed in pairs on the sides: the colouring is very brilliant. In Grecian Mythology, a marine deity, the son of Neptune and one of the Naiads, or, according to others, of Polybius and Alcyone. He had the gift of prophecy.

GLAUSINE, glaw'sin, *s.* A substance obtained in pearly scales from the plant Glacium luteum.

GLAUX, glawks, *s.* (*glaukion*, the name of a maritime plant described by Dioscorides.) Black Saltwort, a genus of Maritime plants, with glaucous leaves: Order, Salicaceæ.

GLAVE, glave, *s.* (*glaive*, Fr.) A broad sword; a falchion.—Obsolete.

> Achilles pressing through the Phrygian *glaves*.—*Spenser.*

GLAVER, glav'ur, *v. n.* (*glavru*, I flatter, Welsh.) To flatter; to wheedle.—Obsolete.

> Some slavish, *glavering*, flattering parasite, or hanger-on.—*South.*

GLAVERER, glav'ur-ur, *s.* A flatterer.—Not used.

GLAYMORE.—See Claymore.

GLAZE, glaze, *v. a.* (from *glass.*) To furnish with windows of glass; to fill a window-frame with glass; to incrust with a vitreous substance; to cover with anything smooth and shining, or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright, and showy; to give a glassy surface; to make glossy.

GLAZEN, gla'zn, *a.* Resembling glass.—Obsolete.

> Old *glazen* eyes,
> He hath not reach'd his despair yet.—*Ben Jonson.*

GLAZIER, gla'zhur, *s.* One whose business is to set window glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, &c.

GLAZING, gla'zing, *s.* The process of placing the panes of glass between the frames of windows, doors, &c.; the art of communicating a glasslike appearance to pottery and chinaware, by means of a substance termed a *glaze*; the burnishing of a metallic, wooden, or stone surface with a polishing powder; the overlaying or finishing of pictures in oil with brilliant and pellucid colours.

GLEAM, gleme, *s.* (*gleam*, or *glæm*, Sax.) A sudden shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light; lustre; brightness;—*v. n.* to shoot or dart as rays of light; to shine; to flash; to spread a flood of light. In Hawking, a hawk is said *to gleam* when she casts or throws off the filth from the gorge.

GLEAMING, gle'ming, *s.* A sudden shoot of light.

GLEAMY, gle'me, *a.* Flashing; casting light in rays.

> In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
> Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.—*Pope.*

GLEAN, glene, *v. a.* (*glaner*, Fr.) To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them; to collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers;—*v. n.* to gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers;—*s.* a collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

GLEANER, gle'nur, *s.* One who gathers after reapers; one who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labour.

GLEANING, gle'ning, *s.* The act of gathering after reapers; that which is collected after gleaning.

GLEBE, glebe, *s.* (*gleba*, Lat.) Turf; soil; ground. Among Miners, a piece of earth in which some mineral ore is contained. In Law, the land belonging to a parish church besides the tithes.

GLEBOUS, gle'bus, } GLEBY, gle'be, } *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

GLECHOMA, gle-ko'ma, *s.* (*glechom*, a sort of thyme among the Greeks.) Ground-ivy, or Gill, a genus of small trailing herbs: Order, Lamiaceæ.

GLECHON, gle'kon, *s.* (*glechon*, the Greek name of the plant Penny-royal, which this genus resembles.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

GLEDE, glede, *s.* (*glida*, Sax.) A rapacious fowl; the kite, a species of falcon.

GLEE, glee, *s.* (*glie*, Sax.) Joy; merriment; gaiety; a kind of catch or song sung in parts;—*v. n.* (*gluyeren*, Teut.) to squint.

GLEED, gleed, *s.* (*gled*, Sax.) A glowing coal.—This is a very old word, but now obsolete.

> Piping hot out of the *glede*.—*Chaucer.*

GLEEFUL, gle'fûl, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

GLEEK, gleek, *s.* Music, or a musician;

> No money on my faith, but the *gleek*; I will give you the minstrel.—*Shaks.*

a game at cards; a scoff; a joke;

> Here, Juno, here. But stay, I do espy
> A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye.—*Beau. & Fl.*

—*v. a.* to make sport of; to gibe; to spend time idly.—Obsolete.

GLEEMAN, glē'man, *s.* A musician; a minstrel.—Obsolete.

GLEEN, gleen, *v. n.* (*glan*, Welsh.) To shine; to glisten.—Obsolete.

Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.—*Prior.*

GLEESOME, glē'sum, *a.* Merry; joyous.

GLEET, gleet, *s.* (from *glidan*, to glide, Sax.) The transparent mucous discharge in gonorrhœa; the flux of a thin humour from the urethra;—*v. n.* to flow in a thin limpid humour; to ooze; to flow slowly, as water.

GLEETY, gleet'e, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

GLEICHENIA, gle-i-kē'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Ferns: Type of the tribe Gleicheneæ.

GLEICHENEÆ, gle-i-kē'ne-e, } *s.* A tribe
GLEICHENIACEÆ, gle-i-kē-ne-a'se-e, } of Ferns, having the spore cases dorsal, with a transverse, occasionally oblique, ring, nearly sessile, and bursting lengthwise internally; spores oblong or kidney-shaped: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

GLEN, glen, *s.* (*glyn*, Welsh.) A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

GLENE, glene, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, a shallow cavity; the socket of the eye.

GLENOID, glē'noyd, } *a.* (*glene*, a hollow, and
GLENOIDAL, gle-noy'dal, } *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) In Anatomy, an epithet applied to any shallow cavity which receives the head or condyle of another bone.

GLEW.—See Glue.

GLIADINE, glī'a-din, *s.* (*glia*, glue, Gr.) A name given by Taddei to one of the two component principles of gluten, being that which imparts to it its elastic properties.

GLIB, glib, *a.* (*glibbren*, *glippen*, Dut.) Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; voluble; easily moving;—*s.* a thick, curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes; —(obsolete as a substantive;)

With hairy *glib* deform'd, and meagre face,
She knew him not.—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to castrate; to make smooth.

GLIBLY, glib'le, *ad.* Smoothly; volubly.

GLIBNESS, glib'nes, *s.* Smoothness; slipperiness; volubility of the tongue.

GLICIPHILA, gli-sif'e-la, *s.* A name given by Swainson to a genus of Suctorial birds: Family, Meliphagidæ.

GLIDE, glide, *v. n.* (*glidan*, Sax.) To flow gently; to move without noise or violence, as a stream of water; to move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort; to move rapidly and with apparent ease;—*s.* the act or manner of moving smoothly and without labour or abstraction.

GLIDER, glī'dur, *s.* He or that which glides.

GLIDING, glī'ding, *a. part.* In Heraldry, an epithet applied to serpents when moving forwards.

GLIKE, glike, *s.* (*glig*, Sax.) A sneer; a scoff; a flout.

GLIME, glime, *v. n.* To glance slyly; to look out of the corner of the eye.

GLIMMER, glim'mur, *v. n.* (*glimmen*, *glimmern*, Germ.) To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to give a feeble light;—*s.* a faint light; feeble scattered rays of light. In Mineralogy,—see Mica.

GLIMMERCHAFFER.—See Glowworm.

GLIMMERING, glim'mur-ing, *s.* A faint beaming of light; a faint view.

GLIMPSE, glimps, *s.* (*glimp*, Dut.) A weak, faint light; a flash of light; transient lustre; a short transitory view; short fleeting enjoyment; exhibition of a faint resemblance;—*v. n.* to appear by glimpses.

GLINUS, glī'nus, *s.* (a name given by Theophrastus to the maple.) A genus of plants, consisting of procumbent tomentose plants, with axillary flowers: Order, Mesembryaceæ.

GLIRIS, glī'ris, *s.* (*glis*, *gliris*, a dormouse, Lat.) An order of Mammalia, the Rodentia of Cuvier. It consists of the gnawing quadrupeds, distinguished by two long incisors, or cutting teeth, pointing forwards, and no canines in the lower jaws; the upper canines, when present, small or obsolete.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE, glis'suns cap'sule, *s.* The fibrous envelope of the liver, named after the discoverer, Francis Glisson.

GLIST.—See Mica.

GLISTEN, glis'sn, *v. n.* (*glisnian*, Sax.) To shine; to sparkle with light.

GLISTER, glis'tur, *s.* In Surgery, a clyster,—which see.

GLISTERING, glis'tur-ing, *a.* Shining; sparkling with light.

GLISTERINGLY, glis'tur-ing-le, *ad.* With brightness or splendour.

GLITTER, glit'tur, *v. n.* (*glitenan*, Sax.) To shine; to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be splendid; to be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive;—*s.* brightness; brilliancy; splendour; lustre.

GLITTERAND, glit'tur-and, *a.* Sparkling.—Obsolete.

Belts of *glitterand* gold.—*Spenser.*

GLITTERING, glit'tur-ing, *a.* Splendid; brilliant.

GLITTERINGLY, glit'tur-ing-le, *ad.* Radiantly; with shining lustre.

GLOAM.—See Glum.

GLOAMIN, glo'min, *s.* (*glomung*, Sax.) The evening twilight;—*a.* belonging to evening twilight, as the *gloamin stars*.—An expressive Scottish word.

GLOAR, glore, *v. n.* (*gluuren*, Dut.) To squint; to stare.—Obsolete.

GLOAT, glote, *v. n.* (*glutta*, Swed.) To cast side glances; to stare with eagerness or admiration.

Some praise his sleeves; and others gloat
Upon his rich embroider'd coat.—*Gay.*

GLOBARIA, glo-bā're-a, *s.* (*globare*, to make round, Lat. in allusion to its rolling itself up like a ball, as well as to its natural spherical form.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Palpicornes.

GLOBATE, glo'bate, } *a.* (*globatus*, Lat.) Hav-
GLOBATED, glo'bay-ted, } ing the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE, globe, *s.* (French, *globus*, Lat.) A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the centre; the earth; the terraqueous ball we inhabit, though not perfectly spherical; an artificial sphere, on the convex surface of which is delineated a map or representation of the several natural divisions—countries, oceans, seas, &c., called a *terrestrial globe*, or a delineation of the constellations in

the heavens, called a *celestial globe*; a body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim enclos'd,
With bright imblazonry, and horrent arms.—
Milton.

Globe-billed curassow, in Ornithology, the Crax globicera of Linnæus, a native of Guiana. *Globe of compression*, in Fortification, a name given by Belidor to mines in which the highest charges of powder are employed. Among the ancient Egyptians, a *globe* with the winged serpent was one of the most universal symbols. The circle or ring, or egg or globe, was a symbol of the world, by which the god Cneph was represented. It is thus spoken of in the writings of Hermes Trismegistus: 'God is a circle whose centre is everywhere, but whose circumference can nowhere be found.'

GLOBE-AMARANTH.—See Gomphrena.

GLOBE-FISH.—See Ostracion.

GLOBE-FLOWER.—See Trollius.

GLOBE-MELLOW.—See Sphæralcea.

GLOBE-THISTLE.—See Echinops.

GLOBICORNIS, glo-be-kawr'nis, *s.* (*globus*, a globe, and *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

GLOBIGERINA, glo-be-je-ri'na, *s.* (*globus*, and *gero*, I show or display, Lat.) A genus of Foraminifera, belonging to the Heliostegua of M. D'Orbigny.

GLOBOSE, glo-bose', } *a.* (*globosus*, Lat.) Round
GLOBOUS, glo'bus, } or spherical.

GLOBOSELY, glo-bose'le, *ad.* In a spherical manner.

GLOBOSITY, glo-bos'e-te, *s.* The quality of being round.

GLOBULAR, glob'u-lăr, *a.* Spherical; having the form of a small ball or sphere. *Globular projection*, a kind of map in which the eye is supposed to be distant from the globe, represented in whole or in part, by one-half of the chord of an arch of 90 degrees. *Globular sailing*, in Navigation, the sailing from one place to another over the arc of a great circle, or the shortest distance between two places.

GLOBULARIA, glo-bu-la're-a, *s.* (*globula*, a little globe, Lat. in allusion to the flowers being packed in dense heads.) A genus of plants: Order, Selaginaceæ. In Zoology, a genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is not depressed, but the aperture very effuse; base of the body whorl, with a thickened belt; apex of the spire acute, recent and fossil: Family, Naticidæ.

GLOBULE, glob'ule, *s.* (French, *globulus*, Lat.) A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form. In Physiology, the small particles of blood which swim in a transparent serum, and are discoverable by the microscope.

GLOBULEA, glob-u-le'a, *s.* (*globulus*, a small globe, Lat. in reference to the waxy globules with which the petals are tipped.) A genus of herbs, with white or cream-coloured flowers disposed in dense corymbs: Order, Crassulaceæ.

GLOBULINE, glob'u-lin, *s.* A word applied by Turpin, a French phytotomist, to all minute vesicular granules of a vegetable nature, which he considers as the organic element of vegetation. The term has also been applied to an albuminous compound, existing with hæmatosine in the globules of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glob'u-lus, *a.* Globular; having the form of a small globe.

GLOBY, glo'be, *a.* Orbicular; round.

GLOCHIDATE, glok'e-date, *a.* (*gloches*, the beard of corn, Gr.) In Botany, having hairs, the ends of which are rigid and crooked.

GLOCHIS, glo'kis, *s.* (Greek.) A pointed hair; a sharp point. In Botany, a bristlelike pubescence, which is turned backwards at the point.

GLODE. The old *past* of the verb *To glide*.

GLOMA, glo'ma, *s.* (*glomus*, a ball of thread, Lat.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanysoma.

GLOME, glome, *s.* The head of a flower when of a circular or round form.

GLOMERATE, glom'ur-ate, *v. a.* (*glomero*, Lat.) To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass.

GLOMERATE, glom'ur-ate, } *a.* Gathered into
GLOMERATED, glom'ur-ay-ted, } round heaps or balls.

GLOMERATION, glom-ur-a'shun, *s.* The act of gathering into a ball or spherical body; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMERELLS, glom'ur-elz, *s.* In Law, commissaries appointed to hear and determine differences between the scholars in a school or university, and the townsmen of the place. In the edict of Hugh Balsam, Bishop of Ely, *ann.* 1276, mention is made of the master of the *glomerells*.—*Cowel.*

GLOMERIS, glom'ur-is, *s.* (*glomero*, I wind round or form a ball, Lat. from its rolling itself into a ball.) A genus of Myriopoda: Family, Chilognatha.

GLOMEROUS, glom'ur-us, *a.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

GLOOM, gloom, *s.* (from *glomung*, twilight, Sax.) Partial or total darkness: obscurity; thick shade; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow; darkness of prospect; sullenness;—*v. n.* to shine obscurely, as the twilight; —(obsolete in the last sense;)

Scarcely had Phœbus, in the *glooming* east,
Yet harnessed his fiery-footed team.—*Spenser.*

to be cloudy, dark, or obscure; to be melancholy or dejected;—*v. a.* to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal.

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray,
And wraps our thoughts at banquets in the shroud.—
Young.

GLOOMILY, gloom'e-le, *ad.* Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally; sullenly; with melancholy aspect.

GLOOMINESS, gloom'e-nes, *s.* Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness; want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

GLOOMY, gloom'e, *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal; dark of complexion;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

That fair field
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by *gloomy* Dis
Was gather'd.—*Milton.*

sullen; heavy of heart; melancholy; cloudy of look.

GLOPPEN, glop'pen, *v. a.* To surprise; to astonish.

GLORE, glore, *a.* (*hlyre*, Icel.) Fat.—Local.

GLORIATION, glo-re-a'shun, *s.* (*gloriatio*, Latin.) Boast; triumph.—Obsolete.

How were the Jews puffed up with that vain *gloriation*, that they were the sons of Abraham!—*Bp. Hall.*

GLORIED, glo'rid, *a.* Illustrious; honourable.—Obsolete.

Old respect,
As I suppose, toward your once *gloried* friend.—*Milton.*

GLORIFICATION, glo-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of giving glory, or of ascribing honours to; exaltation to honour and glory.

GLORIFY, glo're-fi, *v. a.* (*glorifier*, Fr.) To praise; to magnify and honour in worship; to ascribe honour to in thought or words; to make glorious; to exalt to glory or to celestial happiness; to extol; to procure honour or praise to.

GLORIOSA, glo-re-o'sa, *s.* (*gloriosus*, glorious, Lat. from the great beauty of the colour of the flowers, and the elegance of their forms.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

GLORIOUS, glo're-us, *a.* (*gloriosus*, Lat.) Illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendour; resplendent in majesty and divine attributes; noble; renowned; celebrated; very honourable; boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.—Obsolete in the last four senses.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow.—*Bacon.*

GLORIOUSLY, glo're-us-le, *ad.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

GLORIOUSNESS, glo're-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLORY, glo're, *s.* (*gloria*, Lat. *gloire*, Fr.) Splendour; brightness; lustre; magnificence; praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God; honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity; the circle of rays surrounding the head of a figure in painting. In Scripture, the divine presence, or the ark, the manifestation of it;

The *glory* is departed from Israel.—1 *Sam.* iv.

the divine perfections or excellence; honourable representation of God; that which honours or makes renowned;

Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms.—*Isa.* xiii.

that of which one may boast; pride; boastfulness; arrogance, as *vain-glory;* generous pride; —*v. n.* (*glorior*, Lat.) to exult with joy; to rejoice; to boast; to be proud of.

GLORYING, glo're-ing, *s.* The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.

GLORY-SMITTEN, glo're-smit-tn, *a.* Infected with a desire of glory, or proud of glory obtained.

GLOSS, glos, *s.* (*glose*, Fr. *glosse*, Germ.) Lustre, or brightness of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; a specious appearance or representation; external show, tending to mislead; an interpretation artfully specious; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject; a literal translation;—*v. a.* to give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining; to explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate; to give a specious appearance to; to render plausible; to palliate by specious representation;—*v. n.* to comment; to write or make explanatory remarks; to make sly remarks.

GLOSSA, glos'sa, *s.* (Greek.) In Zoology, the tongue of Hymenopterous and Dipterous insects.

GLOSSALGIA, glos-al'je-a, *s.* (*glossa*, the tongue, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the tongue.

GLOSSANTHUS, glos-san'thus, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the large concave lower lip of the corolla.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of Malabar and India: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

GLOSSARIAL, glos-sa're-al, *a.* Containing explanation.

GLOSSARIST, glos'sa-rist, *s.* A writer of glosses or comments.

GLOSSARY, glos'sa-re, *s.* (*glossaire*, Fr.) A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining obscure or antiquated words found in old authors.

GLOSSATOR, glos-sa'tur, *s.* (*glossateur*, Fr.) A writer of glosses; a commentator.—Obsolete.

The Jewish doctors understood the text better than Gratian, or John Semeca his *glossator.*—*Bp. Barlow.*

GLOSSER, glos'sur, } *s.* A scholiast; a commen-
GLOSSIST, glos'sist, } tator; a polisher; one who gives a lustre.

GLOSSINESS, glos'se-nes, *s.* The lustre or brightness of a smooth surface.

GLOSSITIS, glos-si'tis, *s.* (*glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) Inflammation of the tongue.

GLOSSLY, glos'le, *a.* (from gloss.) Appearing specious; bright.

GLOSSOCATOCHUS, glos-so-kat'o-kus, *s.* (*glossokatogon*, Gr.) The name of an instrument used by the older surgeons to depress the tongue in examining the fauces.

GLOSSOCELE, glos-so-se'le, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *kele*, a hernial swelling, Gr.) Protrusion of the tongue from the mouth from disease.

GLOSSODIA, glos-so'de-a, *s.* (*glossa*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr. in allusion to the form of the appendage within the flower.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GLOSSOEPIGLOTTIC, glos-so-ep-e-glot'tik, *a.* (*glossa*, and *epiglottis*, Gr.) An epithet applied to the muscles which pass from the tongue to the epiglottis.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glos-sog'gra-fur, *s.* (gloss, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A writer of glosses; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glos-sog'gra-fe, *s.* (*glossa*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical description of the tongue; also, the writing of commentaries.

GLOSSOLOGICAL, glos-so-loj'e-kal, *a.* (gloss, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to glossology.

GLOSSOLOGIST, glos-sol'o-jist, *s.* A commentator.

GLOSSOLOGY, glos-sol'o-je, *s.* (*glossa*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on the tongue; also, commentaries, or explanatory notes for illustrating an author.

GLOSSOPETRA, glos-sop'e-tra, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *petra*, a rock, Gr.) A name formerly given to sharks' teeth found in the fossil state.

GLOSSOPTERIS, glos-sop'ter-is, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr. from the tongue-like shape of the leaves.) A genus of fossil Ferns, with elongated leaves, and finely-arched dichotomous, often anastomosing, nervures.

GLOSSOSTEMON, glos-so-ste'mon, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the sterile stamens.) A genus of plants, natives of Persia: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

GLOSSOSTYLES, glos-sos'te-lis, *s.* (*glossa*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr. in allusion to the form of the stigma in *G. aspera.*) A genus of erect shrubs: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

GLOSSOTOMY, glos-sot'o-me, *s.* (*glossa*, and *tome*, a cutting, Gr.) Dissection of the tongue.

GLOSSULA, glos'su-la, *s.* (*glossa*, a tongue, Gr. in

reference to the tonguelike segments of the labellum.) A genus of plants, natives of China; Order, Orchidaceæ.

Glossy, glos'se, *a.* Shining; smoothly polished; specious. *Glossy ibis*, the bird Ibis falcinellus, a bird with exceedingly rich plumage, sometimes a visitor to our shores.

Glottalite, glot'ta-lite, *s.* (*glotta*, the Clyde, Lat.) A rare mineral discovered by James Clacher, Old Kilpatrick, in the Trap formation, near Port-Glasgow: colour white; lustre vitreous, strongly translucent, and brittle; crystals apparently octahedrons or cubes, with four-sided pyramids. It consists, according to Dr. Thomson, of silica, 37.014; lime, 23.927; alumina, 16.508; peroxide of iron, 0.500; water, 21.250: sp. gr. 2.181.

Glottidium, glot-tid'e-um, *s.* (*glotta*, or *glossa*, a tongue, Gr. in reference to the valves of the legumes separating into two membranes each, which has been compared to the superior opening of the larynx.) A genus of plants, consisting of smooth, leguminous, annual herbs, with yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

Glottis, glot'tis, *s.* (*glotta*, the tongue, Gr.) The superior opening of the larynx.

Glout, glowt, *v. n.* (Scotch.) To pout; to look sullen;

> *Glouting* with sullen spight, the fury shook
> Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look.—
> *Garth.*

—*v. a.* to gaze; to view attentively.—Obsolete.

Glove, gluv, *s.* (*glof*, Sax.) A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger. *Glove silver*, in Law, money customarily given to some servants to buy them gloves, as a reward and encouragement for their labours. The phrase *glove-money* has also been used for extraordinary rewards given to officers of the courts, &c., and to money given by the sheriff of a county in which no offenders are left for execution, to the clerk of assize, and the judge's officers.—*Covel, Tomlins*;—*v. a.* to cover as with a glove; *to throw the glove*, was anciently a challenge to single combat.

Glover, gluv'ur, *s.* One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

Glow, glo, *v. n.* (*glowan*, Sax.) To be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel great heat of body; to be hot; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to be red; to be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes; to feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a passion; to be ardent; to be animated;—*v. a.* to make hot so as to shine; —(obsolete in the last sense.)

> With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
> To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.—
> *Shakz.*

In Scotch Law, thrashing corn, and afterwards stacking the straw for a fraudulent purpose, by a tenant;—*s.* shining heat; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour.

Glowingly, glo'ing-le, *ad.* In a shining manner; brightly; with passion; with admiration, love, or desire.

Glowworm, glo'wurm, *s.* A well-known insect, the Lampyris noctiluca of Linnæus. The female is larger than the male, and emits a beautiful phosphoric light in the dark.

Gloxinia, glok-sin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of B. P. Gloxin of Colmar.) A genus of plants, natives of tropical America: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

Gloze, gloze, *v. n.* (*glesan*, Sax.) To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn;

> So *gloz'd* the tempter, and his proem tun'd;
> Into the heart of Eve his words made way.—*Milton.*

—*s.* flattery; adulation; specious show; gloss. —Obsolete in the last two senses.—See Gloss.

Glozer, glo'zur, *s.* A flatterer.

Glozing, glo'zing, *s.* Specious representation.

Glucic Acid, glu'sic as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from a solution of grape-sugar, saturated with baryta or lime, and left to itself. It is very sour, and when dried *in vacuo* forms an uncrystalized mass like tannin.

Glucina, glu'sin-a, } *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, Gr.) The
Glucine, glu'sine, } oxide of Glucinium. It is a white powder without taste or odour, and is quite insoluble in water. It does not affect vegetable colours. Equiv. 77; symb. G2 O3: sp. gr. 3.0.

Glucinium, glu-sin'e-um, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, Gr. from the sweetness of its salts.) The metallic base of the earth glucina, discovered by Vauquelin in 1798, and only hitherto found in the minerals emerald, beryl, and euclase.

Glucose, glu'koze, *s.* (from *glykys*, sweet, Gr.) Starch-sugar; diabetic-sugar.

Glue, glu, *s.* (*gluten*, Lat.) A form of impure gelatine, prepared from the clippings of hides, hoofs, &c., and used as a cement in joinery, carpentry, &c.;—*v. a.* (*gluer*, Fr.) to join with glue or a viscous substance; to unite; to hold together. *Glue-boiler*, one whose occupation is to make glue by boiling the pairings of hides and other offals in water, then straining off the impurities and boiling them again.

Gluer, glu'ur, *s.* One who cements with glue.

Gluey, glu'e, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

Glueyness, glu'e-nes, *s.* The quality of being gluey.

Gluish, glu'ish, *a.* Having the nature of glue.

Glum, glum, *s.* (from gloom.) Sullenness of aspect; a frown;

> She looked hautely, and gave on me a *glum*;
> There was among them no word then but mum.—
> *Skelton.*

—*a.* sullen; stubbornly grave;—*v. n.* to look sourly; to be sour of countenance.

Glumaceous, glu-ma'shus, *a.* Having glumes; partaking of the nature of a glume. Applied to plants of the orders Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Juncaceæ, &c.

Glumal, glu'mal, *a.* In Botany, characterized by having a glume. *Glumal alliance*, the Glumales of Lindley.

Glumales, glu'malz, or glu-ma'les, *s.* A name given by Lindley to his Glumal alliance, which consists of Endogenous plants having glumaceous flowers, *i. e.*, composed of bracts, not collected in true whorls, but consisting of imbricated, colourless, or herbaceous scales. It comprises the orders Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Desvauxiaceæ, Restiaceæ, and Eriocaulaceæ.

Glume, glume, *s.* (*gluma*, Lat.) In Botany, the envelope or calyx of the flowers of the Graminaceæ, formed of little concave leaflets, termed valves.

Glummy, glum'me, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal.—Obsolete.

GLUT, glut, *v. n.* (*glutio*, Lat.) To swallow; to devour; to cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overfill; to load; to saturate;—*s.* that which is gorged or swallowed; plenty, even to loathing and satiety; more than enough; superabundance; anything that fills up or obstructs a passage. In Falconry, the slimy substance that lies in a hawk's paunch.

GLUTA, glu'ta, *s.* (*gluta*, glue, Lat. in allusion to the petals being glued to the stipe-formed torus.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

GLUTEAL, glu-te'al, *a.* In Anatomy, pertaining to the gluteus, as the gluteal muscles.

GLUTEN, glu'ten, *s.* (Latin.) A viscid elastic substance of a greyish colour, which is procured by the decomposition of wheat-flour, or other vegetable substances. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives adhesiveness to its paste; also, that part of the blood which gives firmness to its texture.

GLUTEUS, glu-te'us, *s.* (*gloutos*, the buttocks, Gr.) The name of certain muscles connected with the buttocks. The *G. maximus* is that upon which a person sits, and serves to extend the thigh—it also assists in rotatory motion: the *G. medius* acts in standing: the *G. minimus* is that which assists the others; hence, we have the term *gluteal* applied to the posterior iliac artery—to the lymphatics, which have the same distribution as that artery—and to a nerve distributed to the gluteal muscles.

GLUTINATE, glu'te-nate, *v. a.* (*glutino*, Lat.) To unite with glue; to cement.

GLUTINATION, glu-te-na'shun, *s.* The act of uniting with glue.

GLUTINATIVE, glu'te-nay-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

GLUTINOSITY, glu-te-nos'e-te, *s.* The quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

GLUTINOUS, glu'te-nus, *a.* (*glutinosus*, Lat.) Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue. In Botany, overspread with a viscid moisture.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glu'te-nus-nes, *s.* Viscosity; viscidity; the quality of glue; tenacity.

GLUTTON, glut'tn, *s.* (*glouton*, Fr.) One who indulges to excess in eating; one eager of anything to excess. In Zoology, the common name of the Volverine,—see Gula;—*v. a.* to load; to glut; to overfill.—Obsolete as a verb.

> Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
> *Glutton'd* at last, return at home to pine.—*Lovelace.*

GLUTTONIZE, glut'tn-ize, *v. n.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to be luxurious; to indulge the appetite to excess.

GLUTTONOUS, glut'tn-us, *a.* Given to excessive eating; consisting in excessive eating.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glut'tn-us-le, *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

GLUTTONY, glut'tn-e, *s.* Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; luxury of the table; voracity of appetite.

GLYCE, gli'se, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, established by Lindley on the Alyssum maritima of Lamark, a British species found on the sea-coast: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

GLYCERA, glis'e-ra, *s.* (*glykeros*, sweet, Gr.) A genus of Annelides: Family, Nereidæ.

GLYCERIA, gle-se're-a, *s.* (*glykeros*, sweet, Gr. from the nature of the herbage.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

GLYCERINE, glis'er-ine, *s.* (*glykeros*, sweet, Gr.) The sweet principle contained in the different oils, as formed in the process of saponification.

GLYCERULE, glis'er-ule, *s.* The hypothetical base of glycerine, which is the hydrated oxide of glycerule. Formula, $C_2 H_7 =$ Gl.; the formula of glycerine being $C_6 H_7 O_5 +$ Aq.

GLYCICOL, glis'e-kol, *s.* Gelatine sugar, a substance obtained by gelatine being acted on by sulphuric acid. Formula, $C_8 H_7 N_2 O_5 + 2HO$.

GLYCINE, glis'e-ne, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, Gr. from the leaves and roots of some of the species being sweet.) A genus of climbing Leguminous herbs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

GLYCION.—See Glycyrrhizine.

GLYCONIAN, gli-ko'ne-an, } *a.* (*Glykon*, its inven-
GLYCONIC, gli-kon'ik, } tor.) Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic.

GLYCOSMIS, gle-kos'mis, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, and *osme*, smell, Gr. in reference to the sweet-scented flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with impari-pinnate leaves, and small sweet-scented white flowers; natives of Coromandal and the Mauritius: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

GLYCYMERIS, glis-im'er-is, *s.* (*glykymeridæ*, a kind of oyster, Gr.) A genus of Molluscs, the shell of which is oblong and transverse, with both extremities gaping; no cardinal or lateral teeth; hinge margin very thick; ligament large and external; nearly allied to Solen: Family, Myadæ.

GLYCYRRHIZA, glis-e-ri'za, *s.* (*glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) The Liquorice, a genus of perennial Leguminous herbs, with long sweet roots, impari-pinnate leaves, and axillary racemes of blue, violaceous, or white flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

GLYCYRRHIZINE, gli-sir'e-zine, *s.* The peculiar saccharine matter of the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra, or common liquorice.

GLYN.—See Glen.

GLYPH, glif, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, Gr.) In Architecture, a perpendicular fluting or channel, used in the Doric frieze.—See Triglyph.

GLYPHIC.—See Hieroglyphic.

GLYPHIS, gli'fis, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Idiothalameæ. Also, a genus of fossil Placoid fishes from the London clay.

GLYPHISODON, gle-fis'o-don, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the general form of Chætodon, but the teeth are strong, cutting, and emarginate, or notched in the middle and placed in a row; gills smooth; fins nearly covered with scales; caudal fin large and forked; mouth small: Family, Chætodonidæ.

GLYPHOSPERMUM, glif-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. the seeds being beset with excavated dots.) A genus of small branched herbs, with violaceous flowers: Order, Gentianaceæ.

GLYPTIC, glip'tik, *a.* (*glypho*, I carve, Gr.) Pertaining to the carving on stone, or any other hard substance;—*s. Glyptics*, the art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOCEPHALUS, glip-to-sef'a-lus *s.* (*glypho*,

and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of fossil Cycloid fishes, found in the London clay.

Glyptodon, glip'to-don, *s.* (*glypho*, I engrave, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) The name given, on account of the peculiarity of its teeth, to an extinct quadruped of the size of an ox.

Glyptographic, glip-to-graf'fik, *a.* Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.

Glyptography, glip-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*glypho*, I carve, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of the art of engraving gems, &c.

Glyptosteus, glip-tos'te-us, *s.* (*glypho*, and *os*, a bone, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, from the old red sandstone of Caithness and Elgin.

Glyptotheca, glip-to-*the*'ka, *s.* (*glypho*, and *theke*, deposit, Gr.) A room or building appropriated to the preservation of works of sculpture.

Gmelina, me-li'na, *s.* (in honour of J. George Gmelin, author of Flora Sibirica.) A genus of Asiatic plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

Gmelinite, me'lin-ite, *s.* (in honour of Professor Gmelin of Tubigen.) Hydrolite, or Hexahedral Kouphone-spar, a mineral of a white passing into a flesh-red colour. It occurs in secondary flat six-sided prisms, terminated at both extremities by truncated six-sided prisms. Its constituents are—soda, 4.5; silica, 50.0; alumina, 20; lime, 4.5; water, 20.0: sp. gr. 2.0—2.1. H = 4.5.

Gnaphalium, na-fa'le-um, *s.* (*gnaphalion*, the Greek name for a plant used in stuffing cushions, cudweed?) Everlasting, a genus of Composite plants, distinguished by the beauty and permanence of their dry flowers—natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

Gnar, năr, } *v. n.* (*gnyrran*, Sax.) To growl;
Gnarl, närl, } to murmur; to snarl.

> Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
> And wolves are *gnarling* which shall gnaw thee first.
> —*Shaks.*

Gnarled, närld, *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

Gnash, nash, *v. a.* (*knasher*, Dan.) To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain;—*v. n.* to grind the teeth; to rage, even to collision with the teeth; to growl.

Gnashing, nash'ing, *s.* A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.

Gnat, nat, *s.* (*gnæt*, Sax.) The common name of insects of the mosquito kind,—see Culex; anything proverbially small.

Gnathidia, na-*thid*'e-a, *s.* (*gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) In Ornithology, the lateral parts or rami of the mandible or lower jaw, which are united to the cranium behind, and meet in front at a greater or less angle.

Gnathitis, na-*thi*'tis, *s.* (*gnathos*, the jaw, Gr.) Inflammation of the jaw or cheek.

Gnathium, na'*the*-um, *s.* (*gnathos*, the jaw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Trachelides.

Gnathocephalus, na*th*-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A term used by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to denote a monster which has no head visible externally, but exhibits voluminous jaws.

Gnathodon, na*th*'o-don, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is transversely ovate and inequilateral; the bosses thick, prominent, and remote; cardinal teeth, $\frac{1}{2}$; lateral, $\frac{2}{2}$; ligament external: Family, Tellinidæ.

Gnathonical, na-*thon*'e-kal, *a.* (*gnatho*, a flatterer, Lat.) Flattering; deceitful.—Obsolete.

Gnathonically, na-*thon*'e-kal-le, *ad.* Flatteringly; deceitfully.—Obsolete.

Gnathophyllum, na*th*-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

Gnathorrhagia, na*th*-o-ra'je-a, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *regnymi*, I burst forth, Gr.) Hæmorrhage from the internal surface of the cheeks.

Gnathospasmus, na*th*-o-spas'mus, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *spasmos*, a spasm, Gr.) Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw.

Gnathotheca, na*th*-o-*the*'ka, *s.* (*gnathos*, and *theke*, a sheath, Gr.) In Ornithology, the horny or cutaneous integument of the beak.

Gnathus, gna'*thus*, *s.* (*gnathos*, from *gnapto*, I bend, Gr.) In Zoology, the jaw, or jaw-bone; the cheek.

Gnavity, nav'e-te, *s.* (*gnavus*, diligent, Lat.) Activity; sprightliness.—Not used.

Gnaw, naw, *v. a.* (*gnagan*, Sax.) To eat by degrees; to consume by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret; to waste; to corrode; to chew with difficulty that which is tough or hard; to pick with the teeth;—*v. n.* to use the teeth in biting.

Gnawer, naw'ur, *s.* He or that which gnaws

Gnawers, naw'urz, *s. pl.* In Zoology,—see Glires and Rodentia.

Gneiss, nise, *s.* (German.) A rock generally composed of the same ingredients as granite—viz., quartz, felspar, and mica. It sometimes contains hornblende in place of mica. In some varieties one or other of the ingredients is absent. It is of a granitic, shistose, or laminar structure. It is the oldest of the primary rocks.

Gnetaceæ, ne-ta'se-e, *s.* (*gnetum*, one of the genera.) Joint Firs, a natural order of Gymnogens, consisting of small trees or shrubs, with repeatedly branched jointed stems; simple net-veined leaves; one-celled anthers opening by pores; and the membrane next the nucleus protruded; flowers arranged in catkins or heads; calyx one-leaved, and transversely slit at the end.

Gnetum, ne'tum, *s.* (from *gnemon*, its name in the island of Ternate.) Joint Fir, a genus of East Indian plants, consisting of an Indian tree: Type of the order Gnetaceæ.

Gnoff, nof, *s.* A miser.—Obsolete.

> The catiff *gnoff* said to his crue,
> My money is many, my incomes but few.—
> *Com. Chauc.'s Mill Tale.*

Gnoma, no'ma, *s.* (from Gnome.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynecophora.

Gnome, nome, *s.* **Gnomes**, or **Gnomi**, *pl.* (*gnomon*, an interpreter, Gr.) An imaginary being, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth. The Gnomes are represented as of small stature, and as being the guardians of mines, quarries, &c.; a brief reflection or maxim.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Gnomic, no'mik, } *a.* (*gnomikos*, Gr.) Deal-
Gnomical, nom'e-kal, } ing in maxims; sententious.—Seldom used.

> Adding this excellent, *gnomical*, and canonlike conclusion.—*Conference at Hampton Court.*

Gnomic projection, a representation of one of the hemispheres of the earth on a flat surface, the pole being the centre of that surface.

Gnomiometrical, nom-e-o-met're-kal, *a.* (*gno-*

mon, an index, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) Applied to instruments used in the measurement of angles, &c. *Gnomiometrical telescope* and *microscope*, instruments used for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of angles, when the eye is not placed at the vertex.

GNOMOLOGIC, nom-o-lod'jik, } *a.* Pertaining
GNOMOLOGICAL, nom-o-lod'je-kal, } to gnomology.

GNOMOLOGY, no-mol'o-je, *s.* (*gnome*, a brief maxim, and *logos*, Gr.) A collection of maxims and reflections.—Seldom used.

Which art of powerful reclaiming, wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomologies*.—*Milton.*

GNOMON, no'mon, *s.* (Greek.) In Dialing, the style of a sun-dial, which represents the axis of the earth, and by its shadow shows the hour of the day. In Astronomy, a style erected perpendicular to the horizon, in order to point out the altitude of the sun, or measure the length of shadows. *Gnomon of a globe*, the index of the hour circle. In Geometry, the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallels about its diagonal is removed; or the portion of the parallelogram, composed of two complements and one of the parallelograms about the diagonal.

GNOMONIC, no-mon'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to
GNOMONICAL, no-mon'e-kal, } dialing.

GNOMONICS, no-mon'iks, *s.* The art of dialing, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon.

GNOMONOLOGY, no-mon-ol'o-je, *s.* (*gnomon*, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise, Gr.) A treatise on dialing.

GNORISTA, no-ris'ta, *s.* (*gnoriste*, one that takes cognizance of, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

GNOSTIC, nos'tik, *s.* (*gnosticus*, knowing, Lat.) The Gnostics were a sect of philosophers who seem to have appeared in the first century. They believed that Jesus Christ was the Son of God, but inferior to the Father—that He came into the world for the rescue and happiness of man. They rejected the humanity of Christ, upon the principle that everything corporeal is essentially and intrinsically evil. The persuasion that evil resided in matter as its centre and source made them treat the body with contempt, discourage marriage, and deny the resurrection of the dead, and its reunion with the spirit. They divided all nature into three kinds of beings—the *hylic* or material, the *psychic* or animal, and the *pneumatic* or spiritual. Mankind by them was likewise classed into three divisions. The *material*, those who were incapable of knowledge, and perished soul and body; the *spiritual*, among whom the Gnostics classed themselves, were certain of salvation; the *animal*, those who were either capable of being saved or damned;—*a.* pertaining to the Gnostics.

GNOSTICISM, nos'te-sizm, *s.* The doctrines or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.

GNU or GNOO.—See Catoblepas.

GO, go, *v. n.* (*gan*, Sax. *gehen*, Germ.) *Past*, Went; *past part.* Gone. To walk; to move step by step; to walk leisurely; not to run; to walk solemnly; to travel; to journey by land or water; to depart; to move from a place; to proceed; to pass in any manner or to any end; to move or pass customarily from place to place, denoting custom or practice; to proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change; to proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate; to proceed or advance in accomplishing an end; to apply; to be applicable; to apply one's self; to have recourse to; to pass; to be accounted in value; to circulate; to pass in report; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be; to move, or be in motion; to have a tendency; to be in compact or partnership; to be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule; to be pregnant; to be alienated in payment or exchange; to be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint; to be expended; to extend; to reach; to extend or lead in any direction; to have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value; to extend in meaning or purport; to have a currency or use, as custom, opinion, or manners; to contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be carried on; to proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed; to proceed in a train or in consequences; to fare; to be in a good or ill state; to have a tendency or effect; to operate; *to go about*, to set one's self to a business; to endeavour. In Nautical Language, to tack; to turn the head of a ship; *to go abroad*, to walk out of a house; to be uttered, disclosed, or published; *to go against*, to invade; to march; to attack; to be in opposition; to be disagreeable; *to go aside*, to withdraw; to retire into a private situation; to err; to deviate from the right way; *to go astray*, to wander; to break from an enclosure; also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress; *to go away*, to depart; to go to a distance; *to go between*, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences; *to go by*, to pass near and beyond; to pass away unnoticed; to omit; *to go down*, to descend in any manner; to fail; to come to nothing; to be swallowed or received, not rejected; *to go forth*, to issue or depart out of a place; *to go forward*, to advance; *to go hard with*, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape; *to go into*, to have entrance; *to go in and out*, to do the business of life; to go freely; to be at liberty; *to go off*, to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station; to be discharged, as fire-arms; to explode; *to go on*, to proceed; to advance forward; to be put on as a garment; *to go out*, to issue forth; to go on an expedition; to become extinct, as light or life; to expire; to become public; *to go over*, to read; to peruse; to study; to examine; to view or review; to think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation; to pass from one party to another; to pass from one side to the other, as of a river; *to go through*, to pass in a substance; to execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish; to suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; *to go through with*, to execute effectually; *to go under*, to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; *to go upon*, to proceed, as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled; *to go with*, to accompany; to pass with others; to side with; to be in party or design with; *to go ill with*, to have ill fortune; not to prosper; *to go well with*, to have good fortune; to prosper; *to go without*, to be or remain destitute; *to go for nothing*, to have no meaning, efficacy, or value; *to go without day*, in Law phra-

seology, signifies to be dismissed the court; *go to*, come, move, begin; a phrase of exhortation, also a phrase of scornful exhortation.

GOAD, gode, *s.* (*gad*, Sax.) A pointed instrument used in urging a beast forward;—*v. a.* to prick; to drive with a goad; to incite; to stimulate; to urge forward.

GOAL, gole, *s.* (*gaule*, Fr.) The point set to bound a race, and to which racers run; the starting-post; the final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

> Each individual seeks a several *goal*,
> But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole.—*Pope.*

GOAR, gore, *s.* (*geir*, Icel.) A slip of cloth inserted to widen a garment.

GOARING, GORING, go'ring, *a.* In Navigation, an epithet applied to a sail which is cut gradually sloping, so as to be broader at the clew than at the earring.

GOARISH, go'rish, *a.* Patched; mean; doggerel.—Obsolete.

> May they know no language but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the *goarish* Latin they write in their bonds; and may they write that false, and lose their debts.—*Beau. & Flet.*

GOAT, gote, *s.* (*gæt*, Sax. *geit*, Dut.) The English name of the well-known Ruminant of the genus Capra, characterized by its long horns and beard. *Goat's-fennel*, the common name given to certain plants forming the section Ægomarathrum, (*aix aigos*, a goat, and *marathron*, fennel, Gr.) of the genus Cachyris. *Great Goat's-thorn*, the plant Astralagus tragacantha; *small Goat's-thorn*, Astralagus poterium. *Goat's-fool*, the plant Oxalis caprina. *Goat or goral antelopes*,—see Nemorhœdus.

GOATHERD, gote'herd, *s.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.

GOATISH, gote'ish, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell; lustful.

GOAT'S-BEARD.—See Tragopogon.

GOAT'S-RUE.—See Galego.

GOATSUCKERS.—See Caprimulgus.

GOB, gob, *s.* (Welsh, a heap, *gobe*, Fr.) A little mass or collection;

> Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of money?—*L'Estrange.*

a mouthful.—A vulgar word.

GOBBET, gob'bit, *s.* A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once;—*v. a.* to swallow at a mouthful.—A vulgar word.

GOBBING, gob'bing, *s.* In Mining, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal, &c.

GOBBLE, gob'bl, *v. a.* (*gober*, I swallow, Fr.) To swallow hastily; to swallow in large pieces;—*v. n.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

> Of last year's corn in barn great store;
> Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door.—*Prior.*

GOBBLE-GUT, gob'bl-gut, *s.* A greedy feeder.—Obsolete.

GOBBLER, gob'bl-ur, *s.* One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.

GO-BETWEEN, go'be-tween, *s.* An interposer; one who transacts business between parties.

GOBIANÆ, go-bi'an-e, *s.* A subfamily or division of the Gobies, in which the body is slimy; the head large and depressed; the sides fat and gibbous; the size small.

GOBIDÆ, gob'e-de, *s.* (*gobius*, the goby, one of the genera.) A family of Malacopterygious fishes, belonging to the tribe Canthelapes, or Mailed-cheeks. The Gobies have the ventral fins perfect, very close, and generally united, of several branched rays.

GOBIESOX, go-be-e'soks, *s.* (*gobius*, the goby, and *esox*, a genus of fishes.) A genus of fishes, allied to the Cyclopteris: Family, Cyclopteridæ.

GOBIO, go'be-o, *s.* The ancient name of the gudgeon, now applied to a genus of fossil fishes.

GOBIUS, gob'e-us, *s.* (Latin, the gudgeon.) The Goby, a genus of fishes, in which the caudal fin is rounded, rarely lanceolate; the ventral fins completely united into a concave disk; dorsal fins and distinct lower jaw longest: Type of the family Gobidæ.

GOBLET, gob'let, *s.* (*gobelet*, Fr.) A kind of cup or drinking vessel.

GOBLIN, gob'lin, *s.* (*gobelin*, Fr.) An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom; a fairy; an elf.

GOBY.—See Gobius.

GO-BY, go'bi, *s.* Evasion; escape by artifice; a passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off.

GO-CART, go'kärt, *s.* A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

GOD, god, *s.* (Saxon, *gott*, Dut. *gud*, Germ. *goth* or *guth*, Swed. and Dan.) The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the Eternal and Infinite Spirit; the Creator and the Sovereign of the universe; a false god; a heathen deity; an idol; any person or thing deified or too much honoured:—*v. a.* to deify.—Obsolete as a verb.

> This last old man
> Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
> Nay, *godded* me, indeed.—*Shaks.*

GOD-BOTE, god'bote, *s.* (Saxon.) A fine or amerciament for crimes or offences committed against God and religion: an ecclesiastical or church fine.—*Cowel.*

GODCHILD, god'tshilde, *s.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.

GODDAUGHTER, god'daw-tur, *s.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

GODDESS, god'des, *s.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex. In the language of love, a highly beautiful or intellectual woman.

GODDESSLIKE, god'des-like, *a.* Resembling a goddess.

GODFATHER, god'fa-thur, *s.* The man who is sponsor for a child at baptism;—*v. a.* to act as godfather; to take under one's fostering care.

GODGILD, god'gild, *s.* (God, and *gildan*, to pay, Sax.) That which is offered to God or his service.—Obsolete.

GODHEAD, god'hed, *s.* Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence—it is used both of idols and the true God; a deity in person; a god or goddess.

GODLESS, god'les, *a.* Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked; atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God.

GODLESSNESS, god'les-nes, *s.* The state of being impious.

GODLIKE, god'like, *a.* Resembling God; divine;

resembling a deity, or heathen divinity; of superior excellence.

GODLIKENESS, god'like-nes, *s.* A state of resemblance to God, or of superior excellence; godliness.

GODLILY, god'le-le, *ad.* Piously; righteously: commonly written *godly*.

GODLINESS, god'le-nes, *s.* Piety; belief in God and reverence for his character and laws; a religious life; a careful observance of the law of God, and performance of religious duties; revelation; the system of Christianity.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of *godliness*: God was manifest in the flesh.—1 *Tim.* iii.

GODLING, god'ling, *s.* A little deity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.—
Dryden.

GODLY, god'le, *a.* Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; living in obedience to God's commands; religious; righteous; conformed to God's law;—*ad.* piously; righteously.

GODLYHEAD.—See Goodlyhead.

GODMOTHER, god'muth-ur, *s.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

GODOWN, go'down, *s.* (a corruption of the Malay word *godong*.) A warehouse.—An East Indian term.

GODOYA, god-oy'a, *s.* (in honour of Emmanuel Godoy, Duke of Arcadia.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with alternate leaves and racemes of yellow flowers: Order, Ternstrœmiaceæ.

GODROON, god-roon', *s.* (*godron*, Fr.) In Architecture, an inverted fluting, bending, or cabling, used in various ornaments and members.

GODSEND, god'send, *s.* An unexpected fortune or benefit, acknowledged as coming from the Author of all good.

GODSHIP, god'ship, *s.* The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.—This term is frequently used in a burlesque sense.

Discoursing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came.—
Prior.

GODSMITH, god'smith, *s.* A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size,
That *godsmiths* could produce, or priests devise.—
Dryden.

GODSON, god'sun, *s.* (*godsunu*, Sax.) One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

GODSPEED, god'speed, *s.* Good speed; success granted by God.

GOD'S-PENNY, gods'pen-ne, *s.* An old expression for an earnest-penny.

There's a *god's-penny* for thee.—*Beau. & Fl.*

GODWARD, god'wawrd, *ad.* Toward God.—Inelegant, and seldom used.

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*.—2 *Cor.*

GODYELD, } god'yeld, *ad.* A term of thanks.—
GODYIELD, } Obsolete.

Herein I teach you
How you should bid *godyeld* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble.—*Shaks.*

GOEL, go'el, *a.* (*gealew*, Sax.) Yellow.—Obsolete.

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop roots so well chosen, let skilful go set;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love.—
Tusser.

GOELAND, go'e-land, *s.* (corruption of Gull, Gull-end.) A name given by Buffon to certain species of the Sea-gull.—See Larus.

GOER, go'ur, *s.* One that goes; a runner or walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking, good or bad; in an ill sense, one that transacts business between parties; a term applied to a horse, as 'he is a *safe-goer* or a *good-goer*;' the foot.—Obsolete in the last sense.

A double mantle cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* grac't
With fitted shoes.—*Chapman.*

GOERIUS, go-e're-us, *s.* The Devil's Coach-horse, a genus of Coleopterous insects, common in gardens: Family, Styphylinidæ.

GOETHEA, go-e-*the*'a, or go-te'a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated Goethe, or Gothe, the German poet.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with smooth coriaceous leaves, and showy nodding flowers: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

GOETHITE, go'e-*thite*, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated German poet Goethe.) A rare German mineral of a brownish-red colour, by reflection yellowish, and of a brilliant red when transparent and viewed in a strong light; streak orange-red; lustre metallic, adamantine; primary form of the crystal, a rhomboidal or rectangular prism. It occurs in minute laminæ, or tables modified on their edges by oblique facets. Its constituents are—peroxide of iron, 88.00; oxide of manganese, 0.50; water, 10.75; silica, 0. or 0.50.

GOETY, go'e-te, *s.* Invocation of evil spirits.—Obsolete.

GOFF, gof, *s.* (*goffe*, clownish, old Fr.) A foolish clown; a game.—See Golf.

GOFFISH, gof'fish, *a.* Foolish; stupid.—Obsolete.

Beware of *goffishe* poplis speche,
That dremen thingis, which that nevir were.—
Chaucer.

GOG, gog, *s.* (Welsh.) Haste; ardent desire to go.

GOGGLE, gog'gl, *v. n.* (*gogeln*, Welsh.) To strain or roll the eyes;—*a.* having full eyes; staring;—*s.* a strained or affected rolling of the eye.

GOGGLED, gog'gld, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye.

GOGGLE-EYED, gog'gl-ide, *a.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.

GOGGLES, gog'gls, *s. pl.* (*gogeln*, Welsh.) In Surgery, instruments used for curing squinting, or that distortion of the eyes which occasions this disorder. They are short conical tubes, composed of ivory stained black, with a thin plate of the same ivory fixed in tubes near their anterior extremities. Through the centre of each of these plates is a small circular hole, about the size of the pupil of the eye, for the transmission of the rays of light.

GOING, go'ing, *s.* The act of moving; the act of walking; departure; pregnancy; procedure; way; course of life; behaviour; deportment; course of providential agency or government. *Going through the bar*, in Law, the act of calling in succession upon each barrister sitting in court to move or address the court on any business which may have been intrusted to him. This is done by the Lord Chief Justice, and the practice is confined to the sittings in banco.

GOITRE, goy'ter, *s.* (French.) In Pathology, an indolent tumour of the thyroid gland.—See Bronchocele. In Zoology, the cutaneous swelling on-

sequent upon the introduction of air into the membranous sac, which occurs in the neck of certain Saurian reptiles, as the Iguana.

Goitrous, goy'trus, *a.* (*goitreux*, Fr.) Pertaining to the goitre; partaking of the nature of bronchocele; affected with bronchocele.

Gola, go'la, } **Gula**, gu'la, } *s.* In Architecture, a term of the same signification as cyma,—which see.

Golader, gol'a-dur, } **Goldar**, gol'dăr, } *s.* An Indian term for a storehouse-keeper.

Gold, golde, *s.* (German.) The most valuable and longest known of the metals. It occurs in regular veins in primary rocks; but the greatest quantity is obtained from alluvial soils, and in beds and sands of rivers. Its colour is yellow; its density 19.3. It is so malleable that it may be beat into a leaf 280,000th of an inch in thickness, and so ductile that a single grain may be drawn into 500 feet of wire. Its colour, when melted, is of a bluish green. No acid acts upon gold, it being soluble only in the mixture of the nitric and hydrochloric acids, called aqua regia; and in the mixture of chromic and hydrochloric acids. Gold unites with most other metals, and with sulphur, ammonia, &c. It fuses at 2016°. Its equivalent is 199.2; symbol, Au. The following are some of its chemical compounds, with their equivalents and formulæ:—

	Equiv.	Formulæ.
Protoxide of gold.....	207. 2	Au+O or AuO
Binoxide "	115. 2	Au+2O or AuO_2
Peroxide "	123. 2	Au+3O or AuO_3
Protochloride "	234.62	Au+Cl or AuCl
Terchloride "	305.46	Au+3O or $AuCl_3$
Protiodide "	325. 5	Au+I or AuI
Teriodide "	578. 1	Au+3I or AuI_3
Tersulphuret "	247. 5	Au+3S or AuS_3

—money; something pleasing or valuable; a bright yellow colour; riches; wealth. *Standard gold* is an alloy of 11 parts of pure gold and one of copper; its specific gravity is 17.157. 1 lb. Troy produces $46\frac{2}{15}$ sovereigns. *Gold coast*, in Geography, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, where gold is found. *Gold-cups*, *king's-cups*, or *butter-cups*, *&c.*, the yellow flowers of the herb Ranunculus bulbosus;—*a.* made of gold; consisting of gold.

Goldbachia, golde-bak'e-a, *s.* (in honour of G. L. Goldbach, a Russian botanist.) A genus of annual Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

Goldbeater, golde'be-tur, *s.* One whose occupation is to beat or folliate gold for gilding. *Goldbeater's skin*, a preparation of the large intestine, used in the process of goldbeating. *Goldbeating*, the process by which gold is brought to a state of extremely thin leaves, for use in the various kinds of gilding. *Goldbeaters*, in Entomology, a genus of Coleopterous insects, remarkable for their beautiful golden-green and copper colours.—See Cetonia.

Goldbound, golde'bownd, *a.* Encompassed with gold.

Goldcrests.—See Sylvia.

Golden, gole'den, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold; bright; shining; splendid; yellow; of a gold colour; excellent; most valuable; happy; pure, as the *golden* age; pre-eminently favourable or auspicious. *Golden number*, in Chronology, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle. *Golden age*, an imaginary age of the world, when its inhabitants were shepherds, feeding their flocks in luxuriant meadows, playing on their reeds to the listening divinities of the woods, or singing the charms of their mistresses, seated under the shade of a spreading beach, or on the banks of a murmuring stream. *Golden apples*, a name given by the ancient heathens to the fruit grown in the gardens of the Hesperides, supposed to have been the orange or citron. *Golden bug*, one of the names of the insect Coccinella septempunctata, known likewise as the Golden knob, Lady-bird, Lady-cow, Dr. Alison, and Barnabee. *Golden bird of paradise*, the surpassingly beautiful bird Oriolus paradiscus, a native of New Guinea. *Golden-eye garrot*, the Duck, Glangala vulgaris; the Anas clangula of Linnæus. *Golden jungwort*, the herb Hieracium murorum, or Wall-hawkweed. *Golden oriole*, the Oriolus galbula, a bird of a rich yellow colour, occasionally a visitor in Britain. *Golden pheasant*, the Phasianus pictus of Linnæus, and Nycthemerus pictus of Swainson, one of the most magnificent as well as most common of birds seen in our aviaries. They are found wild in China, and were originally brought into Europe from the east. *Golden rule*, in Arithmetic, the rule of three or of proportion, called *golden*, from its extensive application. *Golden samphire*, the plant Inula crithmifolia; properly, Samphire-leaved Inula. *Golden varnish* is made of 16 oz. of boiled linseed oil, 8 oz. of Venice turpentine, and 5 oz. of Naples yellow: heat the oil with the turpentine, and mix the Naples yellow pulverised. *Golden fleece*, in the mythological fables of the ancients, signified the skin or fleece of the ram upon which Phryxus and Hella are supposed to have swam over the sea to Colchis; on being sacrificed to Jupiter, its fleece was hung upon a tree in the grove of Mars, guarded by two brazen-hoofed bulls, and a monstrous dragon that never slept; but was at last taken and carried off by Jason and the Argonauts.

Golden Eyes.—See Glangula.

Goldenly, gole'dn-le, *ad.* Splendidly; delightfully.—Obsolete.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit.—*Shakr.*

Golden Rod.—See Solidago.

Golden Rod Tree.—See Bosea.

Golden Saxifrage.—See Chrysosplenium.

Golden Thistle.—See Scolymus.

Golden-tressed, gole'dn-trest, *a.* Having tresses resembling gold.

Goldfinch, golde'finsh, *s.* The common name of the well-known and most beautiful of our singing birds; the Fringilla corduelis of Linnæus, and the Corduelis elegans of other ornithologists.

Goldfinder, golde'finde-ur, *s.* One who finds gold; a term ludicrously applied to one who empties jakes.—Seldom used.

Goldfinny, golde'fin-ne, *s.* In Ichthyology, a species of the genus Labrus,—which see.

Goldfish, golde'fish, *s.* The Cyprinus auratus, so named from its beautiful golden colour. It is a native of China, and is now kept by way of ornament throughout Europe in ponds, glass-globes, &c.

Goldfussia, golde-fus'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Goldfuss, professor of Natural History at Bonn.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

GOLDHILTED, golde'hilt-ed, *a.* A phrase applied to a sword having a golden hilt.

GOLDILOCKS, gole'de-loks, *s.* The Golden-hour Crowfoot, Ranunculus auricomus.

GOLDLACE, golde'lase, *s.* A lace wrought with gold.

GOLDLACED, golde'laste, *a.* Trimmed with gold-lace.

GOLDLEAF, golde'leef, *s.* Gold beaten between skins and membranes to a degree of extreme thinness. The best wrought gold is so thin that 1 grain covers 57 square inches; and 280,000 leaves are required to form a packet of an inch in height.

GOLDLESS, golde'les, *a.* Destitute of gold.

GOLD OF PLEASURE.—See Camelina.

GOLDPROOF, golde'proof, *a.* Proof against bribery.

GOLDSIZE, golde'size, *s.* A thick tenacious kind of varnish which dries rather quickly. It is used by gilders to form the letters and other objects which are to be gilt, in order to make the gold-leaf adhere to them; it is sometimes slightly mixed with a yellow colouring substance.

GOLDSOLDER, golde'sole-dur, *s.* The alloy used for soldering gold articles is composed of 12 dwts. pure gold, 2 dwts. pure silver, and 4 dwts. copper.

GOLDSMITH, golde'smith, *s.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver; a banker, from the ancient practice of goldsmiths in England managing the pecuniary affairs of others.

GOLDTHREAD, golde'*th*red, *s.* A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk.

GOLDWIRE, golde'wire, *s.* A cylindrical ingot of silver superficially gilt, and afterwards drawn through a vast number of holes of different bores, in order to bring it to the requisite fineness, which is sometimes equal to that of a hair. *Goldwire flatted*, goldwire flatted between rollers of polished steel, and used in spinning, weaving, lace-making, and embroidery.

GOLF, golf, *s.* (*kolf*, Dut.) A game with ball and bat, in which he who drives the ball into a hole with the fewest strokes is the winner. It is peculiar to Scotland, particularly in the vicinity of Edinburgh, where its popularity is equal to that of cricket in England.

GOLIATHUS, go-li'a-*th*us, *s.* (after the giant Goliath, on account of their great size.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, natives of Western Africa: Family, Cetoniadæ.

GOLL, gole, *s.* (*gualon*, Gr.) Hands; paws; claws. —Obsolete.

Make 'em hold up their spread *golls*.—*Ben Jonson.*

GOLOE-SHOE, go-lo'shoo, *s.* An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.

GOLORE, go-lore', *s.* (*gleire*, Irish.) Abundance.—Local.

GOLPES, gol'pes, *s.* In Heraldry, little roundlets of a purple colour.

GOLTSCHUT, golte'shut, *s.* The name of a small ingot of silver, used as money in Japan.

GOM, gom, } *s.* (*gum*, Sax. *guma*, Goth.) A
GOMAN, go'man, } man.—Obsolete.

GOMARA, go-ma'ra, *s.* (in honour of Lopez de Gomara, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of Peru: Order Scrophulariaceæ.

GOMARITE, gom'a-rite, *s.* (from Francis Gomar, a colleague and opponent of Arminius, at Leyden.) A name given in the 17th century to the Calvinistic divines of the Church of Holland.

GOME, gome, *s.* The black grease of a cart-wheel, probably a corruption of *coom*,—which see.

GOMESA, go-me'sa, *s.* (in honour of Senor Gomez, a Spanish physician.) A genus of plants, with spikes of yellow flowers: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GOMPHIA, gom'fe-a, *s.* (*gomphos*, a club, or nail, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Ochnaceæ.

GOMPHIASIS, gom-fi'as-is, *s.* (*gomphos*, a nail, Gr.) A disease of the tooth, by which they loosen and fall out of the socket.

GOMPHOCARPUS, gom-fo-kär'pus, *s.* (*gomphos*, a club, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. in reference to the ventricose fruit.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of South Africa: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

GOMPHOLITE, gom'fo-lite, *s.* (*gomphos*, a club, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Brongniart to a conglomerate rock of the tertiary era. The nagelflue of Switzerland.

GOMPHOLOBEUM, gom-fo-lo'be-um, *s.* (*gomphos*, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in reference to the pod being club-shaped.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

GOMPHOSIS, gom-fo'sis, *s.* (*gomphos*, a nail, Gr.) That sort of junction of the bones where they are let into each other like pegs in a board, as in the mode of insertion of the teeth into the jaw-bones.

GOMPHOSTEMMA, gom-fo-stem'ma, *s.* (*gomphos*, a club, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the tube of the corolla being inflated above the middle.) A genus of perennial herbs: Order, Lamiaceæ.

GOMPHOSUS, gom-fo'sus, *s.* (*gomphos*, a bolt, nail, or pin, Gr. from the protracted shape of the snout.) A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is excessively lengthened by being greatly protractile, or by the head being lengthened; the preoperculum smooth; the head scaled: Family, Chætonidæ.

GOMPHRENA, gom'fre-na, *s.* (from Gomphrena, the Greek name of a plant, supposed to have been our Amaranthus tricolor.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaranthaceæ.

GONAGRA, gon'a-gra, } *s.* (*gony*, the knee, and
GONEGRA, gon'e-gra, } *agra*, seizure, Gr.) Gout in the knee.

GONALAGEA, gon-a-la'je-a, } *s.* (*gony*, the knee,
GONYALGIA, gon-e-al'je-a, } and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the knee.

GONDOLA, gon-do'la, *s.* (Italian.) A flat, long, and narrow boat, chiefly used on the canals at Venice.

GONDOLIER, gon-do-leer', *s.* A man that rows a gondola.

GONE. *Past part.* of the verb *To go.*

GONEPTERYX, gon-ep'ter-iks, *s.* (*gonos*, a child, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr. in allusion to their rapidity of flight.) A genus of yellow butterflies, remarkable for their rapidity of flight and migratory habits, being among the butterflies what the swallows are among birds: Subfamily, Collianæ.

GONFALON, gon'fa-lon, } *s.* (*gonfalon*, Fr.) An
GONFANON, gon'fa-non, } ensign or standard; colours; the banner of the Roman Catholic Church.—Obsolete.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air.—*Milton.*

GONFALONIER, gon-fal-o-neer', *s.* A chief standard-bearer.—Obsolete.

GONG, gong, *s.* (Chinese.) An instrument of the ex-

ture of a cymbol, which, when struck, produces a loud sonorous noise; a privy or jakes.—Obsolete in the last sense.

GONGLYOCARPUS, gong-gle-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*gonglyos*, round, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. in reference to the shape of the fruit.) A genus of plants, allied to Fuchsia: Order, Onagraceæ.

GONGORA, gong-go'ra, *s.* (in honour of Ant. Caballera y Gongora of Mutis.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GONIA, go'ne-a, *s.* (Greek, an angle.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Tribe, Mucidæ.

GONIAPHEBIUM, gon-e-a-fe'be-um, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *phebion*, a vein, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

GONIATITES, gon-e-a-te'tes, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of extinct Cephalopods, with chambered spiral shells. The Goniatite differs from the Ammonite, to which it is nearly allied, in the lobes of the septa being free from lateral crinatures or denticulations.

GONIDOMUS, go-nid'o-mus, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *domos*, a dwelling, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Helicinæ, or common land-snails, in which the shell is conic, thick, and obtuse; the spiral whorls distorted; body whorl contracted; aperture oval and perpendicular; lips thickened; and the umbilicus open, but not deep: Family, Helicidæ.

GONIOCARPUS, gon-e-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. in reference to the angular fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Haloragaceæ.

GONIOGNATHUS, gon-e-on'a-*thus*, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *gnathos*, the chin, Gr.) A genus of fossil Cycloid fishes, found in the London clay.

GONIOMETER, gon-e-om'e-tur, *s.* (*gonia*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used in measuring angles, particularly those formed by the faces of mineral crystals. It consists of a brass circle graduated on the edge, and furnished with a vernier, by which the divisions may be read to a minute.

GONIOMETRICAL, gon-e-o-met'tre-kal, *a.* Relating to a goniometer.

GONIOMETRY, gon-e-om'e-tre, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The method of measuring angles.

GONIOPHORUS, gon-e-of'o-rus, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *phoro*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of fossil Echinida, from the Greensand formation.

GONIOPTERIS, gon-e-op'ter-is, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *pteros*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

GONIOSCHETON, gon-e-os-ke'ton, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *cheton*, an inner coat, Gr. in allusion to the stameniferous coat being angular.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Meliaceæ.

GONIOSTOMA, gon-e-os'to-ma, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Achatinæ, or Agate shells, the shell of which has the spire elongated, the aperture contracted at each end, the lips emarginated, the pillar curving inward, and the base slightly notched: Family, Helicidæ.

GONOCELE, gon-o-se'le, *s.* (*gone*, semen, and *kele*, a hernial swelling, Gr.) In Pathology, tumefaction of the spermatic chord, from retention of the sperm in the semeniferous tubes.

GONOCEPHALUS, gon-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. in allusion to the cranium forming a sort of prolonged ridged disk.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, allied to the Agama: Family, Iguanidæ.

GONOCERUS, go-nos'er-us, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

GONODACTYLUS, gon-o-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *dactylos*, a finger, Gr. from the finger being dilated, and terminating in a straight or slightly-curved compressed point.) A genus of Crustaceans: Family, Unipeltata.

GONOHORIA, gon-o-ho're-a, *s.* (the name given in Guiana to one of the species, *G. flavescens.*) A genus of plants, natives of South America: Order, Violaceæ.

GONOLOBUS, go-nol'o-bus, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in reference to the ribbed follicles.) A genus of twining plants, natives of America, chiefly tropical: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

GONOPHORUS, go-nof'o-rus, *s.* (*gonos*, generation, and *phoro*, I bear, Gr.) In Botany, a term applied by De Candole to a prolongation of the receptacle of certain flowers, which, issuing from the fundus of the calyx, supports the stamens and pistils.

GONOPLACEAN, gon-o-pla'she-an, *s.* A Crustacean of the genus Gonoplax.

GONOPLAX, gon'o-plaks, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle or corner, and *plax*, a plate, Gr.) A genus of short-tailed Crustaceans, characterized by the angular, square, or rhomboidal form of the carapace, and by the length of the eyestalks.

GONOPUS, gon'o-pus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *pous*, the foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melastoma.

GONORHYNCHUS, gon-o-ring'kus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *rhin*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Cyprinæ, or Carps, with linear elongated bodies; the head rather lengthened, and both covered with scales; mouth small, placed beneath the muzzle, and without teeth; dorsal fin near the caudal, and immediately above the ventral.

GONORRHŒA, gon-or-re'a, *s.* (*gone*, semen, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) Literally, an involuntary discharge of semenal fluid. The term is commonly, but improperly, used for a mucous discharge from the uthera, arising from venereal affection.

GONOSPIRA, go-nos'pe-ra, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *speira*, a spire, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Helicinæ, or Land-snails, the shell of which is perfectly cylindrical and of equal thickness; the tip obtuse, with the whorls large; aperture oval; lips thickened; the pillar with or without a plait.

GONOSTEMON, gon-o-ste'mon, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr.) A genus of succulent shrubs, with fascicled flowers.

GONOTHECA, gon-o-*the'*ka, *s.* (*gonia*, an angle, and *theke*, a sheath, Gr. in reference to the capsule, which is furnished with a double wing on each side.) A genus of Javanese plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GONSALEA, gon-sa'le-a, *s.* (in honour of F. Gonsalez Laguna, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of South American shrubs, with ternate villous branches and flowers disposed in fascicles: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GONYPUS, gon'e-pus, *s.* (*goneyo*, I produce, and *pous*, the foot, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects.

GONYS, gon'is, *s.* (*gony*, Gr.) In Ornithology, the inferior symphysis of the lower jaw.

GOOD, good, *a.* (*god*, or *good*, Sax. *goed*, Dan. *god*, Swed. and Dan.) Valid; legally firm; not weak or defective; having strength adequate to its support; sound, not trivial, false, or fallacious; complete or sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious; conformable to the moral law; proper; fit; convenient; right, not wrong; conducive to happiness; uncorrupted; undamaged; wholesome; salubrious; medicinal; salutary; pleasant to the taste; full; useful; valuable; having qualities or a tendency to produce a good effect; equal; adequate; competent; favourable; convenient for any purpose; suitable; safe; well-qualified; able; skilful; ready; dexterous; kind; benevolent; affectionate; faithful; promotive of happiness; fair; agreeable; cheering; gratifying; prosperous; honourable; unblemished; unimpeached; favourable to happiness; elegant; polite; real; serious; not feigned; humane; merciful; commendable; gracious; seasonable; proper; festive; social; companionable; merry; in familiar language, brave; in the phrases, the *goodman*, applied to the master of the house, and *goodwoman*, applied to the mistress. *Good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt; comely; handsome; well-formed; mild; pleasant; calm, not irritable; friendly; *good advice*, wise and prudent counsel; *good heed*, great care; due caution; *in good sooth*, really; seriously; *to make good*, to perform; to fulfil; to confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; to supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss; to indemnify; to maintain; to carry into effect; *to stand good*, to be firm or valid; *to think good*, *to see good*, to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient; *as good as*, equally; no better than; the same as; *as good as his word*, equaling in fulfilment what was promised;—*s.* that which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage; welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness; spiritual advantage or improvement; earnest; not jest; moral works or qualities; virtue; righteousness; the best fruits; richness; abundance. *Good abearing*, in Law, means, by a special signification, the exact carriage or behaviour of a subject to a king and his liege people, to which men are sometimes on account of their loose demeanour bound. He who is bound to this, is more strictly bound than to the peace; for the peace is not broken without an actual affray, battery, &c., but this may be forfeited by the *number* of a man's companions or his weapons.—*Les Termes de la Ley; Cromp. Juris.* 119, 120. *Good Friday*, the name given in England to the anniversary of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. *Goodwill*, an earnest desire, or a hearty wish of a benevolent kind. In Law, the custom of any trade or business; a contract to transfer it is generally good at law, though not usually enforced in equity;—*v. a.* to manure;—(obsolete as a verb;)—*ad.* as good; as well; with equal advantage; as, 'had you not as *good* go with me?'—*interj.* well; right.

GOOD-BREEDING, good'breed-ing, *s.* Polite manners, formed by a good education.

GOOD-BY, good'bi, *ad.* (a contraction of God or good be with you.) A familiar way of bidding farewell.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, good-kon-dish'und, *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favourable symptoms.

GOODENIA, goo-de'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Goodenough, bishop of Carlisle.) A genus of plants; Type of the natural order Goodeniaceæ.

GOODENIACEÆ, good-e-ni-a'se-e, } *s.* (*goodenia*,
GOODENOVIÆ, good-e-nov'e-e, } one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, rarely shrubs, with comparulate flowers, having a two or more celled ovary, syngenesious or free anthers, and an indusiate and induplicate corolla.

GOODENIADS, good-e'ne-ads, *s.* A name proposed by Lindley for plants of the order Goodeniaceæ.

GOOD-FELLOW, good-fel'lo, *s.* A jolly companion;—*v. a.* to make a jolly companion; to beast.—Seldom used as a verb.

> Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast, than be *good-fellowed* with a hug for being one; some laugh at me for being sober, and I laugh at them for being drunk.—*Feltham.*

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, good-fel'lo-ship, *s.* Merry or jolly society.

GOOD-HUMOUR, good-yu'mur, *s.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.

GOOD-HUMOURED, good-yu'murd, *a.* Cheerful.

GOOD-HUMOUREDLY, good-yu'murd-le, *ad.* In a cheerful way.

GOODIA, good'e-a, *s.* (in memory of Mr. Peter Good, who died in New Holland while employed in collecting seeds for the botanic garden at Kew.) A genus of Australian plants, consisting of Leguminous subshrubs, with racemes of yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

GOODLESS, good'les, *a.* Having no goods.

GOODLINESS, good'le-nes, *s.* Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

GOODLY, good'le, *ad.* Excellently;—*a.* beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid; pleasant; agreeable; desirable; bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.—Obsolete in the last three significations.

> Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
> *Goodly* and great he sails behind his link.—*Dryden.*

GOODLYHEAD, good'le-hed, *s.* Goodness; grace.—Obsolete.

> So be your *goodlyhead* do not disdaine
> The base kindred of so simple swaine.—*Spenser.*

GOODMAN, good'man, *s.* The master of a family; a familiar appellation in addressing a husband; a familiar appellation of civility, sometimes used ironically; a rustic term of compliment.

GOOD-MANNERS, good-man'nurs, *s.* Habitual propriety of manners; polite and correct behaviour, derived from a good education.

GOOD-NATURE, good-na'ture, *s.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD-NATURED, good-na'turde, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

GOOD-NATUREDLY, good-na'turde-le, *ad.* With mildness of temper.

GOOD-NATUREDNESS, good-na'turde-nes, *s.* The quality of being good-natured.

GOODNESS, good'nes, *s.* The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, ex-

or perfection; the moral qualities which te true virtue, kindness, and benevolence; shown; acts of mercy, compassion, and nce.

W, good'now, *interj.* An exclamation of or surprise; an exclamation of entreaty. m used in the last sense.

, *good-now*, how your devotions jump with den.

ODS, *s. pl.* Movables; household furni- ersonal or movable estate; wares; mer- ; commodities bought and sold by mer-

P, good'ship, *s.* Favour; kindness.—Ob-

he *goodship* of this dede granten him a lustie mede.—*Gower.*

ED, good'speed, *s.* Good success.

E, good'wife, } *s.* The mistress of
AN, good-wŭm'un, } a family.

ood'e, *s.* A low term of civility, as *Goody*

A, good-ye'ra, *s.* (in honour of Mr. John r.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchi-

IP, good'e-ship, *s.* The quality of a goody: ous term.

more shame for her *goodyship*, ive so near a friend the slip.—*Butler.*

S, gooj'ingz, } *s.* Clamps of iron bolted
S, good'ingz, } on the stern-post of a hereon to hang the rudder.

ER, goos'an-dur, *s.* The aquatic bird Merganser.—See Mergus.

OOS, *pl.* GEESE, *s.* (*gos*, Sax.) In Orni- , the common name of birds of the genus a tailor's smoothing-iron. *Goose-corn*, the uncus squarrosus. *Goose-grass*, the com- ame given to a section of plants (the s) of the genus Galium. *Goose-share*, the common names of the plant Galium , from its being a favourite food or medi- geese—hence, also, it is called *goose-grass sling-weed. Goose-neck*, in a ship, a sort hook fitted on the inner end of a boom, roduced into a clamp of iron, or eyebolt, ncircles the mast, or fitted to some other o that it may be unhooked at pleasure. *cings of a sail*, the clews or lower corners lip's mainsail or foresail, when the middle furled or tied up to the yard.

RRY, goos'ber-re, *s.* (*krauselbeere*, Germ.) ll-known fruit of the Ribes grossularia, of there are many varieties, all of which are d to have originated from the above-men- species, and that of Ribes uva crispa, or gooseberry.

P, goos'kap, *s.* A silly person.

what a *gooscap* would'st thou make me!— *Beau. & Flet.*

OT.—See Chenopodium.

ILL, goos'kwil, *s.* The large feather or a goose, or a pen made from it.

ring rapiers, are afraid of *goosequills*.—*Shaks.*

, goos'ur-e, *s.* A place for geese.

go'fur, *s.* An animal found in the Missis- lley, about the size of a squirrel. They in the earth, throwing up hillocks twelve teen inches high; (Hebrew,) the name given to a species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

GOPPISH, gop'pish, *a.* Proud; pettish; testy.—Obsolete.

GORBELLIED, gawr'bel-lid, *a.* Big-bellied; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone?—*Shaks.*

GORBELLY, gawr'bel-le, *s.* A swelling belly; a big paunch.—Obsolete.

The belching *gorbelly* hath well nigh killed me.—*Brewer.*

GORCE, gawrs, *s.* (*gors*, Norman Fr.) A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear.—Obsolete. This term is used in the stat. 25 Edw. III. ch. 4.

GORD, gawrd, *s.* An instrument of gaming.

GORDIAN KNOT, gawr'de-an not, *a.* Intricate;—*s.* in Antiquity, a knot made in the leathers or harness of the chariot of Gordius, king of Phrygia, of so intricate a nature, that there was no finding where it began or ended. There existed a tradition in the time of Alexander the Great, that he who untied it should be master of Asia. Lest a failure on the part of that monarch should be deemed an ill omen of his success, he cut it asunder with his sword, and thus either accomplished or eluded the oracle.

GORDIUS, gawr'de-us, *s.* (the knot of Gordius, or Gordian knot.) The Hair-worm, a genus of Abranchiate Annelides, the bodies of which resemble a thread. They live in fresh water: Family, Asetegeræ.

GORDONIA, gawr-do'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Alex. Gordon, Mile-end, near London.) A genus of shrubs, consisting of trees: Order, Ternstrœmiaceæ.

GORE, gore, *s.* (*gor*, Sax.) Blood effused from the body; blood clotted or congealed; dirt; mud;—(unusual in the last two significations;)—(*gore* or *gair*, Scot.) a wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment to widen it in any part; a slip or triangular piece of land. In Heraldry, one of the abatements, which, according to Guillim, denotes a coward. It is a figure consisting of two arch lines, drawn one from the sinister chief and the other from the sinister base, and both meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fess point;—*v. a.* to stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear; to pierce with the point of a horn.

GORFUS, gawr'fus, *s.* (*goir fugel*, the name of the Great Auk of the Feroe Islands.) The Apteryx chrysocoma of Gmelin, a species of Auk found in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands in New Holland.

GORGE, gawrj, *s.* (French.) The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach; that which is gorged or swallowed. In Architecture, the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals, between the astragal, above the shaft of the pillar and the annulets. In Fortification, the entrance into any piece of fortification, consisting of the distance or space between the extremities of the two faces; as between the faces of a half-moon, redoubt, or bastion;—*v. a.* to swallow; to swallow with greediness; to glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate;—*v. n.* to feed.

GORGED, gawrjd, *a.* Having a gorge or throat. In Heraldry, the bearing of a crown, coronet, or the like, about the neck of a lion, a swan, or other animal; in which case it is said the lion or

cygnet is gorged with a ducal or other coronet. *Gorged* is also used when the gorge or neck of a peacock, swan, or the like bird, is of a different colour or metal from the rest.

GORGEOUS, gawr'jus, *a.* Splendid; showy; fine; glittering with gay colours.

GORGEOUSLY, gawr'jus-le, *ad.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, gawr'jus-nes, *s.* Magnificence of dress or ornament; splendour of raiment.

GORGET, gawr'jet, *s.* (*gorgette*, Fr.) A kind of breastplate, like a half-moon, with some device engraved on it; formerly, a ruff worn by females. A surgical instrument used in the operation of lithotomy.

GORGON, gawr'gun, *s.* (Greek.) Anything very ugly or horrid;—*a.* like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific.

GORGONEAN, } gawr-go'ne-an, *a.* Like a gorgon;
GORGONIAN, } pertaining to gorgons.

GORGONEIA, gawr-go-ne'ya, *s.* In Architecture, the carvings of masks, imitating the gorgon, or Medusa's head.

GORGONIA, gawr-go'ne-a, *s.* A fixed dentriform polypifer, composed of a central axis and a corticiform crust; the surface pierced with the superficial or the projecting openings of cells: Family, Corallia.

GORGONS, gawr'guns, *s.* In Mythology and Antiquity, a name given by the poets to the three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, daughters of Phorcis and Ceto. Medusa was mortal; but the other two sisters were regarded as subject to neither age nor death. The Gorgons are represented with wings, and as having serpents writhing round their heads; their hands were of brass; their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales; their teeth were of an enormous size, and they could turn to stone all those on whom they looked. The Gorgons resided in the inland parts of Lybia, near the Lake of Triton, or the gardens of the Hesperides. Perseus rendered his name immortal by the conquest of Medusa. He cut off her head, and the blood that dropped from the wound produced the innumerable serpents that infest Africa; the horse Pegasus also arose from the blood of Medusa, as did Chrysaor, with his golden sword. According to Virgil, on the death of Medusa, Stheno and Euryale were appointed to keep the palace of Pluto. They are variously represented by other authors as female warriors, or as monstrous women, covered with hair, who lived in woods and forests. Others, again, make them animals, resembling wild sheep, the eyes of which had a poisonous and fatal influence.

GORING, go'ring, *s.* A pricking puncture.

GORMAND, gawr'mand, } *s.* (*gourmand*, Fr.)
GORMANDER, gawr'man-dur, } A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

GORMANDISM, gawr'man-dizm, *s.* Gluttony; excess in eating.

GORMANDIZE, gawr'man-dize, *v. n.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously;—*s.* voraciousness.

GORMANDIZER, gawr'man-di-zur, *s.* A greedy, voracious eater.

GORSE, gors, *s.* Furze, a common prickly Leguminous shrub.—See Ulex.

GORTERIA, gawr-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Gorter, physician to Elizabeth, empress of Russia.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

GORY, go're, *a.* Covered with congealed or clotted blood; bloody; murderous.

GOSHAWK, gos'hawk, *s.* In Ornithology, the Falco palumbarius, an exceedingly bold and powerful bird, which, in the days of Falconry, was much used for flying at low game; that is, game which remains on the ground, or does not rise very high above it, as hares, rabbits, wild ducks, &c. In Swainson's arrangement, the Goshawks, consisting of several species, constitute the genus Astur.

GOSLING, gos'ling, *s.* (from goose.) A young goose; a goose not full grown; a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GOSLINGWEED.—See Gooseshare.

GOSPEL, gos'pel, *s.* (*god*, good, and *spell*, history, Sax.) Literally, good news; a word employed to denote the whole system of the Christian religion, including the history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines of Jesus Christ. The name also of the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, in the New Testament. There were many such gospels in circulation in the first three centuries, but Origen says the church only acknowledged these four. Dr. Mark and many German theologians have maintained that the gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John were compiled from a common document, called the Gospel of the Twelve Apostles, a work now lost, but quoted both by Origen and Clement; —divinity; theology;—*v. a.* to instruct in the gospel, or to fill with sentiments of religion.

GOSPEL-GOSSIP, gos'pel-gos'sip, *s.* One who is over-zealous in running about among his neighbours to lecture on religious subjects.

GOSPELLARY, gos'pel-lar-e, *a.* Theological; evangelical.

GOSPELLER, gos'pel-lur, *s.* An evangelist;

> Men maie in the gospel rede
> Of Sainct Matthew the *gospellere*.—*Chaucer*

a follower of Wickliffe the reformer; he who reads the gospel at the altar.

GOSPELLIZE, gos'pel-lize, *v. a.* To form according to the gospel; to instruct in the gospel; to evangelize.

GOSS, gos, *s.* A kind of low furze or gorse.

GOSSAMER, gos'sa-mur, *s.* (*gossipium*, Lat.) A fine film spun by spiders, and observed, particularly in autumn, on furze and other plants. It is frequently observable in the earlier part of the year, in immense quantities, in corn-fields, &c.;—*a.* an epithet applied to certain manufactures of a light fabric.

GOSSAMERY, gos'sa-mur-e, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

GOSSIP, gos'sip, *s.* (*godsibb*, Sax.) A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather; —(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

> Go to a *gossip's* feast, and go with me;
> After so long grief, such nativity.—*Shak.*

a tippling companion;

> And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl.—*Shak.*

one who runs from house to house tattling and telling news; an idle tattler; a friend or neighbour;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> A woman said to her neighbour, Alas, *gossip*, what should we now do at church, since all our saints are taken away!—*Homil. of Place and Time of Prayer.*

—*v. n.* to prate; to chat; to talk much; to be a pot companion; to run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

GOSSIPING, gos'sip-ing, *s.* A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle.

GOSSIPRED, gos'sip-red, *s.* Compaternity; spiritual affinity; for which a juror might be challenged. —Obsolete.

GOSSOON, gos'soon, *s.* (*garcon*, Fr.) A boy; a servant.—Obsolete.

In most Irish families, there used to be a barefooted *gossoon*, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who, in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house.—*Ainsworth.*

GOSSYPIUM, gos-sip'e-um, *s.* (*gossipion*, the cotton-tree, Gr. from *gos*, and *quothn*, a soft substance, Arab. The Egyptian name of the cotton-tree is Gotsnenseigar.) The Cotton-tree, a most important genus of plants, from the capsules of which is produced the down used in the manufacture of cotton yarns and cloths. There are several species.—See Cotton.

GOT. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To get.*—*Gat* is seldom used.

GOTH, go*th*, *s.* One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation which inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway; one rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; an unpolished, ignorant person.

GOTHAMIST, go*th*'am-ist, *s.* A person addicted to blundering and deficient in wisdom; so called from a place in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders.

GOTHAMITE, go*th*'am-ite, *s.* A term sportively applied to an inhabitant of New York.

GOTHIC, go*th*'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; rude; ancient; barbarous. *Gothic architecture*, a style in which pointed arches of greater height than breadth, and a profusion of ornaments, in imitation of leaves and flowers, are the principal characteristics. *Gothic language*, the Altgotisch, or old Gothic, was the language of the Goths who lived near the banks of the lower Danube in the fourth century, and for whom a translation of the gospels is still extant in the library of Upsala, by Ulphilus, their bishop. The language of the said version has been styled Mæso-Gothic. Another branch of the Gothic, or Gotho-Teutonic language, existed in Scandinavia, which has been called Altnordisch, or old Norse. It is still spoken, with some variations, in Iceland, the Feroe Islands, and parts of Norway. From this language the modern Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian had their origin; —*s.* the language of the Goths.

GOTHICISM, go*th*'e-sizm, *s.* Rudeness of manners; barbarousness; a Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style of building.

GOTHICIZE, go*th*'e-size, *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism.

GOTHITE, go*th*'ite, *s.* One of the many names of the hydrous peroxide of iron, or yellow clay ironstone.

GOTTEN. *Past part.* of Get.

GOUANIA, goo-an'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Antoine Gouan of Montpellier, who lived in the middle of the eighteenth century.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

GOUFFEIA, gowf'fe-ya, *s.* (in honour of M. Gouffe de la Cour, a French botanist.) A genus of annual plants, with white flowers, found in the neighbourhood of Marseilles.

GOUFING FOUNDATION, gowf'ing fown-da'shun, *s.* In Architecture, a Scotch term for a mode of securing unsound walls, by driving wedges or pins under their foundations.

GOUGE, gooj, *s.* (French.) A hollow chisel made for cutting holes, channels, grooves, &c., in wood or stone;—*v. a.* to scoop out with a gouge.

GOUJEERS, goo'jeerz, *s.* The venereal disease.—Obsolete.

The *goujeers* shall devour them, flesh and fell.—*Shaks.*

GOULARD'S EXTRACT, goo'lärdz eks'trakt, *s.* (so called from the inventor.) A solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation.

GOURD, goord, *s.* (*courge*, Fr.) The common name of the plants or fruit of the genus Cucurbita,—which see. *Bottle gourd*,—see Lagenaria,—certain species of which are likewise known as the Trumpet, Ribbed, and Hispid gourds. *Gourd-worm*, a species of Entozoa, belonging to the genus Fuscola of Linnæus, which infests the intestines and livers of animals, so termed from its gourdlike shape. *Bitter gourd*,—see Adantonia.

GOURDINESS, gorde'e-nes, *s.* A swelling on a horse's leg.

GOURDY, gorde'e, *a.* Swelled in the legs.

GOUT, goo, *s.* (French.) Taste; relish.—Seldom used.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies.—*Woodward.*

GOUT, gowt, *s.* (*goutte*, Fr.) In Pathology, a disease characterized by great pain, redness, and swelling in the joints, generally the lesser joints of the foot; a drop.—Obsolete in the last sense.

I see thee still;
And on thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before.—*Shaks.*

Gout-weed, in Botany, one of the names given to the creeping herb Ægopodium. It is also termed *Herb-gerard*, *Ash-weed*, and *Wild Master-wort.* Its name, *Gout-weed*, is from its having been formerly used in Germany in assuaging the pain of gout. It is a troublesome weed in gardens.

GOUTINESS, gow'te-nes, *s.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUTY, gow'te, *a.* Afflicted or diseased with the gout; pertaining to the gout; swelled; boggy.—Obsolete in the last two senses. *Gouty concretions*, concretions which sometimes form in the joints of gouty persons.

GOVE, gove, *s.* A mow;—*v. a.* to mow.—Obsolete.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair.—*Tusser.*

GOVENIA, go-ve'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of James Robt. Gowan, Esq., an English botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GOVERN, guv'urn, *v. a.* (*gouverner*, Fr.) To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate; to influence; to direct; to control; to manage: to restrain; to keep in due subjection; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship; in Grammar, to require to be in a particular case;—*v. n.* to exercise authority; to administer the laws; to maintain the superiority; to have the control.

GOVERNABLE, guv'ur-na-bl, *a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule.

GOVERNANCE, guv'ur-nans, *s.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management.

GOVERNANT, guv-ur-nant', *s.* (*gouvernante*, Fr.) A lady who has the care and management of

young females.—See Governess, the term generally used.

GOVERNESS, guv'ur-nes, *s.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

GOVERNING, guv'ur-ning, *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent; directing; controlling.

GOVERNMENT, guv'ur-ment, *s.* Direction; regulation; control; restraint; the exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men; the administration of public affairs; the exercise of authority by a parent or household; the system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; an empire, kingdom, or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended; the right of governing or administering the laws; the persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power; manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness; regularity of behaviour;

Defect of manners, want of *government*.—*Shaks.*

management of the limbs or body.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

But I them warded all with wary *government*.—*Spenser.*

In Grammar, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

GOVERNMENTAL, guv-ur-men'tal, *a.* Relating to government; made by government.

GOVERNOR, guv'ur-nur, *s.* One who has the supreme direction; he that governs, rules, or directs; one who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; a tutor; one who has the care of a young man; a pilot; one who steers a ship; one possessing delegated authority. In Mechanics, a contrivance connected with some machines for regulating their motion. It consists of an upright spindle set in motion by the machine. Two balls suspended by rods partake of the motion, and fly out by means of the centrifugal motion, in proportion as the motion is rapid. In consequence of this, the upper portion of the contrivance is elevated or depressed by every change in the speed of the engine; and in the steam-engine this motion is transferred to the throttle-valve by means of a lever, and this serves to regulate the supply of steam to the cylinder; the governor partly shutting the throttle-valve when the engine is going too fast, and falling down, and allowing more steam to pass, when it is going too slow.

GOVERNORSHIP, guv'ur-nur-ship, *s.* The office of a governor.

GOWD, gowd, *s.* A gaud; a toy.

GOWK, gowk, *s.* A name given in Scotland to the Cuckoo, and, by way of derision, to a stupid fellow; a fool;—*v. n.* to stupify.

GOWL, gowl, *v. n.* (*goela*, Icelan.) To howl.

GOWLAN'S LOCKER, gow'lanz lok'ur, *s.* In Botany, the plant Trollius Europæus.

GOWN, gown, *s.* (*gwn*, Welsh.) A woman's upper garment; a long loose upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, divines, lawyers, students, &c.; a long loose upper garment worn in sickness; the dress of peace or the civil magistracy.

He Mars deposed, and arms to *gowns* made yield.—*Dryden.*

GOWNED, gownd, *a.* Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, gown'man, *s.* One whose professional habit is a gown; one devoted to the arts of peace.

GOWT, gowt, *s.* (a corruption of *go out*.) In Engineering, a sluice used in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land-waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt-water.

GOZZARD, goz'zărd, *s.* (a corruption of *goosherd*.) One who attends geese.—Vulgar.

GRAB, grab, *s.* A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts;—*v. a.* (*grob*, Dan.) to seize; to gripe suddenly.—Vulgar as a verb.

GRABBLE, grab'bl, *v. n.* (*grabbelen*, Dut.) To grope; to feel with the hands; to lie prostrate on the ground; to sprawl.

GRACE, grase, *s.* (French.) Favour; kindness; disposition to oblige another; a state of reconciliation to God; virtuous or religious affection or disposition; apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle; eternal life; final salvation; favour; the gospel; mercy; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; that in manner, deportment, or language which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity; natural or acquired excellence; any endowment that recommends the possessor to others; beauty; embellishment; beauty deified. In the Fine Arts, a quality arising from elegance of form and attitude combined. In Theology, the unmerited love and favour of God bestowed on one chosen to everlasting life, from which spiritual affections and good actions originate. *Grace at meals*, a benediction solicited from Heaven, accompanied with thanksgiving before or after partaking of a meal, a practice sanctioned to the Christian world by the example of Christ. The practice was not only common among the Jews, but among the heathen nations of antiquity.—*Livy*, xxxix. 43. In Antiquity, a goddess; virtue physical, as the *grace* of plants;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.—*Shaks.*

the title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning *your goodness* or *clemency*. *Day of grace*, in Theology, time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners. *Days of grace*, in Commercial Law, three days in England, after the date that a bill is drawn as payable, are allowed to pass before it is presented, or is considered as actually due. Thus, if a bill be drawn on the 27th of March, as payable three months after date, it is not presented for payment till the 30th of June. The number of days of grace varies in different countries; none are allowed in France. *Act of grace*, in Law, an act of parliament for the relief of insolvent debtors in prison, &c. *Herb grace*, the common Rue, Ruta graveolens;—*v. a.* to adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify; to recommend; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to honour; to favour; to supply with heavenly grace.

GRACE-CUP, grase'kup, *s.* The cup or health drunk after grace.

> The *grace-cup* served, the cloth away,
> Jove thought it time to show his play.—*Prior.*

GRACED, graste, *a.* Beautiful; graceful; virtuous; regular; chaste.—Obsolete.

GRACEFUL, grase'fŭl, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner.

GRACEFULLY, grase'fŭl-le, *ad.* With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety.

GRACEFULNESS, grase'fŭl-nes, *s.* Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty, with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.

GRACELESS, grase'les, *a.* Void of grace; corrupt; depraved; unregenerate; unsanctified.

GRACELESSLY, grase'les-le, *ad.* Without grace.

GRACELESSNESS, grase'les-nes, *s.* Want of grace; profligacy.

GRACES, gra'ses, *s.* The Gratiæ or Charities of Heathen Mythology—three sisters, called Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, or, according to some authors, Pasithea, Euphrosyne, and Ægiale; supposed by some to be the daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome; by others, of Bacchus and Venus. They are represented as naked, to show they possessed no other beauties than such as were purely natural. It appears that, from Pausanias, in his descriptions of the statues and temples in earlier times, they were made of wood, except the head, feet, and hands, which were of white marble, and clothed with a gilded robe or gown, one holding in her hand a rose, and another a die, and the third a sprig of myrtle. In Music, ornamental notes attached to the principal ones, such as the shakes, appoggiatura, &c. *Good graces*, favour; friendship.

GRACILE, gras'sil, } *a.* (*gracilis*, Lat.) Slen-
GRACILENT, gras'se-lent, } der; lean.—Obsolete.

GRACILIS, gras'e-lis, *a.* (Latin.) Used in Natural History to express slim, delicate, or graceful.

NOTE.—The following compounds also occur in the designation of species:—*Gracilicosta*, *gracilicostatus*, having a fine striæ or ribs, as in clausilia gracilicosta; *graciliflorus*, having beautiful delicate flowers; *gracilifolius*, having beautiful and delicately-formed leaves; *gracilipes*, applied in Ornithology to a bird with slender limbs or toes, and in Botany to a mushroom with a foliform stipe; *gracilirostris*, having a slender bill.

GRACILITY, gra-sil'e-te, *s.* Slenderness.

GRACIOSO, gras-e-o'so, *s.* (Spanish.) The Buffoon, a favourite character on the Spanish stage.

GRACIOUS, gra'shus, *a.* (*gratiosus*, Lat.) Favourable; kind; friendly; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offences and impart unmerited blessings; expressing kindness and favour; proceeding from divine grace; acceptable; favoured; virtuous; good; excellent; pleasing; graceful. —Obsolete in the last three senses.

> Being season'd with a *gracious* voice.—*Shaks.*

GRACIOUSLY, gra'shus-le, *ad.* Kindly; favourably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, gra'shus-nes, *s.* Kind condescension; possession of graces or good qualities; pleasing manner; mercifulness.

GRADATION, gra-da'shun, *s.* (French.) Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; a degree in any order or series. In Logic, an argumentation consisting of four or more propositions, so disposed that the attribute of the first is the subject of the second, and the attribute of the second the subject of the third, and so on. In Painting, the gradual blending of one tint into another. In Music, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.

GRADATIONAL, gra-da'shun-al, *a.* According to gradation; proceeding from one state or degree to another.

GRADATIONED, gra-da'shund, *a.* Formed by gradation.

GRADATORY, grad'a-tur-e, *a.* Advancing step by step;—*s.* steps from the cloisters into the church. In Mammalogy, a term applied to the extremities of a quadruped, which are equal, or nearly so, and adapted for progression on land. In Ornithology, the *pedes gradarii* are legs in which the whole tibia is covered with feathers.

GRADE, grade, *s.* (French, from *gradus*, Lat.) A degree or rank in order or dignity—civil, military, or ecclesiastical; a step or degree in any ascending series.

GRADELY, grade'le, *a.* Decent; order;—*ad.* decently; orderly.—Local.

GRADETTI, gra-det'te, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture, same as Annulets.—See Annulet.

GRADIENT, gra'de-ent, *a.* (*gradiens*, Lat.) Moving step by step;—*s.* the degree of ascent or descent on any portion of a line of railway; thus, an inclined plane two miles in length, with a total fall of eighteen feet, is described as having a *gradient* of nine feet per mile; *gradient* is also used to denote an inclined plane with a very gentle inclination. In Heraldry, an epithet to express a tortoise walking.

GRADIVUS, grad'e-vus, *s.* In Roman Mythology, one of the names of the god Mars, probably from the Greek *gradainein*, to brandish a spear.

GRADUAL, grad'u-al, *a.* (*graduel*, Fr.) Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one stage to another;—*s.* an order of steps. *Gradual psalms*, fifteen psalms, from CXVIII, or CXIX, to CXXXIV, so called because they were sung by the Levites as they went up the fifteen steps of the temple, singing a psalm at each step.

GRADUALITY, grad-u-al'e-te, *s.* Regular progression.—Obsolete.

GRADUALLY, grad'u-al-le, *ad.* By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly; in degree.—Obsolete in the last sense.

GRADUATE, grad'u-ate, *v. a.* (*graduare*, Ital.) To dignify or honour with a degree or diploma in the university; to confer a degree on; to mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; to form shades or nice differences; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to advance by degrees; to improve; to temper; to prepare; to mark degrees or differences of any kind. In Chemistry, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency;—*v. n.* to receive a degree from a college or university; to pass by degrees; to change gradually;—*s.* one who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRADUATED, grad'u-ay-ted, *a.* In Ornithology, a term applied when the quill-feathers increase by regular gradations.

GRADUATESHIP, grad'u-ate-ship, *s.* The state of a graduate.

GRADUATION, grad-u-a'shun, *s.* Regular progres-

sion by succession of degrees; improvement; exaltation of qualities; the act of conferring or receiving academical degrees; the process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence of evaporation.

GRADUATOR, grad-u-a'tur, *s.* A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air; also, an instrument for dividing any right line or curve into equal parts.

GRADUCTION, gra-duk'shun, *s.* In Practical Astronomy, the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, &c.; a process in some salt-works by which the brine is strengthened by allowing a shower of it to trickle over faggots.

GRADUS, gra'dus, *s.* (Latin, a step or degree.) The title of a Prosodial Dictionary, useful in the composition of Latin verses; generally called Gradus ad Parnassum.

GRÆÆ, gre'e, *s.* (*graiai*, from *graia*, an old woman, Gr.) In Mythology, the daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. They were two in number, and received their name from the greyness of their hair from youth upwards. They are represented by some authors to have had but one eye and one tooth, which they lent reciprocally to each other, and from this circumstance were probably confounded with the Gorgons.

GRÆCOSTASIS, gre-ko-sta'sis, *s.* In Antiquity, a hall or portico adjoining the Roman comitia, in which foreign ambassadors waited previous to entering the senate, and also whilst waiting the answer which they were to receive.

GRAFF, graf, *s.* A ditch or moat;—*v. a.*—See Graft.

GRAFFENDRIEDA, graf-fen-dri-e'da, *s.* (in honour of Fr. L. de Graffenried, editor of J. Bauhin's Historiæ Plantarum.) A genus of plants; Order, Melastomaceæ.

GRAFFER, graf'fur, *s.* (*greffier*, Fr.) A notary or scrivener.—*Stat. Hen. VIII.*, c. 1.—Obsolete.

GRAFFIO, graf'fe-o, } *s.* A landgrave or earl.—
GRAVIO, grav'e-o, } *Cowel; Blount.*—Obsolete.

GRAFFIUM, graf'fe-um, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, Gr.) In Law, a writing-book, register, or cartulary of deeds and evidences.—*Blount.*—Obsolete.

GRAFT, graft, *s.* (*greffe*, Fr.) In Gardening, the taking of a shoot from one tree or shrub and inserting it into another, in such a manner that both may unite closely and become one tree or shrub; a young cion;—*v. a.* to insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree; to propagate by insertion or innoculation; to insert in a body to which it did not originally belong; to impregnate with a foreign branch; to join one thing to another, so as to receive support from it;—*v. n.* to practise the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.

GRAFTER, graf'tur, *s.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

GRAFTING, graf'ting, *s.* In Horticulture, the process of inserting a shoot or cion of one tree into the bark of another, called the *stock*, so as to make it produce fruit of the same kind and quality as that of the tree from which the fruit was taken. *Grafting-tool*, a kind of strong curved spade. *Grafting a rope*, the act of laying the two ends of it together, placing the strands one within the other, and stopping them at the joining.

GRAHAMIA, gray-a'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Mrs. Maria Graham, who travelled in South America.) A genus of plants, natives of Chili: Order, Portulaceæ.

GRAIL, grale, *s.* (*graduale*, Lat.) A book containing some of the offices of the Roman Catholic Church;—(*grele*, Fr.) Small particles of any kind.

> And, lying down upon the sandy grail,
> Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass.—
> *Spenser.*

GRAIN, grane, *s.* (French, *granum*, Lat.) A general term for corn, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize; any small hard mass; a single seed or hard seed of a plant, especially of those kinds whose seeds are used for food; a small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a penny-weight troy; the direction in which the fibres of wood run, and also in which the laminæ or plates of stone lie; a component part of stones and metals; the body or substance of wood, as modified by the fibres; the body or substance of a thing, considered with respect to the size, form, or constituent particles; anything proverbially small; a very small particle or portion; the heart or temper; the form of the surface of anything, with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; *a grain of allowance*, a small allowance or indulgence; a small portion to be remitted; something above or below just weight. *Grain colours*, the dye made from cochineal. *Grain-staff*, a quarter-staff, with short lines at the end, called grains; *to dye in grain*, to dye in the raw material, as wool or silk before it is manufactured;—*v. n.* to yield fruit.

GRAINAGE, gra'naje, *s.* In Law, an ancient duty in London, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported. In Farriery, arrests, or mangy tumours in the legs of horses.

GRAINED, graynd, *a.* Rough; made less smooth; dyed in grain; ingrained.

GRAINER, gra'nur, *s.* The mixture obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water. It is used for the purpose of giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning.

GRAINING, gra'ning, *s.* Indentation. In Ichthyology, Leuciscus Lancastriensis, the Cyprinus leuciscus of Linnæus, a British fish: Family, Cyprinidæ. In Painting, the art of imitating the grain and colours of woods and marbles by means of either water or oil colours.

GRAINS, graynz, *s. pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. *Grains of paradise*, the seeds of a species of Amonum.

GRAINY, gra'ne, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

GRAISINGS, gra'zings, *s.* Pastures; fields for cattle to feed on.

GRAITH.—See Greith.

GRAKLES, gra'klz, *s.* (*gracula*, a jackdaw, Lat.) In Ornithology, a name given to birds of the subfamily Lamprotorninæ, and constituting the genus Lamprotornis, the chief peculiarities of which consist in a strong thrushlike bill, generally notched, but never angulated at the base; the feet are remarkably large and stout; and to the general blackness of their plumage is added the most beautiful metallic lustres of green and blue: they are natives of the tropical regions of Asia and Africa: Family, Corvidæ.

GRALLÆ, gral'le, } *s.* (*grallæ*, stilts, Lat.) Names
GRALLATORES, gral-la-to'res, } given in the systems of Linnæus and Illiger to the fourth order of birds, (Aves,) the Waders. The order is thus described by Linnæus:—Bill subcylindrical; feet wading; the thighs half-naked; body compressed; the skin very thin and sapid; the tail short; nest most frequently made on the ground. The families of the order are the Ardeadæ, or herons; the Charadriadæ, or plovers; the Scolopacidæ, or sandpipers and snipes; the Rallidæ, or rails; and the Tantalidæ, or ibices. It comprises all such species as live both on the land and sea, and to which the one element is as essential as the other. Their food consists chiefly of small marine animals cast up or inhabiting the shore. To procure such food they wade in the water or traverse marshes, for which their long legs and slender bills are admirably adapted. Those which are especially aquatic have a short web to their toes; the wings are long; they have no settled district, but fly from shore to shore as the seasons change.

GRALLARIA, gral-la're-a, *s.* (*grallæ*, stilts, Lat. from its very long legs.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Myotherinæ, or Ant-thrushes: Family, Merulidæ.

GRALLATORY, gral'la-tur-e, *a.* Denoting fowls that are waders; having long naked legs.

GRALLIC, gral'lik, *a.* Stilted; an epithet given to an order of fowls having long legs—namely, Grallatores.

GRALLINES.—See Grallaria.

GRAM, gram, *a.* (Saxon.) Angry;—(obsolete as an adjective;)—*s.* in Oriental Commerce, a name given to the produce of various Leguminous plants cultivated in India.

GRAMERCY, gra-mer'se, *interj.* (*grand merci*, great thanks, Fr.) An obsolete expression of obligation.

> *Gramercy*, Mammon, said the gentle knight,
> For so great care.—*Spenser.*

GRAMINACEÆ, gra-min-a'se-e, } *s.* The Grasses,
GRAMINEÆ, gra-min'e-e, } an order of Endogens, consisting of evergreen herbs, occasionally furnished with stems of considerable size; the root fibrous or bulbous; stem cylindrical, usually fistular, and closed at the joints, covered with a coating of silex, sometimes solid; the leaves narrow and undivided, alternate, with a split sheath, and a membranous expansion at the junction of the stalk and blade, called a *ligula;* the flowers green, in little spikes, termed *locustæ*, arranged in a spiked, racemed, or pannicled manner, monœcious or polygamous, surrounded by imbricated bracts, the exterior of which are called *glumes*, the interior *paleæ*, and the innermost at the base of the ovary *scales*.

GRAMINACEOUS, gram-e-na'shus, } *a.* Grassy;
GRAMINEAL, gra-min'e-al, } pertaining to the grasses, or the order Graminaceæ.

GRAMINIVOROUS, gra-me-niv'o-rus, *a.* (*gramen*, grass, and *voro*, I devour, Lat.) Subsisting wholly on grass or vegetable food. Animals which subsist wholly on vegetable food are called *graminivorous*, while those which live on flesh alone are called *carnivorous;* those feeding on both are called *omnivorous*, while those feeding solely on fishes are denominated *piscivorous*.

GRAMINOUS, gram'e-nus, *a.* (*gramineus*, Lat.) Grassy; resembling grass. Graminous plants are such as have a long narrow leaf and no footstalk.

NOTE.—The following words occur in Natural History, as designating species:—*Graminous*, grasslike; *graminicolus*, growing among dry stubble, or in cornfields; *graminifolius*, having grasslike leaves; *graminiform*, resembling grass.

GRAMISTES, gra-mis'tes, *s.* (*gramia*, rheum in the eye, Lat.?) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

GRAMMANTHIS, gram-man'this, *s.* (*gramma*, a writing or letter, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in consequence of the segments of the corolla having a resemblance to the letter V marked on them.) A genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceæ.

GRAMMAR, gram'mar, *s.* (*grammatike techne*, the grammatic art, from *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The science which has for its object the laws which regulate human language, spoken or written; the elementary parts of learning, or of any science; speaking or writing according to grammatical rule; a book containing the principles and rules for speaking and writing. Grammar is divided generally into four parts—orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody,—which see. *Grammar school*, a school in which the learned languages are taught. Greek and Latin are so styled;—*v. n.* to discourse according to the rules of grammar;—(obsolete as a verb;)

> I'll *grammar* with you,
> And make a trial how I can decline you.—
> *Beau. & Flet.*

—*a.* belonging to grammar.

GRAMMARIAN, gram-ma're-an, *s.* One versed in grammar or the construction of languages; a philologist; one who teaches grammar.

GRAMMARLESS, gram'mar-les, *a.* Destitute of grammar.

GRAMMARY, gram'ma-re, *s.* Sorcery.

GRAMMATAPHYLLUM, gram-mat-a-fil'um, *s.* (*gramma*, a letter, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GRAMMATIC, gram-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to grammar.

GRAMMATICAL, gram-mat'e-kal, *a.* (French.) Belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, gram-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the principles and rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICASTER, gram-mat-e-kas'tur, *s.* A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant.

GRAMMATICIZE, gram-mat'e-size, *v. a.* To render grammatical.

GRAMMATIST, gram'ma-tist, *s.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar.

GRAMMATITE, gram'ma-tite, *s.* (the name given by Brongniart to Tremolite.) A mineral, a variety of hornblende, confined almost entirely to primary rocks; colours white and blue; disposed in fibrous, radiated, and granular concretions.

GRAMMATOPHORA, gram-ma-tof'o-ra, *s.* (*grammatephoros*, a letter-carrier, Gr.) A genus of Saurians, having the head triangular, flattened; the tip rather pointed; tympanum large and exposed; tail very long, slender, and cylindrical; no gular pouch; the toes slender; the fourth longer than the third; pores on the thighs; the scales small and carinated, often prickly—natives of Australia.

GRAMME, gram, *s.* (French.) In French weights, the weight of the cube of the hundredth part of the metre of distilled water, taken at its maximum density. It is equal to 15.444 grains.

GRAMMITE.—See Wollastonite.

GRAMMOPETALOUS, gram-mo-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*gramme*, a line, and *petalon*, Gr.) Having linear petals, as in Potentilla grammopetala.

GRAMMOSCIADIUM, gram-mo-si-a'de-um, *s.* (*gramme*, a line, and *sciadion*, an umbel, from the fruit being lined.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Tribe, Scandicidæ.

GRAMPIAN, gram'pe-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Grampians, a mountainous range in Scotland, named, from a single hill, the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and the battle was fought which proved so disastrous to the Caledonians.

GRAMPUS, gram'pus, *s.* The Delphinus orca, an exceedingly fierce and voracious Cetacean, which sometimes attains the length of twenty-five feet.

GRANADE.
GRENADO. } —See Grenade.

GRANADIER.—See Grenadier.

GRANADILLA VINE, gran-a-dil'la vine, *s.* The plant Passiflora quadrangularis, so called in France from its fruit, which is very large, and contains a succulent pulp of a purple colour, which is eaten with wine and sugar.

GRANAM.—See Grandam.

GRANARY, gran'a-re, *s.* (*granarium*, Lat.) A storehouse or repository of grain after it is thrashed.

GRANATINE, gran'a-tine, *s.* A name given by Mr. Kirwan to a granular aggregate containing three ingredients, but these differing from the ingredients of granite. A compound, embracing two ingredients only, he termed a *granitell;* when three ingredients are present, but not the three forming granite, he called it a *granatine;* when more than three ingredients form the compound, he termed it a *granilite.*

GRANATITE, gran'a-tite,
GRENATITE, gren'a-tite, } *s.* (*granum*, Lat.) The Prismatoidischer granat of Mohs, Granatit of Werner, Staurotide of Hauy. A reddish-brown mineral, occurring in primary rocks in the Shetland Isles, and in many parts of Scotland, and in America. According to Vauquelin, it consists of alumina, 45; silica, 33; oxide of iron, 13; oxide of manganese, 4; and lime, 4. Its form and infusibility distinguish it from the garnet.

GRAND, grand, *a.* (French.) Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity; splendid; magnificent; principal; chief; eminent; superior, very frequently in a bad sense;

> So clomb this first *grand* thief into God's fold.—
> *Milton.*

noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; old; more advanced. *Grand assize*, in Law, a writ in a real action to determine the right of property in lands. *Grand cape*, a writ on plea of land where the tenant makes default in appearance at the day given for the king to take the land in his hands. *Grand days*, those days in the term which are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery, viz.:—Candlemas Day, in Hilary term; Ascension Day, in Easter term; St. John the Baptist's Day, in Trinity term; and All Saints' Day, in Michaelmas, which days are *Dies non juridici*, or no days in court. *Grand couvre-chef*, the name of a handkerchief used as a bandage. *Grand distress*, in Law, a writ of distress, so called on account of its extent, which reaches to all goods and chattels of the party within the county, against which it is issued. *Grand gusto*, in Painting, a term used to express that there is something very great and extraordinary in a picture, and calculated both to please and surprise. *Grand jury*, the jury which finds bills of indictment before justices of the peace and gaol delivery, or of *oyer and terminer*. *Grand seignor*, the title by which the Sultan of the Turkish empire is distinguished. *Grand seignor's crown*, in Heraldry, a turban enriched with pearls and diamonds. *Grand serjeantry*, in Law, a tenure by which the tenant was bound, instead of serving the king generally in the wars, to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, sword, or the like, or to be his butler, champion, or other officer at his coronation.

NOTE.—In Natural History, the following compounds with *grandis*, grand, occur in the designation of species:—*Grandiflorus*, large-flowered; *grandifolius*, large-leaved; *grandidentatus*, furnished with large teeth.

GRANDAM, gran'dam, *s.* Grandmother; an old woman.

GRANDCHILD, grand'tshilde, *s.* A son's or daughter's child.

GRANDDAUGHTER, grand'daw-tur, *s.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, gran-de', *s.* (*grande*, from *grande de Espana*, Span.) The highest title of Spanish nobility. The collected body, consisting of dukes, marquises, &c., are termed *la grandeza*.

GRANDEESHIP, gran-de'ship, *s.* The rank or estate of a grandee.

GRANDEUR, gran'jur, *s.* (French.) That quality or combination of qualities in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions; state; splendour of appearance; magnificence; elevation of thought, sentiment, or expression; elevation of mein or air, and deportment.

GRANDEVITY, gran-dev'e-te, *s.* Great age; length of life.—Obsolete.

GRANDEVOUS, gran-de'vus, *a.* Long-lived; of great age.—Obsolete.

GRANDFATHER, grand'fa-thur, *s.* A father's or mother's father.

GRANDIFIC, gran-dif'ik, *a.* Making great.

GRANDILOQUENCE, gran-dil'o-kwens, *s.* Lofty speaking.

GRANDILOQUOUS, gran-dil'o-kwus, *a.* (*grandiloquus*, Lat.) Speaking in a lofty style.

GRANDINOUS, gran'de-nus, *a.* Consisting of hail.

GRANDITY, gran'de-te, *s.* Greatness; grandeur; magnificence.—Obsolete.

> Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and propriety, in quickness and briefness.—*Camden.*

GRAND JUROR, grand ju'rur, *s.* One of a grand jury.

GRANDLY, grand'le, *ad.* In a lofty manner; splendidly: sublimely.

GRANDMOTHER, grand'muth-ur, *s.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRANDNESS, grand'nes, *s.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence.

GRANDSIRE, grand'sire, *s.* A grandfather; in poetical license, any ancestor.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandsire* cut in alabaster?—*Shaks.*

GRANDSON, grand'sun, *s.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, granje, *s.* (French.) A farm-yard or farmery, consisting of a farm-house, and a court of offices for the different animals and implements used in farming; as also of barns, feeding-houses, poultry-houses, &c.; a farm situated in a lone spot.

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.—*Shaks.*

GRANGEA, granje'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given by Adamson.) A genus of Composite plants: Sub-order, Tubuliflorae.

GRANGERIA, grane-je're-a, *s.* (in honour of the traveller, N. Granger, who died at Bussora in 1733.) A genus of plants: Order, Chrysobalanaceæ.

GRANIFEROUS, gra-nif'er-us, *a.* (*granum*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Pods which bear seeds like grains.

GRANITE, gran'it, *s.* (French, *granit*, Ital. from *granum*, a grain, Gr. owing to its granular structure.) A crystaline aggregation of the minerals quartz, felspar, and mica, with an occasional intermixture of other minerals. Granite is said to be *porphyritic*, when large crystals of felspar are disseminated through the mass; *sienitic*, when hornblende supplies the place of mica; *chloritic*, when chlorite supplies the place of mica, &c. Granite is a plutonic rock that seems to have been consolidated from a state of fusion at a considerable depth beneath the surface of the earth, and to have been denuded and raised to the surface during the lapse of time, so as now to form the summits of lofty mountains, on the sides of which the stratified rocks of primary or secondary origin, through which it has protruded, generally lie at high angles of inclination.

GRANITEL, GRANITELL, gran'e-tel, *s.* A name given by Kirwan to a binary aggregate composed of any two of the following ingredients: felspar, mica, shorl, quartz, garnet, steatites, hornblende, jade.

GRANITIC, gra-nit'ik, *a.* Composed of grains or crystals united without a cement, as in granites and some sandstones. *Granitic aggregate*, a granular compound, consisting of two, three, or four simple minerals, among which only *one* of the essential ingredients of granite is present. Among the granitic aggregates, which contain only one of the essential ingredients of granite, may be enumerated combinations of quartz and hornblende,—quartz and actinolite,—felspar and shorl,—mica and hornblende,—quartz, hornblende, and garnet,—quartz, hornblende, and epidote, &c. &c.

GRANITICAL, gra-nit'e-kal, *a.* Consisting of granite; composed of granite.

GRANITIFICATION, gra-nit-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of being formed into granite.

GRANITIFORM, gra-nit'e-fawrm, *a.* Resembling granite in structure or shape.

GRANITINE, gran'e-tine, *s.* An aggregate of three mineral constituents, one or more differing from those which compose granite. For example, an aggregate of quartz, felspar, and shorl is a granitine, as is one of quartz, mica, and shorl; or quartz, hornblende, and garnet, and many others.

GRANITOID, gran'e-toyd, *a.* (from *granite*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Resembling granite.

GRANIVORÆ, gra-niv'o-re, *s.* (*granum*, a grain, and *voro*, I eat, Lat.) A name given by Temminck to an order of Insessorial birds which feed on grains.

GRANIVOROUS, gra-niv'o-rus, *a.* (*granum*, grain, and *voro*, I eat, Lat.) Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.

GRANT, grant, *v. a.* (*granter*, Norm.) To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to concede; to yield; to give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, as in answer to prayer or request; to transfer the title of a thing to another for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing;—*s.* the act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted or bestowed; a gift or boon; concession; admission of something as true. In LAW, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot be conveyed by words only.

GRANTABLE, grant'a-bl, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.

GRANTEE, gran-te', *s.* A person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRANTOR, grant'ur, *s.* The person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, &c.

GRANULAR, gran'u-lăr, *a.* (from *granum*, a grain, Lat.) Consisting of grains; resembling grains. *Granular limestone*, a variety of limestone, generally found in the primitive rocks, so termed from its consisting of small grains or minute crystals. It is of various colours; the white variety is used as statuary marble.—See Marble.

GRANULARY, gran'u-lar-e, *a.* Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

GRANULATE, gran'u-late, *v. a.* To form into grains or small masses; to raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface;—*v. n.* to collect or be formed into grains.

GRANULATED, gran'u-lay-ted, *a.* Consisting of grains; resembling grains.

GRANULATION, gran-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of forming into grains. In Chemistry, an operation by which metallic substances are reduced into small grains for the purpose of facilitating their combination with other substances. In Pathology, firm, rounded, or ovoid, glistening, semitransparent tumours, resembling in figure and volume a millet-seed or pea.

GRANULE, gran'ule, *s.* A little; a small particle.

GRANULIFEROUS, gran-u-lif'er-us, *a.* Full of granulations, as in the shell Mitra granulifera.

GRANULIFORM, gran-u'le-fawrm, *a.* (*granum*, a grain, and *formis*, form, Lat.) In Mineralogy, having an irregular granular structure, as Pyroxene granuliforme.

GRANULOUS, gran'u-lus, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, grape, *s.* The fruit of Vitis vinifera. The other plants of the same genus which bear fruit resembling the grape are chiefly American, but are almost of no value,—see Vitis; the fruit from which wine is made. In the Manege, *grapes* signify mangy tumours on the leg of a horse. *Grapeshot*, an assemblage, in the form of a cylindrical column, of nine balls resting on a circular plate, through which a pin passes as an axis. The balls are contained in a canvas bag, and are bound together on the outside of the latter by a cord, disposed about the column in the

manner of a net. The size of shot is according to the bore of the piece of ordnance from which it is to be fired. *Grapewort*, the poisonous plant Actæa, called also *Herb christopher*, or *baneberries*.

GRAPELESS, grape'les, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.

GRAPESTONE, grape'stone, *s.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPHIC, graf'ik, } **GRAPHICAL**, graf'e-kal, } *a.* (from *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Relating to the art of writing or delineating; well delineated; describing with accuracy. *Graphic microscope*, an instrument invented by Cornelius Varley, for the purpose of depicting, on the principle of reflection, the objects represented by the microscope. *Graphic tellurium*, or *graphite gold*, a mineral of a steel-grey colour, approaching to tin-white, and is generally splendent, but sometimes slightly tarnished externally; primary crystal, a rhombic prism. Its constituents are, tellurium, 60; gold, 30; silver, 10; sometimes a trace of lead. *Graphic granite*, a variety of granite, composed of felspar and quartz, so arranged as to produce an imperfect laminar structure. When a section of graphic granite is made at right angles to the alternations of the constituent minerals, broken lines, resembling Hebrew characters, present themselves; hence its derivation.

GRAPHICALLY, graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner.

GRAPHIPTERUS, gra-fip'ter-us, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

GRAPHIS, graf'is, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, from the apothecea being like the characters of some strange language.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Idiothalameæ.

GRAPHITE, gra'fite, *s.* Another name for black-lead, or plumbago; carburet of iron. Graphite is of a dark steel-grey, or nearly iron-black. It leaves on paper a well-defined shining trace, which has very nearly the colour of the mass, and consists of minute grains. It is perfectly opaque, easily scraped by a knife, and soils the fingers. It is a conductor of electricity, and when rubbed on sealing-wax till a metallic trace appears, communicates no electricity to the wax. Specific gravity from 1.98 to 2.26. Constituent parts—carbon, 92.0; iron, 8.0.—*Cleaveland.*

GRAPHOMETER, graf-om'e-tur, *s.* (*grapho*, I write, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A mathematical instrument used in land-surveying; otherwise termed a semicircle. Its use is to observe any angle, the vertex of which is at the centre of the instrument in any plane, and to find how many degrees it contains.

GRAPHOMETRICAL, graf-o-met're-kal, *a.* Relating to, or ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAPNEL, grap'nel, } **GRAPPLING**, grap'ling, } *s.* (from *grapple.*) A sort of small anchor, fitted with four or five flukes, or claws, and generally used to ride a boat or other small vessel. *Fire-grappling*, an instrument resembling the former, but differing in the construction of its flukes, which are furnished with strong barbs at their sides. They are usually attached to the yard-arms of a ship, in order to grapple a vessel of the enemy which it is intended to board: termed also *grappling-irons.*

GRAPPLE, grap'pl, *v. a.* (*greipan*, Goth.) To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks; to contest in close fight;—*v. n.* to fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly;

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still.—*Shak.*

to grapple with, to contend with; to struggle with successfully;—*s.* a seizing; close lug in contest; the wrestler's hold; close fight; a hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, grap'pl-ment, *s.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.

GRAPSUS, grap'sus, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans of the crab kind: Family, Brachyura.

GRAPTOLEPIS, grap-tol'e-pis, *s.* (*graptos*, painted, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, discovered in the Coal formation of Lanarkshire by Dr. Rankin of Carlake.

GRAPTOLITE, grap'to-lite, } **GRAPTOLITHUS**, grap-tol'e-*thus*, } *s.* (*graptos*, painted, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Linnæus to denote such stones as resemble drawings, as in the Florentine ruin marble, dentritic limestone, moss agates, &c.

GRAPY, gra'pe, *a.* Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes; made of grapes.

GRASP, grasp, *v. a.* (*graspare*, Ital.) To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms; to catch; to lay hold of; to take possession of; to seize;—*v. n.* to catch or seize; to gripe; to struggle; to strive;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasp'*
And tugg'd for life.—*Shak.*

to encroach; *to grasp at*, to catch at; to try to seize;—*s.* the gripe or seizure of the hand; possession; hold; reach of the arms; figuratively, the power of seizing.

GRASPABLE, grasp'a-bl, *a.* That can be grasped.

GRASPER, grasp'ur, *s.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.

GRASS, gras, *s.* (*græs*, Sax. *gras*, Goth. Germ. and Dut.) The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed. In Botany, a plant pertaining to the order Graminaceæ,—which see. *Grass land*, in Agriculture, kept continually in grass, as pasturage or meadow, in contradistinction to ground alternately in tillage and grass. *Grass-hurth*, in Law, the grazing or turning up of the earth with a plough; an ancient customary service of tenants doing one day's work for their landlord. *Grass-week.*—See Rogation-week. *Grass of Parnassus*, the marsh plant Parnassus palustris, a native of both this country and of Greece. *Grass-poly*, the small hedge hyssop Lithrum hyssopifolium, a native annual plant;—*grass-blade*, a stalk of grass; *grass-green*, green with grass; dark-green like the colour of grass; *grass-grown*, overgrown with grass; *grass-plot*, a level spot covered with grass.

GRASS, gras, *v. a.* To cover with grass, or with turf;—*v. n.* to produce grass; to be covered with grass.

GRASSATION, gras-sa'shun, *s.* (*grassatio*, Lat.) A ranging or wandering about.—Obsolete.

If in vice there be a perpetual *grassation*, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance.—*Feltham.*

GRASSHOPPER, gras'hop-pur, *s.* The well-known insect Gryllus campestris of Linnæus. *Grass-*

hopper titlark, the bird Emberiza locustella, so named from the nature of its chirp. *Grasshopper warbler*, the Sylvia locustella.

GRASSINESS, gras'se-nes, *s.* The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.

GRASSLESS, gras'les, *a.* Destitute of grass.

GRASSY, gras'se, *a.* Covered with grass; abounding with grass; resembling grass; green. *Grassy-crowfoot*, the Ranunculus ficaria.

GRATE, grate, *s.* (*grata*, Ital.) A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work; an instrument or frame of iron bars in which a fire is kindled;—*v. a.* to furnish with grates; to make fast with cross bars; (*gratter*, Fr.) to rub or wear anything by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by anything harsh or vexatious; to form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies;—*v. n.* to rub hard, so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppression or importunity; to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies; (*gratus*, Lat.) *a.* agreeable.—Obsolete as an adjective.

It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom.—*Sir J. Herbert.*

GRATEFUL, grate'fŭl, *a.* (from *gratus*, Lat.) Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed towards one from whom a favour has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; delightful; delicious; affording pleasure.

GRATEFULLY, grate'fŭl-le, *ad.* With a due sense of benefits or favours; in a manner that disposes to kindness in return for favours; in a pleasing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grate'fŭl-nes, *s.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude; the quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.

GRATELUPEA, gra-te-lu'pe-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Grateloup.) A name given by Charles Desmoulins to a genus of fossil bivalves found in the Eocene and Miocene formations. It is nearly allied to Donax.

GRATER, grate'ur, *s.* An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body.

GRATIÆ.—See Graces.

GRATICULATION, gra-tik-u-la'shun, *s.* A word used by some writers for dividing a drawing into square compartments, in order to be reduced or enlarged: so termed from its resembling lattice-grating.

GRATIFICATION, grat-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*gratus*, agreeable, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act of pleasing either the mind, the taste, or the appetite; that which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight; reward; recompense. In Law, a rewarding or making amends for some piece of service done.

GRATIFIER, grat'e-fi-ur, *s.* One who gratifies or pleases.

GRATIFY, grat'e-fi, *v. a.* To indulge; to please by compliance; to delight; to please; to humour; to soothe; to reward by a recompense.

GRATIFYING, grat'e-fi-ing, *a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.

GRATING, gra'ting, *a.* Fretting; irritating; harsh.

GRATING, gra'ting, } *s.* A partition of bars; an
GRATINGS, gra'tingz, } open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work.

GRATINGLY, gra'ting-le, *ad.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

GRATIOLA, gra-ti'o-la, *s.* (from the name given it by Matthiolus,—*Gratia Dei*, the grace of God,—in allusion to its virtues as a cathartic.) Hedge-hyssop, a genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

GRATIS, gra'tis, *ad.* (Latin.) For nothing; freely; without recompense.

GRATITUDE, grat'e-tude, *s.* (*gratitudo*, Lat.) An emotion of the heart, excited by a favour or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or goodwill towards a benefactor; thankfulness.

GRATTEN, grat'ten, *s.* An old word for grass which springs up after the field has been mowed.

GRATUITOUS, gra-tu'e-tus, *a.* (*gratuitus*, Lat.) Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit; asserted or taken without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, gra-tu'e-tus-le, *ad.* Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; without proof.

GRATUITY, grat-tu'e-te, *s.* A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent; something given in return for a favour; an acknowledgment.

GRATULATE, grat'u-late, *v. a.* (*gratulor*, Lat.) To express joy or pleasure to a person on account of his success—the reception of some good; to congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy; to wish or express joy to; to declare joy for; to mention with joy.

GRATULATION, grat-u-la'shun, *s.* (*gratulatio*, Lat.) An address or expression of joy to a person on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

GRATULATORY, grat'u-la-tur-e, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

GRAUWACKE, graw'wak-e, } *s.* (a German local
GRAYWACKE, gra'wak-e, } term for a grey stone.) An indurated, granular, metamorphic rock, of a semischistose structure, and usually of a grey colour, occurring usually in beds among slate and other primitive rocks. When the schistose structure is well-defined, it is called grauwacke slate or schist. It is sometimes written *greywacke*, and pronounced gra'wak.

GRAVE, grave, *v. a.* (*graver*, Fr. *grafan*, Sax.) *Past*, Graved; *past part.* Graven or Graved. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel; to clean a ship's bottom; to entomb;—*v. n.* to carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practise engraving;—*s.* (*graf*, Sax. *grab*, Germ.) the ditch, pit, or excavated place in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulchre; a tomb; any place where the dead are deposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality: *graves*, in the plural, sediment of tallow melted;—(obsolete in the last sense.) The names of places ending in *grave* come from the Saxon word *graff*, a wood, den, or thicket;—*a.* solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling; plain, not showy or tawdry; being of weight; important; momentous; *graveclod*, a lump of earth belonging to a grave; *graveclothes*, the clothes or dress in which the dead are interred; *gravedigger*, one whose occupation is to dig graves; *gravemaker*, same as gravedigger; *gravestone*, a stone laid over a grave,

or erected near it as a monument. In Grammar, a species of accent expressed thus (`), and showing that the voice is to be depressed, and the syllable over which it is marked pronounced in a low deep tone. In many works where the pronunciation is marked, the grave accent placed over a vowel denotes that the vowel has its long name sound, as in gra`ver. The acute accent (') marks the short sound, as gra'vel. In Music, same as *adagio*, slow, in Italian music; in general, the term denotes a low or deep sound—the thicker the cord or string is, the graver the note will be. *Gravedigging* or *burying beetle*,—see Necrophagus;—*v. a.* to cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle; to stop; to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAVEL, grav'el, *s.* Small stones generally deposited on the beds of rivers or the sea-shore, from the consolidation of which, in former periods, the conglomerates of the various formations have been formed. Unconsolidated gravel and sand beds often alternate with each other, or occur separately at elevations from tide-mark to the height of many hundred feet. Recent gravel beds are formed in many localities from the wearing down of the old conglomerates. Organic remains seldom occur in formations of this kind, whether ancient or modern, except indeed such as have been recently washed on shore. In Pathology, the collection of calculi in the urinary bladder.

GRAVELESS, grave'les, *a.* Without a grave; unburied.

GRAVELLY, grav'el-le, *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

GRAVELOOKING, grave'look-ing, *a.* Having a grave or serious appearance.

GRAVELWALK, grav'el-wawk, *s.* A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a dry and hard bottom.

GRAVELY, grave'le, *ad.* In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously; without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS, grave'nes, *s.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behaviour; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVEOLENCE, gra-ve'o-lens, *s.* (*gravis*, heavy, and *oleo*, to yield a smell, Lat.) A strong, heavy, or offensive smell.

GRAVEOLENT, gra-ve'o-lent, *a.* Having a strong or unpleasant smell.

GRAVER, gra'vur, *s.* (*grapho*, I carve, Gr.) In Engraving, the tool by which the lines, scratches, and shades are cut in wood, steel, copper, &c.

GRAVEY, gra've, *s.* In Surgery, an instrument for scaling the teeth.

GRAVID, grav'id, *a.* (*gravidus*, Lat.) Pregnant; being with child.

GRAVIDATED, grav'e-day-ted, *a.* Made pregnant. —Obsolete.

GRAVIDATION, grav-e-da'shun, } *s.* Pregnancy.
GRAVIDITY, gra-vid'e-te, }

GRAVIGRADES, grav'e-graydz, *s.* (*graves*, heavy, and *gradior*, I walk, Lat.) A name given by Blainville to Mammalia, comprising such heavy-paced animals as the elephant.

GRAVIMETER, gra-vim'e-tur, *s.* (*gravitas*, gravity, and *metor*, I measure, Lat.) An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.

GRAVING, gra'ving, *s.* Carved work; impression.

Graving dock, a small dock capable of holding one, or at most two vessels. It is used for holding state and other ornamental barges, for the purpose of defending them from the weather. It is also applied to docks in which the hulks of ships are retained previous to being launched.

GRAVITATE, grav'e-tate, *v. n.* (*graviter*, Fr.) To tend to the centre of a body, or the central point of attraction.

GRAVITATION, grav-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of tending to the centre; the force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend towards the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force.

GRAVITY, grav'e-te, *s.* (*gravite*, Fr.) Heaviness; weight; that mutual tendency which all bodies have to approach each other with forces which are directly to their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distances. The force by which bodies are propelled towards the centre of the earth results from this law, and its manifest effect on the body so propelled is termed *weight*. *Specific gravity*, the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of some other body assumed as a standard.—The standard adopted in Britain is that of pure distilled water at a temperature of 62°. The French take it at the freezing-point, 32°. A body when immersed in fluid loses just as much of its weight as is equal to the weight of a given volume of the fluid. If the weight lost in water be made the divisor of the weight in air, the quotient gives the specific gravity. The instrument used is called the *hydrostatic balance*. The specific gravities of gaseous bodies are generally determined in terms of that of atmospheric air; the difference between the weights of a flask when exhausted of air by means of an air-pump and when filled with gas, gives the weight of the gas which it contains. One cubic foot of rain water weighs exactly 1000 ounces avoirdupois, hence the relative weight of other bodies is easily referred to this standard; and hence gold, when hammered, weighs 19.362. It is therefore $19\frac{362}{1000}$ times heavier than water; consequently, its specific gravity is 19.362, and so of other bodies. *Centre of gravity*, that point at which all the weight of a mass might be collected without disturbing the equilibrium of any system of which the mass forms a part. When a body is suspended by a string, and allowed to find its position of rest, the centre of gravity is in the line of the string. *Line of direction of gravity*, a straight line which passes through the centre of gravity of a body towards the centre of the earth. If this line pass beyond the base on which the body stands, it must fall;—seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of department or character; atrociousness; enormity.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

That had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed according to the *gravity* of the fact.—*Hooker.*

GRAVY, gra've, *s.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting.

GRAY.—See Grey.

GRAYLING, gra'ling, *s.* In Ichthyology, the Thymallus vulgaris, a British fish.

GRAZE, graze, *v. a.* (*grasian*, Sax.) To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing; to feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; to feed

on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage; to tend grazing cattle;—*v. n.* to eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; to supply grass; to move on devouring.

GRAZER, gra'zur, *s.* One that grazes or feeds on grass.

GRAZIER, gra'zhur, *s.* One who feeds cattle with grass, or supplies them with pasture.

GRAZING, gra'zing, *a.* Supplying pasture.

GRAZIOSO, graz'e-o-so, *ad.* (Italian.) In Music, a word intimating that the part to which it is affixed is to be played elegantly and gracefully.

GREASE, grese, *s.* (*graisse*, Fr.) Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow or lard. In Farriery, an inflammation of the heels of a horse, which suspends the ordinary greasy secretion of the part, and produces dryness and scurfiness, followed by cracks, ulceration, and fungous excrescences;—*v. a.* to smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat; to bribe; to corrupt with presents.

> Envy not the store
> Of the *grease'd* advocate that grinds the poor.—
> *Dryden.*

GREASILY, gre'ze-le, *ad.* With grease, or an appearance of it; grossly.

GREASINESS, gre'ze-nes, *s.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; fatness.

GREASY, gre'ze, *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous; smeared or defiled with grease; like grease or oil; smooth; fat of body; bulky, in reproach;

> Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight.—
> *Shakz.*

gross; indelicate; indecent.

GREAT, grate, *a.* (Saxon.) Large in bulk or number; being of extended length or breadth; expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of anything; long-continued; important; weighty; chief; principal; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious; vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable; possessing large or strong powers of mind; having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge; distinguished by rank, office, or power; elevated; eminent; dignified in aspect, mein, or manner; magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded; rich; sumptuous; magnificent; sublime; noble; swelling; proud; principal; much travelled; pregnant; teeming; hard; difficult; familiar; intimate;—(vulgar in the last two significations;)—distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance; denoting a degree of consanguinity in the ascending or descending line, as *great*-grandson; superior; pre-eminent;—*s.* the whole; the gross; the whole in a lump; people of rank or distinction. *Great auk*, a species of water-fowl of the genus Alca. *Great circle-sailing*, the manner of conducting a ship in, or rather pretty near, the arch of a great circle, that passes through the zenith of the two places, viz., whence she came, and to which she is bound. *Great goose-grass*, or German Madwort, the common name of the plant Asperugo procumbens. *Great macaw-tree*, the West Indian tree Cocos fusiformis.

GREAT-BELLIED, grate'bel-lid, *a.* Pregnant; teeming.

GREAT-BURNET.—See Sanguisorba.

GREATCOAT, grate'kote, *s.* An overcoat.

GREATEN, gra'tn, *v. a.* To enlarge; to magnify;

> A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him.—*Bp. Ken.*

—*v. n.* to increase; to become large.—Seldom used.

GREATFOOTS.—See Megapodinæ.

GREAT-HEARTED, grate'hart-ed, *a.* High-spirited; undejected.

GREATLY, grate'le, *ad.* In a great degree; much; nobly; illustriously; magnanimously; generously; bravely.

GREATNESS, grate'nes, *s.* Largeness of quantity or number; large amount; extent; high degree; high rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command; swelling pride; affected state; magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness; strength or extent of intellectual faculties; large extent or variety; grandeur; pomp; magnificence; force; intensity.

GREAVE, greve, *s.* A grove.—Obsolete.

> Phœbus, with his stremes drieth in the *greves*
> The silver droppes, hanging on the leaves.—
> *Chaucer.*

GREAVES, greevz, *s. pl.* (*grevas*, Span. and Port.) Armour for the legs; a sort of boots.

> He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs.—1 *Sam.* xvii. 6.

GREBE, grebe, *s.* The common name of a fowl of the genus Colymbus, called also a *Diver*.—Which see.

GREBES.—See Colymbus.

GRECIAN, gre'shan, *a.* Relating to Greece;—*s.* a native of Greece; a Jew who understood or spoke Greek;

> He disputed against the *Grecians*.—*Acts* ix. 29.

one skilled in the Greek language.

GRECIAN-FIRE.—See Fire.

GRECIANIZE, gre'shan-ize, } *v. n.* To play the
GRECIZE, gre'size, } Grecian; to speak Greek, or use phrases borrowed from the Greek language; to render or translate into Greek.

GRECISM, gre'sizm, *s.* (*græcismus*, Lat.) An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE, gre, *s.* (*gre*, Fr.) Goodwill; rank; degree;—see Degree;

> He is a shepherd great in *gree*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to agree.—Obsolete.—See Agree.

> Ludgate, for freemen debtors, free
> From hurt, till with their creditors they *gree*.—
> *Mir. for Mag.*

GREED, greed, *s.* Greediness.—This term is discarded from elegant literature, but is still colloquially used in Scotland.

GREEDILY, gre'de-le, *ad.* With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; with keen or ardent desire; eagerly.

GREEDINESS, gre'de-nes, *s.* Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity; ardent desire.

GREEDY, gre'de, *a.* (*grædig*, Sax.) Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; having a keen desire of anything; eager to obtain.

GREEDYGUT, gre'de-gut, *s.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god.

GREEK, greek, *a.* Relating to Greece;—*s.* a native of Greece; the language of Greece. *Greek orders of architecture*, are the Doric, Ionian, and Corinthian; the *Latin*, are the Tuscan and Composite. *Greek-fire*,—see Fire.

GREEKISH, greek'ish, *a.* Peculiar to Greece.

GREEKLING, greek'ling, *s.* An inferior Greek writer.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes?—*Ben Jonson.*

GREEK VALERIAN.—See Polemonium.

GREEN, green, *a.* (*grene*, Sax.) Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs; verdant; new; fresh; recent; flourishing; undecayed; containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; not roasted; half raw; unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection; young; pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish pale colour;—*s.* the colour of growing plants; a colour composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibits a variety of shades; a grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage; fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths. *Green-cloth*, in Law, a board or court of justice, held in the counting-house of the king's household, composed of the lord steward and officers under him, who sit daily. To this court is committed the charge and oversight of the king's household in matters of justice and government, with a power to correct all offenders, and to maintain the peace of the verge or jurisdiction of the court royal, which is every way about two hundred yards from the last gate of the palace where his majesty resides. Without a warrant first obtained from this court, none of the king's servants can be arrested for debt. *Green-finch*, *green-grosbeak*, or *green-linnet*, a bird,—see Chloris. *Green-earth*, a variety of chloritic earth which occurs in the vesicular cavities of some amygdaloids: it constitutes the *mountain-green* of painters. *Green-frog*, the amphibious batrachian, Rana esculanta. *Green-man*, the orchideous plant Aceras anthropophora. *Green-osier*, the plant Salix rubra, used in the manufacture of baskets, &c. *Green-silver*, the name of an ancient custom within the manor of Writtel, in the county of Essex, which is, that every tenant whose door opens to Greenbury shall pay a half-penny to the lord of the manor, by the name of *green-silver*. *Green-lover*, the soft-leaved seaweed Ulva lactuca. *Green-swallow of Brazil*, the bird Phibalura flaverosis, or Procnias ventralis of Illiger. *Green-turtle*, the Chelonia mydas, the marine chelonian so well known to epicures. *Green-vitriol*, the sulphate of iron, consisting of 1 atom of the protoxide of iron, and 1 atom of sulphuric acid. The crystals contain 7 atoms of water. Sulphate of copper is called *blue-vitriol*, and the sulphate of zinc *white-vitriol*. *Greenweed*, or *greenwood*, one of the names of the plant Genista tinctorea. Its other names are base-broom, dyers'-broom, dyers'-weed, and wood-waxen. *Brunswick-green* is made by saturating cold water with muriated ammonia, and adding three times as much copper clipping as ammonia. The moisture is to be evaporated, taking care that no dust be allowed to get to it. The muriate of ammonia is decomposed by the copper, which is itself corroded and converted into a green oxide. It is then to be digested in successive portions of alcohol, as long as any green oxide is taken up; the solutions are now to be added together, and the liquor to be driven off by a moderate heat; the residue is the pigment required. *Frise-green*, an ammono-sulphate of copper. *Sap-green*, the inspissated juice of buckthorn berries. *Sheeles' green*, an arseniate of copper. *Mineral-green*, a subcarbonate of copper;—*v. a.* to make green.—Inelegant as a verb.

Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough.—*Thomson.*

GREEN-COLOURED, green'kul-urd, *a.* Pale; sickly.

At your foul name,
Green-colour'd maids would have turn'd red with shame.—*Tourneur.*

GREENCROP, green'krop, *s.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turnips, &c.

GREENERY, green'ur-e, *s.* A place for green plants.

GREENGAGE, green'gaje, *s.* A green and very excellent variety of the plum Prunus domestica.

GREEN-GROCER, green'gro-sur, *s.* One who retails vegetables or greens.

GREENHOOD, green'hood, *s.* A state of immaturity or greenness.

GREENHORN, green'hawrn, *s.* A raw youth easily imposed on.—A vulgar word.

GREENHOUSE, green'hows, *s.* A place constructed for the shelter of tender plants from the weather, and in which their colour is preserved during the winter or cold months.

GREEN-IRON EARTH.—See Hypochlorite.

GREENISH, green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green.

GREENISHNESS, green'ish-nes, *s.* The quality of being greenish.

GREENLANDER, green'lan-dur, *s.* A native of Greenland, an extensive island situated between Iceland and the continent of America.

GREENLET, green'let, *s.* A bird of the genus Vireo,—which see.

GREENLY, green'le, *ad.* With a green colour; freshly; newly; immaturely;—*a.* of a green colour.

GREENMANTLED, green'man-tld, *a.* Covered with green.

GREENNESS, green'nes, *s.* The quality of being green; viridity; immaturity; unripeness; freshness; vigour; newness.

GREENOCKITE, green'nok-kite, *s.* (In honour of Lord Greenock, now Earl Catheart.) The sulphuret of cadmium, which occurs crystalised in six-sided prisms, with six-sided pyramids. It is of a beautiful yellow or gold colour, with a vitreous lustre, translucent to transparent. It consists of sulphur, 22.56; cadmium, 77.30; sp. gr. 4.842. H = 2.75. Found at Bishoptown, Renfrewshire, and Cochneyburn, Dumbartonshire.

GREENOVITE, green'o-vite, *s.* (In honour of Mr. Greenough.) A mineral which occurs in small crystaline masses of a deep rose-red colour. It consists of silica, 30.40; oxide of titanium, 42.00; lime, 24.30; protoxide of manganese, 3.80; sp. gr. 3.44. Found at St. Marcel, Piedmont.

GREENROOM, green'room, *s.* A room in a theatre near the stage, appropriated for the use of the actors during the intervals of their parts in the play.

GREENS, greenz, *s.* Kale, the common pot-herb; the variety Sabellica of the Cruciferous plant Brassica acephala.

GREENSAND, green'sand, *s.* In Geology, arenaceous beds, forming the lower divisions of the Chalk formation. It is so termed from its abounding with small grains of chlorite.

GREENSHANK.—See Totanus.

GREEN-SICKNESS.—See Chlorosis.

GREEN-SICKNESSED, green'sik-nest, *a.* Having a sickly taste.

GREENSTALL, green'stawl, *s.* A stall on which vegetables or greens are exposed to sale.

GREENSTONE, green'stone, *s.* An igneous rock, in which felspar is combined with hornblende or augite. Dykes of it are very common in the Coal and older formations of Scotland. It occurs also in overlying masses, sometimes of great extent and thickness.

GREENSWARD, green'swărd, *s.* Turf green with grass.

GREENWOOD, green'wood, *s.* A wood as it appears luxuriantly in the spring or summer;—*a.* relating to a greenwood.

GREET, greet, *v. a.* (*gretan, grettan*, Sax.) To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect; to address at a meeting; to address in any manner; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to; to meet;—(unusual in the last sense;) —*v. n.* to meet and salute; to weep.—Obsolete in the last sense.

GREETER, greet'ur, *s.* One who greets.

GREETING, greet'ing, *s.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed to one absent.

GREEZE, greeze, *s.* A flight of steps.

GREFFIER, gref'feer, *s.* (French.) A registrar or recorder.

GREGAL, gre'gal, *a.* (from *grex*, a flock, Lat.) Relating to a flock.

GREGARIAN, gre-ga're-an, *a.* Belonging to a herd.

GREGARIOUS, gre-ga're-us, *a.* Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not solitary, or living alone.

GREGARIOUSLY, gre-ga're-us-le, *ad.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

GREGARIOUSNESS, gre-ga're-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

GREGORIAN, gre-go're-an, *a.* Belonging to Pope Gregory, and his method of computation. *Gregorian calendar*, that which shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter, and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts, disposed through the several months of the Gregorian year. *Gregorian epoch*, the epocha, or time whence the Gregorian calendar or computation took place. The year 1808 was the 226th year of that epocha. *Gregorian year*, the Julian year corrected, or modelled, in such a manner as that three secular years, which in the Julian account are bissextile, are here common years, and only every fourth secular year is made a bissextile year. *Gregorian telescope*, the first and most common of the reflecting telescopes invented by Professor James Gregory of St. Andrew's, and afterwards of Edinburgh.

GREGRE-TREE, gre'ger-tre, *s.* A Leguminous tree which grows in Sierra Leone and other parts of Guinea. It yields a red juice, which is used by the natives to detect the guilt or prove the innocence of those accused of any crime. The red juice is taken in large draughts, and those who are not sufficiently strong to withstand its effects are pronounced guilty, and those who can are considered innocent.

GREIT, greet, *v. n.* (*greitan*, I weep, Goth.) To lament; to weep.—Obsolete.

> Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee *greit?*—
> *Spenser.*

GREITH, greeth, *v. a.* (*gerædian*, Sax.) To make ready;—*s.* goods; furniture.—Obsolete.

GREMIAL, gre'me-al, *a.* (*gremium*, the lap, Lat.) Belonging to the lap or bosom.

GRENADE, gre-nade', *s.* A shell or hollow ball of iron, two and a half inches in diameter, which, being charged with powder and provided with a fuze, is thrown from the parapets into the ditch and covered way when occupied by besiegers, or from the covered way into the trenches when the latter approach within twenty-five yards of the crest of the glacis.

GRENADIER, gren-a-deer', *s.* Originally a soldier armed with a sword, a musket and bayonet, and a pouchful of grenades—hence the name *Grenadiers* are now only distinguished from the other companies of a regiment or battalion by their superior height, and in certain peculiarities of uniform. Each battalion of infantry has a company of grenadiers, who take the right of the line, while the light occupy the left.

GRES, gres, or gray, *s.* In Geology, a French term for the English grit or sandstone.

GRESSORIAL, gres-so're-al, *a.* (*grassus*, going, Lat.) In Ornithology, an epithet used to designate birds which have three toes forward, two of which are connected, and one behind.

GRESSURA, gres-su'ra, *s.* (from *gradior*, I proceed, Lat.) In Anatomy, the perinæum, which goes from the pudendum to the anus.

GREVILLIA, gre-vil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of the Right Hon. Charles Francis Greville.) A genus of plants: Order, Proteaceæ.

GREWIA, groo'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Nehemiah Grew.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.

GREY, gray, *a.* (*grig, græg*, Sax. *grau*, Germ.) White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark, like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes. *Grey-falcon*, the common or Peregrine Falcon, a bird which breeds on the rocks of the highlands of Scotland. *Greygled*, the name given in Scotland to the kite, or Falco milvus of ornithologists. *Greyheaded-wagtail*, the bird Budytes neglecta, and Motacilla flava of Linnæus. *Grey-owl*, the bird Ulula stridula of Selby, and Strix stridula of Linnæus, known also as the Tawny, Brown, or Ivy-owl. *Greys*, or *Scots Greys*, the name of a regiment of cavalry in the British service, so named from the horses being all of a grey colour;—*s.* a grey colour, as the *grey* of the morning, for the break of day.

> I'll say you *grey* is not the morning's eye;
> 'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.—
> *Shakz.*

Grey, in Heraldry, a term for a badger. *Grey-fly*, the trumpet-fly.

GREYBEARD, gray'beerd, *s.* An old man, generally used in contempt; a jar for holding spirits.

GREYHOUND, gray'hownd, *s.* A variety of the dog, remarkable for the keenness of its sight, the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, and its great swiftness in the chase.

GREYISH, gra'ish, *a.* Somewhat grey; grey in a moderate degree.

GREYMALKIN, gray-mal'kin, } *s.* (*grim* for grey,
GRIMALKIN, grim-al'kin, } and *malkin*, an old

diminutive of *moll*, a mop, or kitchen-wench.) A female cat.

GREYNESS, gra'nes, *s.* The quality of being grey.

GREYSTOCKS, gray'stoks, *s. pl.* In Building, bricks of the third quality of the best or malm bricks.

GREYSTONE, gra'stone, *s.* A term very properly proposed, by Mr. Poulett Scrope, to include certain volcanic rocks, composed of felspar, augite, or hornblende and iron, the felspar being sometimes replaced by leucite or melitite.

GREYWACKE.—See Grauwacke.

GREYWEATHERS, gray'weth-urz, *s.* Large boulders of siliceous sandstone which occur in various places.

GREY WEAZEL, gray we'zl, *s.* The Vivera Moluccensis, a native of Molucca. It secretes a musk which is bought and much esteemed by the Chinese.

GRIAS, gri'as, *s.* (*grao*, I eat, Gr. from its fruit being edible.) The Anchovy-pear, a genus of plants, natives of Jamaica: Order, Myrtaceæ.

GRICE, grise, *s.* A little pig.

GRIDDLE, grid'dl, *s.* (*greidell*, Welsh.) A broad pan for baking cakes.

GRIDE, gride, *v. a.* (*gridare*, Ital.) To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to make way by cutting.

> So sore
> The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
> Pass'd through him.—*Milton.*

GRIDELIN, grid'e-lin, *s.* (*gris de lin*, flax-grey, Fr.) A colour mixed of white and red, or a grey violet.

> Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green,
> And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin.*—
> *Dryden.*

GRIDIRON, grid'i-urn, *s.* (*grediaw*, Welsh.) A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals. *Gridiron pendulum*,—see Pendulum.

GRIEF, greef, *s.* (French.) Pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret; the pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance; cause of sorrow; that which afflicts.

GRIEFFUL, greef'fûl, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow.

GRIEFLESS, greef'les, *a.* Without grief; sorrowless.

GRIEFSHOT, greef'shot, *a.* Pierced with grief.—Obsolete.

> A discontented friend, *griefshot*
> With his unkindness.—*Shaks.*

GRIELUM, gri-e'lum, *s.* (*graia*, old, grey, or hoary, Gr. from the appearance of the plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Geraniaceæ.

GRIEVABLE, greev'a-bl, *a.* Lamentable.—Obsolete.

> There is a vice full *grievable.*—*Gower.*

GRIEVANCE, greev'ans, *s.* That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses, or injures, implying a sense of wrong done.

GRIEVE, greev, *v. a.* (*grieven*, Dut.) To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings; to inflict pain on; to make sorrowful; to excite regret in; to offend; to displease; to provoke;—*v. n.* to feel pain of mind or of heart; to be in pain on account of an evil.

GRIEVER, greev'ur, *s.* He or that which causes grief.

GRIEVINGLY, greev'ing-le, *ad.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, greev'us, *a.* Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne; causing grief or sorrow; expressing a great degree of uneasiness; atrocious; heavy; provoking; offensive; tending to irritate; hurtful; causing mischief.

GRIEVOUSLY, greev'us-le, *ad.* With pain; with great distress; with discontent, ill-will, or grief; calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness; atrociously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, greev'us-nes, *s.* Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress; pain; affliction; calamity; distress; enormity; atrociousness.

GRIFFIN, grif'fin, } *s.* (*gryps*, Gr.) A fabulous ani-
GRIFFON, grif'fun, } mal of antiquity, represented with the body and feet of a lion, the head of an eagle or vulture, and as furnished with wings and claws. It is the symbol of strength, swiftness, courage, prudence, and vigilance, and as such constitutes a prominent figure in many armorial bearings.

GRIFFONLIKE, grif'fun-like, *a.* Resembling a griffon.

GRIG, grig, *s.* A small eel; the sand eel; a merry creature;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> And merry as a *grig* is grown,
> And brisk as bottle ale.—*Swift.*

health.—Local.

GRILL, gril, *v. a.* (*griller*, Fr.) To broil;—a shaking with cold.—Obsolete.

> They han suffrid cold ful stronge
> In wethers *grille*, and darke to sight.—
> *Chaucer.*

GRILLADE, gril'lade, *s.* Anything broiled on the gridiron.

GRILLAGE, gril'laje, *s.* A name given to the sleepers and cross-beams which support a platform, where erections, such as piers in marshy soils, &c., are made.

GRILLY, gril'le, *v. a.* To harass; to hurt.—Obsolete.

> For while we wrangle here and jar,
> We're *grilled* all at Temple-bar.—*Butler.*

GRIM, grim, *a.* (Saxon.) Fierce; impressing terror; frightful; horrible; sour; crabbed; surly; ugly; ill-looking.

GRIMACE, gre-mase', *s.* (French.) A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation, or insolence; an air of affectation.

GRIMACED, gre-maste', *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRIME, grime, *s.* (*gryma*, Icel.) Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply insinuated;—*v. a.* to sully or soil.

> My face I'll *grime* with filth,
> Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots.—*Shak.*

GRIMFACED, grim'faste, } *a.* Having a stern
GRIMVISAGED, grim'viz-ayjd, } countenance or visage.

GRIMGRINNING, grim'grin-ning, *a.* Grinning with a fierce or horrible countenance.

GRIMLY, grim'le, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look;—*ad.* horribly; hideously; terribly; surly; sullenly.

GRIMNESS, grim'nes, *s.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRIMPEURS.—See Scansores.

GRIMY, gri'me, *a.* Full of grime; foul.

GRIN, grin, *v. n.* (*grinnian*, Sax.) To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show

them as in laughter or scorn; to fix the teeth as in anguish;—*s.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; a snare or trap.

The *grin* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him.—*Job* xviii. 9.

GRIND, grinde, *v. a.* (*grindan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Ground. To reduce anything to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth; to sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone; to make smooth; to polish by friction; to rub one against another; to oppress by rigorous exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; to crush in pieces; to ruin; to grate;—*v. n.* to perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill; to be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; to be ground or pulverized by friction; to be polished and made smooth by friction; to be sharpened by grinding.

GRINDER, grinde'ur, *s.* One that grinds or moves a mill; the instrument of grinding; a tooth that grinds or chews food; a double or jaw-tooth; the teeth, in irony or contempt.

GRINDLESTONE.—See Grindstone.

GRINDSTONE, grinde'stone, *s.* A circular sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

GRINNER, grin'nur, *s.* One that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grin'ning-le, *ad.* With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grip, *s.* The griffon;—(obsolete;)

Like a white hind under *grype's* sharp claws.—*Shaks.*

—(*greb*, Dan.) a grasp; a holding fast;—(*groep*, Dut.) a small ditch or furrow;—*v. a.* to trench; to drain.—Obsolete as a verb.

GRIPE, gripe, *v. a.* (*gripan*, Sax.) To seize; to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers; to hold fast; to hold with the fingers closely pressed; to seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely; to close the fingers; to clutch; to pinch; to press; to compress; to give pain to the bowels; to straiten; to distress;—*v. n.* to seize or catch by pinching; to get money by mean or unworthy practices; to feel the colic; among seamen, to lie too close to the wind, as a ship;—*s.* grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms; squeeze; pressure; oppression; cruel exactions; affliction; pinching distress, as the *gripe* of poverty. In Nautical language, the forefoot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end; *gripes*, among seamen, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck, to secure the boats.

GRIPEFUL, gripe'fŭl, *a.* Disposed to gripe; always taking advantage in making bargains.

GRIPER, gri'pur, *s.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRIPES, gripse, *s.* In Medicine, a colic or painful disorder of the lower belly, occasioned by irritating matters, or by wind in the intestines.

GRIPING, gri'ping, *s.* A pinching or grasp; a peculiar pain of the intestines. Among seamen, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course.

GRIPINGLY, gri'ping-le, *ad.* With a pain in the bowels.

GRIPPLE, grip'pl, *a.* Griping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling; tenacious; grasping fast.—Obsolete.

It is easy to observe that none are so *gripple* and hard-fisted as the childless.—*Bp. Hall.*

GRIPPLENESS, grip'pl-nes, *s.* Covetousness.—Obsolete.

GRIS, gris, *s.* (French.) A kind of fur.—Obsolete.

I saw his sleeves purfiled at the hond
With *gris*, and that the finest of the lond.—
Chaucer.

GRISAMBER, gris'am-bur, *s.* Used by Milton for Ambergris,—which see.

GRISE, grise, *s.* (*gressus*, Lat.) A step or scale of steps;

Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour.—*Shaks.*

a swine.—Obsolete.

GRISETTE, gre-zet', *s.* (French.) A tradesman's wife or daughter.—Obsolete.

She was the handsomest *grisette* I ever saw.—*Sterne.*

GRISKIN, gris'kin, *s.* The spine of a hog.—Obsolete.

GRISLEA, gris'le-a, *s.* (in honour of G. Grisley, a Portuguese botanist.) A genus of plants, with opposite dotted leaves and red flowers: Order, Lythraceæ.

GRISLY, griz'le, *a.* (*grislic*, Sax.) Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible. *Grisly bear*, the Ursus ferox of Lewis and Clark.

GRISONS, gre'zuns, *s.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

GRIST, grist, *s.* (Saxon.) Corn to be ground, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces; supply; provision; profit; grain, as in the phrase, 'it brings *grist* to the mill.'

GRISTLE, gris-sl, *s.* (Saxon.) A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies.

GRISTLY, gris'sle, *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous.

GRISTMILL, grist'mil, *s.* A mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, grit, *s.* (*greot*, *gryt*, *grytta*, Sax.) The coarse part of meal; oats hulled, or coarsely ground; sand or gravel; rough hard particles; hard sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

GRITTINESS, grit'te-nes, *s.* The quality of containing grit, or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone.

GRITTY, grit'te, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

GRIZZLE, griz'zl, *s.* (from *gris*, grey, Fr.) Grey; a grey colour; a mixture of white and black.

GRIZZLED, griz'zld, *a.* Interspersed with grey.

GRIZZLY, griz'zle, *a.* Somewhat grey.

GROAN, grone, *v. n.* (*granian*, *grunan*, Sax.) To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted, or to complain of oppression;—*s.* a deep mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; any low rumbling sound.

GROANFUL, grone'fŭl, *a.* Sad; inducing groans.

GROANING, gro'ning, *s.* The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow. Among Hunters, the cry or noise of the buck.

GROAT, grote, *s.* (*grot*, Germ.) An English money of account, equal to fourpence. Other nations, as the Dutch, Poles, Saxons, Bohemians,

and French, have likewise their groats, groots, grochen, gros, and the like. In the Saxon times, no silver coin bigger than a penny was struck in England, nor after the Conquest, till the reign of Edward III., who, about the year 1351, coined grosses or great pieces, which went for fourpence each; and so the matter stood till the reign of Henry VIII., who, in 1504, first coined shillings; —a proverbial name for a small sum.

Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and with a *groat* to her fortune.—*Swift.*

GROATS, grotze, *s.* Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROAT'SWORTH, grotze'wur*th*, *s.* The value of a groat.

GROBYA, gro'be-a, *s.* (in honour of Lord Grey of Groby.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GROCER, gro'sur, *s.* A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, and other necessaries for the table. *Grocer's itch*, the Eczema impetiginodes, produced by the irritation of sugar.

GROCERY, gro'sur-e, *s.* The commodities sold by grocers; grocers' ware; a grocer's store.

GROG, grog, *s.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.

GROGBLOSSOM, grog'blos-sum, *s.* A deep red colour on the nose or face, occasioned by drinking ardent spirits to excess.

GROGGINESS, grog'ge-nes, *s.* Stiffness in the foot of a horse, occasioned by battering the hoof on hard ground.

GROGGY, grog'ge, *a.* In vulgar language, tipsy; intoxicated. *Groggy horse*, one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.

GROGRAM, grog'ram, } *s.* (from *gros*, grain, Fr.) A
GROGRAN, grog'ran, } kind of stuff made of silk and mohair.

Certes, they're neatly cloth'd; I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogram.*—*Donne.*

GROIN, groyn, *s.* (*grein*, Icel. and Goth.) The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh;—(French,) the nose or snout of a swine. In Architecture, the line formed by the intersection of two arches which cross each other at any angle.

GROINED, groynd, *a.* Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semicylinders or arches. *Groined ceiling*, in Architecture, one formed by three or more curved surfaces, so that every two may form a groin, all the groins terminating at one extremity in a common point.

GROMET, grom'it, } *s.* (*gromm*, armour.) In
GROMMIT, grom'mit, } Nautical language, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round, used in fastening the upper edge of a sail to its stay.

GROMWELL.—See Lithospermum.

GRONA, gro'na, *s.* (*grone*, a cavern, Gr. in reference to the keel, which is hollowed beneath.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

GRONINGENISTS, gro-nin'je-nists, *s.* In Church History, a party of Baptists.

GRONOVIA, gro-no've-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. J. F. Gronovius, of Leyden.) A genus of African plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

GROOM, groom, *s.* (*grom*, Dut.) A boy; a waiter; a servant; a man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable; an officer of the king's household; a man newly married, or one who is attending his proposed spouse in order to be married.—Bridegroom is now used;

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast.—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* to take care of horses, comb and dress them.

GROOVE, groov, *s.* (*groof*, Icel.) A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool. In Joinery, a channel in the edge of a moulding, style, or rail. Among Miners, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth; —*v. a.* (*gropa*, Swed.) to cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

GROOVER, groov'ur, *s.* A miner.—*Local.*

GROPE, grope, *v. n.* (*gropian*, *grapian*, Sax.) To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to seek blindly in ignorance, without the requisite knowledge to attain the end;—*v. a.* to search by feeling in the dark.

GROPER, gro'pur, *s.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

GROPINGLY, gro'ping-le, *ad.* In a groping manner.

GROSS, grose, *a.* (*gros*, Fr.) Thick; bulky, applied to animals; obscene; shameful; unseemly; enormous; intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined; inelegant; disproportioned in bulk; dense; not refined; not attenuated; not pure; stupid; dull; coarse; rough; not delicate; fat; whole; having no deduction or abatement; large; aggregate; heavy; oppressive;—*s.* the main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; the number of twelve dozen. *In the gross*, in the bulk of the whole undivided; all parts taken together; *by the gross*, in a like sense. *Gross weight*, the weight of merchandise and goods with the dirt and dross, as also of the bag, cask, chest, &c., in which they are contained; and out of this gross weight allowance is to be made for tare and tret. *Gross*, or *grossus*, in our ancient law writers, denotes a thing absolute, and not depending on another. Thus, *villein in gross*, *villanus in gross*, was a servant who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of the lord; or a servile person not appended or annexed to the land or manor, or an accessory of the tenures as an appurtenant, but, like other personal goods and chattels of his lord, at his lord's pleasure and disposal.

GROSSBEAKS, or HARDBILLS.—See Coccothraustes.

GROSS-HEADED, grose'hed-ed, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

GROSSLY, grose'le, *ad.* In bulky or large parts; coarsely; greatly; palpably; enormously; shamefully; without refinement or delicacy; without art or skill.

GROSSNESS, grose'nes, *s.* Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness; spissitude; density; coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity; greatness; enormity.

GROSSULACEÆ, gros-su-la'se-e, *s.* (*grossularia*, one of the species.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, chiefly remarkable for comprehending the gooseberry and currant of the gardens; and consisting, in fact, of only one genus, Ribes, of which these fruits are different species. The order belongs to the albuminous series, and is, no doubt, allied as closely to the vine as to anything else, as its succulent fruit, lobed leaves, and racemose inflorescence seem to indicate. It

however differs very essentially in having a superior calyx, into the sides of which the stamens are inserted, and in its fruit containing but one cell, with parietal placentation. The French school of botany place Grossulaceæ near Cactaceæ and Saxifragaceæ, on account of their perigynous stamens.

GROSSULACEOUS, gros-su-la'shus, *a.* Belonging to the order Grossulaceæ, or Gooseberry family.

GROSSULAR, gros'ù-lâr, *a.* Pertaining to a gooseberry.

GROSSULARIA, gros-su-la're-a, *s.* (dim. of *grossus*, an unripe fig, Lat.) The Gooseberry, the specific name of Ribes grossularia.

GROSSULARITE, gros'su-la-rite, *s.* The asparagus-green variety of the dodecahedral Garnet, found in Siberia. Its constituents are—silica, 40.55; alumina, 20.10; lime, 34.86; oxide of iron, 5.00; oxide of manganese, 0.48: sp. gr. 3.372.

GROSSULINE, gros'su-line, *s.* The name given by Guibourt to a peculiar principle procured from gooseberries and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.

GROT, grot, } *s.* (*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.) A
GROTTO, grot'to, } large cave or den; a subterraneous cavern; a natural cave or rent in the earth; a cave for coolness and refreshment.

GROTESQUE, gro-tesk', *a.* (French.) Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic. In Sculpture and Painting, something whimsical, extravagant, and monstrous, consisting either of things which are merely imaginary, and have no existence in nature, or of things so distorted as to excite surprise and ridicule. The name arises from the circumstance that figures of this kind were anciently much used to adorn the *grottoes* in which the tombs of eminent persons or families were enclosed. Such was that of Ovid, whose grotto was discovered near Rome more than a century ago.

GROTESQUELY, gro-tesk'le, *ad.* In a fantastical manner.

GROTESQUENESS, gro-tesk'nes, *s.* State of being grotesque; whimsical appearance.

GROUND, grownd, *s.* (*grund*, Sax. and Swed.) The surface of land, or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials of which it is composed; region; territory; land; estate; the surface of the earth, or a floor or pavement; foundation; that which supports anything; fundamental cause; primary reason, or original principle; first principles; the plain song; the tune on which descants are raised; field or place of action; the foil to set a thing off;—(obsolete in the last sense;) formerly, the pit of a theatre;

Stage-keeper, the understanding gentlemen o' the *ground* here asked my judgment.—*Ben Jonson.*

Grounds, plural, in Joinery, certain pieces of wood attached to a wall, to which the finishings are fastened. Their surface is flush with the plastering. *Narrow grounds* are those whereto the bases and surbases of rooms are fastened. *Grounds* are used over apertures, as well for securing the architraves as for strengthening the plaster;—the bottom of liquors, dregs, lees, fæces, as coffee *grounds*; *to gain ground*, to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; to gain credit; to prevail; *to lose ground*, to retire; to retreat; to lose credit; to decline; *to give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage. *Ground annual*, a ground rent payable out of the ground before the tenement in a burgh is built; and in Scotch Law, the term is used in contradistinction to that of *feu annual*. *Ground base*, in Music, a subject consisting of very few bars, adopted as a base, and continually repeated during the whole movement, while the upper part or parts proceed at liberty. *Ground joists*, those which rest upon sleepers laid upon the ground, or on bricks, prop stones, or dwarf walls; they are only used in basement and ground floors. *Ground line*, in Perspective, the intersection of the picture with the ground plane. *Ground niche*, one whose base or seat is on a level with the ground floor. *Ground plan*, the plan of the story of a house level with the surface of the ground, or a few steps above it. It is not always the lowest floor, the basement being frequently beneath it. *Ground plane*, in Perspective, the situation of the original plane in the supposed level of our horizon. It differs from the horizontal plane, which is said of any plane parallel to the horizon; whereas the ground plane is a tangent plane to the surface of the earth, and is supposed to contain the objects to be represented. The term *ground plane* is used in a more confined sense than that of original plane, which may be any plane, whether horizontal or inclined. *Ground bait*, balls made of greaves, bran, boiled grain, gentles, &c., mixed up with clay and thrown into the water, by which the fish are brought together upon those spots which the angler selects for his sport. *Ground liver-wort*, the plant Lichen caninus. *Ground-nut*, the plant Bunium bulbocastrum. *Ground-pine*, the plant Teucrium chamæpitys. *Ground-jay*, the plant Glechoma hederacea of Linnæus. *Ground-rattan*, the plant Rhapis flabelliformis. In the Fine Arts, a word of various application. In Painting, it is the first layer of colour on which the figures or other objects are painted. In Sculpture, it is the surface from which, *in relievo*, the figures rise; and in Architecture, it is used to denote the face of the scenery or country round a building;——*v. a.* to lay or set on the ground; to found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason, or principle; to settle in first principles; to fix firmly;—*v. n.* to run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed.

GROUNDAGE, grownd'ij, *s.* A tax paid by a ship for standing in port.

GROUND-ANGLING, grownd'ang-gling, *s.* Fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUNDED, grownd'ed, *a.* Based on firm principles.

GROUNDEDLY, grownd'ed-le, *ad.* Upon firm principles.

GROUNDFINCHES.—See Fringillinæ.

GROUND FLOOR, grownd flore, *s.* The first or lower floor of a house.

GROUNDLESS, grownd'les, *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; not authorized; false.

GROUNDLESSLY, grownd'les-le, *ad.* Without reason or cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grownd'les-nes, *s.* Want of just cause, reason, or authority for support.

GROUNDLING, grownd'ling, *s.* In Ichthyology, the Cobitis tænia of Linnæus, a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water—hence a low, vulgar person.

GROUNDLY, grownd'le, *ad.* Upon principles; solidly.—Obsolete.

GROUND PLOT, grownd plot, *s.* The ground on which a building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND RENT, grownd rent, *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

GROUND ROOM, grownd room, *s.* A room on the ground; a lower room.

GROUNDSEL, } grownd'sil, *s.* (*ground*, and *syll*, the
GROUNDSILL, } basis, Sax.) The timber of a building which lies next to the ground, commonly called a *sill*. In Botany, the plant Senecio vulgaris, a common annual weed, which was originally a native of Europe and the north of Asia, but which has followed the steps of man in his progress of colonization, till it has established itself in almost every place where there is a European settlement. It forms one species in the largest genus of plants yet known, no fewer than five hundred and ninety-five others being distinguished by M. de Candolle in his 'Prodromus.' Although in the eyes of man a worthless weed, groundsel contributes largely to the support of small birds, which feed upon its fruit, or seeds as they are commonly but incorrectly called.

GROUND-SWELL, grownd'swel, *s.* The swell or rolling of billows near the shore, or where the water is not deep.

GROUND-TACKLE, grownd'tak-kl, *s.* A general name given to all sorts of ropes and furniture which belong to the anchors, or which are employed in securing a ship in a road or harbour. *Ground-ways*, the name of large pieces of timber laid across the slip or dock to place the blocks upon. *Ground-tow*, in Ropemaking, the loose hemp that comes from the sides of the hatchellers and spinners.

GROUNDWORK, grownd'wurk, *s.* The work which forms the foundation or support of anything; the basis; the fundamentals; the ground; that to which the rest are additional; first principle; original reason.

GROUP, groop, *s.* (*groupe*, Fr.) A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement. In Painting and Sculpture, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, or other things, which have some relation to each other. *Grouped columns or pilasters*, in Architecture, a term used to denote three, four, or more columns placed upon the same pedestals: when two only are placed together they are said to be coupled;—*v. a.* (*grouper*, Fr.) to form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

GROUPADE, groo-pade', *s.* (French.) A lofty kind of manege, higher than the curvet.

GROUPING, groop'ing, *s.* The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUSE, grows, *s.* In Ornithology, a fowl of the genus Tetrao, of which there are several kinds; as, the black game, red game, ptarmigan, white grouse, ruffed grouse, &c. The distinguishing mark of this genus is a naked band, often of a red colour, in place of an eyebrow. They are wild, shy, and almost untameable;—*v. n.* to seek or shoot grouse.

GROUT, growt, *s.* (*grut*, Sax.) Coarse meal; pollard; a kind of wild apple; a thin mortar; that which purges off; a mixture of plaster and fine stuff used for finishing the best ceilings, and for mouldings.

GROVE, grove, *s.* (*græf*, *graf*, Sax.) A small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun; a wood of small extent; something resembling a wood, or trees in a wood.

> Tall *groves* of masts arose in beauteous pride.—
> Trumbull.

GROVEL, grov'vl, *v. n.* (*gruvel*, Icel.) To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture; to be low or mean.

GROVELLER, grov'vl-ur, *s.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

GROVELLING, grov'vl-ing, *a.* Mean; without dignity or elevation.

GROVY, gro've, *a.* Relating to a grove; frequenting groves.

GROW, gro, *v. n.* (*growan*, Sax.) *Past*, Grew; *past part.* Grown. To increase in bulk or stature by a natural imperceptible addition of matter; to vegetate as plants, or to be augmented by a natural process as animals; to be produced by vegetation; to increase; to wax; to advance; to improve; to make progress; to extend; to come by degrees; to become; to reach any state; to come forward; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed, as from a cause or reason; to accrue; to come; to swell; to increase, as the wind *grows* to a tempest; *to grow out of*, to issue from, as plants from the soil; *to grow up*, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature;—*v. a.* to produce; to raise by culture.

GROWER, gro'ur, *s.* One who grows; that which increases; one who raises or produces.

GROWL, growl, *v. n.* (*grulle*, Gr.) To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound;—*v. a.* to express by growling;—*s.* the murmur of a cross dog.

GROWLER, growl'ur, *s.* A snarling cur; a grumbler.

GROWN, grone, *a.* *Past part.* of Grow. Having arrived at full size or growth; *grown over*, covered by the growth of anything; overgrown.

GROWSE, grows, *v. n.* To shiver; to have chills.—Obsolete.

GROWTH, gro*the*, *s.* The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; product; produce; that which has grown; production; anything produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase in extent or prevalence; advancement; progress; improvement. *Growth-halfpenny*, in Law, a rate which used to be paid in some places for the tithe of every fat beast, ox, or other unfruitful cattle.

GROWTHEAD, growt'hed, } *s.* A lazy person; a
GROWTNOL, growt'nol, } lubber;—(obsolete;)

> Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
> Yet trust not Hob *growthead* for sleeping too long.—
> Tusser.

also, the name of a fish.

GRUB, grub, *v. n.* (*grabas*, Goth.) To dig; to be occupied in digging;—*v. a.* to dig, generally followed by *up*; as, *to grub up*, to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging or throwing out the soil;—*s.* a small worm, a

hexaped or six-footed worm produced from the egg of the beetle; a name applied to the chrysalis or pupa state of insects, as also sometimes to the larva state; a short thick man; in contempt, a dwarf.

John Romance, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. —*Carew.*

GRUB-AXE, grub'aks, *s.* A tool used in grubbing up weeds and the like: termed also a *grubbing-hoe.*

GRUBBER, grub'bur, *s.* One who grubs up shrubs, &c.

GRUBBLE, grub'bl, *v. n.* (*grubeln*, Germ.) To feel in the dark;—(obsolete;)

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee.—*Dryden.*

to grovel.

GRUB-STREET, grub'street, *s.* Originally the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by mean writers of ephemeral productions—hence any worthless production is called *Grub-street;*—*a.* relating to Grub-street, or mean productions, as a *Grub-street* poem.

GRUDGE, grudj, *v. a.* (*grwg*, Welsh.) To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves; to give or take unwillingly; —*v. n.* to murmur; to repine; to complain; to be unwilling or reluctant; to be envious; to wish in secret; to feel compunction; to grieve;—(obsolete in the last three significations;)

We *grudge* in our concyence when we remembre our synnes.—*Bp. Fisher.*

—*s.* sullen notice or malevolence; ill-will; secret enmity; hatred; unwillingness to benefit; remorse of conscience.—Obsolete in the last sense.

GRUDGEONS, grud'junz, *s. pl.* Coarse meal; the part of corn which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.—Obsolete.

You that can deal with *grudgeons* and coarse flour.—*Beau. & Fl.*

GRUDGER, grud'jur, *s.* One that grudges; a murmurer.

GRUDGING, grud'jing, *s.* Discontent; envy at the prosperity of others; reluctance; unwillingness; a secret wish or desire;

Ev'n in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave.—*Dryden.*

a symptom of disease.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

My Dolabella,
Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever?—*Dryden.*

GRUDGINGLY, grud'jing-le, *ad.* Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent.

GRUEL, gru'il, *s.* (*grual*, Welsh.) A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water.

GRUFF, gruf, *a.* (*gruf*, Welsh, *grof*, Dut.) Of a rough or repulsive countenance; sour; surly; severe; harsh of manners.

GRUFFLY, gruf'le, *ad.* Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

GRUFFNESS, gruf'nes, *s.* Roughness of countenance; sternness.

GRUM, grum, *a.* (Danish.) Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; severe.

Nick looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth.—*Arbuthnot.*

GRUMBLE, grum'bl, *v. n.* (*grommelen*, *grommen*, Dut.) To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint; to growl; to snarl; to rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound.

GRUMBLER, grum'bl-ur, *s.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented person.

GRUMBLING, grum'bl-ing, *s.* A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

GRUMBLINGLY, grum'bl-ing-le, *ad.* With grumbling or complaint.

GRUME, groom, *s.* (*grumeau*, Fr.) A thick viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, &c.

GRUMILIA, groo-me'le-a, *s.* (*grumula*, a little heap, Lat. in reference to the albumen, which is grumose.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GRUMINALES.—See Geranaceæ.

GRUMLY, grum'le, *ad.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.

GRUMOSE, groo'mose, *a.* (*grumus*, a lump, Lat.) In Botany, clubbed; knotted; contracted at intervals into knots.

GRUMOUS, groo'mus, *a.* Thick; concreted; clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, groo'mus-nes, *s.* A state of being concreted.

GRUNDEL, grun'dil, *s.* Another name for the fish called a *groundling.*

GRUNSEL.—See Groundsel.

GRUNT, grunt, *v. n.* (*grynter*, Dan.) To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan, or a deep guttural sound;—*s.* the noise or guttural emitted by a hog.

GRUNTER, grunt'ur, *s.* One that grunts; a fish so called.

GRUNTING, grunt'ing, *s.* The guttural sound of swine.

Lament, ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your grief;
For you like me have lost your sole relief.—*Gay.*

GRUNTINGLY, grunt'ing-le, *ad.* Murmuringly; mutteringly.

GRUNTLE.—See Grunt.

GRUNTLING, grunt'tl-ing, *s.* A young hog.

GRUS, grus, *s.* (Latin.) The Crane, a genus of birds allied to the Herons and Swans: Family, Cultirostres. In Astronomy, a southern constellation.

GRUTCH.—See Grudge.

GRY, gri, *s.* (Greek.) Any small thing; a thing of little or no value; a small measure.—Seldom used.

A *gry* is one-tenth of a line, a line one-tenth of an inch. —*Locke.*

GRYLLIVORA, gril-liv'o-ra, *s.* (*gryllus*, a locust, and *voro*, I eat, Lat.) The Locust-eaters, a genus of birds: Subfamily, Saxicolinæ.

GRYLLOTALPA, gril-lo-tal'pa, *s.* (*gryllus*, a cricket, and *talpa*, a mole, Lat.) The Mole-cricket, a genus of Orthopterous insects.

GRYLLUS, gril'lus, *s.* (*gryllus*, Lat.) A genus of Linnæan Orthopterous insects, comprising the crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, &c., now subdivided.

GRYPHÆA, gri-fe'a, *s.* (*gryps*, a griffin, Gr.) A genus of fossil shells of the oyster family; shell regular, inequivalve; one valve convex, with the umbo recurved; the other smaller and nearly flat; the margin of the valves not foliaceous.

GRYPHITE, grif'ite, *a.* Belonging to or containing the Gryphæa.

GRYPHOSIS, gri-fo'sis, *s.* (*grypoo*, I incurvate, Gr.)

A disease of the nails, which turn inward, and irritate the softer parts.

GRYSTES, gris'tes, *s.* A genus of fishes, having the dorsal fin divided into two, the anterior or spinous division shortest, and the posterior lobed; caudal emarginated; pectoral and ventrals small; sides of the head scaled; mouth large and subvertical.

GUAIACINE, ga'a-sine, *s.* The active principle of the gum-resin of guaiacum. It forms a yellow brittle mass, with a sharp acrid taste.

GUAIACUM, ga'a-kum, *s.* (*guaiac*, the South American name.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with hard wood, abruptly pinnate leaves, and blue flowers: Order, Zygophyllaceæ.

GUANA. In Zoology,—see Iguana.

GUANACO, gu-an'a-ko, *s.* The Llama, or South American camel.

GUANO, gu-an'o, *s* (*huanu*, dung, Peruv.) The excrement of sea-fowls, imported in large quantities into this country, from the coasts of Africa and Peru, as a manure. The following artificial manure will produce an effect equal to about one cwt. of natural guano:—78¾ lbs. of bone dust; 25 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia; 1¼ lbs of pearl-ash; 25 lbs. common salt; 2½ lbs. dry sulphate of soda, = 132½ lbs.

GUARA, gär'a, *s.* The Brazilian bird Tantulus ruber.

GUARANTEE, gar-ran-te', } *v. a.* (*garantir*, Fr.) To
GUARANTY, gar'ran-te, } warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to undertake to secure to another at all events; to indemnify; to save harmless;—*s.* (*garant*, Fr. *garantia*, Span.) an undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties, or by one of them; one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed.

GUARANTOR, gar'ran-tur, *s.* A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed.

GUARD, gyärd, *v. a.* (*garder*, Fr.) To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety; to secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence; to accompany and protect; to accompany for protection; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders; —(obsolete in the last signification;)

See a fellow,
In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow.—*Shaks.*

to gird; to fasten by binding;—*v. n.* to watch by way of caution or defence; to be cautious; to be in a state of defence or safety;—*s.* (*garde*, Fr.) defence; preservation or security against injury, loss, or attack; that which secures against attack or injury; that which defends; a man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; a state of caution or vigilance, or the act of observing what passes, in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed; that which secures against objections or censure; that part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand. In Fencing, a posture of defence; an ornamental hem, lace, or border. —Obsolete in the last sense.

The *guards* are but slightly basted on.—*Shaks.*

Advance-guard, or *van-guard*, in Military affairs, a body of troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger. *Rear-guard*, a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division for its protection. *Life-guards*, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer. *Guard-boat*, a boat appointed to row the rounds amongst the ships of war in any harbour, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out. *Guard-chamber*, a guard-room. *Guard-irons*, curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter, to defend them from injury. *Guard-net*, a term used on board frigates and other small vessels, to impede the enemy in boarding; also, the name of a sort of thick netting, which, being extended on ropes all round the vessel at the height of about six feet, prevents the enemy from boarding. *Guard-room*, a room for the accommodation of guards. *Guard-ship*, a vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbour or river, and to see that the ships which are not commissioned have their proper watch duly kept, by sending her guard-boats around them every night: she is also to receive seamen who are impressed in time of war. She generally carries an admiral's flag at her masthead.

GUARDABLE, gyär'da-bl, *a.* That may be protected.

GUARDAGE, gyär'daje, *s.* A state of wardship.—Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou!—*Shaks.*

GUARDANT, gyär'dant, *a.* In Heraldry, having the face turned towards the spectator; acting as guardian;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*s.* a guardian; a protector.—Obsolete as a substantive.

My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tendering my ruin, and assail'd of none.—*Shaks.*

GUARDED, gyär'ded, *a.* Cautious; circumspect; framed or uttered with caution.

GUARDEDLY, gyär'ded-le, *ad.* With circumspection.

GUARDEDNESS, gyär'ded-nes, *s.* Caution; circumspection.

GUARDER, gyär'dur, *s.* One who guards.

GUARDFUL, gyärd'fül, *a.* Wary; cautious.

GUARDIAN, gyär'de-an, *s.* (Spanish, *guardian*, Fr.) A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one who has the care of a person and his property, who, by reason of his imbecility or want of understanding, is in law considered incapable of acting for his own interest; one to whom anything is committed. Guardians are distinguished into—*Guardians by nature*, a species of guardianship which has no connection with the rules of tenure; it extends only to the custody of the infant's person, and lasts till he attains 21. Any ancestor of the infant may be such a guardian, the first right being in the father, the next in the mother, and, if they be dead, the ancestor to whom the infant is heir has a right to the custody of his person. *Guardians for nurture* are the father and mother of the infant; in default of father or mother, the ordinary may appoint some person to take care of the infant's personal estate, and to provide for his maintenance and education. This species of guardianship extends only to the age of 14, in males and females. Both these last descriptions of guardianship are superseded by the appointment of a guardian by statute. *Guardian in socage*

otherwise called *guardians by the common law*, is a consequence of tenure, and takes place only where the lands of socage-tenure descend upon an infant under the age of 14. Upon attaining that age the guardianship in socage ends, and the infant may appoint his own guardian. The title to this guardianship is in such of the infant's next of blood as cannot have the estate by descent, in respect of which the guardianship arises. *Guardian by statute*, or *testamentary guardian*, one appointed according to the stat. 12 Ch. II. c. 24. *Customary guardian*, as the guardian of orphans by custom in London and other boroughs. *Guardians by election of the ward*, when, from a defect in the law, a minor finds himself unprovided with a guardian. *Guardian by appointment* is either of the Lord Chancellor or the Ecclesiastical Court. *Guardian of the Cinque Ports*,—see Warden. *Guardian of the spiritualities*, he who collects the spiritualities of any bishopric during the vacancy of the see. *Guardian of the temporalities*, the person to whose custody a vacant see or abbey was intrusted by the king, who, as steward of the goods and profits, was to give an account to the escheator, and the latter into the Exchequer;—*a.* protecting; performing the office of a protector.

GUARDIANESS, gyär'de-an-nes, *s.* A female guardian.

GUARDIANSHIP, gyär'de-an-ship, *s.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

GUARDLESS, gyärd'les, *a.* Without a guard or defence.

GUARDSHIP.—See Guardianship.

GUAREA, ga're-a, *s.* (*guara*, the name of one of the species in the island of Cuba.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs: Order, Meliaceæ.

GUARISH, gar'ish, *v. a.* (*guerir*, Fr.) To heal.—Obsolete.

> Daily she dressed him, and did the best
> His grievous hurt to *guarish*.—*Spenser.*

GUARY MIRACLE, ga're mir'a-kl, *s.* (*gaure mirkl*, Cornish.) A miracle play.—Obsolete.

The *guary miracle* (in English, a miracle play) is a kind of interlude, compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history, with that grossness which accompanied the Romans' *vetus comœdia*.—*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

GUATTERIA, gat-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. J. B. Guatteri of Parma.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs: Order, Anonaceæ.

GUAVA.—See Psidium.

GUAZUMA, ga-zu'ma, *s.* (a Mexican name employed by Plumier.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees covered with stellate down—natives of South America and the West Indies: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

GUBERNATE, gu-ber'nate, *v. a.* (*guberno*, Lat.) To govern.—Obsolete.

GUBERNATION, gu-ber-na'shun, *s.* Government; rule; direction.—Obsolete.

GUBERNATIVE, gu-ber'na-tiv, *a.* Governing.—Seldom used.

GUBERNATORIAL, gu-ber-na-to're-al, *a.* (*gubernator*, Lat.) Relating to government, or to a governor.

GUDGEON, gud'jun, *s.* (*goujon*, Fr.) In Ichthyology, the Cyprinus gobio of Linnæus, a small fish easily caught; and hence, a person easily cheated or entrapped; a bait; an allurement. In Mechanics, the extremity of a horizontal shaft or axle when it turns in a collar. *Gudgeons*, in a ship, are the eyes driven into the stern-post to hang the rudder on.

GUELDER-ROSE, gel'dur-roze, *s.* A name given to several species of Viburnum, called also the snowball tree.

GUELPHIC ORDER, gel'fik awr'dur, *s.* In Heraldry, a military order instituted in 1815, entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

GUELPHS, gelfs, *s.* In Politics, the opponents of the Ghibelines, two potent factions in Italy; the former of which took part with the Emperor of Germany, and the latter with the Pope.

GUERDON, ger'dun, *s.* (French.) A reward; requital; recompense;—*v. a.* to reward.—Obsolete as a verb.

> We vow to *guerdon* it with such due grace,
> As shall become our bounty and thy place.—
> *Ben Jonson.*

GUERDONABLE, ger'dun-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of reward.—Obsolete.

GUERDONLESS, ger'dun-les, *a.* Unrewarded.—Obsolete.

> *Guerdonless* he pass'd.—*Chaucer.*

GUERILLA, gwe-ril'la, *s.* (Spanish.) A partizan; a Spanish bandit.

GUERITE, ger'ite, *s.* In Fortification, a small tower of stone or wood, generally upon the point of a bastion, or on the angles of the shoulder, to hold a sentinel.

GUESS, ges, *v. a.* (*gissen*, Dut.) To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge; to judge or form an opinion from some reasons that render a thing probable, but not altogether complete in evidence; to hit upon by accident; to suppose; to be inclined to believe;—*v. n.* to conjecture; to judge at random;—*s.* conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or knowledge.

GUESSER, ges'sur, *s.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, ges'sing-le, *ad.* By way of conjecture.

GUESS-ROPE, ges'rope, } *s.* A rope to tow with,
GUEST-ROPE, gest'rope, } or to make fast a boat.

GUEST, gest, *s.* (*gest*, Sax.) One entertained in the house, or at the table of another; a stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place. *Guest-chamber*, an apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests.

Where is the *guest-chamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?—*St. Mark* xiv. 14.

GUESTRITE, gest'rite, *s.* Office due to a guest.

GUESTWISE, gest'wize, *ad.* In the manner of a guest.

GUETTARDA, get-tär'da, *s.* (in honour of John Etienne Guettard.) A genus of small trees or shrubs, natives of South America: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

GUGGLE.—See Gurgle.

GUHR, gur, *s.* A name given in the East Indies to certain loose earthy deposits found in the cavities of rocks.

GUICHENOTIA, gi-ke-no'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Antony Guichenot, who sailed round the world with Captain Baudin.) A genus of pretty New Holland shrubs, with dark purple petals: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

GUIDABLE, gyi'da-bl, *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel.

GUIDAGE, gyi'daje, *s.* (*guidagium*, low Lat.) An old law term, denoting what was given for safe conduct through unknown ways, or a strange territory.

GUIDANCE, gyi'dans, *s.* The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

GUIDE, gyide, *v. a.* (*guider*, Fr.) To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; to direct; to order; to influence; to give direction to; to instruct and direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend;—*s.* (French,) one who directs another in his way, course, or conduct in life; a conductor; a director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts.

GUIDELESS, gyide'les, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director.

GUIDEPOST, gyide'poste, *s.* A post erected where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow.

GUIDER, gyi'dur, *s.* A guide; one who guides or directs.—Seldom used.

Our *guider* come! To the Roman camp conduct us.—
Shake.

GUIDERESS, gyi'dur-es, *s.* A female guide or director.

Ah! fickle and blind *guidress* of the world,
What pleasure hast thou in my misery?—
Trag. of Solimun and Perseda.

GUIDON, gyi'dun, *s.* (French, a standard.) A flag or standard borne by the king's life-guard. It is broad at one extreme, almost pointed at the other, and slit or divided into two. It is the ensign of a troop of horse-guards; the name also given to the person who carries the guidon. The name *guidons* or *guidones* was formerly given to a company of priests established at Rome by Charlemagne, whose duty it was to conduct and guide pilgrims to Jerusalem.

GUIERA, gyi-e'ra, *s.* (*guier*, the name of a tree in Senegal.) A genus of plants: Order, Combretaceæ.

GUILANDINA, gil-an-de'na, *s.* (in honour of the Prussian, Melchior Guildinus.) Bonduc, or Neckar-tree, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs with yellow flowers.

GUILD, gild, *s.* (*geld*, *gield*, *gild*, Sax.) A society, fraternity, or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce. *Guildhall*, the great court of judicature in London. In Law, a fraternity or company, so called because every one was guildan, *i. e.*, had to pay something towards the charge and support of the company; also, a tax, tribute, or amercement. *Guild rents*, rents payable to the crown by any guild or fraternity. *Merchants' guild*, or *guilda mercatoria*, in Law, a license or privilege granted to merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold certain pleas of land, &c.—27 *Ed. III.*, *and* 11 *Hen. VIII.* *Guild* is still applied in the royal burghs of Scotland to a company of merchants who are freemen of the burgh. Its president is Dean of Guild, and is the next magistrate below the bailie. He has the charge of the buildings of the burgh; he amerces fines, and manages the common stock of the guild.

GUILDABLE, gil'da-bl, *a.* Liable to a tax.

GUILDER, gil'dur, *s.* A Dutch coin of the value of twenty stivers, or about 1s. 9d. sterling.

GUILDRY, gild're, *s.* The members of a guild.

GUILE, gyile, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit. *Guile of ale or beer*, as much as is brewed at a time. *Guile of August*, a festival celebrated on the first of August, the day of St. Peter *ad vincula*;—*v. a.* to disguise cunningly; to conceal.—Obsolete as a verb.

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair show to *guile* his mischiefs?—
Beau. & Fl.

GUILED, gyilde, *a.* Treacherous; deceiving.—Obsolete.

Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea.—*Shake.*

GUILEFUL, gyile'fŏl, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; treacherous; intended to deceive.

GUILEFŬLLY, gyile'fŏl-le, *ad.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

GUILEFULNESS, gyile'fŏl-nes, *s.* Deceit; secret treachery.

GUILELESS, gyile'les, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.

GUILELESSNESS, gyile'les-nes, *s.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUILER, gyil'ur, *s.* One who betrays into danger by insidious practices.

GUILIMOT, gil'le-mot, *s.* The common name of the aquatic birds of the genus Uria,—which see.

GUILLEMINEA, gil-le-min'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Antony Guillemin, a French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Scleranthaceæ.

GUILLEVAT, gil'le-vat, *s.* A vat for fermenting liquors.

GUILLOCHE, gil-loshe', *s.* In Architecture, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each other, so as to repeat the same figure in a continued series, by the spiral returning of the bands.

GUILLOTINE, gil'lo-teen, *s.* An instrument of public execution, for beheading persons at one stroke; adopted in France during the period of the Revolution, as affording the least barbarous means of putting criminals to death. The invention of this decapitating machine has been erroneously ascribed to Guillotin, a French physician. It was merely proposed by him, and adopted by the convention, as being less ignominious for the family of the person executed: and the first criminal suffered by it, at the *Place de Grève*, April 25th, 1792. A similar instrument, called mannaia, was used in Italy for beheading criminals of noble birth: the *maiden*, formerly used in Scotland, was also constructed on the same principle.

GUILLOTINE, gil-lo-teen', *v. a.* To behead with the guillotine.

GUILT, gilt, *s.* (*gylt*, Sax.) Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law; criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty; crime; offence.

GUILTILIKE, gilt'e-like, *ad.* With the appearance of guilt.—Not used.

GUILTILY, gilt'e-le, *ad.* In a manner to incur guilt; not innocently.

GUILTINESS, gilt'e-nes, *s.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.

Guiltless, gilt'les, *a.* Free from guilt, crime, or offence; innocent; unpolluted.

Such gardening tools as art yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had form'd.—*Milton.*

Guiltlessly, gilt'les-le, *ad.* Without guilt; innocently.

Guiltlessness, gilt'les-nes, *s.* Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime.

Guiltsick, gilt'sik, *a.* Diseased in consequence of guilt.

Guilty, gilt'te, *a.* (*gyltig*, Sax.) Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offence; wicked; corrupt; sinful; conscious of guilt.

Guimbard, gwim'bārd, *s.* The Jewish harp.

Guinea, gin'ne, *s.* Formerly, the principal gold coin of the united kingdom, of the value of twenty-one shillings sterling, so called from its first having been coined from gold brought from Guinea, on the coast of Africa: it is now superseded by the sovereign. *Guinea-pepper*, the annual Capsicum,—see Capsicum. *Guinea-worm*, the Filaria medinensis of Gmelin, a worm which proves a considerable pest in warm countries, by insinuating itself under the skin. *Guinea-wheat*, the plant Zea mayo. *Guinea-hen*, the African fowl, the Numida meleagris of Linnæus. *Guinea-pig*, the Cavea cobaya of Linnæus. *Guinea-hen weed*,—see Petiveria. *Guinea-peach*,—see Sarcocephalus. *Guinea-plum*, the plant Parinarium excelsum.

Guinea-dropper, gin'ne-drop'pur, *s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the *guinea-dropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards?—
Gay.

Guiniad, gin'yad, *s.* In Ichthyology, the whiting.

Guise, gyize, *s.* (French.) Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour; custom; practice; mode;

The swain replied, 'It never was our *guise*,
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise.'—
Pope.

external appearance; dress.

Guiser, gyi'zur, *s.* A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas.

Guitar, ge-tär', *s.* (*guitarra*, Span.) A musical stringed instrument. It has five double rows of strings. It was first used in Spain, where, as in Italy, it is still much used.

Gula.—See Cymatium.

Gulch, gulsh, *s.* (*gulzig*, Dut.) A glutton;

You muddy *gulch*, dar'st look me in the face?—
Brewer.

the act of devouring;—*v. a.* to swallow voraciously. —Obsolete.

Gulchin.—See Gulch.

Guldenstædtia, gool-den-sted'she-a, *s.* (in honour of A. Guldenstædt, a Russian naturalist.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

Gules, gulse, *s.* (corruption of *gueules*, red, Fr. which is probably from the Persian *guhl*, a rose.) In Heraldry, red, represented in engravings by straight perpendicular lines.

Gulf, gulf, *s.* (*golfe*, Fr.) A recess in the ocean from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea a long way into the land, between two points or promontories; a large bay; an abyss; a deep place in the earth; a whirlpool; an absorbing eddy; anything unsatiable.

Skull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*.—*Shaks.*

Gulfy, gul'fe, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

Gull, gul, *v. a.* (*kullen*, Dut.) To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive;—*s.* a cheat; a fraud; a trick; one easily cheated. In Ichthyology,—see Larus.

Gullcatcher, gul'katsh-ur, *s.* A cheat; a man who entraps or cheats silly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*.—*Shaks.*

Guller, gul'lur, *s.* A cheat; an impostor.

Gullery, gul'lur-e, *s.* Imposition; deception; cheat.—Seldom used.

There never was so gross a *gullery* in the world as this.—*Bp. Hall.*

Gullet, gul'let, *s.* (*goulet*, Fr.) The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus; a small stream or lake.—Obsolete in the last signification.

Gullibility, gul-le-bil'e-te, *s.* Credulity.—A vulgar word.

Gullies, gul'lis, *s.* A name sometimes given to iron tram-plates, or rails.

Gullish, gul'lish, *a.* Foolish; stupid; easily misled.—Seldom used.

Gullishness, gul'lish-nes, *s.* Foolishness; stupidity.—Obsolete.

Gully, gul'le, *s.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water;—*v. a.* to wear a hollow channel in the earth;—*v. n.* to run with noise.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Gullyhole, gul'le-hole, *s.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer.

Gulo, gu'lo, *s.* (*gulones*, *gluttones*, Lat.) The Gluttons, a genus of Carniverous quadrupeds: placed by Linnæus among the bears.

Gulosity, gu-los'e-te, *s.* (*gulosus*, gluttonous, Lat.) Greediness; gluttony; voracity.—Seldom used.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats.—*Brown.*

Gulp, gulp, *v. a.* (*gulpen*, Dut.) To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts; *to gulp up*, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge;—*s.* a large mouthful swallowed at once.

Gulph.—See Gulf.

Gum, gum, *s.* (*gumi*, Lat.) The musculage of vegetables, usually transparent when dry, tasteless, and adhesive; soluble in water, but not in oil or alcohol; coagulates by action of weak acids, and is capable of acid fermentation in a watery solution. The following are some of the chief gums:—*Common gum*, that which exudes from the bark, and even from the pericarp, of the cherry, almond, and other fruit trees. *Gum-ammoniacum*, the produce of the Persian tree Dorema ammoniacum, or Gum-ammoniac plant. *Gum-anime*, the resinous produce of the West Indian tree Hymenia corbouril, or Locust-tree. *Gum-arabic*, the concrete juice which exudes from several species of Acacia, particularly from *A. vera*, *arabica*, and *senegal*. *Gum-copel*, the resinous produce of the Mexican tree Elaphrium excelsum. *Gum-cystus*, or Rock-rose, names given to several species of plants of the genus Cistus. *Gum-elastic*,—see Caoutchouc. *Gum-elemi tree*, Amyris hexandra, a tall tree, full of resinous fragrant juice, a native of the island of Nevis. *Gum-galbanum*, the produce of the Syrian plant Galbanum officinale. *Gum-juniper*, a concreted resin which exudes in white tears

from the Juniperus communis. *Gum-lac*, the resinous produce of the East Indian tree Butea frondosa. *Gum of starch*, the soluble substance of fecula. *Gum-rush*, in Pathology,—see Strophulus. *Gum-resin*, the concrete juice of certain plants, consisting of resin, essential oil, and extractive vegetable matter. The gum-resins, mostly opaque and brittle, partly soluble in water and partly in alcohol, are—aloes, asafœtida, bdellium, galbanum, gamboge, guaiac, myrrh, olibanum, oponax, sacacolla, scammony, and styrax. *Gum-senegal*, the produce of the tree Acacia senegal, sold in the shops as gum-arabic. *Gum-traganth*, or *adragant*, the produce of the plant Astralagus tragacantha;—*v. a.* to smear with gum; to unite by a viscous substance.

GUMBO, gum'bo, *s.* A dish of food, made of young capsules of ocra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.

GUM-BOIL.—See Parulis.

GUMMA, gum'ma, *s.* In Pathology, a soft tumour, so named from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

GUMMINESS, gum'me-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness; accumulation of gum.

GUMMOSITY, gum-mos'e-te, *s.* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality.

GUMMOUS, gum'mus, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

GUMMY, gum'me, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive; productive of gum; covered with gum or viscous matter.

GUMP, gump, *s.* (Danish.) A foolish person; a dolt.—Vulgar.

GUMPTION, gum'shun, *s.* (*gymene*, Sax.) Understanding; skill.—Vulgar.

GUMS, gums, *s.* (*goma*, Sax.) The red substance which covers the alveolar processes of the jaws, and embraces the necks of the teeth.

GUN, gun, *s.* (*gwn*, Welsh.) Any sort of fire-arms or offensive weapons, with which shot, bullets, &c. are discharged. *Gun-barrel*, the barrel or tube of a gun. *Gun-boat*, a boat fitted to carry one or more cannon in the bow, so as to cannonade an enemy; they are principally used in fine weather, smooth water, and shallow ground, to cover the landing of troops. *Gun-carriage*, a wheel carriage for bearing and moving cannon. *Gun-cotton*, a preparation of cotton by steeping it in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and afterwards washing it, by which it acquires the explosive properties of gunpowder. *Gun-metal*, an alloy of copper and tin. *Gunpowder*, a mixture of five parts of nitre, one of sulphur, and five of charcoal, finely powdered, and very accurately blended. The grains are smoothed by friction, and are then said to be glazed. *Gun-room*, an apartment in the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, partly occupied by the gunner in large ships, but in frigates and small vessels it is used as a dining-room by the lieutenants. *Gunshot*, the distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. *Gunsmith*, a maker of small fire-arms. *Gunsmithery*, the business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms. *Gunstick*, a rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c. *Gunstock*, the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed. *Gunstone*, a stone used for the shot of cannon. *Gun-tackle*, the ropes, blocks, &c. affixed to each side of the carriage. Their use is to run the guns out of the ports, and to secure them to the ship's side in bad weather. *Morning gun*, the gun fired by an admiral or commodore at daybreak every morning; the *evening gun* being fired at nine P.M. in summer, and eight in winter. *Great guns* are the same as cannon;—*a.* made by the shot of a gun;—*v. n.* to shoot.—Obsolete as a verb.

> There is less danger in't than *gunning* Sanchio.—
> *Beau. & Fl.*

GUNDELIA, gun-de'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Andrew Gundelsheimer, a German botanist.) A genus of Composite plants.

GUNGE, gun'je, *s.* An East Indian term for a granary.

GUNNER, gun'nur, *s.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery.

GUNNERA, gun'nur-a, *s.* (in honour of Bishop Gunner, a Norwegian botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Urticeæ.

GUNNERY, gun'nur-e, *s.* The act or art of determining the course, and directing the motion, of bodies shot from artillery, mortars, &c.

GUNNING, gun'ning, *s.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

GUNNY, gun'ne, *s.* A strong coarse fabric, extensively manufactured in Bengal, chiefly from the fibres of the plant called paat, or bhangee (*Corchorus olitorius*). It is used in making bags or sacks for sugar and other similar commodities; and the bags themselves form a considerable article of export from Calcutta.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, gun'turz tshane, *s.* The chain in common use for measuring land, according to the true or statute measure; so called from Mr. Gunter, its inventor. The length of the chain is 66 feet, or 22 yards, or four poles of five yards and a half each; and it is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. *Gunter's line*, a logarithmic line, usually graduated upon scales, sectors, &c. It is also called the *line of lines* and *line of numbers*. It is usually divided into a hundred parts, every tenth of which is numbered, beginning with 1, and ending with 10; so that if the first great division, marked 1, stand for one-tenth of any integer, the next division, marked 2, will stand for two-tenths; 3, three-tenths, and so on; and the intermediate divisions will, in like manner, represent 100th parts of some integer. If each of the great divisions represent 10 integers, then will the lesser divisions stand for integers; and if the great divisions be supposed each 100, the subdivisions will be each 10. *Gunter's quadrant*, one made of wood, brass, &c., containing a kind of stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being supposed placed in one of the poles. Besides the use of this quadrant in finding heights and distances, it serves also to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, and other problems of the globe. *Gunter's scale*, usually called by seamen *the gunter*, is a large plane scale, having various lines upon it, of great use in working the cases or questions in navigation. This scale is usually two feet long, and about an inch and a half broad, with various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, relating to trigonometry, navigation, &c.

GUNWALE, } gun'nil, *s.* In a ship, that piece of
GUNNEL, } timber which reaches on either side

from the half deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend, which finishes the upper works of the hull in that part in which are put the stanchions which support the waist-trees. The lower part of any port where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*.

GURGE, gurj, *s.* (*gurges*, Lat.) A whirlpool: a gulf;

> Marching from Eden, he shall find
> The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
> Boils out from underground.—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* to swallow up.—Obsolete.

> In *gurging* gulfe of these such surging seas.—
> *Mir. for Mag.*

GURGES, gur'jes, *s.* (Latin.) In Heraldry, a whirlpool, borne as a charge in a coat of arms.

GURGION, gur'jun, *s.* The coarser part of meal separated from the bran.

GURGLE, gur'gl, *v. n.* (*gorgogliare*, Ital.) To run as liquor with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.

GURGYPTING, gur'jip-ting, *s.* In Falconry, a term applied to a hawk when stiff and choked up.

GURHOFITE, gur'ho-fite, *s.* A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof, in Lower Austria. It is snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal, or even fracture.

GURNARD, gur'nărd, *s.* In Ichthyology,—see Trigla.

GURRAH, gŭr'ra, *s.* A kind of plain, coarse, India muslin.

GURRY, gŭr're, *s.* A name given in the East Indies to a small fort.

GUSH, gush, *v. n.* (*gaisim*, Fr.) To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth, as a fluid from confinement; to flow copiously;—*v. a.* to emit in copious effusion;—*s.* a sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an enclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

GUSHINGLY, gush'ing-le, *ad.* In a gushing manner.

GUSSET, gus'sit, *s.* (*gousset*, Fr.) A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part. In Heraldry, an abatement in coat armour.

GUST, gust, *s.* (*gustus*, Lat.) Sense of tasting; height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment; turn of fancy; intellectual taste; amusement; gratification;—(Danish,) a sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden, violent burst of passion;—*v. a.* to taste; to have a relish.—Obsolete as a verb.

> The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high.—*L'Estrange.*

GUSTABLE, gus'ta-bl, *a.* That may be tasted; tastable; pleasant to the taste;—(seldom used;) —*s.* anything that may be tasted; an eatable.—Obsolete.

> The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*,
> The taste no fragrant smell.—*More.*

GUSTATION, gus-ta'shun, *s.* The act of tasting.—Seldom used.

GUSTATIVENESS, gus-ta'tiv-nes, *s.* In Phrenology, an organ situated under the temples, and supposed to give the propensity, when largely developed, to epicurism or gluttony.

GUSTATORY, gus'ta-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to taste; —*s.* a name of the lingueal nerve; a branch of the inferior maxillary.

GUSTAVIA, gus-ta've-a, *s.* (in honour of Gustavus III. king of Sweden, and patron of Linnæus.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with alternate leaves and white showy flowers: Order, Myrtaceæ.

GUSTFUL, gust'fŭl, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.

GUSTFULNESS, gust'fŭl-nes, *s.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste.

GUSTLESS, gust'les, *a.* Tasteless.

GUSTO, gus'to, *s.* (Italian.) The relish of anything; the power by which anything excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste; liking.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

GUSTY, gus'te, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

GUT, gut, *s.* (*kuttel*, Germ.) The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent; the stomach; the receptacle of food; gluttony; love of gormandizing;—(seldom used, and vulgar in the last four senses;)

> With false weights their servants' *guts* they cheat,
> And pinch their own to cover the deceit.—*Dryden.*

a substance made by pulling a silk worm, when ready to spin its cocoon, in two, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry; —*v. a.* to take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to plunder of contents.

GUTTA, gut'ta, *s.* GUTTÆ, *pl.* (Latin, a drop.) A term applied in medical prescriptions, abridged *gt.*, plural, *gtt.*, which should be equal to the minim. In Pathology, *gutta opaca*, cataract; *gutta serena*, amaurosis; *gutta rosacea*, acne, or rosy-drop. In certain preparations, as *gutta anodyna*, the anodyne-drop, a solution of acetate of morphia; *gutta myra*, the black, or Lancashire-drop.

GUTTÆ, gut'te, *s. pl.* (*gutta*, a drop, Lat.) In Architecture, small ornaments resembling drops, used in the Doric entablature on the under side of the mutules of the cornice, and beneath the tænia of the architrave under the triglyphs.

GUTTATED, gut'tay-ted, *a.* Besprinkled with drops.

GUTTER, gut'tur, *s.* (*gouttiere*, Fr.) A channel for water; a passage made by water; a hollow piece of timber, or a pipe for catching and conveying off the water which drops from the eaves of a building;—*v. a.* to cut or form into small hollows;—*v. n.* to be hollowed or channelled; to run or sweat, as a candle.—Local in the last sense.

GUTTIFER, gut'te-fer, *s.* (*gutta*, a drop, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) In Botany, a plant that exudes gum or resin.

GUTTIFERÆ, gut-tif'er-e, } *s.* (*gutta*, a
GUTTIFERACEÆ, gut-tif-er-a'se-e, } drop, and *fero*, I bear, Lat. from the trees yielding a quantity of yellow gluten when broken.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of tropical trees, with thick, entire opposite leaves, resinous juice, and showy flowers, usually yellow.

GUTTIFEROUS, gut-tif'fe-rus, *a.* Yielding gum or resin.

GUTTLE, gut'tl, *v. n.* To feed luxuriously; to gormandize;—*v. a.* to swallow.—Vulgar.

GUTTLER, gut'tl-ur, *s.* A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gut'tu-lus, *a.* In the form of a small drop.

GUTTURAL, gut'tu-ral, *a.* (French.) Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat;—*s.* a letter pronounced in the throat as the Greek χ. *Guttural artery*, the superior thyroidial artery.

GUTTURALLY, gut'tu-ral-le, *ad.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gut'tu-ral-nes, *s.* The quality of being guttural.

GUTTUS, gut'tus, *s.* (Latin.) An ancient vase used in sacrifice.

GUTTY, gut'te, *s.* (*gutta*, a drop, Lat.) In Heraldry, charged or sprinkled with drops. In Blazoning, the colour of the drops is named, as *gutty of sable*, *gutty of gules*, &c.

GUTWORT, gut'wurt, *s.* Herb Terrible, or Globularia alypa, a violent purgative greenhouse plant.

GUY, gi, *s.* In Nautical affairs, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; also, a tackle to confine a boom forward when a vessel is going large, and to prevent the sail from shifting from one side to the other. *Guy* is also the name of a large slack rope, extending from the head of the mainmast to that of the foremast, to sustain a tackle for loading or unloading.

GUZES, guz'es, *s.* In Heraldry, a name for roundles when they are sanguine.

GUZMANNIA, guz-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Anastatio Guzman.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceæ.

GUZZLE, guz'zl, *v. n.* To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily;—*v. a.* to swallow with immoderate gust;—*s.* an insatiable person or thing.

GUZZLER, guz'zl-ur, *s.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

GYALL, ji'al, *s.* The name in India of the jungle bull, Bos frontalis of Lambert.

GYBE, jibe, *s.* A sneer,—see Gibe;—*v. a.* among seamen, to shift a boomsail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYMNADENIA, jim-na-de'ne-a, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *aden*, a gland, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

GYMNANDRA, jim-nan'dra, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A genus of erect glabrous shrubs: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

GYMNANTHERA, jim-nan-*the*'ra, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the anthers being beardless.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

GYMNAPISTES, jim-na-pis'tis, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, Gr. and *apistes*, a kind of genus of fishes.) A genus of fishes, the species of which, in general, are naked, and the anal fin furnished with three strong spiny rays: Family, Scorpænidæ.

GYMNARCHUS, jim-nār'kus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *archos*, chief or head, Gr. from the head being naked.) A genus of fishes of the eel kind; body elongated, scaly; gills only slightly open; head conic and naked: Family, Sternarchidæ.

GYMNASIARCH, jim-na'ze-ārk, *s.* (*gymnasion*, a place of exercise, and *archos*, chief, Gr.) The officer that presided at the Grecian games.

GYMNASIUM, jim-na'ze-um, *s.* In ancient Greece, a place set apart for athletic exercises. These performances were executed in the presence of thousands; and perhaps one reason for the great pre-eminence of the ancients in sculpture was the vast patronage bestowed on such exhibitions, in which the artist could form his models from every variety of development the human body is susceptible of; wrestling, fencing, shooting, racing, and dancing, were the favourite exercises indulged in a school.

GYMNAST, jim'nast, *s.* (*gymnastes*, Gr.) A teacher of gymnastic exercises.

GYMNASTIC, jim-nas'tik, *a.* (*gymnasticus*, Lat.) Relating to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defence, or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin, or the hoop, playing with balls, &c.;—*s.* athletic exercise.

GYMNASTICALLY, jim-nas'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically.

GYMNASTICS, jim-nas'tiks, *s.* The Gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.

GYMNEMA, jim-ne'ma, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *nema*, a filament, Gr. the staminœous corona being absent, the filaments are left naked.) A genus of plants, usually twining shrubs: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

GYMNETES, jim-ne'tes, } *s.* (*gymnetes*, naked, Gr.)
GYMNETRUS, jim-ne'trus, } A genus of Ribbon-fishes, with excessively thin bodies; long ventral fins; the rays filiform or spatulate; type of the family Gymnetres, or Ribbon-fishes, the genera of which are all characterized by their long thin bodies, minute pectoral fins, and large truncate heads; eyes very large; mouth nearly vertical. In the subfamily Gymnetrinæ, the dorsals extend the whole length of the body; ventral very large, and no anal fin.

GYMNIC, jim'nik, } *a.* Relating to athletic
GYMNICAL, jim'ne-kal, } exercises of the body; performing athletic exercises.

GYMNOCANTHUS, jim-no-kan'*thus*, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the spines of the head few and naked; the ventral fins very long; the caudal truncate: Family, Cottidæ, or Bull-heads.

GYMNOCARPUS, jim-no-kār'pus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of undershrubs: Order, Illecebraceæ.

NOTE.—This genus is spelt differently by different botanists. The above is that of Lindley: Gymnocarpes, gymnocarpose, gymnocarpum, being those of others.

GYMNOCEPHALUS, jim-no-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. the head and base of the bill being entirely naked.) The Bald-tyrants, a genus of birds belonging to the Corvinæ, or Fruit-crows: Family, Corvidæ.

GYMNOCLADUS, jim-nok'la-dus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *klados*, a branch, Gr. from the naked appearance of the branches.) A genus of Leguminous trees, natives of Canada: Suborder, Cæsalpineæ.

GYMNODACTYLOS, jim-no-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *dactylos*, a finger, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, belonging to the Gecko family.

GYMNODONTES, jim-no-don'tes, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A name given to a family of Malacopterygious fishes, of the order Plectognathes; the jaws, instead of teeth, are furnished with an ivory substance, internally divided into laminæ, which, in their aggregate, have the appearance of a parrot's bill, and which, in fact, consist of true teeth united, that succeed each other as fast as they are destroyed; the opercula are small, and there are five rays on each side, all of which are almost completely hidden; they live on crustacea and sea-weed; their flesh is generally mucous, and that of some are considered as poisonous.

GYMNOGASTER, jim-no-gas'tur, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr. from the ventral and anal fins being awanting.) A genus of fishes, of the tribe Gymnetres, or Ribbon-fishes.

Gymnogens, jim'no-jens, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *gennao*, I bring forth, Gr.) A name given by Lindley to an order of plants essentially exogenous in their organs of vegetation, except that their ova are fertilized by direct contact with the male principle. It comprises the natural orders Cycadeaceæ, Pinaceæ, or Coniferæ, Taxaceæ, and Gnetaceæ, or Joint-firs.

Gymnogramma, jim-no-gram'ma, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *gramma*, writing, Gr. in allusion to the naked sori upon the forked veins of the fronds, resembling Roman letters.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

Gymnolepas, jim-nol'e-pas, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *lepas*, a limpet, Gr.) A genus of the Cirripeda, the shell of which is rudimentary, and composed of small valves very much separated.

Gymnomyza, jim-no-mi'za, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *myza*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects of the tribe Muscidæ: Family, Athericera.

Gymnophrys, jim-nof'ris, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *ophrys*, an eyebrow, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Meliphagidæ, or Honey-suckers.

Gymnopleurus, jim-no-plu'rus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *pleura*, a side or rib, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

Gymnosoma, jim-nos'o-ma, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to such Pteropoda, or as he designates his order Aporobranchiata, as have no shells; such as have, he denominates Thecosoma.

Gymnosophists, jim-nos'o-fists, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *sophistes*, a sage, Gr.) A sect of ancient Indian moral philosophers, who lived in the woods, and went barefooted and nearly naked. They believed in the immortality of the soul, and its migration into several bodies. They were reputed as well-skilled in astronomy and physical science. They practised celibacy, abstained from wine, and lived on the fruits of the earth, placing the chief happiness of man in the contempt of riches and the pleasure of sensual indulgence. The name was also given to a sect of Anchorites, who lived in Ethiopia, near the sources of the Nile, without the accommodation of either houses or cells.

Gymnosperma, jim-no-sper'ma, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

Gymnospermæ, jim-no-sperm'e, **Gymnospermes**, jim'no-sperms, } *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A name given by Brongniart and others to such plants as have naked seeds, as in the Pinaceæ.—See Gymnogens.

Gymnostachys, jim-nos'ta-kis, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of New Holland: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

Gymnostomum, jim-nos'to-mum, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr. in allusion to the process called teeth at the orifice of the theca.) A genus of very minute moss-plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

Gymnothorax.—See Muræna.

Gymnotus, jim-no'tus, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *notus*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Apodal fishes, with eel-shaped bodies; the branchial aperture is placed near the pectorals; the anal fin very long, and reaching to the end of the tail; dorsal fin wanting. The *G. electricus* possesses the remarkable property of communicating an electrical shock to the person or animal touching it: Family, Sternarchidæ.

Gymnura, jim-nu'ra, *s.* (*gymnos*, naked, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of animals of the digitigrade kind, having the body robust, the ground of the fur soft, but with distinct subelongated harsh hairs; tail rather long, naked, and scaly; feet with narrow curved claws.

Gynæcian, je-ne'se-an, *a.* Relating to women.

Gynæocracy, jin-e-ok'ra-se, *s.* (*gyne*, woman, and *kratos*, rule, Gr.) A form of government in which women may preside.

Gynæseum, je-ne'se-um, *s.* In ancient Architecture, that portion of a Grecian building set apart for the female portion of the family. In Botany, the pistil, or female organ of a plant.—The last signification is used by Rœper, not by British botanists.

Gynander, je-nan'dur, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A plant belonging to the class Gynandria of Linnæus; a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil.

Gynandria, je-nan'dre-a, *s.* (*gyne*, a female or style, and *aner andros*, a male or stamen, Gr.) The twentieth class in the Linnæan system of botany, the plants of which are distinguished from all others by being furnished with a fleshy undivided process, round which the sepals radiate, and which supplies the place of stamens and style. It is formed of the natural order Orchidaceæ.

Gynandrian, je-nan'dre-an, **Gynandrious**, je-nan'dre-us, } *a.* Belonging to the class Gynandria; orchideous.

Gynandropsis, jin-an-drop'sis, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, *aner andros*, a male, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr. from the stamens appearing as if inserted on the top of the ovary.) A genus of plants: Order, Capparidaceæ.

Gynandrous, je-nan'drus, *a.* (*gyne*, a female, and *aner andros*, a male.) In Botany, having the stamens and style combined in one body.

Gynanthrope, je-nan'*th*rope, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *anthropos*, a male, Gr.) A hermaphrodite, who exhibits more of the male than of the female sex.

Gynarchy, jin'ăr-ke, *s.* (*gyne*, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) Government by a female.

Gynecocracy, jin-e-kok'kra-se, *s.* Petticoat government; female power.

Gynecology, jin-e-kol'o-je, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of the nature and diseases of women.

Gynecomania, jin-e-ko-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) An inordinate love of women.

Gynobase, jin'o-base, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *basis*, a base, Gr.) In Botany, a fleshy receptacle, bearing separate fruits.

Gynobasic, jin-o-ba'sik, *a.* Having a gynobase.

Gynochthodes, jin-ok-*th*o'dis, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *ochthodes*, warted, Gr. in reference to the warted stigma.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Gynopachys, jin-o-pa'kis, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *pachys*, thick, Gr. in reference to the thick two-lobed stigma.) A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Gynophore, jin'o-fore, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) In Botany, a lengthened receptacle, having the petals, stamens, and pistil, but not the calyx.

GYNOSTEMIUM, jin-o-ste'me-um, *s.* The column of an orchideous plant, or one belonging to a gynander.

GYNOSTEMMA, jin-o-stem'ma, *s.* (*gyne*, a female, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the ovaries being crowned by the permanent stigmas.) A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Memispermaceæ.

GYNOUS, jin'us, *a.* (*gyne*, a female, Gr.) Having styles; flowers are said to be, 3-4-5-6-7, &c., gynous, when they contain so many styles.

GYPAETUS, je-pa'e-tus, *s.* (*gyps*, a vulture, and *ëtes*, one connected with or related to another, Gr.) A genus of rapacious birds: Family, Vulturidæ.

GYPSEOUS, jip'se-us, } *a.* Of the nature of gyp-
GYPSINE, jip'sine, } sum.

GYPSIFEROUS, jip-sif'e-rus, *a.* (*gypsum*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing gypsum.

GYPSOCALLIS, jip-so-kal'lis, *s.* (*gypsos*, lime, and *kallistos*, most beautiful, Gr. in allusion to the beauty of the plants, and their generally inhabiting calcareous districts.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

GYPSOPHILLA, jip-so-fil'la, *s.* (*gypsos*, lime, and *phileo*, I love, Gr. on account of the plants growing chiefly in calcareous soils.) A genus of annual or perennial evergreen plants: Order, Caryophylliaceæ.

GYPSUM, jip'sum, *s.* (*gypsos*, Gr.) The anhydrous sulphate of lime, used extensively in the making of stucco, or plaster of Paris, and in agriculture as a manure. It occurs in the new red sandstone of England and Germany, and in the tertiary rocks of the neighbourhood of Paris, &c., foliated, fibrous, granular, and compact. The pure crystalized specimens of gypsum are sometimes called *selenite*, and the white compact variety used in statuary, *alabaster*. Gypsum, when pure, is snow-white; but it occurs red, yellow, blue, or grey, when impure. It consists of 1 atom of sulphuric acid, 1 of lime, and 2 of water: sp. gr. 2.32. H = 2.0.

GYPTOGERANUS, jip-to-jer'a-nus, *s.* (*gyps*, a falcon, Gr. and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) The Secretary, a genus of birds: Family, Falconidæ.

GYRACANTHUS, jer-a-kan'*th*us, or ger-a-kan'*th*us, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *akontha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, found in the carboniferous system; the dorsal fin spines are of very frequent occurrence in the Coal formation of the west of Scotland, and are frequently from twelve to fifteen inches in length.

GYRAL, ji'ral, *a.* Whirling; moving in a circular form.

GYRATION, ji-ra'shun, *s.* (*gyratio*, Lat.) A turning or whirling round; a circular motion. *Centre of gyration*, when a system of heavy bodies, or any system possessing weight, has a fixed axis of revolution, the centre of gyration is a point at any such distance from the axis, that the moment of inertia would not be altered if the whole mass were collected at that point. The moment of inertia being found by multiplying every mass by the square of its distance from the axis, the distance of the centre of gyration is found by dividing this moment of inertia by the whole mass, and extracting the square root of the quotient.

GYRATORY, ji'ra-tur-e, *a.* Moving in a circle.

GYRE, jire, *s.* (*gyrus*, a circle, Lat.) A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn;—*v. a.* to turn round.

GYRFALCON.—See Jerfalcon.

GYRINOPS, jer'e-nops, or, according to Dun, ge-re-nops', *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *ops*, appearance, Gr. in allusion to the circular tail of the seed.) A genus of plants, natives of Ceylon.

GYRINUS, je-ri'nus, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, Gr.) The Whirlgigs, a genus of Coleopterous insects, so named from their habit of swimming in circles upon the surface of the water: Family, Dytiscidæ.

GYROCARPUS, jer-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lauraceæ.

GYRODUS, jer'o-dus, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, the mouth of which was armed with rows of round grinding teeth in the palate, for crushing hard crustaceans and fishes. In very fine specimens, five rows, which were placed on the os vomer in the roof of the mouth, remain in the stone, though no other part of the head is preserved; but generally the teeth are loose, and were in that state termed Bufonites by the old writers (Llwyd, &c.) on organic remains.

GYROGONITES, je-rog'o-nitse, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) The fossil fruits of Chara, a genus of plants found in many fresh-water ponds. The fossils are found in tertiary strata near Paris, the Isle of Wight, &c.

GYROIDINA, je-roy'de-na, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera, belonging to the Hollicostegus ammonidea of M. de Orbigny.

GYROLEPIS, je-rol'e-pis, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, the remains of which occur in new red sandstone, and the bone beds of the Lias formation.

GYROMANCY, jer'o-man-se, *s.* (*gyros*, a ring, or circle, and *manteia*, madness, Gr.) A species of divination, performed by drawing a circle and walking round it.

GYRON, ji'run, *s.* In Heraldry, an ordinary escutcheon, consisting of two lines from several parts of the escutcheon meeting in the fesse point.

GYRONCHUS, je-ron'kus, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *onyx*, *onychos*, a nail, or claw, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, from the oolite of Stonesfield.

GYROPHORA, je-rof'o-ra, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr. in allusion to the concentric circles, more or less complicated, observable in the disk of the receptacles of the shields.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Idiothalmeæ.

GYROPRISTES, jer-o-pris'tes, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *pristes*, a saw, Gr.) A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, from the new red sandstone near Belfast.

GYROPUS, jer'o-pus, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of parasitical insects, of the louse kind, which live on the guinea-pig.

GYROSE, jer'ose, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, Gr.) In Botany, turned round like a circle.

GYROSTEMON, jer-o-ste'mon, *s.* (*gyros*, a circle, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being twisted round each other in a circular manner.) A genus of plants, consisting of smooth branching shrubs from New Holland: Order, Tiliaceæ.

GYROSTEUS, je-ros'te-us, *s.* (*gyros*, round, and *osteon*, a bone, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, found in the Lias formation.

GYVE, jive, *s.* (*gevyn*, Welsh.) A fetter or shackle for the leg;—*v. a.* to fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

H is the eighth letter of the English alphabet. It is not properly a vowel, nor an articulation, but the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus *harm* and *arm*, *hear* and *ear*, *heat* and *eat*, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honour* and *honest*; also when united with *g*, as in *right*, *fight*, and *brought*. In *which*, *what*, *who*, *whom*, and some other words in which it follows *w*, it is pronounced before it, as *hwich*, *hwat*, &c. As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it thus, $\overline{H}$, 200,000. As an abbreviation in Latin, H. stands for *homo*, *hæres*, *hora*, &c.

HA, hă, *interj.* An exclamation, denoting surprise, joy, or grief. With the long sound of *a*, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to 'What do you say?' When repeated, *Ha, ha*, it is an expression of laughter;—*v. n.* to express surprise; to hesitate.

HAAF, hafe, *s.* Shetland fishing-ground.

HABAKKUK, hab'ak-kŭk, *s.* The name of one of the Hebrew prophets, and of the book which he wrote in the Old Testament. He flourished 610 years before Christ.

HABEAS CORPUS, hab'e-as kawr'pus, *s.* (from *habeo*, I hold, and *corpus*, the body, Lat.) In Law, a writ of right for those who are aggrieved by illegal imprisonment. By 31 Charles II. c. 2, commonly called the Habeas Corpus Act, the methods of obtaining this writ are pointed out and enforced, so that, as long as this statute remains unimpeached, no subject of England can be long detained in prison, except in those cases where the law requires and justifies such detention. There are various kinds of this writ made use of by our courts for removing prisoners from one court into another, for the more easy administration of justice; as—*Habeas corpus ad respondendum*, when a man has a cause of action against one who is confined by the process of some inferior court, in order to remove the prisoner, and charge him with this new action in the court above. *Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum*, when a prisoner has had judgment against him in an action, and the plaintiff is desirous to bring him up to some superior court, to charge him with process of execution. *Habeas corpus ad prosequendum, testificandum, deliberandum*, &c., which issue when it is necessary to remove a prisoner in order to prosecute or bear testimony in any court, or to be tried in the proper jurisdiction wherein the fact was committed. *Habeas corpus ad faciendum et recipiendum*, which issues out of any of the courts of Westminster Hall, when a person is sued in some inferior jurisdiction, and is desirous to remove the action into the superior court, commanding the inferior judges to produce the body of the defendant, together with the day and cause of his caption and detention, (whence the writ is frequently denominated a *habeas corpus cum causâ*,) to do and receive whatsoever the king's court shall consider in that behalf. *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, directed to the person detaining another, and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum, et recipiendum*, to do, submit to, and receive whatsoever the judge or court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf.—3 *Bl.* 129-131; 1 *Bl.* 135.

HABENARIA, hab-e-na're-a, *s.* (*habena*, a thong, or rein, Lat. on account of the thonglike spur of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

HABENDUM, ha-ben'dum, *s.* (*habeo*, I hold, Lat.) In Law, there are various formal parts in deeds, of which the *habendum* is one; its office is only to limit the certainty of the estate granted: it is so called because it begins with the words *to have*. In every deed of conveyance there are two principal parts, viz.: the *premises* and the *habendum*; the office of the premises is to express the name of the grantor, the grantee, and the thing to be granted; the office of the habendum is to limit the estate, so that the general implication of the estate, which by construction of law passes in the premises, is by the habendum controlled and qualified.—4 *Cruise*, 289; *Les Termes de la Ley*.

HABERDASHER, hab'ur-dash-ur, *s.* (probably from *habe*, goods, and *tauschen*, I barter, Germ. but the etymology is much disputed.) A dealer in small wares.

HABERDASHERY, hab'ur-dash-ur-e, *s.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

HABERDINE, hab-ur-deen', *s.* A dried salted cod.

HABERE, ha-be're, *v. a.* (Latin.) To hold or possess. *Habere facias possessionem*, in Law, when a plaintiff recovers in a real or mixed action, whereby the seisin or possession of land is awarded to him, the writ of execution is either a *habere facias possessionem*, or writ of possession of a chattel interest, or a *habere facias seisinam*, or writ of seisin of a freehold.—*Finch, L.* 470; 3 *Bl.* 412. The writ of *habere facias possessionem* is the process commonly resorted to by the successful party in an action of ejectment, for the purpose of being placed by the sheriff in the actual possession of the land recovered. *Habere facias visum*, a writ that formerly lay in various cases, as in dower, formedon, &c., where a *view* was required to be taken of the lands in question.—*Eract. lib.* 5, *tract.* 3, *c.* 8.

HABERGEON, ha-ber'je-on, *s.* (*haubergeon*, Fr.) A coat of mail or armour to defend the neck and breast. It is formed of little iron rings united, and descending from the neck to the middle of the body.

HABILE, hab'il, *a.* Fit; proper.—Obsolete.

HABILIMENT, ha-bil'e-ment, *s.* (*habillement*, Fr.) A garment; dress; clothing: commonly used in the plural, *habiliments*.

HABILITATE, ha-bil'e-tate, *v. a.* (*habiliter*, Fr.) To qualify;—*a.* qualified.—Obsolete.

HABILITATION, ha-bil-e-ta'shun, *s.* Qualification.—Obsolete.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act?—*Bacon.*

HABILITY, ha-bil'e-te, *s.* Faculty; power; means: *ability* is now used.

Aladine, though meaner born,
And of less livelood and *hability*.—*Spenser.*

HABIT, hab'it, *s.* (French.) Garb; dress; in general, clothes or garments; a coat worn by ladies over other garments; state of anything, implying some continuance or permanence; temperament or particular state of a body; a disposition or condition of the mind or body, acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act;—*v. a.* to dress; to clothe; to array;—*v. n.* to inhabit; to dwell in.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Nightingales,
That in their swete song deliten,
In thilk places as they *habiten*.—*Chaucer.*

HABITABILITY, hab-e-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* State of being habitable.

HABITABLE, hab'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings.

HABITABLENESS, hab'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* Capacity of being inhabited.

HABITABLY, hab'e-ta-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as to be habitable.

HABITANCE, hab'e-tans, *s.* Dwelling; abode; residence.—Obsolete.

What art thou man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desert hast thine *habitance*?—
Spenser.

HABITANCY, hab'e-tan-se, *s.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy.

HABITANT, hab'e-tant, *s.* (French, from *habitans*, Lat.) An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.

HABITAT, hab'e-tat, *s.* In Botany, habitation; native soil or country of a plant.

HABITATION, hab-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*habitatio*, Lat.) Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of dwelling; place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

HABITATOR, hab'e-tay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) An inhabitant; a dweller.—Obsolete.

HABITED, hab'it-ed, *a.* Clothed; dressed; usual; accustomed.—Unusual in the last two senses.

This ancient and *habited* vice is amongst the Dutch, of late years, much decreased.—*Fuller.*

HABITUAL, ha-bit'u-al, *a.* (*habituel*, Fr.) Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition; rendered permanent by continued causes.

HABITUALLY, ha-bit'u-al-le, *ad.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use.

HABITUATE, ha-bit'u-ate, *v. a.* (*habituer*, Fr.) To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice; to settle as an inhabitant in a place;—*a.* inveterate by custom; formed by habit.

HABITUATION, ha-bit-u-a'shun, *s.* The state of being habituated.

HABITUDE, hab'e-tude, *s.* (*habitudo*, Lat.) Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts; custom; habit; relation; respect; state with regard to something else;

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another.—*South.*

familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.—Seldom used in the last six senses.

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.—*Dryden.*

HABLITZIA, ha-blit'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Hablitz.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

HABNAB, hab'nab, *ad.* At random; by chance; without order or rule.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab*, at random.—*Butler.*

HABZELIA, hab-ze'le-a, *s.* A genus of plants, the fruit of which is the Piper Æthiopicum of the shops; the Nuona Æthiopica of Duval and other botanists: Order, Anonaceæ.

HACHET-VETCH.—See Securigera.

HACK, hak, *v. a.* (*haccan*, Sax. *hakken*, Dut.) To hew with an axe; to cut irregularly, and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; to speak with stops, or with hesitation;—*s.* a notch; a cut; a horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught or in hard service; anything exposed to hire or used in common; hesitating or faltering speech;—*a.* hired;—*v. n.* to be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. *Hacks*, in Brickmaking, the rows in which bricks are laid to dry after being moulded.

HACKING, hak'ing, *s.* In Building, the interruption of a course of stones by the introduction of another on a different level, for want of stones to complete the thickness; thus making two courses at the one end of a wall of the same height as at the other.

HACKLE, hak'kl, *v. a.* (*heckeln*, Germ.) To comb flax or hemp; to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine, by drawing them through the teeth of an instrument; to tear asunder;—*s.* an instrument with several rows of long iron teeth for combing or dressing flax and hemp; raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun; a fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.

HACKLER, ha'kl-ur, *s.* A flax-dresser.

HACKLY, hak'le, *a.* Rough; broken, as if hacked. In Mineralogy, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface.

HACKNEY, hak'ne, *s.* (*haquenee*, a pacing horse, Fr.) A nag; a pad; a horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities; anything much used, or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute;—*a.* let out for hire; devoted to common use; prostitute; vicious for hire; much used; common; trite;—*v. a.* to use much; to practise in one thing; to make trite; to carry in a hackney-coach. *Hackney-coachman*, the driver of a hired or hackney coach. *Hackney-man*, a man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

HACKSTER, hak'stur, *s.* A bully; a ruffian; an assassin.—Obsolete.

If some such desperate *hackster* shall devise
To rouse thine hare's heart from her cowardice.—
Bp. Hall.

HACQUETIA, hak-kwe'she-a, *s.* A genus of perennial Umbelliferous herbs: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

HACQUETON, hak'kwe-tun, *s.* (*hoqueton*, Fr.) A stuffed jacket, formerly worn under armour.

HAD. *Past* and *past part.* of Have.

HADBOTE, had'bote, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, a recompense or amends for the violation of holy orders, or for violence offered to persons in holy orders.—*Cowel.*

HADDOCK, had'dok, *s.* The common fish Gadus æglefinus.

HADE, hade, } *s.* In Mining, the direction of
HADING, ha'ding, } a fault; the different course which a vein of ore or a seam of coal takes after it has been broken or diverted from its former position; the dip or inclination from a vertical line; also, the steep descent of a mine.

HADES, ha'des, *s.* (*haides*, or *hades*, Gr.) In Mythology, the god Pluto;—the nether world; the abode of the dead; the grave; the residence of departed spirits.

HADJ, haj, *s.* (Arabic.) The Mahommedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Modena.

HADJAZ, had'jaz, *s.* The holy land, in which Mecca and Modena are situated.

HADJE, haj'e, *s.* (Arabic.) A Mahommedan who is on, or has performed, a pilgrimage to Mecca.

HÆMACHROME.—See Hæmatosine.

HÆMADICTYON, he-ma-dik'te-un, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *diktyon*, a net, Gr.) A genus of twining shrubs, with opposite leaves and axillary racemes of flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.

HÆMALOPS, he'ma-lops, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) An effusion of blood in the eyelid or eyeball.

HÆMAPHOBIA, he-ma-fo'be-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *phobos*, dread, Gr.) Horror of blood.

HÆMARIA, he-ma're-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

HÆMASTATICS, he-ma-stat'iks, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *statikos*, the science which treats of bodies in a state of rest, Gr.) A name given by Hales to that department of physiology which treats of the laws which regulate the movements of the blood in the vessels of the living body.

HÆMATEMESIS, he-ma-tem'e-sis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *emeo*, I vomit, Gr.) In Pathology, bleeding from or into the stomach.

HÆMATITE, he'ma-tite, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr. from the blood-red colour of its powder and streak.) Native oxide of iron.

HÆMATITES.—See Hæmatite.

HÆMATOCCUS, he-ma-tok'kus, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *kokkos*, a grain, Gr.) A genus of Algæ, characterized by being composed of spherical or oval cells of various sizes, each cell being invested with one or more concentric vesicles. One of the species, *H. sanguineus*, like the red snow-plant, has its cells coloured red.

HÆMATOCELE, he-mat-o-se'le, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, an effusion of blood into the scrotum; a tumour arising from extravasated blood.

HÆMATOCEPHALUM, he-mat-o-sef'a-lum, *s.* A monster in whom extravasation of the blood into the cerebral hemispheres has induced strange deviations from the natural form of the parts.

HÆMATOCHEZIA, he-mat-o-ke'zhe-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, *chezo*, I go to stool, Gr.) Bloody stool.

HÆMATOID, he'ma-toyd, *a.* (*haimatoides*, Gr.) Bloody, of the nature or appearance of blood.

HÆMATOLOGY, he-ma-tol'o-je, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of the blood; a discourse or treatise on the nature and properties of blood.

HÆMATOMPHALUM, he-ma-tom'fa-lum, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia, with a bloody serum contained in the sac, or exhibiting on its surface many varicose veins.

HÆMATOPINUS, he-mat-o-pi'nus, *s.* (*haimatopos*, blood-stained, Gr.) A name given by Leach to a genus of parasitical insects which live on the hog: Order, Parasita.

HÆMATOPOS, he-mat'o-pus, *s.* The Oyster-catcher, a genus of birds of the Stork kind: Family, Ardeadæ.

HÆMATOPOTA, he-mat-o-po'ta, *s.* (*haima*, blood, *poton*, a drinker, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tabanidæ.

HÆMATOPS, he'ma-tops, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ops*, the eye, Gr. from ensanguined spots or marks above the eyes.) A name given by Mr. Gould to a genus of birds inhabiting Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.

HÆMATORNIS, he-ma-tawr'nis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Brachypodinæ, or short-footed Thrushes: Family, Merulidæ. A name also given by Vigors to a genus of birds of the Eagle family, natives of the Himalaya mountains.

HÆMATOSCOPIA, he-mat-o-sko'pe-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *scopeo*, I inspect, Gr.) An examination of qualities of blood when drawn from a vein. For this term Kraus proposes that of *Hæmorrhoscopia*.

HÆMATOSINE, he-mat'o-sine, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) The red colouring matter of the blood.

HÆMATOSIS, he-ma-to'sis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) Hæmorrhage, or flux of blood.

HÆMATOXYLINE, he-ma-toks'e-line, *s.* The colouring matter of the wood of the Hæmatoxylon campechianum, or Logwood.

HÆMATOXYLON, he-ma-toks'e-lun, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) Logwood, a genus of plants. The *H. campechianum* is a native of Honduras, and is now cultivated in Jamaica and other West India islands. It makes impenetrable and beautiful fences. The wood is a well-known dye-stuff.

HÆMATURIA, he-ma-tu're-a, *s.* (*haima*, and *ouron*, urine, Gr.) In Pathology, voiding of bloody urine.

HÆMOCHARIS, he-mok'a-ris, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *charis*, grace, Gr.) A genus of Annelides, belonging to the family Abranchiatæ asetigeræ of Cuvier.

HÆMODORACEÆ, he-mo-do-ra'se-e, *s.* A natural order of plants, allied to the Narcissus tribe, having hexapetal tubular flowers, with three stamens opposite the petals, or six anthers turned inwards, and the radicle remote from the hilum, which is naked. The red colour found in the roots Lachnanthes tinctorea, in America, where it is used for dyeing, according to De Candolle, prevails in Hæmodorum, and deserves to be studied in the rest of the order. It belongs to the Narcissal alliance of Lindley.

HÆMODORUM, he-mo-do'rum, *s.* (*haima*, blood, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Hæmodoraceæ.

HÆMOPIS, he-mop'is, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ops*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of Annelides, comprising the common and the horse leech: Family, Hirudinidæ.

HÆMOPSIS, he-mop'sis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of Annelides, belonging to the family Abranchiatæ asetegeræ of Cuvier.

HÆMOPTYSIS, he-mop'te-sis, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ptyo*, I spit, Gr.) The spitting or coughing up of blood, produced sometimes by an over-fulness of blood in vessels of the lungs, or by rupture in consequence of ulceration.

HÆMORRHAGE, } he'mo-raje, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and
HEMORRHAGE, } *regnyo*, I burst, Gr.) In Pa-

thology, a flux of blood from any part of the body. —This word has sometimes, but rarely, been written *hæmorrohage.*

HÆMORRHOIDS, he'mo-royds, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) Tumours of the veins of the rectum, commonly called *piles.*

HÆMOSTASIA, he-mo-sta'she-a, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *stao*, I stop, Gr.) Stagnation of the blood.

HÆMOSTATICA, he-mo-stat'e-ka, *s.* Styptics; medicines which have a tendency to stop hæmorrhage.

HÆMOTHALMUS, he-mo-*th*al'mus, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) An effusion of blood into the chamber of the eye.

HÆMOTINE.—See Hæmatoxylon.

HÆMULION, he-mu'le-un, *s.* (*haimulios*, wily, Gr.) A genus of oblong fusiform fishes: Family, Chætodonidæ.

HÆREDE ABDUCTO, he-re'de ab-duk'to, *s.* In Law, a writ that formerly lay for a lord who, having the wardship of his tenant under age, could not come personally, because he was conveyed away by another.—*Old Nat. Brev.* 93. *Hærede deliverando alii qui habet custodiam terræ*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to require one who had in his custody another person's ward, to deliver him to such other person whose ward he really was, by reason of the land which he had in his possession.—*Reg. Orig.* 161; *Cowel.*

HÆRESIARCH, he-re'se-ărk, *s.* (*hairesis*, heresy, and *archo*, I begin, Gr.) In Ecclesiastical History, the founder of a heretical sect.

HÆRESIMACHÆ, he-re-sim'a-ke, *s.* (*hairesis*, heresy, and *machomai*, I fight, Gr.) In Ecclesiastical History, a term applied to such writers as have written controversial works against heresies.

HÆRETICO COMBURENDO, he-ret'e-ko kom-buren'do, *s.* (low Latin.) In Law, a writ that formerly lay against one who was a heretic, who, having been once convicted of heresy by his bishop, and then having abjured it, afterwards fell into it again, or into some other, and was then committed to the secular power. This writ was abolished by 29 Char. II. c. 9.—*F. N. B.* 269.

HAFFLE, haf'fl, *v. n.* To speak unintelligibly; to waver; to prevaricate.

HAFT, haft, *s.* (*hæft*, Sax.) A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken into the hand; the hilt;—*v. a.* to set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.

HAFTER, haf'tur, *s.* (*hafiaw*, Welsh.) A caviller; a wrangler.—Obsolete.

HAG, hag, *s.* (*hægesse*, Sax.) An ugly old woman; a witch; a sorceress; an enchantress; a fury; a she-monster; appearances of light and fire upon the manes of horses, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags*, now known as electrical phenomena. *Hag*, or *hag-fish*, the fish Myxine glutenosa, or Gastrobranchus cæcus of ichthyologists. *Hag-taper*, or *hig-taper*, one of the many vulgar names given to the plant Verbascum thapsus;—*v. a.* to harass; to torment; to tire; to weary with vexation.

> That makes them in the dark see visions,
> And *hag* themselves with apparitions.—*Butler.*

HAGBERRY, hag'ber-re, *s.* The name given in Scotland to the bird-cherry, Cerasus padus.

HAG-BORN, hag'bawrn, *a.* Born of a witch or hag.

> A freckled whelp *hag-born.*—*Shaks.*

HAGGAI, hag'ga-i, *s.* The name of one of the twelve minor prophets, and of the book which he wrote in the Old Testament.

HAGGARD, hag'gărd, *a.* (*hager*, lean, Germ.) Having a ragged look, as if hacked or gashed; lean; meagre; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly; wild; fierce; intractable;—*s.* anything wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk; a hag;

> In a dark grot the baleful *haggard* lay,
> Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.—*Gay.*

—(*haga*, Sax.) a stack-yard.

HAGGARDLY, hag'gărd-le, *ad.* In a haggard or ugly manner; with deformity.

HAGGIS, hag'gis, *s.* A Scottish dish, commonly made in a sheep's maw, of the lungs, heart, and liver of the same animal, minced and mixed with pepper, salt, and onions, and highly toasted oatmeal. It is sometimes made of oatmeal mixed with the four last ingredients.—*Jamieson.*

HAGGISH, hag'gish, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.

HAGGISHLY, hag'gish-le, *ad.* In the manner of a hag.

HAGGLE, hag'gl, *v. a.* (from *hag*, a gash or cut, Welsh.) To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle;—*v. n.* to be tedious in making a bargain; to hesitate and cavil about the price.

HAGGLER, hag'gl-ur, *s.* One who haggles; one who hesitates, cavils, and makes difficulty in bargaining.

HAGIARCHY, hag'e-ăr-ke, *s.* (*hagios*, holy, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) Sacred government; church government.

HAGIOGRAPHAL, hag-e-og'gra-fal, *a.* Relating to hagiography.

HAGIOGRAPHER, hag-e-og'gra-fur, *s.* A writer of holy or sacred books.

HAGIOGRAPHY, hag-e-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*hagios*, holy, and *graphe*, a writing, Gr.) Sacred writings; the scriptures of the Old and New Testament; applied also to the histories and legends of the lives and actions of the saints, and by the Jews to a particular class of the books of the Old Testament.

HAGIOLOGIST, hag-e-ol'o-jist, *s.* One who writes or treats of the scriptures.

HAGIOLOGY, hag-e-ol'o-je, *s.* (*hagios*, holy, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A history or description of sacred writings.

HAG-RIDDEN, hag'rid-dn, *a.* Afflicted with the nightmare.

HAGSHIP, hag'ship, *s.* The state or title of a hag or witch.

HAGUEBUT.—See Arquebuse.

HAH, hä, *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or effort.

HAIDINGERITE, hay-din'je-rite, *s.* (in honour of Haidinger, its discoverer.) A mineral: the colour white and transparent, with a vitreous lustre and white streak; primary crystal a rectangular prism. Its constituents are—arseniate of lime, 85.68; water, 14.32: sp. gr. 2.84. H = 2.0—2.

HAIL, hale, *s.* (*hægel*, Sax.) Rain or atmospheric vapours congealed by cold in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and falling to the ground in small roundish masses:—(*hæl*, health, Sax.) a wish of health; a salutation;—*v. n.* to shower down frozen vapour in small pieces;—*v. a.* to pour;—(from *hæl*, Sax.) to call; to call to a person at a

distance; to arrest the attention;—*a.* (*hal*, Sax.) sound; whole; healthy;—(as an adjective, usually written *hale*;)—*interj.* an exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mood, being the adjective *hail*, used as a verb. *Hail*, be well; be in health; a health to you; a term of salutation.

HAIL-FELLOW, hale'fel-lo, *s.* An intimate companion.

HAILSHOT, hale'shot, *s.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones.

HAILSTONE, hale'stone, *s.* A small piece of frozen vapour, or a single mass of ice falling from a cloud.

HAILY, ha'le, *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail.

HAINOUS.—See Heinous.

HAIR, hare, *s.* (*hær*, Sax.) A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root; the collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering; anything very small or fine, or a very small distance; the breadth of a hair; a trifling value; course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.—Seldom used in the last four senses.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession.—*Shaks.*

In Botany, long expansions of the cuticle, chiefly intended to answer the double purpose of collecting moisture from the atmosphere, and for protecting the surface of a plant from the too powerful influence of the rays of the sun. *Head of hair*, an electrical experiment. If a figure-head, covered with long straight hair, be placed upon the conductor of an electrical machine, and the machine put in action, the various hairs will stand on end, and be repelled from each other. *Hair-grass*, the common name of grass, *aira*, of which there are many species. *Hair-powder*, the powder of starch, variously scented, now almost disused. *Hair-salt*, the native sulphate of magnesia, so called from the capillary form of its crystals. *Hair-worm*, the common name of the annelide Gordius.

HAIRBRAINED.—See Harebrained.

HAIRBREADTH, hare'bred*th*, *s.* A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.

HAIRCLOTH, hare'klo*th*, *s.* Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair. In Military affairs, pieces of this cloth are used for covering the powder in waggons or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, &c.

HAIRED, hayrd, *a.* Having hair.

HAIRHUNG, hare'hung, *a.* Slenderly supported; hanging by a hair.

HAIRINESS, ha're-nes, *s.* The state of abounding or being covered with hair.

HAIRLACE, hare'lase, *s.* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

HAIRLESS, hare'les, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald.

HAIRNEEDLE, hare'ne-dl, } *s.* A pin used in dress-
HAIRPIN, hare'pin, } ing the hair.

HAIRSPLITTING, hare'split-ting, *a.* Making very minute distinctions.

HAIRY, ha're, *a.* Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; consisting of hair; resembling hair; of the nature of hair.

HAJE, ha'je, *s.* A name of the venomous serpent Coluber haje of Linnæus.

HAKE.—In Ichthyology,—see Merluccius.

HAKIA, ha'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Baron Hake, a patron of the Botanic Garden at Hanover.) A genus of plants: Order, Portaceæ.

HAL, in some names signifies *hall*. It is derived from *heal*, Sax. a hall or place of entertainment.

HALBERD, hal'burd, *s.* (*hallebarde*, Fr.) A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, having a head armed with a steel point, with a cross piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends.

HALBERDIER, hal-ber-deer', *s.* One who is armed with a halberd.

HALBERT, hal'bert, *s.* In Farriery, a piece of iron soldered to the forepart of a lame horse's shoe, to prevent him from treading on his toe. *Halbert-weed*, the Calea lobata.—See Calea.

HALCE, hals, *s.* (*als*, the sea or salt, Gr.) A salt liquor made of the entrails of fishes; brine; a salt herring.—Not used.

HALCYON, hal'shun, *s.* (Latin.) The name given by the ancients to the bird Alcedo, or King's-fisher. *Halcyon days*, seven days before and as many after the winter solstice; so termed from the halcyon, invited by the calmness of the weather at that time, laying her eggs in nests built on rocks close by the sea-shore—hence the adjective, peaceful; tranquil; quiet.

When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace.—
Denham.

HALCYONIAN, hal-she-o'ne-an, *a.* Halcyon; calm.

HALE, hale, *a.* (*hal*, Sax.) Healthy; sound; entire; robust; not impared;—*s.* welfare.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Eftsoones, all heedless of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the herd he thrust.—
Spenser.

HALE, hale, *v. a.* (*haler*, Fr.) To pull or draw.—This term, in almost every case, is now written and pronounced *haul*,—which see.

HALENIA, ha-le'ne-a, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of plants, consisting of glabrous herbs, with opposite leaves and blue or yellow flowers: Order, Gentianaceæ.

HALESIA, ha-le'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hall, F.R.S.) The Snowdrop-tree, a genus of trees, (constituting the order Halesiaceæ of Don,) with leaves ovate, lanceolate, acuminated, and sharply serrated; petioles glandular; fruit with four wings; calyx small, four-toothed; corolla monopetalous, ventricosely companulate, with a four-lobed erect border; stamens 12-16; filaments combined in a base, and adnate to the corolla; style one; stigma simple; ovarium inferior: Order, Styraceæ.

HALF, hăf, *s.* HALVES, *pl.* (*half*, or *healf*, Sax.) One equal part of a thing which is divided into two parts; a moiety. *Half-round*, a semicircular moulding, which may be either a bead or torus, *i.e.*, either projecting or indented. *Half-seal*, in Law, that used in Chancery for sealing commissions to delegates upon an appeal in civil, ecclesiastical, or marine causes. *Half-stuff*, this term, in general, implies anything half-formed in the process of the manufacture. *Half-tide dock*, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance basin. *Half-tint*, or *teint*, in Painting, such a colour as is intermediate between the extreme lights and the strong shades of a picture—called also *middle-tint*. *Half-tongue*, in Law, a term applied to the trial of

foreigners, when one half of the jury are English and the other half of the same country as the defendant; — *v. a.* to divide into halves; — *ad.* in part, or in equal part or degree.

HALF-BLOOD, hăf'blud, *s.* In Law, where brothers or sisters do not descend from the same couple; as, where a man marries a woman, and has issue by her of a son; and the wife dying, he marries another woman, by whom also he hath a son. These are *half*, not *full* blood.

HALF-BLOODED, hăf'blud-ed, *a.* Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds; mean; degenerate.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

HALF-BRED, hăf'bred, *a.* Mixed; mongrel; mean; not properly trained.

HALF-BREED, hăf'breed, *s.* A descendant from parents of different races.

HALF-CAP, hăf'kap, *s.* A cap not wholly put off; only moved a little.

With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence.—*Shake.*

HALF-DEAD, hăf'ded, *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.

HALFEN, hăf'fn, *a.* Wanting half its due qualities.—Obsolete.

So perfect in that art was Paridel,
That he Malbecco's *halfen* eye did wile.—*Spenser.*

HALFEN-DEAL, hăf'fn-dele, *ad.* (*halfdeel*, Teut.) Nearly half.—Obsolete.

Now the humid night was farforth spent,
And heavenly lamps were *halfen-deale* ybrent.—*Spenser.*

HALFER, hăf'ur, *s.* One who possesses half only; a male fallow-deer gelded.

HALF-FACED, hăf'faste, *a.* Showing only part of the face; small-faced, in contempt.

HALF-HATCHED, hăf'hatsht, *a.* Imperfectly hatched.

HALF-HEARD, hăf'herd, *a.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.

HALF-LEARNED, hăf'lernd, *a.* Imperfectly learned.

HALF-LOST, hăf'lost, *a.* Nearly lost; perplexed.

HALF-MARK, hăf'mărk, *s.* A coin; a noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling.

HALF-MOON, hăf'moon, *s.* The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half-moon. In Fortification, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-moon.

HALF-NOTE, hăf'note, *s.* In Music, a minim, being half a semibreve.

HALF-PART, hăf'părt, *s.* An equal share.

HALF-PAY, hăf'pay, *s.* Half the amount of wages or salary, as an officer retires on half-pay; — *a.* receiving or entitled to half-pay.

HALFPENNY, ha'pen-ne, or hăf'pen-ne, *s.* A copper coin, of which two make a penny; also, the value of half a penny; used in the plural, as,

He cheats for *halfpence*, and he doffs his coat
To save a farthing in a ferry-boat.—*Dryden.*

— *a.* of the price or value of half a penny.

HALFPENNY-WORTH, ha'pen-ne-wurth, *s.* The value of a halfpenny.

HALF-PIKE, hăf'pike, *s.* A defensive weapon, so called from its having a shorter staff than the whole pike. It is composed of an iron spike fixed on an ashen staff, and used in repelling the assaults of boarders: it is also termed a *boarding-pike*.

HALF-PINT, hăf'pinte, *s.* The half of a pint, or fourth of a quart.

HALF-PORTS, hăf'portse, *s.* In a ship, shutters made of slit deal to fit the ports, with a hole cut for the muzzle of a gun to go through.

HALF-READ, hăf'red, *a.* Superficially informed by reading.

The clown unread, and *half-read* gentleman.—*Dryden.*

HALF-SCHOLAR, hăf'skol-lur, *s.* One imperfectly educated.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, hăf'seez-o'vur, *a.* A vulgar expression, denoting half-drunk.

HALF-SHIFT, hăf'shift, *s.* In playing the violin, a move of the hand a little way upward on the neck of the instrument, to reach a high note.

HALF-SIGHTED, hăf'si-ted, *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

HALF-SPHERE, hăf'sfere, *s.* A hemisphere.

HALF-STARVED, hăf'stărvd, *a.* Almost starved.

HALF-STRAINED, hăf'straynd, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet.—*Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD, hăf'sorde, *s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together.—*Shake.*

HALF-TIMBERS, hăf'tim-burz, *s.* In Shipbuilding, those timbers in the cant-bodies which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the square body.

HALF-WAY, hăf'way, *ad.* In the middle; at half the distance; — *a.* equally distant from the extremes.

HALF-WIT, hăf'wit, *s.* A foolish person; a blockhead.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.
—*Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED, hăf'wit-ted, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.

HALIÆTUS, hal-e-e'tus, *s.* (*als*, or *hals*, the sea, Gr.) The Fish-hawks, a genus of accipitrine birds: Family, Falconidæ.

HALIBUT, hal'e-but, *s.* In Ichthyology, the Hippoglossus vulgaris, a fish about 18 inches long, and sold under the name of *Halibut turbot*.

HALICHŒRUS, hal-e-ke'rus, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *choiros*, a pig, Gr.) The Grey-seal, a genus of Cetaceans, established by Prof. Nilsson; characterized generically by the muzzle being very deep and obliquely truncated; head very flat; molars of the upper jaw simple, those of the lower with an obsolete tubercle before and behind the principal one.

HALICHORES, ha-lik'o-ris, *s.* (*als*, or *hals*, the sea, Gr. and *choreios*, dancing, Gr.?) A genus of fishes: Family, Chætodonidæ.

HALICORE, hal'e-kore, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *kore*, a maid, Gr.) The Dudong, a genus of herbivorous Cetaceans: named likewise the Siren, Sea-cow, &c. It is an inhabitant of the Indian Ocean.

HALICTUS, ha-lik'tus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthiophila.

HALIDOM, hal'e-dum, *s.* (*halig-dome*, Sax.) Adjuration by what is holy.— Obsolete.

'By my *halidome*,' quoth he,
'Ye a great master are in your degree.'—*Spenser.*

HALIMAS.—See Hallowmas.

HALIMODENDRON, hal-e-mo-den'dron, *s.* (*halimos*, maritime, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. in reference to

its habitat in the dry naked salt-fields by the river Irtysh, in Siberia.) A genus of Leguminous plants with purple flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

HALIMUS, hal'e-mus, *s.* (*halimos*, belonging to the sea, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

HALIOGRAPHER, hal-e-og'ra-fur, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) One who writes a description of the sea.

HALIOGRAPHY, hal-e-og'ra-fe, *s.* A description of the sea.

HALIOTIDÆ, hal-e-ot'e-de, *s.* A family of Gasteropodous Mollusca, of which the Haliotis is the type.

HALIOTIS, hal-e-o'tis, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *ous*, *otis*, the ear, Gr.) The Sea-ear, or Ear-shell, a genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is an oval, flattish, and ear-shaped univalve, with a depressed spire and row of round holes along the right side; the opening large, and wider than long: Family, Haliotidæ.

HALIPLUS, hal'e-plus, *s.* (*hαliploos*, sailing on the sea, Gr.) A genus of marine Coleopterous insects, belonging to the tribe Hydrocanthari: Family, Carabidæ.

HALIRRHOTIUS, hal-e-ro'she-us, *s.* In Mythology, a son of Neptune, who ravished Alcippe, daughter of Mars, because she slighted his addresses. This violence offended Mars, and he killed the ravisher. Neptune cited Mars to appear before the tribunal of justice, to answer for the murder of his son.

HALISERIS, ha-lis'e-ris, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *seris*, a kind of cabbage, Gr.) A genus of marine Algæ: Order, Fucaceæ.

HALITHEA, hal'e-*the*-a, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *theos*, a god, Gr.) A genus of Dorsibranchiate Annelides.

HALITUOUS, ha-lit'u-us, *a.* (*halitus*, breath, Lat.) Like breath; vaporous.—Obsolete.

HALITUS, hal'e-tus, *s.* (*halo*, I breathe, Lat.) An aqueous vapour or gas for inhalation.

HALKE, hâlk, *s.* (*heale*, Sax.) A hole.—Obsolete.

HALL, hawl, *s.* (*heal*, Sax.) In Architecture, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace; the place where ministers of state, magistrates, and others, give audience and despatch business; an edifice in which courts of justice are held, as Westminster Hall; a manor-house, so called because in it were held courts for the tenants; the public room of a corporation, as a town hall; a college, or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution; a collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

HALLAGE, hawl'lij, *s.* Fee or charge paid for merchandise vended in a hall, particularly in Blackwall Hall, London.—Obsolete.—*Cowel.*

HALLELUIAH, } hal-le-loo'ya, *s.* (Hebrew.) Praise
HALLELUJAH, } ye Jehovah; give praise to God: a word used in songs of praise.

HALLELUJATIC, hal-le-loo-yat'ik, *a.* Denoting a song of thanksgiving.

HALLERIA, hal-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of Albert Haller, author of Stirpis Helveticæ.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

HALLIA, hawl'le-a, *s.* (in honour of B. M. Hall, a pupil of Linnæus.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

HALLIARD, hal'yărd, *s.* A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail.

HALLIER, hawl'yer, *s.* A net for catching birds.

HALLMOTE, hawl'mote, } *s.* (Saxon.) A court
HALLIMOTE, hawl'le-mote, } among the Saxons, same as that now termed a *court-baron*; also, the name of a court held in London before the lord mayor and sheriffs, for regulating the bakers and price of bread.

HALLONIA, hal-lo'ne-a, *s.* (*hallos*, different, Gr.) A name given by Lindley and Hutton to those fossil stems of trees which resemble the Lepidodendron in their rhomboidal scars, but want the dichotomous mode of branching.

HALLOO, hal-loo', *v. n.* To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*;

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me.—*Sydney.*

—*v. a.* to encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to;—*interj.* an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention.

HALLOW, hal'lo, *v. a.* (*haligan*, or *halgian*, Sax.) To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use; to devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred; to reverence; to honour as sacred.

HALLOWMAS, hal'lo-mas, *s.* The feast of All Souls.

HALLOYLITE, hal-loy'lite, *s.* (in honour of M. Omalius d' Halloy, by whom it was first discovered.) A mineral: white fracture conchoidal; lustre waxy; can be scratched by the nail. Its constituents are—silica, 39.5; alumina, 34.0; water, 26.5.

HALLUCINATE, hal-lu'se-nate, *v. n.* (*hallucinatus*, Lat.) To stumble; to blunder.—Obsolete.

HALLUCINATION, hal-lu-se-na'shun, *s.* (*hallucinatio*, Lat.) Error; blunder; mistake.

HALLUCINATORY, hal-lu'se-nay-tur-e, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.

HALM.—See Haulm.

HALMATURUS, hal-mat'u-rus, *s.* The True Kangaroos, a remarkable genus of herbivorous, marsupial quadrupeds, natives of Australia: Order, Marsupiala of Cuvier.

HALO, ha'lo, *s.* A luminous and sometimes coloured circle, appearing occasionally around the heavenly bodies, but more especially the sun and moon. It is supposed to be occasioned by the light from these bodies being reflected by the vapours of the atmosphere through which it passes. It is remarkable that the large halos surrounding the sun and moon are commonly of given diameters, namely, about 23° or 24°, or else double that magnitude.

HALODROMA, hal-o-dro'ma, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *dromos*, a runner, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Laridæ, or Sea-gulls; Family, Alcadæ.

HALOGENIA, hal-o-je'ne-a, } *s.* (*als*, salt, and *gen-*
HALOGENS, ha-loj'ens, } *nao*, I produce, Gr.) Substances which, by combination with metals, produce saline compounds· such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, which are simple halogens, and cyanogen, which is a compound halogen.

HALOID, ha'loyd, *a.* (*als*, salt, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) An epithet applied to a class of chemical combinations, composed of two elementary compounds, one or both of which are analogous in composition to sea-salt. The principal groups consist of double chlorides, iodides, fluorides, and cyanurets;—*s.* something resembling salt.

HALOIDE, ha'loyd, *s.* (*als*, salt, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A name given by some mineralogists to an order of metaliferous and earthy minerals, which are tasteless, with a specific gravity of 2.2—3.3.

HALORAGACEÆ, ha-lo-ra-ga'se-e, } *s.* (*haloragis*,
HALORAGEÆ, ha-lo-ra'je-e, } one of the genera.) The Hippurids, an order of Myrtal Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants or under-shrubs, often growing in wet places; leaves alternate, opposite, or whorled; flowers axillary, small, polypetalous, or apetalous; an open, minute, adherent calyx; petals inserted into the summit of the calyx, or wanting; stamens inserted in the same place, and equal in number to the petals, or occasionally fewer; ovules pendulous; cotyledons minute.

HALORAGIS, hal-o-ra'jis, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *rax*, the berry of a bunch of grapes.) A genus of plants, type of the order Haloragaceæ.

HALPACE, hal'pase, *s.* In Architecture, a raised floor in a bay-window, before a fireplace, or in similar situations; the dais in a hall; also, a raised stage or platform, and a landing in a flight of stairs.

HALSE, hals, *s.* (*hals*, Sax.) The neck or throat; —*v. n.* to embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet.—Obsolete.

> Each other kissed glad,
> And lovely *haulst*, from fear of treason free,
> And plighted hands, for ever friends to be.—
> *Spenser.*

HALSENING, hal'sen-ing, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue.—Obsolete.

HALSER.—See Hawser.

HALT, hawlt, *v. n.* (*healt*, Sax.) To stop in walking; to hold; to limp or stop with lameness; to hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do; to fail; to falter;—*v. a.* to stop; to cause to cease marching, a military term;—*a.* lame; crippled;—*s.* the act of limping; a stopping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, hawl'tur, *s.* One who halts or limps;—(Germ.) a rope or strap and head-stall for leading or confining a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors; a strong cord or string. *Halter-cast*, in Farriery, an excoriation of the postern, occasioned by the halter being entangled about the foot, upon a horse endeavouring to rub his neck with his hinder foot;—*v. a.* to put a halter on; to catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HALTERES, hal-teerz', *s.* (Greek.) Poisers. In Antiquity, certain pieces of stone or metal used in the gymnastic exercises of the Greeks and Romans, by leaping with one in each hand, or in the same manner in which dumb-bells are now used. In Entomology, two organs in the diptera, consisting of cylindrical filaments, terminated in a club extremity, one arising from each side of the thorax, in the situation of which the second pair of wings originate in such insects as have four wings.

HALTICA.—See Altica.

HALTING, hawl'ting, *s.* The act of stopping; the act of failing or faltering.

HALTINGLY, hawl'ting-le, *ad.* Limpingly; slowly.

HALVE.—See Half.

HALVES, hăvz, *s. pl.* of HALF. Two equal parts of a thing; *to cry halves*, is to claim an equal share; *to go halves*, is to have an equal share.

HALVING, hăv'ing, *s.* A method of joining timbers by letting them into each other, cutting away the half-thickness of each.

HALYMENIA, hal-e-me'ne-a, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *ymen*, a membrane, Gr.) Dulse, a genus of marine Algæ: Order, Ceramiaceæ.

HALYMENITES, hal-e-me-ni'tes, *s.* (*als*, the sea, and *ymen*, a membrane, Gr.) A genus of fossil marine Algæ, found in the slaty rocks of Stonesfield and Solenhofen.

HALYMOTE, hawl'e-mote, *s.* (Saxon.) Among the Saxons, a holy or ecclesiastical court.—*Cowel*; *Blount.*

HALYSITES.—See Catenipora.

HALYWORKFOLK, haw'le-wurk'foke, *s.* (*halgwerc-folk*, Sax.) People who engaged lands by the service of repairing a church or sepulchre. This term was also applied in the diocese of Durham to such persons as held their lands for defending the corpse of St. Cuthbert, in consequence of which they claimed the privilege of not being put out of the diocese.—Obsolete.

HAM, ham, *s.* (Saxon.) The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal; the thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, salted and dried in smoke.

HAMADRYADS, ham'a-dri-ads, *s.* (*hama*, together, and *drys*, an oak, Gr.) In Mythology, a name given to certain nymphs who were supposed to preside over woods and forests, and to live and die with the particular tree to which they were attached.

HAMADRYAS, ham-a-dri'as, *s.* (*hama*, together, and *dryas*, a forest, Gr. in reference to the habitat.) A genus of small downy herbs, resembling the Ranunculus, with yellow, alternate, sessile flowers, collected at the top of a scape into a sort of spike: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

HAMAMELIDACEÆ, ham-a-me-li-da'se-e, } *s.* (*ha-*
HAMAMELIDEÆ, ham-a-me-lid'e-e, } *mamelis*, one of the genera.) Witch-hazels, a natural order of Umbelliferous Exogens, consisting of small trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves; woody tubes, sometimes marked by circular disks; flowers small and axillary; calyx adherent in four or five pieces; petals four or five, or wanting; stamens eight, of which four are alternate with the petals, and four sterile, and placed at the base of the petals; ovary two-celled and inferior; two styles.

HAMAMELIS, ham-a-me'lis, *s.* (*omos*, like, and *melia*, an apple-tree, Gr.) The Witch-hazel, a genus of American shrubs, which begin to show their yellow flowers in autumn, when all others have dropped their leaves. They continue to flower all winter, and form the fruit in spring. The shrubs have no resemblance to an apple-tree, as the name would seem to imply: Order, Hamamelidaceæ.

HAMATE, ham'ate, *a.* (*hamatus*, Lat.) Hooked; entangled.

HAMATED, ham'ay-ted, *a.* Hooked, or set with hooks.

HAMBLE, ham'bl, *v. a.* (*hamelan*, Sax.) To hamstring.—Obsolete.

HAME, hame, *s.* (*kummet*, Germ.) A kind of collar for a draught horse: used chiefly in the plural, *hames*.

HAMEFARE, hame'fare, *s.* An old law term signifying the freedom of a man's own house, or, according to Cowel, the breach of peace in a house.

HAMEL.—See Hamble.

HAMELIA, ha-me'le-a, *s.* (in honour of H. L. du Hamel du Monceau, a writer on trees.) A genus of American shrubs, with opposite leaves and reddish flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HAMESUCKEN, hame-suk'en, *s.* (*hem*, home, and *soek*, to assail with violence, Sueo-Gothic.) In Scotch Law, the crime of beating or assaulting a man in his own dwelling-house. In ordinary phraseology, the word signifies being greatly attached to one's own house—and sometimes implies a selfish disposition. *Hamesecken*, in English law books, is defined as burglary or nocturnal housebreaking.

HAMILTONIA, ham-el-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of W. H. Hamilton, near Philadelphia.) A genus of shrubs, with funnel-shaped white flowers, natives of Nepaul and China: Order, Cinchonaceæ. Also, a genus of fishes, belonging to the Zeina, or Dories: Family, Zeidæ.

HAMITE, ham'ite, *s.* (*hamus*, a hook, Lat.) A genus of fossil Cephalopods, the shells of which are chambered with a dorsal siphuncle, and of a crooked shape. They are found in the Chalk formation.

HAMLET, ham'let, *s.* (from *ham*, a house or village, Sax.) A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country. In Law, a portion of a village or parish, and synonymous with the term *vill*.

HAMLETED, ham'let-ed, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life.

HAMMER, ham'mur, *s.* (*hamer*, Sax.) An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like;—*v. a.* to beat; to form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating; to work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour;—*v. n.* to work; to be busy; to labour in contrivance; to be working, or in agitation. *Hammer-beams*, two beams of timber projecting from opposite sides into an apartment from the wall-plate or springing of the rafters, usually supported by a corbel and rib beneath; the whole looking like a huge bracket. These in their turn support other ribs and hammer-beams of a smaller size, forming altogether an arch. The ends of the hammer-beams are often grotesquely sculptured.

HAMMERABLE, ham'mur-a-bl, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer.

HAMMERAXE, ham'mur-aks, *s.* An instrument having a hammer at one side of the handle, and an axe at the other.

HAMMERCLOTH, ham'mur-kl*o*th, *s.* The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c. in a little pocket hid by this cloth.

HAMMER-DRESSED, ham'mur-drest, *a.* Applied to a stone hewn with a pick or pointed hammer.

HAMMERER, ham'mur-ur, *s.* One who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, ham'mur-hărd, *s.* Iron or steel hardened by hammering.

HAMMER-HEADED SHARK.—See Zygana.

HAMMERWORT, ham'mur-wurt, *s.* The herb Pellitory.—Local term.

HAMMOCHRYSUS, ham-mo-kri'sus, *s.* (*hammos*, sand, and *chrysos*, gold, Gr.) A gold-spangled variety of sandstone or other rock.—Not used by modern mineralogists.

HAMMOCK, ham'muk, *s.* (*hamaca*, Span.) A kind of hanging bed, consisting of hempen cloth gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords between trees, or by posts or hooks.

HAMOSOUS, ha-mo'sus, } *a.* In Botany, hooked,
HAMOUS, ham'us, } applied to the bristly pubescence of plants.

HAMPER, ham'pur, *s.* (contracted from *hanaper*.) A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.; fetters, or some instrument that shackles;—*v. a.* to shackle; to entangle; to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult; to ensnare; to catch with allurements; to render complicated; to perplex; to embarrass.

HAMSHACKLE, ham'shak-kl, *v. a.* To fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs.

HAMSTER.—See Cricetus.

HAMSTRING, ham'string, *s.* The tendons of the ham;—*v. a. past* and *past part.* Hamstrung; to cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

HAMULARIA, ham-u-la're-a, *s.* (*hamus*, a hook, Lat.) A species of worm said to have been found in the broncheal glands of a person who died of typhus fever.

HAMULE, ham'ule, *s.* (*hamulus*, Lat.) In Anatomy, any little crookedlike process.

HAMWOOD, ham'wŭd, *s.* A hoop fastened round the collar of a cart-horse, to which the chains are attached.—(Local.)—*South.*

HAN, han. *Have* in the plural; an old contraction, but now obsolete.

> What concord *han* light and dark?—*Spenser.*

HANAPER, han'a-pur, *s.* (*hanap*, a cup, or hamper, Norm.) The *hanaper* was used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place. It was a kind of basket, like the *fiscus*, and hence came to be considered as the king's treasury. Hence the clerk or warden of the *hanaper* is an officer who receives the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There is also an officer who is controller of the *hanaper*. This word, therefore, answered to the modern *exchequer*.

HANCES, han'sis, *s. pl.* (*ansa*, Lat.) In Architecture, the end of elliptical arches. In a ship, falls of the fife rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HANCORNIA, han-kawr'ne-a, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Apocynaceæ.

HAND, hand, *s.* (*hand*, *hond*, Sax. Germ. and Dut.) In Man, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the member with which we hold or use an instrument; a measure of four inches; a palm, applied chiefly to horses; side; part; right or left, as on the one *hand* or the other; act; deed; performance; external action;

> Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*.—*King Charles.*

power of performance; skill; power of making or producing; manner of acting, or performance; agency; part in performing or executing; conveyance; agency in transmitting; possession; power; the cards held at a game; that which performs the office of a hand or of a finger in pointing; a person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service; form of writing; style of penmanship; service; ministry. In Falconry, the foot of a hawk. In the Manege, the forefoot of a horse. *Hands*, in Heraldry, are borne in coat armour, dexter and sinister, that is, right and left, expanded or open. In Anatomy, the organ of prehension in man and the mammalia, the extremity of the fore limbs. It consists of, 1. The *carpus*, or wrist,

which is composed of the eight following bones:—The *scaphoid*, or boat-shaped; the *semilunar*, or half-moon; the *cuneiform*, or wedgelike; the *pisiform*, or pealike; the *trapezium*, or four-sided; the *trapezoid*, like the former; the *os magnum*, or large bone; the *unciform*, or hook-like. 2. The *metacarpus*, or the four bones constituting the palm and back of the hand; the upper ends have plane surfaces, the lower convex. Sometimes the first bone of the thumb is reckoned among the metacarpal. 3. The *digiti*, or fingers, consisting of twelve bones, arranged in three phalanges, or rows. 4. The *pollex*, or thumb, consisting of three bones.—*At hand*, near; either present and within reach, or not far distant; near in time; not distant; *in hand*, present payment, in respect of the receiver; in a state of execution; *on hand*, in present possession; under one's care or management; *off hand*, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately; dexterously; without previous preparation; *out of hand*, ready payment, with regard to the payer; *to his hand*, *to my hand*, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received; *under his hand*, *under her hand*, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name; *hand over head*, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does; *hand over hand*, among seamen, the order to the men who pull upon any rope, to pass their hands alternately one before the other, or one above the other, if they are hoisting, for the sake of expedition; the expression also implies rapidly, as 'we are coming up with the chase *hand over hand*;' *hand to hand*, in close union; close fight; *hand in hand*, in union; conjointly; fit; pat; suitable; unitedly; *to join hand in hand*, is to unite efforts, and act in concert; *hand to mouth*, as want requires; *to bear a hand*, to hasten, a seaman's phrase; *to be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar; *to set the hand to*, to engage in; to undertake; *to take in hand*, to attempt; to undertake; *to have a hand in*, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in; *to put the last hand*, or *finishing hand to*, to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections, or give the final polish; *to change hands*, to change sides; to shift; *a heavy hand*, severity or oppression; *a light hand*, gentleness; moderation; *a strict hand*, severe discipline; rigorous government; *hands off*, a vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear; *to wash the hands*, to profess innocence; *to kiss the hand*, an act implying adoration; *to lean on the hand*, imports familiarity; *to strike hands*, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behaviour; *putting the hand under the thigh* was an ancient ceremony used in swearing; *to give the hand*, is to make a covenant with one, or unite with him in design; *clean hands* denotes innocence, and a blameless and holy life; *a slack hand* denotes idleness; carelessness; sloth; *the right hand* is emblematic of power or strength; *the laying on of hands*, in Scripture, a ceremony used in consecrating one to office.—*Numbers* xxvii. *Hand-drinking monkey*, the Pathecia chiropotes of Humboldt, a robust, active, fierce, and untamable quadrumanous animal—a native of America. *Hand-rail of a stair*, a rail raised upon balusters, to prevent persons falling down the well-hole, as also to assist them in ascending and descending; —*v. a.* to give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to conduct; to manage; to sieze; to lay hands on.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes,
> First *hand* me; on mine own accord I'll off.—*Shak.*

In Seamanship, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it with gaskets; *to hand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor;—*v. n.* to go hand-in-hand; to co-operate with.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

> Let but my power and means *hand* with my will.—*Massinger.*

Handball, hand'bawl, *s.* An ancient game with a ball.

Handbarrow, hand'bar-ro, *s.* A barrow without a wheel, carried by two persons.

Handbasket, hand'bas-kit, *s.* A small or portable basket.

Handbell, hand'bel, *s.* A small bell rung by the hand; a table-bell.

Handblow, hand'blo, *s.* A stroke with the hand.

Handbow, hand'bo, *s.* A bow managed by the hand.

Handbreadth, hand'bred*th*, *s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

Handcloth.—See Handkerchief.

Handcraft, hand'kraft, } *s.* (*handcraft*, Sax.)
Handicraft, hand'de-kraft, } Work performed by the hands; a trade carried on by manual labour.

Handcuff, hand'kuf, *s.* (*handcopse*, Sax.) A manacle, consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hands;—*v. a.* to manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.

Handed, han'ded, *a.* Having the use of the hand, left or right; with hands joined.

> Into their inmost bower
> *Handed* they went.—*Milton.*

Hander, han'dur, *s.* One who hands or transmits.

Handfast, hand'fast, *s.* Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping;

> If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly.—*Shak.*

—*a.* fast by contract; firm;—*v. a.* to betroth; to join together solemnly by the hand; to complete the ceremony of marriage.—Seldom used.

> Auspices were those that *handfasted* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry.—*Ben Jonson.*

Handfasting, hand'fast-ing, *s.* A kind of betrothing, or marriage contract.—Obsolete.

Handfetter, hand'fet-tur, *s.* A manacle.

Handful, hand'fûl, *s.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity or number; as much as can be done; a palm; a handbreadth.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

> Poor Sydenham's horse stumbled and fell upon him, and broke his thighbone about a *handful* above the knee.—*Clarendon.*

Handgallop, hand'gal-lup, *s.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Handgear, hand'geer, *s.* That arrangement of levers, tappets, or other contrivances, which is used for opening and shutting the valves of a steam-engine.

Handglass, hand'glas, *s.* In Gardening, a glass

used for protecting plants from the inclemency of winter.

HANDGRENADE, hand-gre-nade', *s.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HANDGRITH, hand'grith, *s.* (*hond*, hand, and *grith*, peace, Sax.) In Law, peace or protection given by the king with his own hand.—*Cowel; Leg. H.* 1, c. 13.

HANDGUN, hand'gun, *s.* A gun wielded by the hand.

HAND-HABEND, hand'hab-end, *s.* In Law, a thief apprehended in the very act, having the stolen goods in his hands.—*Leg. H.* 1, c. 59.

HANDICRAFT, han'de-kraft, } *s.* A man
HANDICRAFTSMAN, han'de-krafts-man, } skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer.

HANDILY, han'de-le, *ad.* With dexterity or skill; adroitly; with ease or convenience.

HANDINESS, han'de-nes, *s.* The ease of performance acquired by practice; dexterity; adroitness.

HANDIWORK, han'de-wurk, *s.* Work of the hands; product of manual labour; manufacture; work performed by power and wisdom.

HANDKERCHIEF, hang'ker-tshif, *s.* A piece of silk, linen, or cotton cloth, carried about the person for the purpose of cleaning the face or hands, as occasion requires; a piece of cloth to be worn about the neck, and sometimes called a *neckerchief*.

HAND-LANGUAGE, hand'lang-gwidj, *s.* The art of conversing by the hands.—Obsolete.

HANDLE, han'dl, *v. a.* (*handelen*, Dut. *handeln*, Germ.) To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand; to manage; to use; to wield; to make familiar by frequent touching; to treat; to discourse on; to discuss; to use or manage in writing or speaking; to deal with; to practise; to use well or ill; to practise upon; to transact with;—*s.* (Saxon,) that part of anything by which it is held in the hand; a haft; that of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose.

HANDLEABLE, han'dl-a-bl, *a.* That may be handled.

HANDLEAD, hand'led, *s.* A lead for sounding.

HANDLESS, hand'les, *a.* Without a hand; destitute of skill or ability in using the hands adroitly; opposed to handy.

HANDLING, han'dl-ing, *s.* The act of touching or using with the hand; a treating in discussion. In Painting, management of the pencil by touch.

HANDMAID, hand'made, } *s.* A maid that
HANDMAIDEN, hand'may-dn, } waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

HANDMILL, hand'mil, *s.* A mill moved by the hand.

HANDSAILS, hand'saylz, *s.* Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSALE, hand'sale, *s.* (*handsael*, Sueo-Gothic.) Anciently, among all the northern nations, shaking of hands was held necessary to bind the bargain, a custom which is still retained in some verbal contracts. Such a sale was termed a *handsale*, until in process of time the same word was used to signify the price or earnest which was given immediately after the shaking of hands, or instead of it.—2 *Bl.* 448.

HANDSAW, hand'saw, *s.* A saw to be used with one hand.

HANDSCREW, hand'skroo, *s.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights.

HANDSEL, han'sel, *s.* (Danish.) The first act of using anything; the first sale; an earnest; money for the first sale;—*v. a.* to use or do anything the first time.

I'd show you
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handsel* fate before you.—*Dryden.*

In Scotland, *handsel* is used to signify the first money received for goods; a gift conferred at a particular season, and in Galloway for a piece of bread before breakfast.

HANDSOME, han'sum, *a.* (*handzaam*, ready, dexterous, Dut.) Ready; convenient; dexterous;

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him.—*Spenser.*

moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well-made; having symmetry of parts; well-formed; elegant; graceful; ample; liberal, as a *handsome* fortune; neat; correct; generous; noble, as a *handsome* action;—*v. a.* to render elegant or neat.—Not well authorized as a verb.

Him all repute
For his device in *handsoming* a suit.—*Donne.*

HANDSOMELY, han'sum-le, *ad.* Dexterously; with skill; beautifully; gracefully; elegantly; neatly; with due symmetry or proportions; liberally; amply; generously.

HANDSOMENESS, han'sum-nes, *s.* Beauty; elegance or symmetry of appearance; grace; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.

HANDSPIKE, hand'spike, *s.* A wooden bar, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.

HANDSTAFF, hand'staf, *s.* A javelin.

The bows and the arrows, and the *handstaves* (in the margin *javelins*) and the spears.—*Ezek.* xxxix. 9.

HANDVICE, hand'vise, *s.* A little vice used by the hand for small work.

HANDWEAPON, hand'wep-pn, *s.* Any weapon which may be wielded by the hand.

If he smite him with an *handweapon* of wood wherewith he may die, and he die, he is a murderer.—*Numb.* xxxv. 18.

HANDWORK.—See Handiwork.

HANDWORKED, hand'wurkt, *a.* Made with hands.

HANDWRITING, hand'ri-ting, *s.* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; any writing.

HANDY, han'de, *a.* (*handig*, Dut.) Ready; dexterous; skilful; adroit in using the hands in the execution of any work or performance; convenient; suited to the use of the hand; near; that may be used without difficulty, or going to a distance.

HANDY-DANDY, han'de-dan'de, *s.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief?—*Shaks.*

HANG, hang, *v. a.* (*hangan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Hanged or Hung. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to place without any solid support or foundation; to fix in such a manner as to be movable; to cover or furnish by anything suspended or fastened to the walls;—

And *hang* thy holy roofs with savage spoils.—*Dryden.*

to hang out, to suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice; *to hang abroad*, to suspend

in the open air; *to hang over*, to project, or cause to project above; *to hang down*, to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline; *to hang up*, to suspend; to place on something fixed on high; to keep or suffer to remain undecided;—*v. n.* to be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below; to dangle; to be loose and flowing below; to bend forward or downward; to lean or incline; to float; to play; to be supported by something raised above the ground; to depend; to rest on something for support; to rest on by embracing; to cling to;

Two little infants *hanging* about her neck.—*Peacham.*

to hover; to impend; to be delayed; to linger;

She thrice essay'd to speak; her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring died unfinish'd on her tongue.—
Dryden.

to incline; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; *to hang on*, to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome; to adhere obstinately; to be importunate; to rest; to reside; to continue; to be dependant on; among seamen, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly; *to hang fire*, in the Military art, a term applied when the flame is slow in communicating from the pan to the charge; *to hang in doubt*, to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty; *to hang together*, to be closely united; to cling; to be so united as barely to hold together; *to hang on or upon*, to be incommodiously joined; to drag;

Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden.—*Addison.*

to hang to, to adhere closely; to cling.

HANG-BY, hang'bi, *s.* A dependant; an expression of contempt.

HANGER, hang'ur, *s.* That by which a thing is suspended; a short broad sword incurvated towards the point; one that hangs, or causes to be hanged.

HANGER-ON, hang'ur-on, *s.* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favours; a dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

HANGING, hang'ing, *s.* Any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls of a room by way of ornament; death by the halter; display; exhibition. *Hanging-sleeves*, strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders, formerly worn by children. *Hanging-style of a door*, the style of a door or shutter to which the hinge is fastened. *Hanging of doors*, &c., the act of placing them upon centres or hinges, for the convenience of opening and shutting. *Hanging-valve*, a flap of metal hanging down from a hinge, and which, in this position, suffers a hole above it to remain open; but as soon as any piston or other solid body drives against the back of it, it being thereby forced from a vertical to a horizontal position, closes the hole and acts as a valve. In rotatory steam-engines and pumps such a valve is common.

HANGMAN, hang'man, *s.* The public executioner; a term of reproach.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these *hangman's* hands.—
Shaks.

HANGNAIL.—See Agnail.

HANGNESTS.—See Icterus.

HANK, hangk, *s.* (Icel.) Several skeins of silk or cotton thread tied together, or otherwise contained into a small bundle; a tie. In ships, a wooden ring fixed to a stay, to confine the staysails—used in the place of a grommet; a rope or withy for fastening a gate;—(local in the last sense;) —*v. a.* to form into hanks.

HANKER, hangk'ur, *v. n.* (*hunkeren*, Dut.) To long importunately with uneasiness; to have an incessant gnawing wish.

HANKERING, hangk'ur-ing, *s.* A strong and restless desire to possess something; an eager longing to participate or enjoy.

HANKLE, hang'kl, *v. a.* To twist.—Local.

HANSEATIC, han-se-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the hanse towns.

HANSE TOWNS, hans townz, *s. pl.* (Teut. a society, and *hanza*, a multitude, Goth.) In Germany, certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederation acceded other commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain, and Italy, until they amounted to seventy-two. For centuries this confederation maintained their objects in defiance of hostile kings, and commanded the respect and support of many courts in Europe. The confederacy at present consists of the cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

HA'NT, hant. A contraction of *have not*.

HAP, hap, *s.* (*hap*, or *hab*, Welsh.) That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; fortune; accident; casual event; misfortune;—(seldom used;)

Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been.—
Fairfax

—*v. n.* to happen; to befall casually.—Obsolete as a verb.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what has *happ'd*.—*Shaks.*

HAP, } hap, *v. a.* In Law, to catch or snatch a
HAPP, } thing; thus we meet with to *hap* the possession of a deed poll.

HAPALES, ha-pa'les, *s.* The Squirrel Monkeys, a genus of small quadrumanous animals, natives of Brazil, where their arboreal habits are much the same as those of the squirrel: Family, Cebidæ.

HAPALOSTEPHIUM, hap-a-lo-ste'fe-um, *s.* (*hapalos*, soft, and *stephos*, a crown, Gr. in reference to its soft hairy receptacle.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

HAP-HAZARD, hap-haz'urd, *s.* Chance; accident. —See Hazard.

HAPLESS, hap'les, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

HAPLY, hap'le, *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by accident; by chance.

HAPPEN, hap'pn, *v. n.* (*hapiaw*, Welsh.) To fall out; to come without one's previous expectation; to befall; to come to pass.

HAPPILY, hap'pe-le, *ad.* By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success; in a state of felicity; with address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to insure success: this term is sometimes used improperly for *haply*.

HAPPINESS, hap'pe-nes, *s.* The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified; felicity; good luck or fortune; fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words.—*Dryden.*

HAPPY, hap'pe, *a.* (from *hap*, *hapus*, Welsh.) Fortunate; lucky; successful; being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires; prosperous; having secure possession of good;

Happy is that people whose God is Jehovah.—*Psalm* cxliv. 15.

that supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable; dexterous; ready; able;

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder.—*Swift.*

blessed; enjoying the presence and favour of God in a future life; harmonious; living in concord; propitious; favourable; *happy man be his dole*, a phrase implying 'may his fortune, his dole, or share in life, be that of a *happy* man.'

Happy man be his dole! He that runs fastest gets the ring.—*Shaks.*

HARALDA, ha-ral'da, *s.* A genus of birds, belonging to the Fuligulinæ, or Sea-ducks: Family, Anatidæ.

HARANGUE, ha-rang', *s.* (French.) A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; a public address; declamation; a noisy, pompous, or irregular address;—*v. n.* to make an address or speech; to make a noisy speech;—*v. a.* to address by an oration, as 'the general *harangued* the troops.'

HARANGUEFUL, ha-rang'fûl, *a.* Full of harangue, or disposed to make noisy speeches.

HARANGUER, ha-rang'ur, *s.* An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer.

HARASS, har'as, *v. a.* (*harasser*, Fr.) To weary; to fatigue to excess; to tire with bodily labour; to weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to tease; to perplex; to waste or desolate;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*s.* waste; disturbance; devastation.—Seldom used as a substantive.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round.—*Milton.*

HARASSER, har'as-sur, *s.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

HARBINGER, hăr'bin-jur, *s.* A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else; an officer of the king's household, who rides a day's journey before the court when travelling, to provide lodgings and other accommodation.

HARBINGERED, hăr'bin-jurd, *a.* Preceded by a harbinger.

HARBOROUGH, hăr'bur-ro, *v. a.* To receive into lodging;—*s.* a lodging.—Obsolete.

Leave me those hills where *harborough* nis to see,
Nor holy bush, nor brere.—*Spenser.*

HARBOUR, hăr'bur, *s.* (from *here berga*, a station of an army, Sax.) A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest; a port or haven for ships; an asylum; a shelter; a place of safety from storms or danger;—*v. a.* to shelter; to secure; to secrete; to entertain; to permit to lodge, rest, or reside;—*v. n.* to lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment; to take shelter. *Harbour-master*, an officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbours.

HARBOURAGE, hăr'bur-aje, *s.* Shelter; entertainment.—Seldom used.

Crave *harbourage* within your city walls.—*Shaks.*

HARBOURER, hăr'bur-ur, *s.* One who entertains or shelters another.

HARBOURLESS, hăr'bur-les, *a.* Without a harbour; destitute of shelter or a lodging.

HARBOUROUS, hăr'bur-us, *a.* Hospitable.—Obsolete.

A bishop must be *harberous*, (in the present version, given to hospitality,) apt to teach.—1 *Tim.* iii. 2. (Old Translation.)

HARD, hărd, *a.* (*heard*, Sax.) Solid; compact; firm; not yielding to pressure; difficult; not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed; full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be travelled; painful; distressing; laborious; fatiguing; oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of tender affections; harsh; rough; abusive; unfavourable; unkind; implying blame of another; unreasonable; unjust; pinching with cold; tempestuous; powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on; austere; acid; sour, as liquors; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural;

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained.—*Dryden.*

not plentiful; not prosperous, as *hard* times; avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close; of coarse features, as a *hard* face; rude: unpolished or unintelligible;

A people of *hard* language.—*Ezek.* iii.

unpalatable or scanty, as *hard* fare;—*ad.* close; near, as in the phrase *hard* by; with pressure; with urgency; hence diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; violently; with great force; vexatiously; uneasily; with difficulty; closely; nimbly; rapidly; tempestuously; with violence; with a copious descent of water, as it rains *hard*; with force, as to press *hard*. *Hard-a-lee*, in Nautical language, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm. *Hard-a-weather*, the order to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of the ship, so as to bear away; also, that position of the helm. *Hard-a-port*, the order to put the helm close to the larboard, or left side of the ship. *Hard-a-starboard*, the order to put the helm close to the right side of the ship.

HARDBESETTING, hărd'be-set-ting, *a.* Closely besetting or besieging.

HARDBILLS.—See Coccothraustinæ.

HARDBOUND, hărd'bownd, *a.* Costive: fast or tight.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year.
—*Pope.*

HARDEARNED, hărd'ernd, *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty.

HARDEN, hăr'dn, *v. a.* To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; to confirm in effrontery; to make impudent; to make obstinate, unyielding, or refractory; to confirm in wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make obdurate; to endue with constancy; to inure; to render firm, or less liable to injury, by exposure or use;—*v. n.* to become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness; to become unfeeling; to become inured; to indurate flesh.

HARDENER, hăr'dn-ur, *s.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

HARDENING, hăr'dn-ing, *s.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before.

HARDFAVOURED, hărd'fay-vurd, } *a.* Having coarse
HARDFEATURED, hărd'fe-turde, } features; harsh of countenance.

HARDFAVOUREDNESS, hărd'fay-vurd-nes, *s.* Coarseness of features.

HARDFISTED, hărd'fis-ted, *a.* Covetous; close-fisted.

HARDFOUGHT, hărd'fawt, *a.* Vigorously contested.

HARDGOTTEN, hărd'got-tn, *a.* Obtained by great labour and difficulty.

HARDGRASS.—See Sclerochloa.

HARDHANDED, hărd'hand-ed, *a.* Having hard hands through labour; exercising severity.

The easy or *hardhanded* monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannies.—*Milton.*

HARDHEAD, hărd'hed, *s.* Clash or collision of heads in contest.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispers'd them.—*Dryden.*

HARDHEARTED, hărd'hărt-ed, *a.* Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman.

HARDHEARTEDLY, hărd-hărt'ed-le, *ad.* In a merciless, unfeeling manner.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, hărd-hărt'ed-nes, *s.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.

HARDIHOOD, hăr'de-hood, *s.* Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity.

HARDILY, hăr'de-le, *ad.* With great boldness; stoutly; with hardship; not tenderly.

HARDINBERGIA, hăr-din-ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Frances, Countess Hardinberg.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

HARDINESS, hăr'de-nes, *s.* (*hardiesse*, Fr.) Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; firmness of body derived from laborious exercise; bravery; hardship; fatigue;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*.—*Spenser.*

effrontery; excess of confidence; assurance.

HARDLABOURED, hărd-la'burd, *a.* Wrought with severe labour; elaborate; studied.

HARDLY, hărd'le, *ad.* With difficulty; with great labour; scarcely; barely; almost not; not quite or wholly; grudgingly, as an injury; severely; unfavourably; rigorously; oppressively; unwelcomely; harshly, not softly or tenderly; roughly.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd.—*Dryden.*

HARDMOUTHED, hărd'mowthd, *a.* Disobedient to the rein; not sensible to the bit.

HARDNESS, hărd'nes, *s.* Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be executed or accomplished; scarcity; difficulty of obtaining money; obduracy; profligateness; coarseness; harshness of look; keenness; severity; stiffness; roughness; closeness; niggardliness; hardship; severe labour, trials, or sufferings. In Mineralogy, the different degrees of hardness possessed by minerals of similar external characters will often serve to distinguish them from each other. Mohs has formed a scale which affords an approximation in estimating the hardness of minerals, and according to which it is expressed in numbers. The substances which he uses are such as are easily obtained in a state of purity. They are—1. Talc, white or greenish; 2. rock salt, pure and cleavable; and gypsum, uncrystalized and semitranslucent; 3. calcareous spar, cleavable; 4. fluor spar, which cleaves perfectly; 5. apatite, the asparagus stone, from Salzburg; 6. adularia; 7. rock crystal, limpid and transparent; 8. topaz; 9. corundum, with smooth fractured faces; 10. diamond. Any mineral which neither scratches nor is scratched by any one of the substances above named, is stated to possess the degree of hardness expressed by the number opposite that mineral. Thus, supposing a body neither to scratch nor to be scratched by fluor spar, its hardness is represented by 4; but if it should scratch fluor spar, and not apatite, then its hardness is stated to be from 4 to 5. Another method of trying the hardness of minerals, is passing them very gently over a fine hard file, and judging by the touch and appearance of the file as to the degree of hardness.

HARDNIBBED, hărd'nibd, *a.* Having a hard nib or point.

HARDS, hărdz, *s.* The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.

HARDSHIP, hărd'ship, *s.* Injury; oppression; inconvenience; fatigue; toil; severe labour.

HARDVISAGED, hărd'viz-ayjd, *a.* Having coarse or repulsive features; of a forbidding countenance.

HARDWARE, hărd'ware, *s.* Wares made of iron or other metal, as edgetools, kettles, pots, &c.

HARDWAREMAN, hărd'ware-man, *s.* A maker or seller of hardware.

HARDWICKIA, hărd-wik'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Major General Thomas Hardwick, F.R.S.) A genus of plants, consisting of smooth Indian Leguminous trees, with flowers of a dirty yellow colour: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

HARDWON, hărd'wun, *a.* Won with great difficulty.

HARDWORKING, hărd'wurk-ing, *a.* Toiling or labouring excessively; continuous application.

HARDY, hăr'de, *a.* (Norman, *hardi*, Fr.) Bold; resolute; brave; daring; stout; intrepid; firm; compact; confident; full of assurance; impedent; stubborn to excess; inured to hardship, danger, and fatigue; rendered firm by exercise.

HARE, hare, *s.* (*hara*, Sax. Dan. and Swed.) The common name of the well-known rodent, Lepus timidus. The American hare, *L. Americanus*, is so like our common rabbit, that it goes by that name among the English settlers at Hudson's Bay. In high latitudes it becomes quite white in winter, which is the case also with the Polar hare, *L. glacialis*. *Harebell*, the Bell-flower,—see Campanula. *Harebells*, the Liliaceous plant, Scilla nonscripta, of which there are three varieties. *Hare's-ear*, the plant Erysimum Austriacum, or Austrian Treacle-mustard. *Hare's-foot*, Trefoil, the common name of the Leguminous plants of the genus Trifolium: Section Lagopus. *Hare's-lettuce*, the Sow-thistle, Sonchus arvensis. *Hare's-tail grass*, the plant Lagurus ovata, a native of the Isle of Guernsey;—a constellation;—*v. a.* to fright, or to excite, tease, and harass, or worry.—Obsolete.

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them.—*Locke.*

HAREBRAINED, hare'braynd, *a.* Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless.

HAREHEARTED, hare'hărt-ed, *a.* Timorous; easily frightened.

HAREHOUND, hare'hownd, *s.* A hound for hunting hares; a harrier.

HAREHUNTING, hare'hun-ting, *s.* The sport of hunting hares.

HARELIP, hare'lip, *s.* A fissure or perpendicular division of the lip, so called from its supposed resemblance to the upper lip of a hare.

HARELIPPED, hare'lipt, *a.* Having a harelip.

HAREM, ha'rem, *s.* (*harama*, Armor.) A seraglio; a place where eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from all intercourse with others.

HARENGIFORM, ha-ren'je-fawrm, *a.* Shaped like a herring.

HAREPIPE, hare'pipe, *s.* A snare for catching hares.

HARICOT, har'e-kot, *s.* The French name of the dwarf kidney-bean, the variety varigatus of Phaseolus vulgaris.

HARIER, HARRIER, har're-ur, *s.* A dog with an acute scent, and of great nimbleness in the pursuit of the hare; it evinces great ardour in the chase, and frequently outstrips the fleetest sportsman.

HARIOLATION, har-e-o-la'shun, *s.* (*hariolatio*, Lat.) Soothsaying.—Obsolete.

HARIOT, HARRIOT, har're-ot, *s.* In Law, a due belonging to a lord at the death of his tenant, consisting of the best beast, either horse, cow, or ox, which he had at the time of his death; and in some manors, the best goods, pieces of plate, &c., are called *hariots*.

HARISH, ha'rish, *a.* Like a hare.

HARK, hărk, *v. n.* (contracted from *hearken*.) To listen; to lend the ear;—*interj.* hear; list.

Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind.—*Rowe.*

HARL, hărl, *s.* The skin of flax; the filaments of flax or hemp; a filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, hăr'le-kin, *s.* (French.) A buffoon, dressed in party-coloured clothes, who plays tricks like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace. This character was first introduced into Italian comedy, but is now a standing character in English pantomime;—*v. n.* to play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks. *Harlequin duck*, the Clangula histrionica of Leach, a native of Hudson's Bay and Northern Europe. It is a rare visitant to this country.

HARLEQUINADE, hăr-le-kin-ade', *s.* Exhibitions of harlequins.

HARLOT, hăr'lot, *s.* (*herlawd*, *herlodes*, Welsh.) A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman; in Scripture, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols; a base person; a rogue; a cheat;—(the last three senses, though apparently the early usage of the word, are now obsolete;)

No man but he and thou, and such other false *harlots*, praiseth any such preaching.—*Fox.*

He was a gentle *harlot* and a kind.—*Chaucer.*

—*a.* wanton; lewd; low; base;—*v. n.* to practise lewdness.

HARLOTRY, hăr'lot-re, *s.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.

HARM, hărm, *s.* (*harm*, *hearm*, Sax.) Injury; hurt; damage; mischief; detriment; moral wrong; evil; wickedness;—*v. a.* to hurt; to injure; to impair soundness of body.

HARMALINE, hăr'ma-line, *s.* A substance discovered by Gobel in the seeds of the plant Peganum harmula. It forms brown crystals of a bitter astringent taste. It may be used as a yellow dye, and by oxidation be made to yield a magnificent red dyestuff. Formula, C_{24} H_{13} N_2 O.

HARMATTAN, hăr-mat'tan, *s.* The name given in Africa, and adopted by the English, to a remarkable periodical parching wind, which blows from the interior of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean, generally three or four times each season.

HARMEL, hăr'mel, *s.* The wild African rue.

HARMFUL, hărm'fŭl, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

HARMFULLY, hărm'fŭl-le, *ad.* Noxiously; hurtfully; detrimentally.

HARMFULNESS, hărm'fŭl-nes, *s.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness; mischievousness.

HARMLESS, hărm'les, *a.* Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful; not doing injury or harm; unhurt; undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, hărm'les-le, *ad.* Innocently; without fault or crime; without hurt or damage.

HARMLESSNESS, hărm'les-nes, *s.* Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

HARMODYTES.—See Syringopora.

HARMONIA, hăr-mo'ne-a, *s.* In Fabulous History, the wife of Cadmus, both of whom were turned into serpents. She is said to have been a princess, and a player on the flute, from which the word *harmony* is supposed to have been derived.

HARMONIC, HARMONICAL, hăr-mon'ik, hăr-mon'e-kal, *a.* Relating to harmony or music; musical; concordant; consonant. *Harmonic proportion*, a series of quantities in which any three adjoining terms being taken, the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as the first is to the third. *Harmonic triad*, in Music, the chord of a note, consisting of a third and perfect fifth; or, in other words, the *common chord*.

HARMONICA, hăr-mon'e-ka, *s.* A peculiar form of the musical glasses, invented by the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

HARMONICALLY, hăr-mon'e-kal-le, *ad.* Musically; concordantly.

HARMONICS, hăr-mon'iks, *s.* Harmonious sounds; consonances; the doctrine or science of musical sounds. In Music or Acoustics, the harmonics of a musical note are all those other notes in which the number of vibrations per second are twice, three times, four times, or any multiple of, the number of vibrations which produce the note in question. *Grave harmonics* are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds.

HARMONIOUS, hăr-mo'ne-us, *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical; concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical; agreeing; living in peace and friendship.

HARMONIOUSLY, hăr-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; with accordance of sounds; musically; in concord; in agreement; in peace and friendship.

HARMONIOUSNESS, hăr-mo'ne-us-nes, *s.* Adaptation and proportion of parts; musicalness; agreement; concord.

HARMONIPHON, hăr-mon'e-fon, *s.* (*harmonia*, and

phone, sound, Gr.) A musical instrument, the sound of which is produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates, and the air blown through a tube.

HARMONIST, hăr'mo-nist, *s.* A composer of music; a musician; one who brings together corresponding passages to show their agreement.

HARMONISTS, hăr'mo-nists, *s. pl.* A sect of Protestant emigrants, who settled in America between 1803 and 1805. They left Wirtemberg with their pastor, George Rapp, in consequence of some dispute with the authorities, who insisted on their attendance at the parish church, after some changes had taken place of which they did not approve. They laid out a flourishing settlement north of Philadelphia, and latterly formed an improved plan in Indiana. They admitted and practised universal toleration, cultivated the learned languages, and had all things in common.

HARMONIZE, hăr'mo-nize, *v. n.* To be in concord; to agree in sounds; to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families; to agree in sense or purport;—*v. a.* to adjust in fit proportions; to make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to cause to agree.

HARMONIZER, hăr'mo-ni-zur, *s.* One that brings together or reconciles. In Music, a harmonist.

HARMONIZING, hăr'mo-ni-zing, *a.* Being in accordance.

HARMONOMETER, hăr-mo-nom'e-tur, *s.* (*harmonia*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sound.

HARMONY, hăr'mo-ne, *s.* The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; concord or agreement; just proportion of sound; consonance; concord. In Music, sounds simultaneously produced according to certain rules, forming a chord, or a succession of chords. In Anatomy, an immovable articulation, in which the eminences and depressions of the constituent pieces are so slightly marked, that the bones appear to be united by simple apposition of their corresponding surfaces. *Artificial harmony*, a mixture of concords and discords. *Figured harmony*, when one or more of the parts move during the continuance of a chord through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord. *Perfect harmony* implies the use of untempered concords only. *Tempered harmony*, when the notes are varied by temperament. *Harmony of the spheres*, a sort of imaginary music, supposed by the ancients to be produced by the sweetly-tuned motions of the stars and planets, attributed to the various proportionate impressions of the heavenly spheres upon one another, acting at proper intervals. *Harmony pre-established*, an hypothesis invented by Libnitz to explain the correspondence between the course of our sensations and the series of changes actually going on in the universe, of which, according to that philosopher and many others, we have no direct perception.

HARMOSTA, hăr'mos-ta, } *s.* In Antiquity, a
HARMOSTES, hăr'mos-tis, } name given in Sparta to such magistrates as had the charge of building and repairing the citadels, forts, &c.

HARMOTOME, hăr'mo-tome, *s.* (*harmos*, a joint, and *temno*, I divide, Gr.) Cross-stone, or Staurolite, &c., a mineral, the crystals of which intersect each other: colour white, passing occasionally into grey, yellow, red, and brown. The constituents of transparent Harmotome from Strontian are—silica, 64.755; alumina, 13.425; lime, 1.160; protoxide of iron, 2.595; water, 14.470: sp. gr. 2.40. H = 4.25.

HARMUS, hăr'mus, *s.* (*harmos*, a joint, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a tile used for covering the joint between two common tiles.

HARNESS, hăr'nes, *s.* (*harnaes*, Welsh, *harnois*, Fr.) Armour; the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight or horseman;

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harnes* meet,
That from his head no place appear'd to his feet.—
Spenser.

the furniture of a draught-horse, whether for a waggon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.;—*v. a.* to dress in armour; to equip with armour for war, as a horseman; to put on the furniture of a draught-horse; to defend; to protect.

They saw the camp of the heathen that it was strong and well-*harnessed*, and compassed round about with horsemen.—1 *Macc.* iv. 7.

HARNESSER, hăr'nes-sur, *s.* One who puts on the harness of a horse.

HARNS, hărnz, *s. pl.* Brains.

HARONGA, ha-rong'ga, *s.* (Ronga, the name of *H. Madagariensis* in Madagascar.) A genus of shrubs with branching stems, and having the flowers disposed in branching flowered panicles, which are yellow.

HARP, hărp, *s.* (*hearpa*, Sax. Dut.) A stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, held upright, and commonly touched with the fingers; a constellation. Among the ancient Romans, a species of drawbridge of framework, so called from its resemblance to the musical instrument of the same name. It was placed in a perpendicular position against the towers of the besiegers, and by means of pulleys lowered to the walls of the besieged town, when the soldiers immediately sprang forward on it towards the ramparts;—*v. n.* to play on the harp; to dwell on in speaking or writing; to continue sounding; to touch, as a passion; to affect.

HARPA, hăr'pa, *s.* A genus of Gasteropods, the beautiful shells of which are distinguished by the regular longitudinal carinated ribs which mark the external surface, resembling in some degree a stringed instrument—hence the name; the aperture and lips are highly polished: Family, Muricidæ.

HARPACTES, hăr-pak'tes, *s.* (*harpaktes*, a robber, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Trogonidæ.

HARPAGENES, hăr-paj'e-nes, *s.* (*arpagei*, Gr.) In Antiquity, books of iron hanging on the top of a pole, which, being secured with chains to the masts of a ship, and then let down with great velocity into a vessel of the enemy, raised it out of the water. The invention was due to Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher.

HARPALIDÆ, hăr-pal'e-de, *s.* (*harpalus*, one of the genera.) A very extensive family of Coleopterous insects of the section Geophaga, the species of which are distinguished by the tarsi of the two anterior pairs of legs being dilated in the male sex.

HARPALUS, hăr'pa-lus, *s.* (*harpaleos*, greedy, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, type of the family Harpalidæ. They are robust and very voracious.

HARPALYCE, hăr-pal'e-se, *s.* In Mythology, a beautiful virgin, daughter of Clymenus and Epicaste of Argos; her father became enamoured of her, and enjoyed her company. Some time after she married Alastor, who was put to death by her father. Harpalyce, inconsolable for the death of her husband, and ashamed of her father's passion, resolved to revenge her wrongs. She killed her younger brother, and served it before her father. She was changed into an owl upon her entreaties of the gods, and Clymenus killed himself. In Botany, a genus of Leguminous plants, so named from its great beauty: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

HARPAX, hăr'pax, *s.* (Greek, rapacious.) A genus of bivalve fossil shells, of an oblong triangular shape; the hinge formed by two long projecting teeth, transversely crenulated on both sides, and diverging in the form of the letter V on the flat valve.

HARPER, hăr'pur, *s.* A player on the harp.

HARPES, hăr'pes, *s.* A genus of fossil Crustaceans of the Trilobite family, found in the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation.

HARPIES, hăr'pes, *s.* (*harpyiai*, Gr.) In Antiquity, fabulous winged monsters.—See Harpyiæ.

HARPING, hăr'ping, *s.* A continual dwelling on. In a ship, the *harpings* are the forepart of the wales which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. *Cat-harpings*,—see Cat.

HARPING-IRON.—See Harpoon.

HARPIST, hăr'pist, *s.* A harper.

HARPOCRATES, hăr-pok'kra-tes, *s.* In Mythology, the Egyptian god of Silence, the son of Isis, or Osiris. He is represented as a young naked man, having one of his fingers applied to his mouth, with a mitre on his head, a cornucopia in one hand, and in the other the flower of the lotus, and sometimes a quiver. His statue was fixed at the entrance of most of the Egyptian temples.

HARPODON, hăr'po-don, *s.* (*harpazo*, I tear, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. from the teeth being barbed at the point.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.

HARPOON, hăr-poon', *s.* (*harpon*, Fr.) A harping iron; a spar or javelin, with a long shank and a broad flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges, used in penetrating the whale to effect its capture. It is generally thrown by the hand;—*v. a.* to strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

HARPOONER, hăr-poon'ur, } *s.* Among whale-
HARPONEER, hăr-po-neer', } fishers, the person who throws the harpoon.

HARPSICHORD, hărp'se-kawrd, *s.* A keyed musical instrument, in form the same as the grand pianoforte, but smaller, strung with steel and brass wires, two to each note, which are struck by jacks, armed with small pieces of quill, acting as plectrums, and thus made to render a brilliant but somewhat harsh sound, wholly unlike that produced by the hammers of the piano-forte. The compass of the harpsichord did not at first exceed three octaves, but by degrees reached five, from double F below the base to F in altissimo. All harpsichords had stops, which increased or diminished the string power; they also were generally furnished with a swell, or a means of opening and closing the lid; and many were supplied with two rows of keys, the upper acting on a separate set of strings, which gave a very soft sound, intended as an imitation of a muted violin, &c.

HARPULA, hăr'pu-la, *s.* (dim. of harp.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Volutinæ, or True Volutes; spire produced, but not more than half the length of the aperture; the lip slender, and the plates very numerous: Family, Volutidæ.

HARPULIA, hăr-pu'le-a, *s.* (*harpula*, the name given to the plant at Chittagong.) A genus of East Indian plants, with solitary panicles of small, pale, yellow flowers: Order, Sapindaceæ.

HARPURUS, hăr'pu-rus, *s.* (*harpazo*, I tear, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the snout is contracted, produced, and somewhat tubular; the body granulated, and marked longitudinally with carinated lines; the tail furnished with a brushlike tuft of hair on either side.

HARPY, hăr'pe, *s.* (*harpie*, Fr.) Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

> I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words' conference with this *harpy*.—*Shaks.*

In Antiquity,—see Harpies.

HARPYIA, hăr-pi'e-a, *s.* (*harpyiai*, the Harpies, Gr.) The Harpy-eagle, a genus of birds, belonging to the Aquilinæ, or Eagles: Family, Falconidæ.

HARPYIÆ, hăr-pi'e-e, *s.* In Mythology, winged monsters, daughters of Neptune and Terra, who had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno. They were sent by Juno to plunder the tables of Phineus, whence they were driven to the islands called Strophades, by Zethes and Calais. They emitted an infectious smell, and spoiled whatever they touched by their filth. They plundered Æneas during his voyage towards Italy, and Celæno predicted many of the calamities which attended him.

HARQUEBUSE.—See Arquebuse.

HARR.—See Eagre.

HARRATEEN, har-ra-teen', *s.* A kind of stuff or cloth.

> In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,
> Perchance of tabby or of *harrateen*.—*Shenstone.*

HARRICO.—See Haricot.

HARRIDAN, har're-dan, *s.* A decayed strumpet.

> She just endur'd the winter she began,
> And in four months a batter'd *harridan*.—*Swift.*

HARRIERS, har're-urz, *s.* The common name of birds of the genus Circus, belonging to the Buteoninæ, or Buzzards: Family, Falconidæ.

HARRISONIA, har-re-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Harrison, a botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of a shrub, *H. brownii*, a native of the island of Timor.

HARROW, har'ro, *s.* (*harf*, Swed.) An agricultural instrument, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other and set with iron teeth; it is used for breaking clods, levelling ploughed land, and covering the seed when sown;—*v. a.* (*harfva*, Swed.) to draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown; to break or tear with a harrow; to tear; to lacerate; to torment;

> I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
> Would *harrow* up thy soul.—*Shaks.*

to pillage; to strip; to lay waste; to invade; to

harass with incursions; to subdue;—(obsolete in the last six significations;)

And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy stowre,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre.—*Spenser.*

to disturb; to agitate;—(obsolete;)

Amaz'd I stood, *harrow'd* with grief and fear.—*Milton.*

—*interj.* an exclamation of sudden distress.—Obsolete.

HARROWER, har'ro-ur, *s.* One who harrows; a hawk.

HARRY, har're, *v. a.* (*hergian*, to strip, Sax.) To strip; to pillage;—(see Harrow;)—to agitate; to tease;—*v. n.* to make harassing incursions.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

What made your rogueships
Harrying for victuals here?—*Beau. & Flet.*

HARSH, hărsh, *a.* (*harsch*, Germ.) Rough to the touch or taste; rugged; grating; sour; rough to the ear; discordant; jarring; austere; crabbed; morose; peevish; rude; abusive; severe; rigorous.

HARSHLY, hărsh'le, *ad.* Roughly; in a harsh manner; sourly; austerely; severely; morosely; crabbedly; rudely; with violence; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.

HARSHNESS, hărsh'nes, *s.* Roughness to the touch; sourness; austereness; roughness to the ear; roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness; roughness in manner or words; severity.

HARSLET, hărs'let, } *s.* (etymology uncertain.) The
HASLET, has'let, } heart, liver, lights, &c., of a hog.

HART, hărt, *s.* (*heart*, Sax.) A stag or male deer. *Hart-royal*, anciently, in the days of forest law, when the king lost a stag, proclamation was made that no person should chase or kill him, and which, on his return, was styled a hart-royal proclaimed. A Dorsetshire baron having destroyed a white hart under these circumstances, in the reign of Henry III., a heavy fine was laid on his lands, which was paid into the exchequer as lately as the reign of Elizabeth, under the denomination of *white-hart silver*.

HARTOGIA, hăr-to'je-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Hartog, a Dutch naturalist and traveller at the Cape of Good Hope.) The Hassagay-tree, a genus of plants, of the wood of which the natives of South Africa make the shafts of their javelins, &c.: Order, Celastrinaceæ.

HARTSHORN, hărts'hawrn, *s.* The horn of the common stag, Cervus elephas, which obtains a place in the pharmacopœia, because it contains less earthy matter and more gelatine than other bones. *Spirit of hartshorn*, Spiritus cornu cervi,—see Ammonia. *Hartshorn black*, that which is left in distilling hartshorn. *Red hartshorn*, Lavender drops, Spiritus lavendulæ compositus.

HARTWORT.—See Tordylium.

HARUM-SCARUM, ha'rum-ska'rum, *a.* A vulgar expression, applied to persons of a flighty or volatile character, or to persons always in a bustle or hurry.

HARUSPEX, har'u-speks, *s.* In Antiquity, a soothsayer at Rome, who drew omens by consulting the entrails of beasts that were sacrificed: he received the name of *Haruspex*, *ab aris aspiciendis*, and that of *Extispex*, *ab extis inspiciendis*. The order of *Haruspices* was first established at Rome by Romulus. The first Haruspices were Tuscans, who received all their knowledge from a boy named Tages, who was commonly reported to have sprung from a clod of earth.

HARVEST, hăr'vest, *s.* (*harfest*, *harfest*, Sax.) The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops; the ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks; the product of labour;

Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet.—*Dryden.*

fruit or fruits; effects; consequences. In Scripture, figuratively, the proper season for business.

He that sleepeth in *harvest*, is a son that causeth shame.—*Prov.* x.

Harvest-bug, the insect Acarus autumnales. *Harvest-home*, the time of harvest; the song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or at the feast itself;

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn it is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come—
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*.—*Dryden.*

the opportunity of gathering treasure. *Harvest-lord*, the head reaper at the harvest. *Harvest-man*, a labourer in harvest. *Harvest-moon*, the moon during the harvest season, owing to the oblique ascension of the sign Pices and Aries, through which the moon is then passing, making her to rise with apparently little difference as to time, for several nights immediately after sunset. *Harvest-queen*, an image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. It was gaudily apparelled, and crowned with flowers. A sheaf of corn was placed under the arm, and a sickle in the hand, and thus equipped was carried, preceded by music, to the open field, and fixed on a pole. At the close of the day it was brought home in like manner;—*v. a.* to reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.

HARVESTER, hăr'ves-tur, *s.* A reaper; a labourer in gathering grain.

HAS. The third person singular of the verb *To have*.

HASH, hash, *v. a.* (*hacher*, Fr.) To chop into small pieces; to mince; to mix;—*s.* minced meat, as a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.

HASK, hask, *s.* A case made of rushes or flags.—Obsolete.

HASP, hasp, *s.* (*hæps*, Sax.) A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock; a spindle to wind thread or silk on;—(local in the last sense;)—*v. a.* to shut or fasten with a hasp.

HASSACK, has'sak, *s.* The provincial name for Kentish ragstone.

HASSAGAY-TREE.—See Curtesia.

HASSELQUISTIA, has-sel-kwis'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Fred. Hasselquist, a pupil of Linnæus.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

HASSELTIA, has-sel'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Van Hasselt, a Dutch naturalist.) A genus of South American trees: Order, Bixaceæ.

HASSOCK, has'suk, *s.* (*hesor*, Welsh.) A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church.

HAST. The second person singular of the verb *To have*.

HASTA, has'ta, *s.* (Latin, a spear.) A term used by medallists for a spear or javelin, not shod or headed with iron; or rather an ancient sceptre,

somewhat longer than ordinary, occasionally given to all the gods.

HASTATE, has'tate, } *a.* (*hastatus*, Lat.) In
HASTATED, has'tay-ted, } Botany, applied to leaves which are halberd-shaped.

HASTATI, has-ta'ti, *s.* (*hasta*, a spear, Gr.) In Antiquity, one of the three grand divisions of the Roman infantry, so called from being armed with spears.

HASTE, haste, *s.* (*hast*, Germ. Swed. and Dan.) Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; despatch; expedition; sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; vehemence; the state of being urged or pressed by business.

HASTE, haste, } *v. a.* (*hasten*, Germ.) To push
HASTEN, ha'sn, } forward; to urge on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement;—*v. n.* to move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

HASTENER, ha'sn-ur, *s.* One that hastens or urges forward.

HASTILY, hase'te-le, *ad.* In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly; rashly; precipitately; without due reflection; passionately; under sudden excitement of passion.

HASTINESS, hase'te-nes, *s.* Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion, as of animals; rashness; heedless eagerness; precipitation; irritability; susceptibility of anger; warmth of temper.

HASTINGS, hase'tingz, *s. pl.* Peas that come early; early fruit.

HASTIVE, hase'tiv, *a.* (*hatif*, Fr.) Forward; early as fruit.—Seldom used.

HASTY, hase'te, *a.* Quick; speedy; eager; precipitate; rash; irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate; early ripe; forward.

HASTY-PUDDING, hase'te-pŭd'ding, *s.* A pudding made of water or milk and flour boiled together.

HAT, hat, *s.* (*hæt*, Sax.) A covering for the head, made of different materials, and worn by men or women, for defending the head from cold or heat, or for ornament; the dignity of a cardinal. *Hat-band*, a band round the crown of a hat. *Hat-box or case*, a box for a hat, a lady's hat-case being called a *band-box*.

HATABLE, ha'ta-bl, *a.* That may be hated; odious.

HATCH, hatsh, *v. a.* (*hecken*, Germ.) To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce in silence; to steep;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> His weapon *hatch'd* in blood.—*Beau. & Flet.*

—*v. n.* to produce young; to bring the young to maturity;—*s.* a brood; as many chickens as are produced at once; the act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure; discovery.

HATCH, hatsh, } *s.* (*hæca*, Sax.) The grate,
HATCHES, hatsh'iz, } or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now termed *hatch-bars*; the lid or cover of a hatchway; the opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another; a half door; a door with an opening over it;

> Something about, a little from the right,
> In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*.—*Shaks.*

floodgates; *to be under the hatches*, to be confined, or to be in distress, depression, or slavery.

HATCHEL, hatsh'el, *s.* (*hechel*, Germ.) An instrument formed with long iron teeth, set in a board for cleaning flax or hemp; a hackle;—*v. a.* to draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts; to hackle; to tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches.—Vulgar in the last sense.

HATCHELLER, hatsh'el-ur, *s.* One who uses a hatchel; a hackler; a flax-dresser.

HATCHER, hatsh'ur, *s.* One that hatches; a contriver; a framer of a plot.

HATCHET, hatsh'it, *s.* (*hacke*, Germ.) A small axe with a short handle, to be used with one hand; *to take up the hatchet*, to make war;—(this phrase originated in America;)—*to bury the hatchet*, to make peace.

HATCHET-FACE, hatsh'it-fase, *s.* A protruding face, like the edge of a hatchet.

> An ape his own dear image will embrace;
> An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*.—*Dryden.*

HATCHETINE, hatsh'e-tine, *s.* (in honour of Charles Hatchet, F.R.S., an eminent chemist.) Mountain-tallow, Mineral Adipocere, a bituminous mineral, found at Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales. It is inodorous, and varies in colour from yellowish-white to wax and greenish-yellow. It occurs either flaky, like spermaceti, or subgranular, like bee's-wax.

HATCHET-SHAPED, hatsh'it-shaypt, *a.* Having a protruding shape, resembling the form of a hatchet.

HATCHET-VETCH.—See Biserrula.

HATCHING, hat'tshing, *s.* The maturing of fecundated eggs, whether by the incubation and warmth of the parent bird, or by artificial heat, so as to produce the young birds. The latter method is so much used in Egypt, that it is calculated above ninety-two millions of chickens are produced yearly by its means. In Drawing, making lines with a pen, pencil, or graver; the intersecting of such lines with others is termed *cross* or *counter hatching*. In Heraldry, *hatching* is much used to denote the several colours of a shield.

HATCHMENT, hatsh'ment, *s.* In Heraldry, a species of achievement or funeral escutcheon, suspended in front of a house to mark the decease of one of its inmates.

HATCHWAY, hatsh'way, *s.* In a ship, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments; *the after hatchway*, the one between the main and mizen masts; *the fore hatchway* is situated a little abaft the foremast, or in large vessels at the break of the forecastle; *the main hatchway* is placed just before the mainmast, and is the largest in a ship.

HATE, hate, *v. a.* (*hatian*, Sax.) To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to. In Scripture, it signifies to love less;

> If any man come to me, and *hate* not his father and mother, &c.—*Luke* xiv. 26.

—*s.* great dislike or aversion; hatred.

HATEFUL, hate'fŭl, *a.* Odious; exciting great dislike, aversion, or disgust; that feels hatred; malignant; malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hate'fŭl-le, *ad.* Odiously; with great dislike; malignantly; maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, hate'fŭl-nes, *s.* Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.

HATER, ha'tur, *s.* One that hates.

HATRED, ha'tred, *s.* Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity.

HATTED, hat'ted, *a.* Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.

HATTEMISTS, hat'te-mists, *s.* A religious sect who derived their name from Pontian Van Hattem, a minister in the province of Zealand, in the seventeenth century. He interpreted the Calvinistic doctrine concerning absolute decrees, so as to deduce from it the system of a fatal and uncontrollable necessity. Hence he concluded that mankind were under no sort of obligation to obey the divine laws; but that the whole of religion consisted, not in acting, but in patient suffering. He denied the satisfaction of Christ; and maintained that God does not so properly punish men *for* their sins, as *by* them.

HATTER, hat'tur, *v. a.* To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue;—(obsolete;)

He's *hatter'd* out with penance.—*Dryden.*

—*s.* (from *hat,*) a maker of hats.

HATTLE, hat'tl, *a.* Wild; skittish.—Local.

HATTOCK, hat'tok, *s.* (*attock,* Erse.) A shock of corn, containing a certain number of sheaves laid together.

HAUBERK, haw'berk, *s.* (*asbergo,* Ital.) A piece of armour, supposed to have been of German origin, common to the chain-mail, or rather ringed-mail, of the twelfth century. It consisted of a jacket or tunic, with wide sleeves reaching a little below the elbow, the hood being of one piece with it. The *hauberk* of ringed-mail gave place to the oriental chain-mail in the reign of Henry III., which was in fashion for a short period.

HAUGH, haw, *s.* A little meadow; a low lying piece of ground. In Scotland, this word is often pronounced *hawh.*

HAUGHT, hawt, *a.* (*haut,* Fr.) Haughty; arrogant; proud; insolent.—Obsolete.

Thou drov'st out nations proud and *haught.*—*Milton.*

HAUGHTILY, haw'te-le, *ad.* Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain.

HAUGHTINESS, haw'te-nes, *s.* The quality of being haughty; pride, mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

HAUGHTY, haw'te, *a.* (from *haught.*) Proud; insolent; arrogant; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; proceeding from excessive pride and disdain; supercilious; imperious; adventurous; of high hazard;—(obsolete in the last two significations;)

Who now shall give me words and sound
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?—*Spenser.*

high; lofty.—Obsolete.

Yea, God who rules the *haughty* heaven ahigh.—*Mir. for Mag.*

HAUL, hawl, *v. a.* (*haler,* Fr.) To pull or draw with force; to drag; to compel to go. This term, as applied to persons, signifies compulsion or rudeness; and to things, violence. *To haul the wind,* among seamen, to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, and hauling the sheets more aft, &c.;—*s.* a pulling with force; a violent pull; a draught of a net. *Haul about,* in Ropemaking, a term used in making a short cable-laid rope, when one strand is made long enough to make three, or for a four-strand rope, long enough to make two, and form an eye at the lower end for a stay. *A haul of yarn,* with ropemakers, is about four hundred threads, when warped off the winches, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred.

HAULER, hawl'ur, *s.* One who pulls or hauls.

HAULM, HAUM, } hawm, *s.* (*healm,* Sax.) Straw; stubble. In Botany, the dead stalks of herbaceous plants.

HAUNCH, hansh, *s.* (*hanche,* Fr.) That part of the body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; the hip; the rear; the hind part.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings
The lifting up of day.—*Shaks.*

Haunches of an arch, in Architecture, the parts between the crowning and the springing.

HAUNT, hant, *v. a.* (*hanter,* Fr.) To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately: it is often used to designate the supposed mysterious visits of apparitions and spectres to old houses, castles, solitary places, &c.;—*v. n.* to be much about; to visit or be present often;—*s.* a place to which one frequently resorts; habit of being in a certain place.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary.—*Arbuthnot.*

HAUNTER, hant'ur, *s.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.

HAURIANT, haw're-ant, *a.* (*haurio,* I suck or drink, Lat.) In Heraldry, an epithet applied to fishes when represented in a perpendicular position, as if sucking in the air.

HAUSMANITE, haws'man-ite, *s.* A mineral found in porphyry, near Ihlefeld, in the Hartz. It occurs massive and granular; also crystalizes in octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids with square bases; colour brownish-black; streak dark-reddish, or chesnut-brown; lustre imperfect metallic; opaque. Its constituents, according to Turner, are—red oxide of manganese, 98.00; oxygen, 22.00; water, 43.00; baryta, 0.11; silica, 0.34: sp. gr. 4.8. H = 5.0—5.5.

HAUST, hawst, *s.* (*hoasta,* Sax.) A dry cough.—Local.

HAUSTELLARIA, haws-tel-la're-a, *s.* (*haustellum,* a sucker, Lat.) A genus of Molluscs, the shell of which is furnished with an excessively long canal; it is without spines, and has the varices tuberculated.

HAUSTELLATA, haws-tel-la'ta, } *s.* In Entomo-
HAUSTELLATES, haws'tel-layts, } logy, a division of the True Insects, comprehending such as, on arrival at the adult state, are furnished with an organ of suction (*haustellum*) instead of mandibles.

HAUSTELLATE, haws-tel'late, *a.* In Entomology, provided with a suctorial oral apparatus.

HAUSTELLUM, haws-tel'lum, *s.* (dim. of *haustrum,* a pump, or sucker, Lat.) The suctorial organ of certain insects.

HAUTBOY, ho'boy, *s.* (*haut,* high, and *bois,* wood, Gr. because the tone of it is higher than that of the violin.) A wind musical instrument, shaped like the flute, only widening towards the bottom, and sounded at the smaller end through a reed. In Botany, the strawberry plant Fragaria elatior.

HAUTEUR, ho-ture', *s.* (French.) Pride; haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

HAUTGOUT, ho'goo, *s.* (French.) Anything with a strong relish or scent.

HAUYA, haw'ya, *s.* (Mexican name?) A genus of plants, natives of Mexico: Order, Onagraceæ.

HAUYNE, ha'u-ine, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated French mineralogist, Hauy.) A mineral found in grains and massive, and, rarely, in extremely brilliant crystals in the form of the rhombic dodecahedron; when opaque, it is of an indigo-blue colour; when translucent, blue or greenish-blue. It is harder than quartz; fracture conchoidal and splendent. It consists of potash, 15.45, or soda, 12.24; silica, 35.00; alumina, 18.87; lime, 12.00; oxide of iron, 1.16; sulphuric acid, 12.39; water, 1.20: sp. gr. 2.68—3.0.

HAVE, hav, *v. a.* (*habban*, Sax. and Goth.) *Past* and *past part.* Had. To possess; to hold in possession or power; to possess, as something connected with, or belonging to one; to marry; to take for a wife or husband; to hold; to regard; to maintain; to hold in opinion; to be urged by necessity or obligation; to seize and hold; to catch; to contain, as the work has many beauties and many faults; to gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase; to bring forth; to produce, as a child; *have rather*, signifies wish or preference; *to have after*, to pursue; *to have away*, to remove; to take away; *to have at*, to encounter; to assail; to enter into competition with; to make trial with; *to have in*, to contain; *to have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons; *to have out*, to cause to depart; *to have a care*, to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard; *to have pleasure*, to enjoy; *to have pain*, to suffer; *to have sorrow*, to be grieved or afflicted; *he would have*, he desires to have, or he requires; *he should have*, he ought to have.

HAVELESS, hav'les, *a.* Having little or nothing.—A very old word.—Obsolete.

> As poore as Job, and loveles,
> Out taken one for *haveles*.—*Gower.*

HAVEN, ha'vn, *s.* (Dutch, *hæfan*, Sax.) A harbour; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet of the sea; a station for ships; a shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

HAVENER, ha'vn-ur, *s.* The overseer of a port; a harbour-master.—Obsolete.

HAVER, hav'ur, *s.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder;—(*hafer*, Germ. Dut.) in the north of England this term signifies oats, as *haver-bread*, or oaten-bread. In Scotland, it is pronounced *ha'vur*, and signifies talking nonsense: hence *haverel*, one accustomed to talk nonsense.

HAVERSACK, hav'ur-sak, *s.* (*havre sac*, Fr.) A soldier's knapsack.

HAVETIA, ha-ve'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Havet, a botanical collector, who was sent to the island of Madagascar, where he died.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree, a native of the Andes: Order, Clusiaceæ, or Guttiferæ.

HAVING, hav'ing, *s.* The act or state of possessing; possession; goods; estate.—Obsolete.

> Our content is our best *having*.—*Shaks.*

HAVIOUR, hav'yur, *s.* Conduct; manners.—Obsolete.—See Behaviour.

> Her heavenly *haviour*, her princely grace.—*Spenser.*

HAVOC, hav'uk, *s.* (*havog*, Welsh.) Devastation; waste; wide and general destruction;—*v. a.* to waste; to destroy; to lay waste;—*interj.* a word of encouragement to slaughter.

> Ate by his side,
> Cries '*Havoc!*' and lets loose the dogs of war.—*Shaks.*

HAW, haw, *s.* (*hæg*, *hag*, Sax.) The berry of the hawthorn. Among farriers, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid, and eye of a horse, which, if not timely removed, destroys it;—(*haga*, Sax.) a small piece of ground, (see Haugh;)—*v. n.* to stop in speaking with a *haw*, or to speak with interruption and hesitation. As a substantive from this verb, it signifies an intermission or hesitation of speech.—See Ha.

HAWFINCH, haw'finsh, *s.* The bird Coccothraustes vulgaris of Brisson.

HAWHAW, haw'haw, *s.* (duplication of *haw.*) A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached.

HAWK, hawk, *s.* (*hafoc*, Sax.) The English name given to a fowl of the subfamily of the Falconidæ, including the genera Accipiter, or Sparrow-hawks; Astra, or Gos-hawks; Haliætus, or Fish-hawks, &c.;—(*hoci*, Welsh,) an effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise. In Plaster-work, a small quadrangular tool used by a plasterer, on which the stuff required by him is served by a boy: the boy is called a *hawk-boy*;—*v. n.* to catch, or attempt to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to let fly at; to attack on the wing;—(*hoci*, Welsh, *haugh*, Scot.) to make an effort to force up phlegm with noise;—*v. a.* (probably from *hocker*, a huckster, Germ.) to cry; to offer for sale by outcry on the streets; to sell by outcry.

> His works were *hawk'd* in ev'ry street,
> But seldom rose above a sheet.—*Swift.*

HAWKED, hawkt, *a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, haw'kur, *s.* A pedlar, or petty chapman, travelling from town to town with goods and merchandise for the purpose of sale. Hawkers are required by law to take out licenses, under the stat. 50 Geo. III. c. 41; wholesale traders are exempt from the provisions of this act, as are also licensed auctioneers going from town to town; (*hafcere*, Sax.) a falconer.

HAWKEYED, hawk'ide, *a.* Having a keen eye, like that of a hawk.

HAWKING, hawk'ing, *s.* The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks. In the olden time, this sport was carried to a great extent by the nobility and gentry of the land. The heraldic bearing was not with noble families an object of greater interest than the hawk so trained. On the battle-field, a prisoner might secure his release by any means in his power, but to part with his hawk for such a purpose was indelible disgrace. Ambassadors had them conveyed as part of their retinue to foreign courts, and sometimes they formed part of the train of an ecclesiastic. This pastime was in high favour to the end of the Saxon era;—the act of exposing goods for sale as a hawker.

HAWK-MOTH.—See Sphinx.

HAWK-NOSED, hawk'nozde, *a.* Having an aquiline nose.

> If flat-nosed, she is gentle and courteous; if *hawk-nosed*, she seems then to be of a kingly race.—*Fervand.*

HAWK-NUT, hawk'nut, *s.* One of the many names of the Earth-nut, Bunium denudatum.

HAWK-OWLS.—See Surnia.

HAWK-WEED.—See Hieracium.

HAWORTHIA, haw-wur-*the*'a, *s.* (in honour of A. H. Haworth, F.L.S. a distinguished botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

HAWSE, haws, *s.* The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow, as the ship has a *clear hawse*, or a *foul hawse*; a *foul hawse* is when the cables cross each other, or are twisted together. *Hawse-bags*, canvas bags filled with oakum, and used in a heavy sea to stop the hawse-holes from admitting water. *Hawse-hole*, a cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes. *Hawse-pieces*, the name given to the foremost timbers of a ship, whose lower ends rest upon the knuckle-timber, or the foremost of the cant-timbers: they are generally parallel to the stem. *Hawse-plugs*, plugs for stopping the hawses, to prevent the water from washing into the manger.

HAWSER, haw'sur, *s.* A small cable, or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

HAWTHORN, haw'thawrn, *s.* (*haw*, the name of the fruit, and *thorn*, from its spines.) The English name of several species of the genus Cratægus. *C. oxycanthus* is the well-known hedge-plant of Great Britain: Order, Pomaceæ.

HAXTONIA, haks-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. John Haxton.) A genus of Composite plants: Sub-order, Tubulifloræ.

HAY, hay, *s.* (*heg*, *hig*, Sax.) Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation; a particular kind of net for catching rabbits, &c. by enclosing their burrows;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> Anon she swerith be cockes mawe,
> Ther is a stout hare in hir *hay*.—

also, a country dance;—(likewise obsolete;)

> Shall we go daunce the *hay*?
> Never pipe could ever play
> Better shepherd's roundelay.—
> *England's Helicon.*

a hedge;—(obsolete;)

> For there is neither bush nor *hay*
> In May that n'ill shrouded bene.—
> *Chaucer.*

—*v. a.* (*heuen*, Germ.) to dry or cure grass for preservation; to lay snares for rabbits.

HAYBOTE, ha'bote, *s.* In old Law, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.

HAYCOCK, hay'kok, *s.* A conical pile or heap of hay in the field.

HAYKNIFE, ha'nife, *s.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

HAYLOCKIA, hay-lok'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. M. Haylocke.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

HAYLOFT, ha'loft, *s.* A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.

HAYMAKER, ha'may-kur, *s.* One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.

HAYMAKING ha'may-king, *s.* The act of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

HAYMARKET, ha'mȧr-kit, *s.* A place appropriate for the sale of hay.

HAYMOW, ha'mow, *s.* A mass or mow of hay laid up in barns for preservation.

HAYRICK, ha'rik, *s.* A long pile of hay for preservation in the open air; a rick of hay.

HAYSTACK, ha'stak, *s.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation, also frequently built in a lengthened form.

HAYWARD, ha'wawrd, *s.* (*haie*, a hedge, Fr.) An officer anciently appointed in the court of the lord of the manor, to take care of the cattle, and prevent them from injuring the hedges.

HAZARD, haz'urd, *s.* (*hasard*, Fr.) Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event; danger; peril; risk. In Gambling, a game played with two dice, by as many as can stand round the largest round table; *to run the hazard*, to risk; to take the chance;—*v. a.* (*hasarder*, Fr.) to expose to danger; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; to incur or bring on;—*v. n.* to adventure; to try the chance; to run the risk or danger.

HAZARDABLE, haz'ur-da-bl, *a.* That is liable to hazard or danger.

HAZARDER, haz'ur-dur, *s.* One who ventures or puts at stake.

HAZARDOUS, haz'ur-dus, *a.* Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil.

HAZARDOUSLY, haz'ur-dus-le, *ad.* With danger of loss or evil; with peril.

HAZARDRY, haz'ur-dre, *s.* Gambling in general; rashness; temerity.—Obsolete.

> Hasty wrath, and heedless *hazardry*,
> Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy.—
> *Spenser.*

HAZARDS, haz'urdz, *s.* The pockets in the side of a billiard-table.

HAZE, haze, *s.* Fog; a watery vapour in the air, or a dry vapour like smoke, which renders the air thick;—*v. n.* to be foggy or misty;—(local as a neuter verb;)—*v. a.* to frighten.—Obsolete as an active verb.

HAZEL, ha'zel, *s.* (*hæsel*, Sax.) The common name of plants of the genus Corylus. *C. avellena*, which produces the common hazel-nut, is a well-known plant;—*a.* pertaining to the hazel, or like it; of a light-brown colour, like the hazel-nut.

HAZELLY, ha'zl-le, *a.* Of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.

HAZY, ha'ze, *a.* Foggy; misty; thick with vapour.

HE, he, (Saxon.) Him; a pronoun; a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before; man; a male. *He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind, as a *he-goat*, a *he-bear*.

HEAD, hed, *s.* (*heafod*, *hefed*, *heafd*, Sax.) The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals; that part of the body containing the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting, and smelling, and also the brain; a chief; a principal person; a leader; a commander; the first place; the place of honour, or of command; countenance; presence; understanding; faculties of the mind, sometimes in a ludicrous sense;

> The wenches laid their *heads* together.—
> *L'Estrange.*

face; front; forepart; resistance; successful opposition; spontaneous will or resolution; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the buck is called, the fifth year, a buck of the first *head*; the top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing; that which rises on the top; the blade of an axe; the upper part of

a bed or bedstead; the brain; the dress of the head; the principal source of a stream; altitude of water in ponds, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels; topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary, as the *heads* of a discourse; crisis; pitch; height; influence; force; strength;

Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts.—*Milton.*

body; conflux;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*.—*Ben Jonson.*

power; armed force; liberty; freedom from restraint; license; freedom from check or control; the hair of the head; the top of corn or other plants; the part on which the seed grows; the end, or the boards that form the end, as the *head* of a cask; the part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea; the maturated part of an ulcer or boil; *head and ears*, a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion; *head and shoulders*, by force; violently; *head or tail*, or *head nor tail*, uncertain; not reducible to certainty. In Anatomy, the superior part of the body, placed on the neck, containing the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, and *medulla oblongata*. It is divided into the face and the hairy scalp. To the latter belongs the *vertex*, or crown of the head; the *sinciput*, or forepart; and the *occiput*, or hind-part. *Head-mould-shot*, when the sutures of the skull ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another. *Head* is also taken for the extremity of a muscle that is inserted into the staple bone, and of a muscle which is a tendon. In Mechanics, the upper or more solid part of inanimate and artificial bodies, as the *head* of a nail, the *head* of a hammer, &c. In Painting, the picture or representation of that part of the human body. In Architecture, *headwork*, an ornament of sculpture or carved work, often serving as the key of an arch, plat-band, &c. *Headway of a stair*, the clear perpendicular distance from the head of any step or landing-place to the ceiling above. In Gunnery, the forepart of the cheeks of a gun or howitz carriage. *Moor's-head*, a kind of bomb or grenade shot out of a cannon. In Fortification, *head of a fort-work*, the front of it nearest to the enemy, and farthest from the body of the place. *Head of a double tenaille*, the salient angle in the centre, and the two other sides which form the re-entering angle. In Military affairs, *head of an army*, the person who holds the chief command; *head of a body of men*, the front, whether drawn up in lines or on a march; *head of a camp*, the ground before which an army is drawn up; *headpiece*, armour for the head, as a helmet, &c; *head-quarters*, the place where the officer commanding any body of men takes up his residence; *to make head*, to oppose or resist the attempts of another by force. In Marine affairs, an ornamental figure on the ship's stem; or, in an extended sense, the whole front or forepart of the ship; and, in a particular sense, that part on each side of the stern which is appropriated to the private use of the sailors; *head* is likewise employed in several sea-phrases—as 'by the *head*,' said of a ship when it is laden deeper forward than aft; 'the wind *heads* us,' when it veers round to the direction of the ship's course; '*head* to wind,' the situation of a ship when her head is turned to the direction of the wind; 'to give a ship *headway*,' to cause it to advance forward at sea; *headfast*, a rope employed to fasten the head of a ship; *head-ledges*, the thwart ship-pieces that frame the hatchways; *head-lines*, the ropes of all sails that are next to the yards; *headmost*, the situation of any ship that is the farthest advanced; *head of the mast*, the upper part of any mast to which the caps or trucks are fitted; *head-rails*, the elliptic rails at the head of the ship; *head-rope*, that part of the bolt-rope which terminates any of the principal sails on the upper edge; *head-sails*, those sails which are extended on the foremast and bowsprit; *head-sea*, the waves that meet the head of a ship in its course; *head-stick*, a short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust; *headway*, the motion of a ship forward at sea, in distinction from the sternway, or motion backward with the stern foremost. In Letterpress Printing, *head of a page*, the top or beginning of a page; *head-line*, the line which is drawn across the top or head of a page. In the Manege, *head of a horse*, the action of the neck, and the effect of the bridle and the wrist, as when a horse is said 'to plant his *head* well,' *i. e.* to obey the hand; or 'to refuse to place his *head*,' *i. e.* to shoot out his nose, &c.; *head-stall*, that part of the bridle which goes over the horse's head. In Heraldry, *head in profile*, the head and side face couped at the neck. In Masonry, *head-bond*, that in which two stones of a wall, forming its breadth, have one stone of the same breadth placed over them;—*a.* chief; principal;—*v. a.* to lead; to direct; to act as leader to; to behead; to decapitate; to form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; to top; to go in front of; to get into the front; to set on the head; to oppose; to veer round, and blow in opposition to the course of a ship;—*v. n.* to originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.

HEADACHE, hed'ake, *s.* Cephalalgia; pain in the head.

HEADBAND, hed'band, *s.* A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, HEADBOROW, hed'bur'ro, *s.* In old Law, he was so called who was at the head of a frank-pledge in a decennary within a leet, or who had the government of those within his own pledge. He was also called by the various names of head-borough, borow-head, borough-holder, third-borough, tithing-man, chief-pledge, and borow-elder, according to the local customs which prevailed. The *head-borough* was the chief of the ten pledges, the other nine were called *hand-boroughs*, or *plegii manuales*, i. e., inferior pledges. This officer is now commonly called a *constable*.—*Cowel.*

HEAD-DRESS, hed'dres, *s.* The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head; the crest, or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.

HEADED, hed'ed, *a.* Having a head or top.

Embossed sores, and *headed* evils.—*Shaks.*

HEADER, hed'ur, *s.* One who heads nails or pins; one who leads a mob or party; the first brick in the angle of a wall.

HEADERS, hed'urz, *s.* In Masonry, stones extending over the thickness of a wall; the bricks which are laid lengthwise across the thickness of a wall are also so termed.

HEADFIRST, hed'furst, *ad.* With the head foremost.

HEADGARGLE, hed'gär-gl, *s.* A disease of cattle.

HEADGEAR, hed'geer, *s.* The dress of a woman's head.

HEADILY, hed'e-le, *ad.* Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.

HEADINESS, hed'e-nes, *s.* Rashness; precipitation; stubbornness; obstinacy.

HEADING, hed'ing, *s.* Timber for the heads of casks. *Heading-courses*, in Architecture, those courses of brick or stonework which consist entirely of headers. *Heading-joint*, in Joinery, the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres; and, in Handrailing, at right angles to the back.

HEADLAND, hed'land, *s.* In Geography, a cape, mull, or promontory. In Agriculture, *headland* or *headridge*, a ridge or border, commonly ten to twelve feet broad, which is continued, in some cases, round a field; or, in other cases, is formed at the two opposite sides, for the purpose of affording space for the plough horses to turn upon.

HEADLESS, hed'les, *a.* Having no head; beheaded; destitute of a chief or leader; destitute of intellect or prudence; rash; obstinate.

HEADLONG, hed'long, *ad.* With the head foremost; rashly; precipitately; without deliberation; hastily; without cessation or respite;—*a.* steep; precipitous; rash.

HEADMAN, hed'man, *s.* A chief; a leader.

HEADMONEY, hed'mun-ne, *s.* A capitation tax.

> To be taxed by the poll, to be sconced our *headmoney*.
> —*Milton.*

HEADMOST, hed'moste, *a.* Most forward or advanced; first in a line or order of progression.

HEADPAN, hed'pan, *s.* The brain-pan.—Obsolete.

HEADPENCE, hed'pens, *s.* A kind of poll-tax, formerly collected in the county of Northumberland.

HEADRIDGE.—See Headland.

HEADSHAKE, hed'shake, *s.* A significant shake of the head.

HEADSHIP, hed'ship, *s.* Authority; chief place; dignity.

HEADSMAN, hedz'man, *s.* An executioner; one who cuts off heads.

HEADSPRING, hed'spring, *s.* Fountain; source; origin.

HEADSTALL, hed'stawl, *s.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

HEADSTONE, hed'stone, *s.* The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone; the stone at the head of a grave.

HEADSTRONG, hed'strong, *a.* Ungovernable; obstinate; violent; resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will; directed by an ungovernable or obstinate will.

HEADSTRONGNESS, hed'strong'nes, *s.* Obstinacy.

HEADTIRE, hed'tire, *s.* Dress or attire for the head.

> A *headtire* of fine linen, and a chain about his neck.
> —1 *Esdra* iii. 6.

HEADWORK, hed'wurk, *s.* Mental or intellectual labour.

HEADWORKMAN, hed'wurk'man, *s.* A chief or principal workman over a party; a foreman.

HEADY, hed'de, *a.* Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong; violent; impetuous.

HEAL, heel, *v. a.* (*hælan*, *helan*, *gehelan*, Sax.) To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness; to restore anything from an unsound to a sound state; to cure of a disease or wound; to cause to cicatrize; to remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance. In Scripture, to forgive; to cure moral disease and restore soundness; to purify from corruptions, redress grievances, and restore to prosperity;—*v. n.* to grow sound; to return to a sound state;—*v. a.* to cover.

HEALABLE, he'la-bl, *a.* That may be healed.

HEALER, he'lur, *s.* He or that which cures or restores to soundness.

HEALFANG, heel'fang, } *s.* (*hale*, neck, and *be-*
HEALSFANG, heelz'fang, } *fon*, to contain, Sax.)
HALSFANG, hals'fang, } The punishment of the pillory. Sometimes it is taken for a pecuniary punishment or mulct, to commute for standing in the pillory, to be paid to the king or chief lord.

HEALING, he'ling, *a.* Tending to restore to a sound state of health; mild; mollifying;—*s.* the act of curing; the act of covering.—Obsolete in the last sense.

HEALTH, hel*th*. *s.* (from *heal*.) In Physiology, a right disposition of the body and of all its parts, consisting in a due temperature, a right conformation, just connection, and ready and free exercise of the several vital functions—in this state the animal feels no pain; sound state of the mind; natural vigour of faculties; moral integrity; purity; goodness; salvation, or divine favour; wish of health and happiness, used in drinking.

HEALTHFUL, hel*th*'fŭl, *a.* Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; free from disease; serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; indicating health or soundness: salutary; promoting spiritual health; well-disposed; favourable.

HEALTHFULLY, hel*th*'fŭl-le, *ad.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, hel*th*'fŭl-nes, *s.* A state of being well; wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

HEALTHILY, hel*th*'e-le, *ad.* Without disease.

HEALTHINESS, hel*th*'e-nes, *s.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease.

HEALTHLESS, hel*th*'les, *a.* Not conducive to health; weak; sickly; infirm.—Seldom used.

> The leaves, that whilom were so fresh and greene,
> In *healthlesse* autumn to the ground do fall.—
> *Mir. for Mag.*

HEALTHLESSNESS, hel*th*'les-nes, *s.* State of being infirm or without health.

HEALTHSOME, hel*th*'sum, *a.* Wholesome.—Obsolete.

> Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
> To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,
> And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes?—
> *Shakes.*

HEALTHY, hel*th*'e, *a.* Enjoying health; hale; sound; free from sickness; conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious.

HEAP, heep, *s.* (*heap*, *heop*, Sax.) A collection of things laid in a body, so as to form an elevation; a pile or mass; a crowd; a throng; a cluster; a number driven together;—(inelegant and seldom used in the last four senses;)

> An universal cry resounds aloud;
> The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd.—
> *Dryden.*

a mass of ruins;

> Thou hast made of a city a *heap*.—*Isa.* xxv.

—*v. a.* (*heapian*, Sax.) to throw or lay in a heap;

to pile; to amass; to accumulate; to collect in a great quantity; to lay up; to add to something else; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure.

HEAPER, he'pur, *s.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

HEAPLY, heep'le, *ad.* In heaps; without order.

HEAR, heer, *v. a.* (*hearan, hyran*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Heard. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs; to give audience or allowance to speak; to attend; to listen; to obey; to attend favourably; to regard; to grant an answer to prayer; to attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity; to acknowledge a title or be spoken of, a Latin phrase;

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth?—*Prior.*

to be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; to learn; to approve and embrace;

They speak of the world, and the world *heareth* them.—1 John iv.

to hear a bird sing, a proverbial phrase for the receipt of a particular or private communication;

I hear a bird sing in mine ear,
That I must either fight or flee.—
Old Ballad of the Rising in the North.

—*v. n.* to enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to listen; to hearken; to attend; to be told; to receive by report.

HEARER, he'rur, *s.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HEARING, he'ring, *s.* The perception of sound by the medium of the ear; audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; judicial trial; attention to the facts, testimony, and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision; the act of perceiving sounds; sensation or perception of sound; reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard. *Hearing trumpet*, an instrument in the form of a kind of trumpet, to assist in the concentration of sound, and conveying it to the ear.

HEARKEN, här'kn, *v. n.* (*heorcnian, hyrcnian*, Sax.) To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered with eagerness or curiosity; to regard; to give heed; to observe or obey; to attend; to grant or comply with.

HEARKENER, här'kn-ur, *s.* A listener; one who hearkens.

HEARSAL.—See Rehearsal.

HEARSAY, heer'say, *s.* Report; rumour; common talk. It is sometimes used as an adjective, as *hearsay* evidence.

HEARSE, hers, *s.* A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave;

The gaudy girlonds deck her grave,
The faded flowres her corse embrave.
O! heavie *hearse*.—*Spenser.*

the place in which a corpse is deposited;

Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palm-tree grows.—*Fairfax.*

In Hunting, a hind in her second year;—*v. a.* to enclose in a hearse or coffin.

HEARSECLOTH, hers'kloth, *s.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse or coffin.

HEARSELIKE, hers'like, *a.* Mournful; suitable to a funeral.

HEART, härt, *s.* (*heort*, Sax. *hart*, Dut.) In Anatomy, the most important organ of the viscera of mammiferous and other animals. In man, it is situated in the thorax, on the anterior part of the diaphragm, and divided externally into the base, which is the broad part; the superior and inferior surface; the anterior and posterior margin. Internally, it is divided into the two ventricles, right and left, which are separated from each other by a fleshy septum, called the *septum cordis*. The cavities adhering to the base are, from their resemblance in form, called the *auricles*. Each ventrical has two orifices: the one auricular, through which the blood enters; the other arterious, through which it passes out. These four orifices are supplied with valves which are distinguished, according to their form, into the semilunar, at the arterial orifices; tricuspid, those at the right orifice of the auricle; and mitral, those at the left. The vessels of the heart are distinguished into common and proper. The common are—1. The aorta, arising from the left ventricle. 2. The pulmonary artery, from the right ventricle. 3. The four pulmonary veins, which terminate in the left auricle. 4. The two venæ cavæ, which empty themselves into the right auricle. The proper vessels are—1. The coronary arteries, which arise from the aorta, and are distributed on the heart. 2. The coronary veins. *Heart of a fœtus* differs from that of an adult, by having a foramen ovale, by which the blood passes from the right auricle to the left;—the inner part of anything; the middle part or interior; the chief or vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the seat of the affections and passions; by a metonymy, *heart* is used for an affection or passion, and especially for love;

The king's heart was toward Absalom.—2 *Sam.* xiv.

the seat of the understanding, as an understanding *heart;* the seat of the will, hence secret purposes, intentions, or designs, as 'there are many devices in a man's *heart;*' person; character; used with respect to courage or kindness;

Cheerly, my *hearts*.—*Shaks.*

courage; spirit; secret thoughts; recesses of the mind; disposition of mind; real intention; conscience, or a sense of good or ill; strength; power; vigour; efficacy;

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,
And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain.—
Dryden.

utmost degree;

This gay charm hath beguiled me
To the very *heart* of loss.—*Shaks.*

to get or learn by heart, to commit to memory; *to take to heart*, to be much affected; to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous about a thing; *to lay to heart* is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing; *to set the heart on*, to fix the desires on; to be very desirous of retaining or keeping; *to set the heart at rest*, to make one's self quiet; to be tranquil or unruffled; *to find in the heart*, to be willing or disposed; *for my heart*, for tenderness or affection; *to speak to one's heart*, in Scripture, to speak kindly to; to comfort or encourage; *to have in the heart*, to have some purpose, design, or intention; *a hard heart*, cruelty; want of sensibility. In Nautical language, a particular sort of dead-eye, of the shape of a heart. In Heraldry, a bearing, denoting the sincerity of the bearer, and is represented either proper or vulned, &c., as 'he

beareth argent, a fess gules, between three hearts vulned, and distilling drops of blood on the sinister side, proper, name Tote;'—*v. n.* to encourage.—Seldom used as a verb.

HEARTACHE, härt'ake, *s.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

HEART-ALLURING, härt'al-lu'ring, *a.* Suited to allure or captivate the affections.

HEART-APPALLING, härt'ap-pawl'ling, *a.* Dismaying the heart; filling the mind with horror.

HEARTBREAK, härt'brake, *s.* Overpowering sorrow or grief.

HEARTBREAKER, härt'bra'kur, *s.* A ludicrous name for a lady's curl; a love-lock.

Like Samson's *heartbreakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue.—*Butler.*

HEARTBREAKING, härt'bra'king, *a.* Overpowering the heart with intense grief or sorrow;—*s.* insufferable or overwhelming grief or affliction.

HEARTBRED, härt'bred, *a.* Fostered or bred in the heart.

HEARTBROKEN, härt'bro-kn, *a.* Deeply affected with corroding grief or sorrow.

HEARTBURIED, härt'ber-rid, *a.* Deeply immersed; hidden in the heart.

HEARTBURN, härt'burn, *s.* Cardialgia; a disagreeable sensation of heat in the stomach, generally from indigestion and acidity.

HEARTBURNED, härt'burnt, *a.* Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am *heartburn'd* an hour after.—*Shaks.*

HEARTBURNING, härt'bur'ning, *a.* Causing discontent;—*s.* discontent; secret enmity; heartburn,—which see.

HEART-CHILLED, härt'tshild, *a.* Having the heart chilled, or rendered indifferent to pleasure.

HEART-CONSUMING, härt'kon-su'ming, *a.* Destroying peace of mind.

HEART-CORRODING, härt'kor-ro'ding, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEARTDEAR, härt'deer, *a.* Sincerely beloved.

HEARTDEEP, härt'deep, *a.* Rooted in the heart.

HEART-DISCOURAGING, härt'dis-kur'rij-ing, *a.* Depressing the spirits.

HEART-EASE, härt'eze, *s.* Quiet; tranquility of mind.

What infinite *heart-ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy.—*Shaks.*

HEART-EASING, härt'e-zing, *a.* Giving quiet to the mind; dispelling grief.

HEART-EATING, härt'e-ting, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEARTED, härt'ed, *a.* Seated or fixed in the heart; laid up in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again, I hate thee, Moor: My cause is *hearted*; thine hath no less reason.—*Shaks.*

This term is chiefly used in composition, as, *hard-hearted, fainthearted*, &c.

HEARTEDNESS, härt'ed-nes, *s.* Sincerity; warmth; zeal.

HEARTEN, härt'tn, *v. a.* To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage; to restore fertility or strength.—Seldom used in the last signification.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again.—
May's Virgil.

HEARTENER, härt'tn-ur, *s.* He or that which gives courage or animation.

HEART-ENLIVENING, härt'en-li'vn-ing, *a.* Imparting joy or liveliness to the heart.

HEART-EXPANDING, härt'ek-span'ding, *a.* Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings.

HEARTFELT, härt'felt, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the *heartfelt* joy,
Is virtue's prize.—*Pope.*

HEARTGRIEF, härt'greef, *s.* Affliction of the heart; deep sorrow.

HEARTH, härth, *s.* (*hearth*, Sax.) A pavement, or floor of brick or stone, in a chimney, on which a fire is made to warm a room. *Hearth-money*, in Law, a tax laid on hearths.

HEART-HARDENED, härt'här'dnd, *a.* Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling.

HEART-HARDENING, härt'här'dn-ing, *s.* Rendering cruel or unfeeling.

HEART-HEAVINESS, härt'hev'e-nes, *s.* Depression of spirits; melancholy.

HEARTILY, härt'e-le, *ad.* From the heart; fully; sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously; eagerly; with desire.

HEARTINESS, härt'e-nes, *s.* Sincerity; freedom from dissemblance; vigour; eagerness.

HEARTLESS, härt'les, *a.* Without courage; faint-hearted; spiritless.

HEARTLESSLY, härt'les-le, *ad.* Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly.

HEARTLESSNESS, härt'les-nes, *s.* Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness.

HEARTLET, härt'let, *s.* A little heart.

HEART-OFFENDING, härt'of-fen'ding, *a.* Wounding or giving pain to the heart.

HEART-PAINING, härt'pa'ning, *a.* Giving pain or uneasiness to the heart.

HEART-PIERCING, härt'peers'ing, *a.* Entering the heart with keenness and agony.

HEART-PURIFYING, härt'pu're-fi-ing, *a.* Cleansing or purifying the heart.

HEART-QUELLING, härt'kwel'ling, *a.* Conquering the affections.

HEART-RENDING, härt'ren'ding, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with intense anguish; deeply afflictive.

HEART-RISING, härt'ri'zing, *a.* A rising or lifting of the heart; opposition.

HEART-ROBBING, härt'rob'bing, *a.* Depriving of thought; ecstatic; stealing the heart or affections.

Drawn with the power of a *heart-robbing* eye,
And wrapt in fetters of a golden tress.—*Spenser.*

HEART'S-BLOOD, härtz'blud, } *s.* The blood of the
HEART-BLOOD, härt'blud, } heart; life; essence.

The mortal Venus, the *heart-blood* of beauty.—*Shaks.*

HEART-SEARCHING, härt'sertsh'ing, *a.* Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.

HEART'S-EASE, härtz'eze, *s.* The plant Viola tricolor; the pansy.

HEART-SEED.—See Cardiospermum.

HEARTSICK, härt'sik, *a.* Pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.

HEART-SICKENING, härt'sik'kn-ing, *a.* Sickening the heart; occasioning deep sorrow.

HEARTSOME, härt'sum, *a.* Enlivening; cheerful; merry.

HEARTSORE, härt'sore, *s.* That which pains the mind;—*a.* deeply wounded.

Penitential groans,
With nightly tears, and daily *heartsore* sighs.—*Shaks.*

HEART-SORROWING, härt'sor'ro-ing, *a.* Sorrowing deeply at heart.

HEART-STIRRING, härt'stur'ring, *a.* Moving the heart.

HEARTSTRIKE, härt'strike, *v. a.* To affect at heart. —Obsolete.

They seek to *heartstrike* us,
That are spectators, with their misery.—
Ben Jonson.

HEARTSTRINGS, härt'strings, *s. pl.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad till thy *heartstrings* crack.—*Bp. Taylor.*

HEARTSTRUCK, härt'struk, *a.* Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind; shocked with fear; dismayed.

HEART-SWELLING, härt'swel'ling, *a.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate.—
Spenser.

HEART-THRILLING, härt'*th*ril'ling, *a.* Exciting the mind by energetic or stirring narrations; producing startling effects.

HEART-TOUCHING, härt'tutsh'ing, *a.* Affecting the heart by keen associations.

HEARTWHEEL, härt'hweel, *s.* A well-known mechanical contrivance for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear: common in cotton-mills.

HEART-WHOLE, härt'hole, *a.* Not affected or enervated by love; not in love; having the spirits buoyant.

Cupid hath clapt him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole.*—*Shaks.*

HEARTWOOD, härt'wŭd, *s.* In Botany, the duramen or central part of the trunk of a tree, hardened by the deposition of its tissues of various secretion which clog up the passages.

HEART-WOUNDED, härt'woond'ed, *a.* Filled with intense passion of love or grief.

HEART-WOUNDING, härt'woond'ing, *a.* Filling with grief; piercing with intense emotion.

HEARTY, härt'te, *a.* Having the heart engaged in anything; sincere; warm; zealous; proceeding from the heart; being full of health; sound; strong; healthy; durable; having a keen appetite; eating much; nourishing.

HEARTY-HALE, härt'te-hale, *a.* Good for the heart. —Obsolete.

HEAT, heet, *s.* (*heat, hæt*, Sax.) In Physiology, the sensation experienced in touching a hot body, whether solid or aeriform. In Chemistry, the supposed matter or cause of heat, termed *coloric*, which, if material, is an imponderable subtile fluid, the particles of which repel each other, and are attracted by all other substances, either by direct contact or radiation. *Animal heat*, the heat consequent on respiration and digestion in the bodies of animals, produced in the system of each by the oxygen of the atmosphere combining with the carbon of the blood, and forming carbonic acid gas. The human blood has a temperature varying from 100.6° to 101.75° in healthy persons; in disease it sometimes rises to 106° or 109°. Respiration is, says Dr. Gregory, essentially a combustion of carbon, which, in combining with oxygen, is converted into carbonic acid, and, at the sametime, furnishes the animal heat. Liebig calculates that the amount of carbon burned daily in the human body of an adult man is about fourteen ounces, and the heat given out is fully sufficient to keep up the temperature of the body, and to account for the evaporation of all the gaseous matter and water expelled from the lungs. This carbon is derived, in the first place, from the tissues of the body, which undergo a constant waste, but ultimately from the food. In Mechanics, the degree of heat requisite for iron-work, namely, the blood-red heat, the smallest degree; the flame, or white heat, the second degree; and the sparkling, or welding-heat, which is the strongest degree. *Prickly-heat*, the common name of the lichenous rash, Lichen tropicus;—hot air; hot weather; any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or coloric; the state of being once heated or hot; a violent action unintermitted; a single effort in running; a course at a race;

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;
But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race.—
Dryden.

redness of the face; flush; animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system; utmost violence; rage; vehemence; agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; ardour; fervency; animation in thought or discourse; fermentation;—*v. a.* (*hætan*, Sax.) to make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; to make feverish; to warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action;—*v. n.* to grow warm or hot.

HEATER, he'tur, *s.* He or that which heats; a triangular mass of iron, which is heated and put into a box-iron to heat it for ironing clothes.

HEATFUL, heet'fŭl, *a.* Full of warmth.

HEATH, he*eth*, *s.* (*hæth*, Sax.) Heather, a plant belonging to the genus Erica; a moor overgrown with heather or moss plants.

The *heath*, this night, must be my bed.—*Scott.*

Heath-cock, or *black-cock*, the Tetrao tetrix of Linnæus.

HEATHCLAD, he*eth*'klad, *a.* Clothed or covered with heath.

HEATHEN, he'*th*n, *s.* (*hæthn*, Sax. *heiden*, Dut.) One who worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God; a pagan; a gentile; a rude, illiterate, barbarous person;—*a.* gentile; pagan.

HEATHENDOM, he'*th*n-dum, *s.* Region of heathen countries.

HEATHENISH, he'*th*n-ish, *a.* Belonging to pagans or gentiles; rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized; barbarous; cruel; savage; rapacious.

HEATHENISHLY, he'*th*n-ish-le, *ad.* After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISHNESS, he'*th*n-ish-nes, *s.* A profane state, like that of the heathen.

HEATHENISM, he'*th*n-izm, *s.* Paganism; gentilism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry; rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.

HEATHENIZE, he'*th*n-ize, *v. a.* To render heathen or heathenish.

HEATHENNESS, he'*th*n-nes, *s.* State of being heathens.

HEATHER, heth'ur, *s.* Heath, the plant of the genus Erica. *Heather-roof*, a roof covered with heather, used in some places in Scotland, and considered as superior to straw-thatch.

HEATHERY, heth'ur-e, } *a.* Full of heath; abound-
HEATHY, he*eth*'e, } ing with heath.

HEATH-GAME.—See Moorfowl.

HEATHWORTS.—See Ericaceæ.

HEATING, he'ting, *a.* Tending to impart heat to

promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating.

HEAVE, heev, *v. a.* (*heafan, hefan, heofan*, Sax.) To lift; to raise; to move upward; to cause to swell; to raise or force from the breast; to raise; to elevate; to puff; to elate; to throw; to cast; to send; to raise by turning a windlass. In Nautical language, *to heave overboard*, to throw overboard; *to heave a flag aboard*, to hang it out; *heave and away*, an order importing that the next effort will dislodge and weigh the anchor; *heave and rally*, a cheering order to heave quickly; *heave and pawl*, an order to turn the capstan, &c. till the pawl may be put in; *to heave out the capstan or windlass*, to turn it about by means of bars or handspikes; *to heave the lead*, to throw it into the sea for the purpose of sounding the depth; *to heave ahead*, to draw a ship by the cable; *to heave astern*, to cause her to recede; *to heave astrain*, to work at the capstan; *to heave keel out*, to raise the keel out of the water; *to heave in stays*, to tack or put about; *to heave out stay-sails*, to unfurl or throw them loose from the place where they had been rolled; *to heave short*, to draw so much of the cable into the ship, by means of the capstan or windlass, as that by advancing, she is almost perpendicular above the anchor; *to heave taught*, to heave about the capstan, &c. till the cable or rope applied thereto becomes straight or ready for action;—*v. n.* to swell, distend, or dilate; to pant; to breathe with labour or pain; to kick; to make an effort to vomit; to rise in billows, as the sea; to be lifted; to rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost; *to heave in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance;—*s.* a rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward; a rising swell or distention, as of the breast; an effort to vomit; an effort to rise.

HEAVEN, hev'vn, *s.* (*heafen, hefen, heofen*, Sax.) The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon, and stars. Among Christians, the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory. Hence, this is called the habitation of God, and is represented as the residence of angels and blessed spirits.

> The sanctified heart loves *heaven* for its purity, and God for his goodness.—*Buckminster.*

The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere, or an elevated place, in a very indefinite sense. Thus, we speak of a mountain reaching to *heaven;* the fowls of *heaven;* the clouds of *heaven;* hail or rain from *heaven;*

> Their cities are wall'd to *heaven.*—*Deut.* i.

the supreme power; the Sovereign of heaven; God, as prophets sent by *heaven;*

> I have sinned against *heaven.*—*Luke* xv.

> Shun the impious profaneness which scoffs at the institutions of *heaven.*—*Dwight.*

supreme felicity; the angels; distinguished glory. Among Pagans, the residence of the celestial gods; the pagan deities; celestials; elevation; sublimity.

> O! for a muse of fire, that would ascend
> The brightest *heaven* of invention.—*Shaks.*

The Hebrews acknowledged three heavens; the air, or aerial heavens; the firmament in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah. Modern philosophers divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts, the atmosphere or aerial heaven, and the ethereal heaven, beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium, called ether. The ancient astronomers assumed as many heavens as they observed different celestial motions. They believed them to be solid and spherical, with the celestial bodies fixed in them. Thus, they had seven heavens corresponding to the orbits of the seven planets; an eighth for the fixed stars, which they particularly denominated the *firmament.* Ptolemy added a ninth, which he termed the *primum mobile.* Two crystaline heavens were afterwards added by King Alphonsus, to account for some irregularities in the motions of the other heavens; and, lastly, an empyrean heaven was drawn over the whole, as the residence of the Deity, which made twelve heavens; but others admitted many more into their several systems. Endoxus supposed that there were twenty-three; Callipus, thirty; Regiomontanus, thirty-three; and Aristotle, forty-seven.

HEAVEN-ASPIRING, hev'vn-as-pi'ring, *a.* Aspiring to enter heaven; impregnated with lofty desires.

HEAVEN-BANISHED, hev'vn-ban'isht, *a.* Banished or excluded from heaven.

> These the late
> *Heaven-banished* host, left desert utmost hell.—*Milton.*

HEAVEN-BEGOT, hev'vn-be-got', *a.* Begot by a celestial being.

HEAVENBORN, hev'vn-bawrn, *a.* A native of heaven, or of the celestial regions.

> It was the winter wild,
> While the *heavenborn* child,
> All meanly wrapt, in the rude manger lies.—*Milton.*

HEAVENBRED, hev'vn-bred, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

> Much is the force of *heavenbred* poesy.—*Shaks.*

HEAVENBRIGHT, hev'vn-brite, *a.* Shining with the brightness of heaven.

HEAVENBUILT, hev'vn-bilt, *a.* Built by the agency or favour of the gods.

> His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
> Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'nbuilt* wall.—*Pope.*

HEAVEN-DARING, hev'vn-da'ring, *a.* Bidding defiance to heaven, or to the divine will and commands.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hev'vn-de-rek'ted, *a.* Pointing to the sky; taught or directed by the celestial powers.

HEAVEN-FALLEN, hev'vn-fawl'ln, *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.

HEAVEN-GIFTED, hev'vn-gift'ed, *a.* Possessing gifts bestowed by God.

HEAVEN-INSPIRED, hev'vn-in-spirde', *a.* Receiving inspiration from heaven.

> Thy *heaven-inspired* soul on wisdom's wings shall fly up to the parliament of Jove.—*Decker.*

HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED, hev'vn-in-struk'ted, *a.* Taught of God; divinely enlightened.

HEAVENIZE, hev'vn-ize, *v. a.* To render like heaven.

HEAVEN-KISSING, hev'vn-kis'sing, *a.* Touching, as it were, the sky.

> A station, like the herald Mercury,
> New lighted on a *heaven-kissing* hill.—*Shaks.*

HEAVENLINESS, hev'vn-le-nes, *s.* Supreme excellence.

HEAVEN-LOVED, hev'vn-luvd, *a.* Beloved of God; highly favoured.

Such was this *heaven-lov'd* isle:
Than Lesbos fairer, and the Cretan shore.—
Sir W. Jones.

HEAVENLY, hev'vn-le, *a.* Relating to heaven; celestial; resembling heaven; supremely excellent; inhabiting heaven;—*ad.* in a manner resembling that of heaven; by the influence or agency of heaven. *Heavenly-fruit*, or the fruit of Jove, the European date-palm, Diospyros lotus.

HEAVENLY-MINDED, hev'vn-le-minde'ed, *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven and on spiritual things.

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS, hev'vn-le-minde'ed-nes, *s.* A state of mind abstracted from the world and directed to heaven.

HEAVEN-SALUTING, hev'vn-sa-lu'ting, *a.* Touching the sky.

When stubborn rocks shall bow,
And hills hang down their *heaven-saluting* heads.—
Crashaw.

HEAVENWARD, hev'vn-wawrd, *ad.* Towards heaven.

HEAVEN-WARRING, hev'vn-wawr'ring, *a.* Warring against heaven; rebelling against God.

HEAVE-OFFERING, heve-of'fur-ing, *s.* Among the Jews, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received.

HEAVER, he'vur, *s.* One who lifts or heaves. Among seamen, a staff for a lever.

HEAVES, heevz, *s.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

HEAVILY, hev'e-le, *ad.* With great weight; with great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively; sorrowfully; with an air of sorrow or dejection; with weight; oppressively; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

HEAVINESS, hev'e-nes, *s.* Ponderousness; gravity; weight; the quality of being heavy; sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits; languor; lassitude; burden; oppression; that which it requires; great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labour and difficulty; thickness; moistness; deepness.

HEAVING, he'ving, *s.* A rising or swell; a panting.

HEAVISOME, hev'e-sum, *a.* Dark; dull; drowsy. —Local.

HEAVY, hev'e, *a.* (*heafig*, *hefig*, Sax.) Weighty; ponderous; having great weight; sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind; grievous; depressing to the spirits; afflictive; burdensome; oppressive; wanting life and animation; dull; drowsy; without spirit; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; wanting activity or vivacity; indolent; slow; sluggish; tedious; loaded; encumbered; lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested; moist; deep; soft; miry; difficult; laborious; weary; supported with pain or difficulty; inflicting severe evils, punishment, or judgments; occasioning great care; not hearing; inattentive; large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force; large in amount; thick; dense; dark;

It is a *heavy* night.—*Shaks.*

violent; tempestuous; large; abundant; great; forcible; not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; requiring much labour or much expense; loud. *Heavy metal*, in Military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size;—*ad.* used in composition, heavily.

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest.—*Matt.* xi. 28.

HEAVY-BROWED, hev'e-browd, *a.* Having overhanging, or brows appearing heavy.

HEAVY-HANDED, hev'e-hand'ed, *a.* Clumsy or awkward; not active or dexterous.

HEAVY-HEADED, hev'e-hed'ed, *a.* Having a slow perception; dull; obtuse.

HEAVY-LADEN, hev'e-la'dn, *a.* Burdened or oppressed with weight.

HEAVY-SPAR.—See Barytes.

HEAZY, he'ze, *a.* (*heose*, Icel.) Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty.—Local.

HEBBER-MAN, heb'ber-man, *s.* In Commerce, one that fishes below water for whitings, smelts, &c., commonly at ebbing time.

HEBBERTHEFE, heb'ber-*th*efe, *s.* In Law, the privilege of having the goods of a thief, and the trial of him within a particular liberty.—Obsolete.

HEBDOMAD, heb'do-mad, *s.* (*hebdomada*, Lat.) A week; a period of seven days.—Obsolete.

HEBDOMADAL, heb-dom'a-dal, } *a.* Weekly;
HEBDOMADARY, heb-dom'a-da-re, } consisting of
HEBDOMATICAL, heb-do-mat'e-kal, } seven days, or occurring every seven days.

As for *hebdomadal* periods or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews.—*Brown.*

HEBDOMADARY, heb-dom'a-da-re, *s.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it was to officiate in the cathedral: spelt also *Hebdomadius.*

HEBDOME, heb'dome, *s.* (Greek, the seventh.) In Antiquity, a day sacred to Apollo, so termed from its being held on the seventh of every lunar month, when the Athens sung hymns to that god.

HEBE, he'be, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, the goddess of youth, and cupbearer to the gods. She was succeeded in her office by Ganymede, but this is considered by some as only another name for Hebe. She is also called Dia, and was married to Hercules when he became a god, to whom she bore Alexiares and Anicetus.

NOTE.—The following words occur in the definition of species in Natural History, as combinations of the Greek word *hebe*, signifying pubescence:—*Hebeanthus*, having pubescent or downy flowers; *hebecarpus*, having downy seeds; *hebecladus*, having downy branches; *hebegynus*, having the ovary pubescent; *hebepetalus*, having downy petals.

HEBEN, heb'en, *s.* Ebony.

HEBENSTREITIA, he-ben-stra'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor J. E. Hebenstreit, Upsal.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Verbenaceæ.

HEBETATE, heb'e-tate, *v. a.* (*hebeto*, Lat.) To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HEBETATION, heb-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of making dull, blunt, or stupid; the state of being dulled.

HEBETE, he-bete', *a.* Dull; stupid.—Obsolete.

HEBETUDE, heb'e-tude, *s.* Dulness; stupidity.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues.—*Harvey.*

HEBRAIC, he-bra'ik, *a.* Relating to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

HEBRAICALLY, he-bra'e-kal-le, *ad.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.

HEBRAISM, heb'ray-izm, *s.* An idiom of the Hebrew language.

HEBRAIST, heb'ray-ist, HEBREWIST, he'broo-ist, HEBRICIAN, he-brish'an, } *s.* One skilled in the Hebrew language.

HEBRAIZE, heb'ray-ize, *v. a.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew;—*v. n.* to speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew.

HEBREW, he'broo, *s.* (*Eber*, Heb. either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.) One of the descendants of Eber or Heber; but particularly a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew; the Hebrew language;—*a.* relating to the people or language of the Jews.

HEBREWESS, he'broo-es, *s.* An Israelitish woman.

HEBREWS, he'brooz, *s.* The name of a book in the New Testament.

HEBRIDIAN, heb-brid'e-an, *a.* Relating to the Hebrides.

HECATE, he'kate, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Perses and Asteria, or Night, an ancient symbol of the moon, appearing in the Orphic hymns as the first and oldest divinity, and there termed the Almighty Queen of Heaven. Her power was supposed to extend over heaven, earth, and hell. In heaven, she was known as Luna; in hell, as Hecate or Proserpine; and on earth, as Diana. She was commonly represented with three bodies, and was worshipped by the Greeks on the 30th of every month, when the mullet and anchovy were offered to her.

HECATESIA, he-ka-te'she-a, *s.* In Antiquity, a yearly festival observed by the Stratonicensians, in honour of Hecate.

HECATOMB, hek'a-toom, *s.* (*hekatombe*, Gr.) A sacrifice, consisting of a hundred oxen; a large sacrifice of any kind of animals was also so called.

HECATOMBÆON, he-ka-tom'be-un, *s.* In ancient Chronology, the first month of the Athenian year, beginning on the first new moon after the winter solstice. It was so called from the great number of hecatombs sacrificed in it.

HECATOMPEDON, hek-a-tom'pe-dun, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Architecture, a temple of a hundred feet in length.

HECATONSTYLON, hek-a-ton'ste-lon, *s.* (*hekaton*, a hundred, and *stylon*, a column, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, having a hundred columns.

HECK, hek, *s.* A kind of grate used in catching fish; a rack for holding fodder for cattle; a bend in a stream; a hatch or latch of a door.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

HECKLE.—See Hackle.

HECTARE, hek'tare, *s.* A French measure, consisting of 100 ares = to 10,000 square metres, or 11960.33 English square yards.

HECTIC, hek'tik, HECTICAL, hek'te-kal, } *a.* (*hektikos*, Gr.) Habitual; denoting a slow, continual fever, marked by preternatural though remitting heat, which precedes and accompanies consumption or phthisis; affected with hectic fevers; troubled with a morbid heat.

HECTICALLY, hek'te-kal-le, *ad.* Constitutionally.

HECTICOPYRA, hek-te-kop'e-ra, *s.* (*hexis*, the constitution, and *pyra*, fever, Gr.) Hectic fever.

HECTOCTYLE, hek-tok'te-le, *s.* (*hekaton*, a hundred, and *kotyle*, a cavity, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, one species of which, *H. octopodis*, is about five or six inches, and is furnished with a hundred and four suckers or cups. It lives on the Octopus rugosus, and penetrates into its flesh.

HECTOGRAM, HECTOGRAMME, } hek'to-gram, *s.* (*hectogramme*, Fr.) A French weight of 100 grammes, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a kilogramme = 3.2 ounces troy, or 3.52 avoirdupois.

HECTOLITER, HECTOLITRE, } hek'to-li-tur, or hek'to-le-tur, *s.* (*hectolitre*, French.) A French measure of capacity, containing 100 litres = 22.009668 English imperial gallons.

HECTOMETER, HECTOMETRE, } hek-tom'e-tur, *s.* (*hectometre*, Fr.) A French linear measure of 100 metres = 328.08992 English feet.

HECTOR, hek'tur, *s.* (from *Hector*, the son of Priam.) A blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow; a bully; one who teases or vexes;—*v. a.* to threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence; to vex; to torment by words;—*v. n.* to play the bully; to bluster.

HECTORISM, hek'tur-izm, *s.* The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying.

HECTORLY, hek'tur-le, *a.* Insolent; blustering.

HEDA, he'da, *s.* A word used in Doomsday-book for a small haven, wharf, or landing-place.—Obsolete.

HEDAGIUM, he-da'je-um, *s.* An old law term for toll or customary duties, paid at the hithe or wharf for the landing of goods, &c.—Obsolete.

HEDECHRUM, he'de-krum, *s.* (*hedys*, pleasant, and *chroia*, colour of the skin, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects of the tribe Chrysidæ: Family, Pupivora.

HEDENBERGITE, hed'en-ber-jite, *s.* (named after M. A. L. Hedenberg, who first analyzed and described it.) A mineral of a greenish-black colour, with a shining lustre. Its constituents are—silica, 49.01; lime, 20.87; magnesia, with manganese; protoxide of iron, 26.08: sp. gr. 3.134. H = 3.5.

HEDERA, hed'e-ra, *s.* (*hedera*, a cord, Fr.) Ivy, a genus of evergreen climbing or erect shrubs: Order, Araliaceæ.

HEDERACEOUS, hed-er-a'shus, HEDERIFEROUS, hed-e-rif'e-rus, } *a.* (from *hedera*, Lat.) Pertaining to ivy; producing ivy.

HEDERAL, hed'er-al, *a.* Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy.

HEDGE, hedj, *s.* (*hege*, Sax.) A fence formed of living woody plants, sown or planted in a right line, and cut or clipped in such a manner as to form a thicket of any degree of width or height that may be required for shelter, separation, or defence. *Hedge-bedstraw*, the plant Galium mollugo. *Hedge-bote*, or *hay-bote*, in Law, wood for repairing hedges or fences. *Hedge-hyssop*, the plant Gratiola officinalis. *Hedgehog-thistle*, the English name of plants of the genus Echinocatus: Order, Cactaceæ. *Hedge-mushroom*, the plant Hydnum crinaceum. *Hedge-mustard*, the Cruciferous plant Sisymbrium officinale. *Hedge-sparrow*, a bird of the genus Motacilla, which builds its nest in hedges. Its eggs are of a fine blue colour. The term *hedge*, prefixed to another word, sometimes denotes something mean, vile, or low-born, as in *hedge-born*;—*v. a.* to enclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge; to obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any manner; to surround for defence; to fortify; to en-

close for preventing escape;—*v. n.* to hide, as in a hedge; to skulk.

HEDGE-BILL, hej'bil, } *s.* A cutting-hook,
HEDGING-BILL, hej'ing-bil, } used in dressing hedges.

HEDGE-BORN, hej'bawrn, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure.

> Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,
> That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.—*Shaks.*

HEDGE-CREEPER, hej'kre'pur, *s.* One who skulks under hedges.

HEDGEHOG.—See Erinaceus.

HEDGE-NETTLE.—See Stachys.

HEDGENOTE, hej'note, *s.* A word of contempt for low writing.

HEDGE-PARSLEY.—See Torilis.

HEDGEPIG, hej'pig, *s.* A young hedgehog.

> Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
> Thrice and once the *hedgepig* whin'd.—*Shaks.*

HEDGER, hej'ur, *s.* One who makes hedges.

HEDGEROW, hej'ro, *s.* The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

HEDGE-WRITER, hej'ri'tur, *s.* A low or ephemeral author; a Grub-street writer.

HEDWIGIA, hed-wij'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Hedwig, the celebrated muscologist; died 1799.) A genus of balsamiferous West Indian trees: Order, Burseriaceæ.

HEDYCHIUM, he-dik'e-um, *s.* (*hedychroos*, of sweet complexion, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Zingiberaceæ.

HEDYOMA, he-de-o'ma, *s.* (a Greek word for mint.) A genus of herbs or subshrubs: Order, Lamiaceæ.

HEDYOSMUM, he-de-os'mum, *s.* (*hedys*, sweet, and *osme*, a smell, Gr.) A genus of sweet-scented plants, consisting of small shrubs: Order, Chloranthaceæ.

HEDYOTIS, he-de-o'tis, *s.* (*hedys*, sweet, and *ous otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of plants, with soft oval leaves and axillary flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HEDYPNOIS, he-dip'no-is, *s.* (the name of a plant described by Pliny, compounded of *hedys*, sweet, and *pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

HEDYSARUM, he-de-sa'rum, *s.* (the name of a plant of Theophrastus, said to be from *hedys*, sweet, and *aroma*, perfume: the Trigonella fœnum græcum, from which an oil was extracted and mixed with ointments by the Hindoos.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

HEED, heed, *v. a.* (*hedan*, Sax.) To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe;—*s.* care; attention; caution; watch for danger; notice; circumspection; observation; seriousness; a steady look;

> He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
> Was in his countenance.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to mind; to consider.

HEEDFUL, heed'fúl, *a.* Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary; attentive; observing; giving heed.

HEEDFULLY, heed'fúl-le, *ad.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously; watchfully.

HEEDFULNESS, heed'fúl-nes, *s.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care.

HEEDILY, heed'e-le, *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly. —Obsolete.

HEEDINESS, heed'e-nes, *s.* Caution; vigilance.—Obsolete.

HEEDLESS, heed'les, *a.* Inattentive; careless; negligent; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

HEEDLESSLY, heed'les-le, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

HEEDLESSNESS, heed'les-nes, *s.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence.

HEEL, heel, *s.* (*hel*, *hela*, Sax.) The hind-part of the foot of a human being; the whole foot;

> The stag recalls his strength, his speed,
> His winged *heels*, and then his armed head.—*Denham.*

the hind-part of a shoe, either for man or beast; the part of a stocking intended for the heel; something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob; the latter part, as 'a bill was introduced at the *heel* of the session;' a spur, as 'the horse understands the *heel* well.' In Architecture, a term used by workmen to denote a *cyma reversa*. *Heel of a rafter*, the end or foot that rests on the wall-plate. In a ship, the name usually given to the after end of the keel, also to the lower end of the stern-post, to which it is firmly connected *heel of a mast*, the lower end which fits into the step attached to the ship's keel; *heel of a topmast*, the lower end, which is sustained by the fid upon the trestle-trees; *to be at the heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely; *to show the heels*, to flee; to run from; *to take to the heels*, to run; to betake to flight; *to lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine; *to have the heels of*, to outrun; *neck and heels*, the whole length of the body;—*v. n.* to dance. In Nautical language, to stoop or incline to either side, as 'the ship *heels* to starboard;'—*v. a.* to arm a cock; to add a heel, as 'to *heel* a boot.'

HEELER, heel'ur, *s.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEELPIECE, heel'pese, *s.* A piece of leather fixed on the heel of a shoe;—*v. a.* to add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe.

HEFT, heft, *s.* (*hefe*, Sax.) Heaving; effort.—Obsolete in the foregoing senses.

> He cracks his gorge, his sides,
> With violent *hefts*.—*Shaks.*

(Dutch,) a handle; a haft—the orthography now used.

HEFTED, heft'ed, *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation.

HEG.—See Hag.

HEGEMONIC, hej-mon'ik, } *a.* (*hegemonikos*,
HEGEMONICAL, hej-mon'e-kal, } Gr.) Principal; ruling; predominant.

HEGETER, he'je-tur, *s.* (Greek, a guide.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

HEGIRA, he-ji'ra, *s.* (Arabic, from *higirah*, flight, Hebrew.) In Chronology, an epoch among the Mahomedans, from which they compute time. The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mahomet from Mecca; from which the magistrates, fearing his impostures might raise a sedition, expelled him, July 16, A.D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.

HEIFER, hef'fur, *s.* (*heafre*, Sax.) A young cow.

HEIGHO, hi'ho, *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness. In the following lines by Dryden, it is, contrary to custom, used in a sense of exultation:

> We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,
> And *heigho* for the honour of old England.

HEIGHT, hite, *s.* (*healtho*, *heatho*, *hehthe*, Sax.) Elevation above the ground; any indefinite distance

above the earth; the altitude of an object; the distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation; elevation of a star or other celestial luminary above the horizon; degree of latitude, either north or south; distance of one thing above another; an eminence; a summit; any elevated ground; elevation of rank; station of dignity or office; elevation in any known excellence, as power, arts, learning, fame, or reputation; utmost degree in extent or violence; utmost exertion; advance; degree; progress towards perfection or elevation. *Height of an arch*, in Architecture, a line drawn from the centre of the span or arch to the extrados or interior and lower line of the curve of the arch.

HEIGHTEN, hi'tn, *v. a.* To raise high; to elevate; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence; to aggravate; to advance towards a worse state; to augment in violence; to increase. In Painting, to make prominent by means of touches of light or brilliant colours, as contrasted with the shadows.

HEIGHTENING, hi'tn-ing, *s.* The act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement; aggravation; augmentation.

HEIMIA, ha'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Heims of Berlin.) A genus of plants: Order, Lythraceæ.

HEINOUS, ha'nus, *a.* (*haineux*, Fr.) Atrocious; wicked in a high degree; aggravated.

HEINOUSLY, ha'nus-le, *ad.* Hatefully; abominably; enormously.

HEINOUSNESS, ha'nus-nes, *s.* Odiousness; enormity.

HEINSIA, hayn'she-a, *s.* (name in memory of the philologist Heinsius, the translator of the works of Theophrastus.) A genus of trees with salver-shaped corollas, natives of Sierra Leone.

HEIR, are, *s.* (*hier*, *here*, Norm.) In Law, a person who succeeds another by descent to lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being an estate of inheritance, or an estate in fee. *Heir-apparent*, one whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlive the ancestor; as the eldest son or his issue, who, by the course of the common law, must be heir to the father whenever he happens to die. *Heir-presumptive*, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present circumstances of things, be his heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by some nearer heir being born; as a brother, or nephew, whose presumptive succession may be destroyed by the birth of a child; or a daughter, whose present hopes may hereafter be cut off by the birth of a son. *Heir at law*, or *heir-general*, he who, after his ancestor's death, has a right to, and is introduced into all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments. *Special heir*, the issue in tail, who claims *per formam doni*. *Heir by custom*, one who inherits lands, not according to the rules of the common law, but according to some particular custom which prevails in some places, as the custom of *gavelkind* in Kent, according to which *all* the sons inherit, and make but one heir to their ancestor; or the custom of *Borough English*, according to which the youngest son is the heir of the ancestor. *Heir by devise*, or *hæres factus*, he to whom lands are devised by the will of the testator, and who has no other right or interest than that which he derives from the will. *Heir-loom*, such goods and personal chattels as are not inventoried after the owner's decease, but necessarily come to the heir along with the house, as tables, presses, cupboards, bedsteads, wainscot, &c. According to the Scotch law, *heirs* are distinguished as follow:—*Heir-active*, he who is served heir, and has the right of action. *Heir by conquest*, the successor of the deceased in those lands and inheritable property in general to which the deceased did not succeed as heir to his predecessors; as in the case of a father leaving an estate which he had purchased to his second son. *Heir of line*, the lineal heir of his ancestor, and who succeeds by right of blood. *Heir-male*, the nearest male heir capable of succeeding. *Heir-passive*, he whom the law makes liable to be heir. *Heir-portioners*, female successors, who are entitled to equal portions. *Heirs of provision*, or, as they are sometimes called, *heirs by destination*, are those who become successors by virtue of some particular provision in a deed or instrument. *Heir of tailzie*, he to whom an estate is entailed. *Heir-ship-movables*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take besides the heritable estate.

HEIRDOM, are'dum, *s.* Succession by inheritance.

HEIRESS, are'es, *s.* Female heir. Where there are several female children, they all take jointly, and are called *co-heirs* or *co-heiresses*.

HEIRLESS, are'les, *a.* Destitute of an heir.

HEIRSHIP, are'ship, *s.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

HEISTERIA, hays-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Laurance Heister, of Helmstadt.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with alternate leaves and small axillary flowers: Order, Olacæ.

HELÆUS, he-le'us, *s.* (*helaino*, I wander, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

HELAMYS.—See Pedetes.

HELARCTOS, he-lärk'tos, *s.* The Indian Bear, a genus of Ursine quadrupeds, belonging to the sub-family Ursinæ: Family, Mustellidæ.

HELCON, hel'kon, *s.* (*helkoō*, I wound, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

HELCTIC, helk'tik, *a.* (*helko*, I draw, Gr.) In Materia Medica, having a drawing or derivative effect; epispastic.

HELCYDRIUM, hel-sid're-um, *s.* (*helcydrion*, Gr.) A small ulceration, especially in the cornea.

HELCYSTER, hel-sis'tur, *s.* (*helko*, I draw, Gr.) Ulceration.

HELD, held. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To hold*.

HELE, heel, *v. n.* (*celo*, Lat.) To hide; to conceal. —Obsolete.

> There may no man's privitee
> Be *heled* halve so well as myn.—*Gower*.

HELENA, hel'e-na, *s.* In Mythology and fabulous History, the beautiful daughter of Leda and Jupiter, and the wife of Menalaus, from whom she eloped with Paris; to regain her was the cause of the Trojan war, celebrated in the Iliad of Homer.

HELENA, he-le'na, *s.* (*Helena*, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

HELENINE, hel'e-nine, *s.* A substance obtained in white crystals from the plant Inula helenium. Formula, C^{14}, H^2, O^2.

HELENIUM, he-le'ne-um, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, Gr.) The bastard sunflower.

HELEPOLIS, he-lep'o-lis, *s.* (a Greek word, signifying city-destroying.) In Antiquity, an immense machine, used in battering down the walls of a besieged city.

HELIA, he'le-a, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, Gr.) A genus of marsh plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Gentianaceæ.

HELIACAL, he-li'a-kal, *a.* (from *helios*, the sun, Gr.) Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it. In Astronomy, when applied to the setting of a star, it denotes the entering or immerging into the sun's rays, and thus becoming lost in the lustre of his beams.

HELIACALLY, he-li'a-kal-le, *ad.* In Astronomy, a star arises *heliacally* when, after it has been in conjunction with the sun, and on that account invisible, it gets at such a distance from him, as to be seen in the morning before the rising of that luminary.

HELIADES, he-li'a-dez, *s.* In Mythology, the daughters of Sol and Clymene. They were three in number, according to Ovid—Lampetie, Phætusa, and Lampethusa; or seven, according to Hyginus—Merope, Helie, Ægle, Phœbe, Ætheria, and Dioxippe. They were so afflicted at the death of their brother Phaeton, that they were changed by the gods into poplar trees, and their tears into precious amber, on the banks of the river Po.

HELIANTHEÆ, he-le-an'*the*-e, *s.* (*helianthus*, one of the genera.) A suborder of the Compositæ, or Asteraceæ, in which the species agree, in the principal particulars, with Helianthus, or Sun-flower. It is included in the Tubuliflorœ of Lindley.

HELIANTHEMUM, he-le-an'*the*-mum, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. because the flowers open with the rising of the sun in the morning, and the petals fall off when it sets in the evening.) The Sun-rose, a genus of erect or trailing shrubs, with yellow, red, or white flowers: Order, Cystaceæ.

HELIANTHUS, he-le-an'*thus*, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) The Sun-flower, a genus of Composite plants, so named from the resemblance which its broad golden disk and rays bear to the sun, and by its presenting its flowers in the direction of that luminary: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

HELICAL, hel'e-kal, *a.* (from *helix*, a scroll or spiral body, Greek.) Moving round; spiral; winding. *Helical line of a handrail*, the spiral line twisting round the cylinder, representing the form of the handrail before it be moulded.

HELICHRYSUM, he-lik're-sum, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *chrysos*, gold, Gr. in allusion to the brilliant yellow colour of the flowers.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

HELICIDÆ, hel-is'e-de, *s.* (*helix*, one of the genera.) Snails, a genus of Mollusca; the animal pulmonary, breathing by a lateral opening; shell light, turbinated, or spiral; the aperture always entire, rarely closed by an operculum, and sometimes only rudimentary: Order, Phytophaga.

HELICINA, hel-e-si'na, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Achatinæ, or Agate-shells: shell heliciform; outer lip thickened, reflected, and spreading over the umbilicus; aperture semilunar, or lunate: Family, Helicidæ.

HELICINÆ, hel-is'e-ne, *s.* (*helix*, one of the genera.) The common Land-snails, a subfamily of Mollusca, the shells of which are ventricose and turbinated; the aperture transversely oval; the body whorl large, and ventricose.

HELICIS, hel'e-sis, *s.* The name of two muscles, the major and minor, connected with the cartilage of the external ear or helix.

HELICOID, hel'e-koyd, *s.* (*helix*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A geometrical figure.

HELICONIA, hel-e-ko'ne-a, *s.* (*Helicon*, in reference to its resemblance to *Musa*.) A genus of plants: Order, Musaceæ.

HELICONIAN, hel-e-ko'ne-an, *a.* Relating to Helicon, a mountain in Greece.

HELICONIUS, hel-e-ko'ne-us, *s.* (*Helicon*, in Greece.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Diurna.

HELICOSPORUM, hel-e-kos'po-rum, *s.* (*helix*, a screw, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the twisted form of the sporules.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Hyphomycetes.

HELICOSTIGA hel-e-kos'te-ga, } *s.* (*helicon*,
HELICOSTIGUA, hel-e-kos-tig'u-a, } thread spun from the distaff, and *stego*, I cover, Gr.?) A name given by D'Orbigny to such Foraminifera as have the shells simple and arranged spirally.

HELICTERES, he-lik'te-res, *s.* (*helex*, a screw, Gr. from the carpels being twisted in a spiral manner.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs: Order, Bombaceæ.

HELING, he'ling, *s.* The covering of the roof of a building: written also *hilling*.

HELIOCAMINUS, he-le-o-ka-mi'nus, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *kaminos*, a furnace or oven, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, the name given to an arched apartment heated by the rays of the sun.

HELIOCENTRIC, he-le-o-sen'trik, *a.* (*helios*, the sun, and *kentron*, a centre, Gr.) In Astronomy, an epithet applied to the place of a planet, as seen from the centre of the sun, in opposition to its geocentric place, as seen from the centre of the earth. *Heliocentric longitude of a planet*, the angle at the sun's centre, formed by the projection of its radius vector on the ecliptic, and the straight line drawn from the centre of the sun to the point of Aries. The *heliocentric latitude of a place*, the inclination of the straight line which joins its centre with that of the sun to the plane of the ecliptic. *Heliocentric place of a planet*, the place in the ecliptic in which the planet would appear, if viewed from the centre of the sun; and consequently, the heliocentric place coincides with the longitude of a planet viewed from the same centre.

HELIOCOMETES, he-le-o-ko-me'tis, *s.* (*helios*, and *kometes*, a comet, Gr.) A name used to denote a phenomenon which sometimes attends the setting of the sun. It seems to make a comet of that luminary, having the appearance of a large tail or column of light, which follows the sun at his setting, much in the same manner as the tail of a comet. It is likewise termed *comets of the sun*.

HELIOGRAPHIC, he-le-o-graf'fik, *a.* Pertaining to heliography.

HELIOGRAPHY, he-le-og'gra-fe, *s.* (*helios*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of fixing images of objects by the Camera Obscura.

HELIOLATER, he-le-ol'a-tur, *s.* (*helios*, and *latreia*, worship, Gr.) A worshipper of the sun.

HELIOLATRY, he-le-ol'a-tre, *s.* The worship of the sun.

HELIOMETER, he-le-om'e-tur, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A name given by M. Bouguer to a micrometer, invented by himself about the year 1745, by means of which the dia-

meters of the heavenly bodies may be measured with considerable accuracy.

HELIOPHILUM, he-le-of'e-lum, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *phileo*, I love, Gr. in reference to the plants growing in places exposed to the sun.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, consisting of herbs or sub-shrubs: Suborder, Spirolobeæ.

HELIOPORA, he-le-op'o-ra, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of stony Polyparia, so named from the cylindrical form of the animals being provided with a simple circle of thick tentacula, fifteen or sixteen in number, contained in vertical or diverging cylindrical cells. The coral is found attached to various bodies.

HELIORNIS, he-le-awr'nis, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of aquatic birds, belonging to the order Palmapedes, and family Brachypteris of Cuvier.

HELIOSCOPE, he'le-o-skope, *s.* (*helios*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A kind of telescope for making observations upon the sun, without the eye being injured by the intense brightness of the solar rays.

HELIOSTAT, he'le-o-stat, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *stao*, I stand, Gr.) An instrument employed in optical experiments, to fix the position of the solar rays. The word is sometimes spelt *heliostate*.

HELIOTROPE, he'le-o-trope, *s.* (*helios*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) Bloodstone, a siliceous mineral of a deep green colour, and often variegated with blood-red spots; also, an ancient instrument used for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line.

HELIOTROPIUM, he-le-o-tro'pe-um, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) Heliotrope, or Turnsole, a genus of annual or shrubby plants, with alternate leaves, and circinate spikes of small blue or white flowers, which turn in the direction of the sun: Order, Ehretaceæ.

HELISPHERIC, hel-e-sfer'ik, } *a.* Spiral;
HELISPHERICAL, hel-e-sfer'e-kal, } *helispherical line*, the rhomb line in navigation, so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it.

HELIX, he'liks, *s.* (Greek.) A spiral line; a winding, or something that is spiral; also, the name of a coil of wire, used in magnetico-galvanic experiments. In Anatomy, the reflected margin of the external ear. In Conchology, the snail-shell. *Helix*, or *helices*, in Architecture, the curling stalks or volutes under the flowers in each face of the abacus of the Corinthian column.

HELL, hel, *s.* (Saxon.) The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death;

Sin is *hell* begun, as religion is heaven anticipated.—*J. Lathrop.*

the place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave—termed, in Hebrew, *sheol*—and by the Greeks, *hades; the pains of hell*, the writhing felt by a troubled, guilty conscience; *the gates of hell*, the power and policy of Satan and his instruments; the infernal powers; the place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught; a place into which a tailor throws his shreds;

In Covent-garden did a tailor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.—*King.*

a dungeon or prison.

In Wood-street's hole, or Poultry's *hell*.—
The Counter-Rat.

This term was much used in composition by the old writers.

HELLANODIC, hel-lan'o-dik, *s.* (*Hellen*, and *dike*, justice, Gr.) A judge of the games in ancient Greece, and who decided to whom the prize belonged.

HELL-BLACK, hel'blak, *a.* Black as hell; dismal.

HELL-BORN, hel'bawrn, *a.* Born in hell; infamous.

HELL-BRED, hel'bred, *a.* Produced in hell; of infamous extraction.

The *hell-bred* beast threw forth into the skies.—*Spenser.*

HELL-BREWED, hel'brood, *a.* Prepared or brewed in hell.

Hence with thy *hell-brewed* opiate.—*Milton.*

HELL-BROTH, hel'broth, *s.* A composition for infernal purposes.

For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble.—*Shak.*

HELL-CAT, hel'kat, *s.* An old term for a witch or hag.

HELL-CONFOUNDING, hel'kon-fownd'ing, *a.* Vanquishing the power of hell.

HELL-DOOMED, hel'doomd, *a.* Consigned or doomed to hell.

HELLEBORASTER, hel-le-bo-ras'ter, *s.* (*helleborus*, hellebore, and *aster*, a star, Gr.) The plant Helleborus fœtidus, or stinking hellebore.

HELLEBORE, hel'le-bore, *s.* (*helleborus*, Lat.) The English name of the plants of the genus Helleborus. *Black hellebore*, the plant Helleborus niger, or Christmas-rose. *White hellebore*, the plants Veratrum album and Veratrum veride.

HELLEBORINE, hel'le-bo-rin, *s.* Bastard Hellebore, the plant Serapis latifolia.

HELLEBORISM, hel'le-bo-rizm, *s.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore.

HELLEBORUS, hel-leb'o-rus, *s.* (*helein*, to cause death, and *bora*, food, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of fetid, stiff, coriaceous, nearly smooth herbs, with divided leaves, of dangerous cathartic qualities, especially the roots: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

HELLEN, hel'len, *s.* In fabulous History, the son of Deucalion, who is said to have given the name of Hellenists to the people afterwards called Greeks, about 1500 years B.C.

HELLENIAN, hel-le'ne-an, } *a.* Relating to the
HELLENIC, hel-len'ik, } Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece.

HELLENISM, hel'len-izm, *s.* A phrase in the idiom, genus, or construction of the Greek language.

HELLENIST, hel'len-ist, *s.* A Grecian Jew; a Jew who used the Greek language; one versed in the Greek language.

HELLENISTIC, hel-le-nis'tik, *a.* Relating to the Hellenists.

HELLENISTICALLY, hel-le-nis'te-kal-le, *ad.* According to the Hellenistic dialect.

HELLENIZE, hel'len-ize, *v. n.* To use the Greek language.

HELLERIA, hel-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of George Heller, professor of botany at Wurtzburg.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs: Order, Humiriaceæ.

HELLESPONT, hel'lis-pont, *s.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now termed the *Dardanelles*.

HELLESPONTINE, hel-lis-pon'tine, *a.* Relating to the Hellespont.

HELL-GOVERNED, hel'guv'nrnd, *a.* Directed by fiendish agents; led by hell.

HELL-HAG, hel'hag, *s.* A malevolent woman.

HELL-HATED, hel'ha'ted, *a.* Abhorred as hell.

HELL-HAUNTED, hel'han'ted, *a.* Haunted by the devil.

Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove.—*Dryden.*

HELL-HOUND, hel'hownd, *s.* An agent of hell; a profligate person.

Gods, keep me from these *hell-hounds.*—*Beau. & Flet.*

HELLIER, hel'le-ur, *s.* A tiler or slater.—Obsolete.

He that covereth the house with tile or slate is commonly called a *hellier.*—*Abp. Usher.*

HELLISH, hel'lish, *a.* Relating to hell; like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

HELLISHLY, hel'lish-le, *ad.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS, hel'lish-nes, *s.* The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness; malignity, or impiety.

HELL-KITE, hel'kite, *s.* A being of a fiendish, malignant nature; one intent on destruction.

HELLWARD, hel'wawrd, *ad.* Towards hell.

HELLY, hel'le, *a.* Having the qualities of hell.

HELM, helm, *s.* (German, *helma*, Sax.) The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and, in large vessels, a wheel; station of government; the place of direction or management;—*v. a.* to cover with a helmet; to steer; to guide; to direct.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

The very stream of life, and the business he hath *helmed.*—*Shaks.*

HELM, helm, } *s.* (*helm*, Sax.) Defensive ar-
HELMET, hel'mit, } mour for the head; a headpiece; a morion; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of a retort. In Botany, the upper lip of a ringent coral.

HELMED, helmd, } *a.* Furnished with a hel-
HELMETED, hel'mit-ed, } met.

HELMINTHACORTON, hel-min-*tha*-kawr'tun, *s.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *chorton*, food, Gr.) Corallina Corsicana, or Corsican Worm-seed, the Fucus helminthacorton of De la Fourette, a plant celebrated for its vermifuge properties.

HELMINTHAGOGUE, hel-min'*tha*-gog, *s.* (*helmins helminthos*, a worm, and *ago*, I expel, Gr.) In Materia Medica, a substance having the property of expelling worms.

HELMINTHIA, hel-min'*thi*-a, *s.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *theka*, a case, in allusion to the corrugated seeds, which resemble bundles of little worms.) A genus of Composite plants; also, a disease occasioned by the presence of intestinal worms in any part of the body.

HELMINTHIASIS, hel-min-*thi*'a-sis, *s.* In Pathology, same as Helminthia.

HELMINTHIC, hel-min'*thi*k, *a.* Pertaining to worms;—*s.* a medicine for expelling worms.

HELMINTHOLOGIC, hel-min-*tho*-loj'ik, } *a.*
HELMINTHOLOGICAL, hel-min-*tho*-loj'e-kal, } Pertaining to worms or vermes.

HELMINTHOLOGIST, hel-min-*thol*'o-jist, *s.* One who makes worms his particular study.

HELMINTHOLOGY, hel-min-*thol*'o-je, *s.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That department of natural history which treats of worms.

HELMINTHOPYRA, hel-min-*thop*'e-ra, *s.* (*helmins*, a worm, and *pyr*, a fever, Gr.) Worm fever.

HELMLESS, helm'les, *a.* Destitute of a helmet.

HELMSMAN, helmz'man, *s.* The man who steers a vessel.

HELMWIND, helm'wind, *s.* A wind in the mountainous parts of the country so called.

HELOCENTRUM, he-lo-sen'trum, *s.* (*helo*, and *kentron*, a prickle, Gr. from a strong spine being situated at the angle of the operculum.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

HELODES, he-lo'des, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, Gr.) A fever, characterized by profuse sweating; the sweating sickness.

HELONIAS, he-lo'ne-as, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, Gr. from the species growing in bogs.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

HELOPHILUS, he-lof'e-lus, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

HELOPIDÆ, he-lop'e-de, *s.* (*helops*, one of the genera, Gr.) A family of Coleopterous insects, of the sections Heteromera and Steneleytra, which live on rotten wood and bark of trees, both in the larva and perfect state. They are slow of movement, and generally adorned with metallic colours.

HELOPS, he'lops, *s.* (*helops*, the name of an obnoxious reptile; *helos*, low, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Helopidæ.

HELOPYRA, he-lop'e-ra, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, and *pyr*, fever, Gr.) Marsh fever.

HELOSCIADIUM, he-lo-ske-a'de-um, *s.* (*helos*, a marsh, and *skiadon*, an umbel, Gr. meaning an umbelliferous plant, inhabiting marshy places.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

HELOSIS, he-lo'sis, *s.* (*heileo*, I turn or roll, Gr.) An eversion of the eyelids; a spasmodic distortion from convulsion of the muscles of the eye.

HELOSPORA, he-los'po-ra, *s.* (*helios*, the sun, and *spora*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HELOSTOMA, he-los'to-ma, *s.* (*helo*, *conj. aor.* of *aireo*, I seize, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes with ovate bodies; the ventral fins rounded, perfect, smaller than the pectorals, and without any elongation; dorsal and anal spines numerous; mouth small, compressed, and very retractile: Family, Spirobranchidæ.

HELOTES, he-lo'tes, *s.* (*helotos*, shaped like a nail, Gr.) A genus of fishes with fusiform bodies, obtuse snout, and very small mouth: Family, Percidæ.

HELOTINÆ, he-lot'e-ne, *s.* (*helotes*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of Acanthopterygious fishes: Family, Percidæ.

HELOTISM, hel'o-tizm, *s.* Slavery; the condition of the Helots.

HELOTS, he'lots, *s.* In ancient History, the slaves of the Spartans were so called, from Helos, a city of Laconia, the inhabitants of which were subdued by their Dorian invaders. The Helots were employed either as domestic slaves, cultivators of the soil, or at the public works.

HELP, help, *v. a.* (*helpan*, *hylpan*, Sax.) To assist; to support; to aid; to succour; to lend means of deliverance; to relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease; to remedy; to change for the better; to prevent; to forbear; *to help*

forward, to advance by assistance: *to help on*, to forward; to promote by aid; *to help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty; *to help over*, to enable to surmount; *to help off*, to remove by help; *to help to*, to supply with; to furnish with;—*v. n.* to lend aid; to contribute strength or means; *to help out*, to lend aid; to bring a supply;—*s.* (Welsh,) aid; assistance; strength or means furnished; that which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose; remedy; relief.

HELPER, help'ur, *s.* One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary; one that furnishes or administers a remedy; one that supplies with anything wanted; a supernumerary servant.

HELPFUL, help'fûl, *a.* That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful; wholesome; salutary.

HELPFULNESS, help'fûl-nes, *s.* Assistance; usefulness.

HELPLESS, help'les, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succour or relieve one's self; destitute of support or assistance; irremediable; admitting no help;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

> Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
> Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.—
> *Spenser.*

unsupplied; destitute.—Obsolete.

> Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
> *Helpless* of all that human wants require.—
> *Dryden.*

HELPLESSLY, help'les-le, *ad.* Without succour.

HELPLESSNESS, help'les-nes, *s.* Want of strength or ability; inability.

HELPMATE, help'mate, *s.* A companion; an assistant.

HELTER-SKELTER, hel'tur-skel'tur, *ad.* A cant word, denoting hurry and confusion.—Vulgar.

HELVE, helv, *s.* (*helf*, Sax.) The handle of an axe or hatchet;—*v. n.* to furnish with a helve, as an axe.

HELVELLA, hel-vel'la, *s.* (a word used by Cicere for some sort of plant supposed to have been a fungus.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder or Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

HELVETIC, hel-vet'ik, *a.* (*hafelden*, Sax.) Designating what relates to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, or the Swiss.

HELVIDIANS, hel-ve'de-anz, *s. pl.* A sect of ancient heretics, so denominated from their leader Helvidius. Their distinguishing principle was, that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was not a virgin, but had other children by Joseph.

HELVIN, hel'vin, *s.* A crystalized mineral, of which the primary form is a cube. It is of a wax-pale or greenish-yellow colour, with a resinous lustre. Its constituents are—silica, 35.272; glucine, 8.026; alumina and glucina, 1.445; protoxide of manganese, 29.344; protoxide of iron, 7.990; sulphuret of manganese, 14.000; loss in calcination, 1.155: sp. gr. 0.166. H = 6.0—6.5.

HELXINE, helks'ine, *s.* (*helko*, I draw, Gr.) Pellitory of the Wall, a plant, so called because it sticks to whatever it touches.

HEM, hem, *s.* (Saxon.) The border of a garment doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the ravelling of the threads; edge; border; a sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*;—*v. a.* to form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it; to border; to edge; *to hem in*, to enclose and confine; to surround; to environ;—*v. n.* (*hemmen*, Dut.) to make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.

HEMACRYMA, he-mak're-ma, } *s.* (*haima*, blood,
HEMACRYMES, he'ma-kreems, } and *krymos*, cold, Gr.) A term used by Latreille to designate animals with cold blood.

HEMASTATICAL, he-mas-tat'te-kal, *a.* Relating to the weight of blood.

HEMATHERMA, he-ma-*ther*'ma, } *s.* (*haima*, blood,
HEMATHERMS, he'ma-*therms*, } and *therme*, heat, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to animals possessed of warm blood.

HEMATIN, hem'a-tin, } *s.* The colouring princi-
HEMATINE, hem'a-tine, } ple of logwood.

HEMATITE.—See Hæmatite.

HEMATITIC, hem-a-tit'ik, *a.* Relating to hæmatite.

HEMATOSINE.—See Hæmatosine.

HEMERALOPIA, he-mer-a-lo'pe-a, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A disease which prevents distinct vision in broad daylight.

HEMERAPATHIA, he-mer-o-pa'the-a, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *pathos*, disease, Gr.) In Pathology, certain states of disease or affections, which are observed only by day, or which last only one day.

HEMEROBAPTISTS, he-mer-o-bap'tists, *s. pl.* A sect among the ancient Jews, so called from their washing and bathing every day in all seasons. Epiphanius, who mentions this as the fourth heresy among the Jews, observes, that in other points they had much the same opinions as the Scribes and Pharisees, except that they denied the resurrection of the dead, in common with the Sadducees, and retained a few other impieties of the latter.

HEMEROBIIDÆ, he-mer-o-bi'e-de, *s.* The Hemerobians, a family of Neuropterous insects, belonging to the section Planipennes of Latreille. The species are characterized by having a long slender body, greatly exceeded in length by finely reticulated wings.

HEMEROBIUS, he-me-ro'be-us, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *bios*, life, in allusion to their ephemeral existence in the image or perfect state.) A genus of Neuropterous insects, of which there are fourteen known British species: Type of the family Hemerobiidæ.

HEMEROCALLEÆ, he-mer-o-kal'le-e, *s.* (*hemerocallis*, one of the genera.) The Day-lilies, a suborder or tribe of the Liliaceæ, differing only from the Tulipeæ, or Tulips, in nothing except their corolla and calyx being so joined to each other as to form a tube of conspicuous length, and in their want of a bulb in many instances.

HEMEROCALLIS, he-mer-o-kal'lis, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *kalos*, beautiful, Gr.) The Day-lily, a genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

HEMERODROMI, he-me-rod'ro-mi, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *dromos*, course, Gr.) In Antiquity, sentinels or guards appointed for the security and preservation of cities and other places; also, a kind of couriers who only travelled one day, and then delivered their packets to a fresh man, who ran his day, and so on to the end of the journey.

HEMERODROMIA, he-mer-o-dro'me-a, *s.* (*hemera*, a day, and *dromaios*, swift, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

HEMIANDRA, hem-e-an'dra, *s.* (*hemi*, a half, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr. in allusion to the diminutive anthers.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Lamiaceæ.

HEMIANTHUS, hem-e-an'*thus*, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the upper lip of the corolla being obsolete.) A genus of small creeping marsh plants, natives of the United States of America: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

HEMICARDIUM, hem-e-kär'de-um, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) A subgenus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Venerinæ, in which the shell is half heart-shaped, the anterior side abruptly truncated, and very short: Family, Tellinidæ.

HEMICIDARIS, hem-e-si'da-ris, *s.* (*hemi*, half, Gr. and *cidaris*, one of the Echinidæ.) A genus of fossil Echinodermata, found in the oolite.

HEMICIRCUS, hem-e-ser'kus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *kirkos*, a hawk, Gr.) A genus of birds of the horned-owl kind: Family, Strigidæ.

HEMICLIDIA, hem-e-klid'e-a, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *kleio*, I shut up, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Protaceæ.

HEMICRANIA, hem-e-kra'ne-a, *s.* (*hemi*, and *kranion*, the cranium, Gr.) A pain on one side of the head, often of an intermittent nature.

HEMICYCLA, hem-e-sik'la, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *kyklos*, round, Gr.) A genus of the Helicinæ, or land-snails, in which the shell is discoid, spire rather flattened, but not small, and of four whorls; no umbilicus, and the surface distinctly striated: Family, Helicidæ.

HEMICYCLE, hem'e-si-kl, *s.* In Architecture, a semicircle, used to denote vaults of the cradle form, and arches or sweeps of vaults, constituting a semicircle.

HEMICYCLOSTOMA, hem-e-se-klos'to-ma, *s.* (*hemi*, *kyklos*, round, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to the fourth family of his order Asiphonobranchiata.

HEMIDACTYLUS, hem-e-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles belonging to the Geckos, or flat-toed lizards: Family, Iguanidæ.

HEMIDESMUS, hem-e-des'mus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *desmos*, a tie, Gr. in reference to the filaments being joined at the base and free at the top.) A genus of plants, consisting of twining shrubs, natives of the East Indies: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

HEMIDON, hem'e-don, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Anadontinæ, or Anadonts, in which the shell is ovate; with tubercles or undulations on the hinge margin, representing cardinal teeth: Family, Unionidæ.

HEMIFUSUS, hem-e-fu'sus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *fusus*, the spindle-shell, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Fusinæ, or Spindle-shells, in which the shell is unequally fusiform, the spire being shorter than the aperture; ponderous, coronated with compressed spines; and an internal and ascending canal at the top of the aperture: Family, Turbinellidæ.

HEMIGAMOUS, he-mig'a-mus, *a.* (*hemi*, half, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, applied to grasses, when of two florets in the same spiklet one is neutral, and the other unisexual whether male or female.

HEMIGENIA, hem-e-je'ne-a, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *genea*, an offspring, Gr. in reference to only one of the cells of each anther being fertile.) A genus of shrubs, natives of New South Wales: Order, Lamiaceæ.

HEMILEPIDOTUS, hem-il-e-pe-do'tus, *s.* (*hemi*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. from the body having a few longitudinal bands of scales under the common skin.) A genus of fishes: Family, Cottidæ.

HEMILOPHUS, he-mil'o-fus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr. owing to its small crests.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Picinæ, or True-woodpeckers: Family, Picidæ.

HEMILYTRA, hem'e-li-tra, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *elytron*, a sheath, Gr.) The superior wings of tetrapterous insects.

HEMIMACTRA, hem-e-mak'tra, *s.* (*hemi*, and *mactra*, a genus of shells.) A subgenus of Mollusca, in which the shell has the general form of Mactra, but the cardinal teeth are entirely awanting; cartilage internal, central, in a large triangular cavity; lateral teeth, $\frac{2}{1}$, distinct, lamellar, and striated: Family, Myadæ.

HEMIMERIS, he-mim'e-ris, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *meris*, a part, Gr. in reference to the upper lip of the corolla being nearly obsolete.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

HEMINA, hem'e-na, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a liquid measure, the contents of which were equal to 2.818 solid inches.

HEMIOLOGAMOUS, hem-e-o-log'a-mus, *a.* (*hemi*, half, *olos*, entire, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, applied to grasses when, on the same spike, one of two spiklets is neuter and the other hermaphrodite, as in several species of the genus Panicum.

HEMIONITES, hem-e-o-ni'tis, *s.* (*hemionos*, a mule, Gr. from its having been supposed to be sterile.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

HEMIOPIA, hem-e-o'pe-a, } *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *ops*,
HEMIOPSIA, hem-e-op'se-a, } the eye, Gr.) A disease in the eye when objects appear to be divided.

HEMIPEPLUS, hem-e-pep'lus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *peplos*, a vail or curtain, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

HEMIPHRAGMA, hem-e-frag'ma, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *phragma*, a dissepiment, Gr. in reference to the dissepiment being bifid at the base.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepaul: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

HEMIPLAGIA, hem-e-pla'je-a, *s.* (*hemi*, and *plesso*, I strike, Gr.) In Pathology, paralysis affecting one-half of the body.

HEMIPLEXIA, hem-e-pleks'e-a, *s.*—Same as Hemiplagia.

HEMIPNEUSTIS, hem-e-nu'stis, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *pneustis*, blowing, Gr.) A genus of fossil Echinodermata, found in the chalk marl.

HEMIPODIUS, hem-e-po'de-us, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. from the hind toe being absent.) A genus of birds of the grouse kind: Family, Tetronidæ.

HEMIPRISMATIC, hem-e-priz-mat'ik, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *prisma*, a prism, Gr.) In Mineralogy, applied to such combinations of crystals as only show half of the faces.

HEMIPTERA, he-mip'ter-a, *s.* (*hemi*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An order of haustéllate insects, which have the wing-covers of a consistence between that of the Coleoptera, or beetles, and the common membranous wings. Latreille restricts the term to

such insects as have the cover-wings coriaceous at the base and membranous at the top, and applies that of Hemoptera to those in which they are of uniform texture throughout.

HEMIPTERYX, he-mip'ter-iks, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Silviadæ.

HEMIRHAMPHUS, hem-e-ram'fus, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *ramphos*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Exocetinæ, or Flying-fishes, in which the under jaw is short and the upper long: Family, Salmonidæ.

HEMISINUS, he-mis'e-nus, *s.* (*hemi*, Gr. and *sinus*, a channel, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which has the general shape of Melania, but the base of the aperture is contracted and emarginate, and the inner lip much thickened throughout its whole extent: Family, Turbidæ.

HEMISPHERE, hem'e-sfere, *s.* (*hemi*, and *sphaira*, a ball, Gr.) A half sphere; one-half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its centre. In Astronomy, one-half of the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the *northern hemisphere*, the other the *southern*. So the horizon divides the sphere into the *upper* and *lower hemispheres*. Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the terrestial or celestial sphere, and is then often called *planisphere*; a map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

HEMISPHERIC, hem-e-sfer'ik, } *a.* Containing
HEMISPHERICAL, hem-e-sfer'e-kal, } half a sphere or globe.

HEMISPHERICO-CONICAL, hem-e-sfer'e-ko-kon'e-kal, *a.* In shape between a globe and a cone.

HEMISPHERULE, hem-e-sfer'ule, *s.* A half spherule.

HEMISTEMMA, hem-e-stem'ma, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being all inserted in the side of one of the pistils, not around them.) A genus of small elegant shrubs with yellow flowers, natives of Madagascar and New Holland: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

HEMISTICH, he-mis'tik, *s.* (*hemistichion*, Gr.) Half a poetical verse, or a verse not completed.

HEMISTICHAL, he-mis'te-kal, *a.* Relating to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse.

HEMISTOMA, he-mis'to-ma, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chætodonidæ.

HEMITRIGLYPH, hem'e-tri-glif, *s.* In Architecture, a half triglyph.

HEMITRIPTERUS, hem-e-trip'ter-us, *s.* (*hemi*, *tria*, three, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Bull-head kind: Family, Cottidæ.

HEMITROCHUS, he-mit'ro-kus, *s.* (*hemi*, and *trochus*, the top shell, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which have the whorls convex; spire conic, obtuse, not longer than the aperture; outer lip having a thickened rib inside the margin, which is acute; umbilicus closed.

HEMITRYPA, he-mit're-pa, *s.* (*hemi*, half, and *trypa*, a hole, Gr.) A genus of fossil Polypiaria, found in the limestone of Devonshire.

HEMLOCK, hem'lok, *s.* The common name of the poisonous umbelliferous plant Conium maculatum, and one or two foreign species of the same genus, —see Conium. *Water hemlock*, or *cowbane*, the plant Cicuta virosa.

HEMMEL, hem'mel, *s.* (*hemmelig*, close, Dan.) A shed or hovel for cattle.—Local.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hem-or-roy'dal, *a.* Relating to the hemorrhoids; consisting in a flux of blood from the lower part of the intestinal canal.

HEMORRHOIDS, hem'or-roydz, *s.* (*haima*, blood, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) A flux of blood from the anus; bloody piles.

HEMP, hemp, *s.* (*henep*, Sax.) The fibre of the plants of the genus Cannabis,—which see. *African hemp*, the fibre of the plants of the genus Sanseveira. *Bengal hemp*, the coarse fibre of the plant Crotalaria juncea. *Hemp-agrimony*, the plant Eupatorium cannabinum.

HEMPEN, hem'pn, *a.* Made of hemp.

HEMP-NETTLE.—See Galeopsis.

HEMPY, hem'pe, *a.* Like hemp.

HEN, hen, *s.* (*hen*, *henne*, Sax.) The female of any kind of fowl, particularly applied to the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind. *Hen and chicken*, the plant Sempervivum soboliferum; the name is also given by florists to a variety of the daisy, which produces several heads on the same stalk. *Hen-mould soil*, a term used in some counties in England to denote a black, hollow, spongy, and mouldering earth, usually found at the bottom of hills.

HENBANE.—See Hyoscyamus.

HENBIT, hen'bit, *s.* The plant Lamia amplexicaule, or Stem-clasping-leaved Archangel.

HENCE, hens, *ad.* (*heona*, Sax.) From this place; from this time; in the future; from this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated; from this source or original; *hence* signifies *from this*;

An ancient author prophesy'd from hence,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince.—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* to send off; to despatch.—Obsolete as a verb.

With that his dog he *hene'd*, his flock he curst.—*Sydney.*

HENCEFORTH, hens'forthe, } *ad.* From
HENCEFORWARD, hens-fawr'wawrd, } this time forward.

HENCHBOY, hensh'boy, } *s.* (from *hine*, a servant,
HENCHMAN, hensh'man, } Sax.) A page; a servant.—Obsolete.

Three *henchmen* were for every knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind.—*Dryden.*

HENCOOP, hen'coop, *s.* A coop or cage for fowls.

HEND, hend, } *v. a.* (*hentan*, Sax.) To seize; to
HENT, hent, } lay hold on;

With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain.—*Fairfax.*

to crowd; to surround.—Obsolete.

The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates.—*Shaks.*

HEND, hend, }
HENDY, hen'de, } *a.* Gentle.—Obsolete.

This clerk was cleped *hendy* Nicholas.—*Chaucer.*

HENDECAGON, hen-dek'a-gon, *s.* (*hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure of eleven and as many angles.

HENDECANDRIA, hen-de-kan'dre-a, *s.* (*hendeka*, eleven, and *aner*, a male or stamen, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

HENDECASYLLABIC, hen-de-ka-sil-lab'ik, *s.* (*hendeka*, eleven, Gr.) In Poetry, a verse of eleven syllables.

HENDECASYLLABLE, hen-dek-a-sil'la-bl, *s.* (*hendeka*, and *syllabe*, a syllable, Gr.) A metrical line of eleven syllables.

HENDIADIS, hen-di'a-dis, *s.* (Greek.) A figure when two nouns are used, instead of a noun and an adjective.

HENHEARTED, hen'härt'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

HENHOUSE, hen'hows, *s.* A house or shelter for fowls.

HENIOCHUS.—See Auriga.

HENNA PLANT, hen'na plant, *s.* The plant Lawsonia inermis, with the leaves of which the Egyptian women dye their nails of a pink colour.

HENOCHIUS, hen-ok'e-us, *s.* (*henochos*, held in or bound by, Gr.) A genus of fishes, characterized by an emarginate division between the spinal and the soft rays of the dorsal fins, and the crown being furnished with hornlike appendages: Family, Chætodonidæ.

HENOPS, he'nops, *s.* (*henops*, too bright to be looked on, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

HENOTICUM, he-no'te-kum, *s.* In Church History, a famous edict issued by the emperor Zeno, in the fifth century, intended to reconcile and re-unite the Eutychians with the Catholics.

HENPECKED, hen'pekt, *a.* Governed by the wife.

> A stepdame too I have, a cursed she,
> Who rules my *henpecked* sire, and orders me.—
> *Dryden.*

HENRICIANS, hen-re'she-anz, *s. pl.* The followers of one Henry, a pious and zealous monk of the twelfth century. He rejected the baptism of infants, censured with severity the licentious manners of the clergy, whom he in vain attempted to reform, and treated the festivals and ceremonies of the Church of Rome with contempt. Travelling into France, he was warmly opposed by St. Bernard. Being obliged to fly from Toulouse, where he had been very popular, he was seized 'by a certain bishop,' and brought before Pope Eugenius III., who committed him to close prison, where he soon ended his days.

HENRIETTA, hen-re-et'ta, *s.* (*caca-henriette*, the name given to the shrubs by the natives of Cayenne.) A genus of plants, natives of Cayenne: Order, Melastomaceæ.

HENROOST, hen'roost, *s.* A place where poultry rest at night.

HEPAR, he'păr, *s.* (*hepar*, *hepatos*, the liver, Gr.) A word used formerly to denote the combinations of sulphuric acid with the alkalies, from their liverlike appearance: as, *Hepar antimonii*, liver of antimony, an oxysulphuret; *Hepar sulphuris*, liver of sulphur, or sulphuretum potassæ; *Hepar sulphuris volatilis*, hydrosulphuret of ammonia.

HEPATALGIA, hep-a-tal'je-a, *s.* (*hepar*, the liver, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) A painful affection of the liver.

HEPATAPARECTAMA, hep-a-ta-pa-rek'ta-ma, *s.* (*hepar*, and *parectama*, immoderate extension, Gr.) Extensive tumefaction of the liver.

HEPATELCOSIS, hep-a-tel-ko'sis, *s.* (*hepar*, and *elkosis*, ulceration, Gr.) Ulceration of the liver.

HEPATEMPHRAXIS, hep-a-tem'frak-sis, *s.* (*hepar*, the liver, and *emfraxis*, obstruction, Gr.) In Pathology, obstruction of the liver.

HEPATIC, he-pat'ik, *a.* (*hepar*, the liver, Gr.) In Medicine and Anatomy, connected with, or belonging to the liver. *Hepatic artery*, and the *hepatic duct*, these with the vena portæ are interlobular, or situated between the lobes of the liver. *Hepatic vein*, the vein within the lobes. *Hepatic glands*, those which receive the lymphatic vessels of the liver. *Hepatic plexus*, connected with the hepatic vessels and the vena portæ. *Hepatic cinnabar*, a dark-coloured steel-grey variety of cinnabar, the Mercure sulphure of Hauy. *Hepatic pyrites*, or *hepatic sulphuret of iron*, a variety of prismatic iron pyrites of a yellow colour, which, on exposure to the weather, receives a brown tarnish, and finally becomes decomposed through oxidation. *Hepatic flux*, a form of dysentery, accompanied with copious discharges of bilious matter.

HEPATICÆ, he-pat'e-se, *s.* One of the groups of the Muscal alliance of Lindley, embracing the orders Ricciaceæ, Marshantiaceæ, Jungermanniaceæ, and Equisitaceæ,—which see.

HEPATIRRHŒA, hep-a-ter-re'a, *s.* (*hepar*, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) In Pathology, an intestinal flux.

HEPATISATION, hep-a-te-za'shun, *s.* (*hepatisatio*, Lat.) In Pathology, conversion of the lungs into a liverlike substance. When hepatisation occurs, the parenchyma of the lungs no longer crepitates on pressure between the fingers, but has acquired the consistence and solidity of liver.

HEPATITE, hep'a-tite, *s.* (*hepar*, Gr.) In Mineralogy, a variety of heavy spar, distinguished by its emitting a fetid smell when rubbed, resembling that of sulphureted hydrogen.

HEPATITIS, hep-a-ti'tis, *s.* (*hepar*, the liver, Gr.) Inflammation of the liver.

HEPATIZE, hep'a-tize, *v. a.* To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

HEPATOCELE, hep-a-to-se'le, *s.* (*hepar*, and *kele*, a hernial swelling, Gr.) Hernia of the liver; a morbid state resulting from malformation of the abdominal parieties, rarely observed but in newborn children.

HEPATOCYSTIC, hep-a-to-sis'tik, *a.* (*hepar*, and *kystis*, the gall-bladder, Gr.) Pertaining alike to the liver and the gall-bladder.

HEPATOGASTRIC, hep-a-to-gas'trik, *s.* A name of the smaller omentum which passes from the liver to the stomach.

HEPATOGRAPHY, hep-a-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*hepar*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical description of the liver.

HEPATOLITHIASIS, hep-a-to-le-*thi*'a-sis, *s.* (*hepar*, and *lithiasis*, the formation of stone, Gr.) The morbid state resulting from the formation of stonelike secretions in the liver.

HEPATOLOGY, hep-a-tol'o-je, *s.* (*hepar*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the liver.

HEPATOMPHALUM, hep-a-tom'fa-lum, *s.* (*hepar*, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia formed by the liver. One of the species of Hepatocele.

HEPATOPHTHOE, hep-a-tof'*tho*-e, *s.* (*hepar*, and *ephthisis*, consumption, Gr.) Hepatic phthisis; consumption of the liver.

HEPATOSCOPY, hep-a-tos'ko-pe, *s.* (*hepar*, the liver, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A mode of divination practised by the ancients, by which conjectures concerning futurity were drawn from the appearance exhibited by the liver of the victim offered in sacrifice.

HEPATUS, hep'a-tus, *s.* (*hepar hepatos*, the liver, Gr. from the colour of the shell.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

HEPETICA, he-pet'e-ka, *s.* (*hepatikos*, pertaining to the liver, Gr. the three lobes of the leaves being

compared to the three lobes of the liver.) A genus of small, perennial, early-flowering, evergreen herbs: the scapes one-flowered, rising from the root: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

HEPHÆSTIA, he-fe'ste-a, *s.* An Athenian festival in honour of Vulcan, by the Greeks called *Ephaistos*, in which three young men ran together, the first of whom carried a lighted torch, which he delivered to the second, and the second, in like manner, to the third. Victory was his that had the fortune to have the torch when they came to the end of the race. Authors frequently allude to this, as a fit emblem of the vicissitudes of life.

HEPHTHEMIMERIS, hef-*the*-mim'e-ris, *s.* (*hepta*, seven, *emesys*, half, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) In Greek and Latin poetry, a verse consisting of three feet and a syllable, that is seven half feet; also, a cæsura after the third foot, which, though short in itself, must be made long on account of the cæsura.

HEPIALIDÆ, he-pi'a-lid-e, *s.* (*hepialus*, one of the genera.) A family of Lepidopterous insects of the section Nocturna of Latreille.

HEPIALUS, he-pi'a-lus, *s.* (*hepios*, gentle, Gr.) In Pathology, a mild quotidian fever. In Entomology, the Ghost-moths, a genus of Lepidopterous insects.

HEPPEN, hep'pn, *a.* (*hæplic*, Sax.) Neat; decent; comfortable.—Obsolete.

HEPTACAPSULAR, hep-ta-kap'su-lur, *a.* (*hepta*, seven, Gr. and *capsula*, a cell, Lat.) In Botany, having seven cells or cavities for seed.

HEPTACHORD, hep'ta-kawrd, *s.* (*hepta*, and *chorde*, a chord, Gr.) A system of seven sounds. In Ancient Poetry, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes; in this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings; one of the intervals is also called a *heptachord*, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes.

HEPTAGENIA, hep-ta-je'ne-a, *s.* (*hepta*, seven, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, an order in the Linnæan system, comprehending plants whose flowers have seven pistils.

HEPTAGLOT, hep'ta-glot, *s.* (*hepta*, and *glotta*, a tongue, Gr.) A book of seven languages.

HEPTAGON, hep'ta-gon, *s.* (*hepta*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles. In Fortification, a place that has seven bastions for defence.

HEPTAGONAL, hep-tag'o-nal, *a.* Having seven angles or sides. *Heptagonal numbers*, in Arithmetic, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number.

HEPTAGYNIAN, hep-ta-jin'e-an, *a.* Having seven pistils.

HEPTAHEXAHEDRAL, hep-ta-heks-a-he'dral, *a.* (*hepta*, Gr. and hexahedral, having six sides.) In Mineralogy, presenting seven ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

HEPTAMERIDE, hep-tam'e-rede, *s.* (*hepta*, and *meris*, a division, Gr.) That which divides into seven parts.

HEPTANDRIAN, hep-tan'dre-an, *a.* Having seven stamens.

HEPTANDROUS, hep-tan'drus. *a.* (*hepta*, seven, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) In Botany, having seven stamens.

HEPTANGULAR, hep-tang'gu-lur, *a.* (*hepta*, and *angular*, Gr.) Having seven angles.

HEPTAPETALOUS, hep-ta-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*hepta*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) Having seven petals in the corolla, as in Sedum heptapetalum.

HEPTAPHYLLOUS, hep-taf'il-lus, *a.* (*hepta*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a pinnated leaf, composed of seven leaflets, as in Longocarpus heptaphyllus, or to a calyx formed of seven pieces or sepals.

HEPTARCHIC, hep-tär'kik, *a.* (*hepta*, and *archè*, government, Gr.) Denoting a sevenfold government.

HEPTARCHIST, hep'tär-kist, *s.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy.

HEPTARCHY, hep'tär-ke, *s.* A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. The word is usually applied to England, when it was under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as the Saxon *heptarchy*.

HEPTASPERMOUS, hep-ta-sper'mus, *a.* (*hepta*, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) In Botany, having a pericarp containing seven seeds.

HEPTATEUCH, hep'ta-tuke, *s.* (*hepta*, and *teuchos*, a roll, Gr.) The first seven books of the Old Testament.

HEPTATREMUS, hep-tat're-mus, *s.* (*hepta*, seven, and *trema*, a hole, Gr.?) A genus of fishes, characterized by the teeth being into two rows; the tail rounded at the extremity, and terminated by a very long spine.

HER, her, *pron.* (*hyre*, Sax.) Belonging to a female: it is used before neuter substantives in personifications.

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all *her* paths are peace.—*Prov.* iii. 17.

HERACANTHA, her-a-kan'*tha*, *s.* (*heros*, noble, and *akantha*, a thorn, Gr.) A genus of Compositæ plants of the Thistle kind: Suborder, Cardiaceæ.

HERACLEONITES, her-ak'le-o-nitse, *s. pl.* An early sect of heretics belonging to the Gnostics. After the example of their master, they annulled all the ancient prophecies; holding that St. John was really the voice that proclaimed and pointed out the Messiah, but that the prophecies were only empty sounds, and signified nothing. They held themselves superior in point of knowledge to the apostles; and advanced the most extravagant paradoxes, on pretence of explaining Scripture, in a sublime or elevated manner.

HERACLEUM, her-ak'le-um, *s.* (sacred to Hercules.) The Cow-parsnip, a genus of Umbelliferous plants, consisting of strong coarse herbs, with many-rayed umbels: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

HERACLIDÆ, her-ak'le-de, *s.* In fabulous History, the descendants of Heracles.

HERÆA, he-re'a, *s.* The name of a celebrated festival, instituted at Argos, in honour of Juno, whom the Greeks called Hera.

HERALD, her'ald, *s.* (*herold*, Germ.) An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army; a proclaimer; a publisher, as the *herald* of another's fame; a forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger;

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.—Shak.

an officer in Great Britain, whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein: formerly applied by the French to a minstrel;—*v. a.* to introduce as by a herald.

HERALDIC, he-ral'dik, *a.* Relating to heralds or heraldry.

HERALDRY her'al-dre, *s.* The art or office of a herald. *Heraldry* is the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; it also teaches whatever relates to the marshalling of cavalcades, processions, and other public ceremonies.

HERALDSHIP, her'ald-ship, *s.* The office of a herald.

HERB, erb, *s.* (*herba*, Lat. *herbe*, Fr.) A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year. *Herb-gerard*, one of the names of the plant Goat-weed, Ægopodium podagraria. *Herb-grace*, an ancient name of the plant Rue, Ruta mountana.

> There's rue for you, and here's some for me,
> We may call it *herb of grace* o' Sundays.—
> *Shaks.*

Herb-Paris, the liliaceous plant Paris quadrifolia. *Herb-Robert*, or *Crane's-bill*, the plant Geranium Robertianum.

HERBACEOUS, her-ba'shus, *a.* (*herbaceus*, Lat.) Relating to herbs. *Herbaceous plant*, a plant, the stem of which perishes annually.

HERBAGE, er'bij, *s.* (French.) Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts. In Law, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

HERBAGED, er'bijd, *a.* Covered with grass.

HERBAL, her'bal, *s.* A book containing an account of the names, natures, and uses of plants—their classes, genera, and species; a *hortus siccus*, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved;—*a.* pertaining to herbs.

HERBALIST, her'bal-ist, *s.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

HERBAR, er'bur, *s.* An herb.—Obsolete.

> The roof hereof was arched over head,
> And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintly.—
> *Spenser.*

HERBARIST.—See Herbalist.

HERBARIUM, her-ba're-um, *s.* A collection of dried plants.

HERBARIZE, her'ba-rize, *v. n.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters, and to class them;——*v. a.* to figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals.

HERBAROTA, her-ba-ro'ta, *s.* (*herba*, an herb, and *rota*, a wheel, Lat.) The plant Achillea herba-rota, a species of milfoil.

HERBARY, her'ba-re, *s.* A garden of plants.

HERBELET, her'be-let, *s.* A small herb.

HERBER.—See Herbary.

HERBERTIA, her-ber'she-a, *s.* (in honour of the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert.) A genus of plants, natives of Chili: Order, Iridaceæ.

HERBESCENT, her-bes'sent, *a.* Growing into herbs.

HERBID, her'bid, *a.* Covered with herbs.

HERBIFEROUS, her-bif'e-rus, *a.* (*herba*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing herbs.

HERBIST, her'bist, *s.* One skilled in herbs.

HERBIVORA, her-biv'o-ra, *s.* (*herba*, an herb, and *vora*, I eat, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to a family of the Cetacea, including the Lamantines, the Dudongs, and the Stellerus: the word is sometimes used for animals which feed on grass in general.

HERBIVOROUS, her-biv'o-rus, *a.* Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants.

HERBLESS, erb'les, *a.* Destitute of herbs.

HERBORIZATION, her-bo-re-za'shun, *s.* The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research; the figure of plants in mineral substances.

HERBOROUGH, her'bur-ro, *s.* (*herbarg*, Germ.) Place of temporary residence.—Obsolete.

HERBOUS, her'bus, *a.* Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, her'bu-lent, *a.* Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, erb'wŭ-mun, *s.* A woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, erb'e, *a.* Having the nature of herbs.

HERCULEAN, her-ku'le-an, *a.* Having extraordinary strength, power, or force; very great, difficult, or dangerous, as *herculean* labour.

HERCULES, her'ku-lis, *s.* (*herakles*, Gr.) In fabulous History, the son of Zeus and Alcmena, celebrated for his great strength and valorous exploits. There are different traditions concerning him. One represents him as a slave of Eurystheus, king of Mycenæ, by whose command he performed what are termed his Twelve Labours; another consists of stories drawn from some eastern religious fable, which represents him as undergoing a voluntary death on Mount Œta; another, as performing labours such as would naturally become those of a young community; and another, as a conqueror and destroyer of tyrants. He is represented as a half-naked man with broad shoulders, resting on a club, and covered round his loins with the skin of the Nemean lion.—In Astronomy, one of the constellations of the northern hemisphere, containing, according to the British catalogue, 113 stars. It is situated between Draco, Bootes, Lyra, and Ophiuchus. *Pillars of Hercules*, a name given by the ancients to two lofty mountains situated on the opposite sides of the Straits of Gibraltar. They were reckoned the boundaries of the labours of Hercules, and, according to tradition, were joined together till severed by the arm of that hero. *Hercules beetle*, the Coleopterous insect Megasoma hercules.

HERCYNIAN, her-sin'e-an, *a.* Denoting an extensive forest in Germany.

HERD, herd, *s.* (*heard*, *heord*, Sax.) A collection or assemblage, applied to beasts when feeding or driven together; a company of men, in contempt or detestation; a rabble; a crowd;

> Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
> Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines.—*Dryden.*

(*hyrd*, Sax.) a keeper of cattle—a sense still retained in Scotland, but seldom or never used in English, except in composition, as *goatherd*. It is used by Spenser in the Scotch sense in the following lines:

> From thence into the open fields he fled,
> Whereas the *herds* were keeping of their neat.—
> *Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to unite or associate as beasts to feed or

run in collections; to associate;—*v. a.* to form or put into a herd; to tend cattle.

HERDERITE, her'der-ite, *s.* (in honour of Baron Von Herder.) A variety of fluor spar, having the primary form of its crystal a right rhombic prism: sp. gr. 2.9—3.1. H = 5.0.

HERDESS, herd'es, *s.* A shepherdess.—Obsolete.

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray.—
Browne.

HERDGROOM, herd'groom, *s.* A keeper of herds.—Obsolete.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other.—
Spenser.

HERDMAN, herd'man, } *s.* One employed in
HERDSMAN, herdz'man, } tending herds; formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdman* rich, of much account was he.—
Sidney.

HERE, here, *ad.* (*her*, Goth. and Sax. *hier*, Germ. and Dan.) In this place; in the place where the speaker is present; in the present life or state. The term is used in making an offer or attempt, or in drinking a health; as,

Here's to thee, Dick.—*Cowley.*

It is neither here nor there, it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another; *here and there*, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly or irregularly.

HEREABOUT, here'a-bowt, } *ad.* About this
HEREABOUTS, here'a-bowts, } place.

HEREAFTER, here-af'tur, *ad.* In time to come; in futurity;—*s.* a future state.

HEREAT, here-at', *ad.* At this.

HEREBY, here-by', *ad.* By this.

HEREDITABLE, he-red'e-ta-bl, *a.* (from *hæreditas*, an inheritance, Lat.) That may be inherited.

HEREDITABLY, he-red'e-ta-ble, *ad.* By inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, her-ed'e-ta-ment, *s.* (*hereditamenta*, Lat.) In Law, anything which may be inherited. *Corporeal hereditaments*, those of a material and tangible kind, as houses, pastures, waters, woods, castles, &c. *Incorporeal hereditament*, something collateral or incident to a corporeal hereditament, as rent issuing out of houses or lands, or an office depending on their possession of tithes, advowsons, dignities, franchises, &c.

HEREDITARILY, he-red'e-ta-re-le, *ad.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor.

HEREDITARY, he-red'e-ta-re, *a.* (*hereditaire*, Fr.) That has descended from an ancestor; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law; that is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.

HEREIN, here-in', *ad.* In this.

HEREINTO, here-in'too, *ad.* Into this.

HEREMIT.—See Hermit.

HEREMITICAL.—See Hermitical.

HEREOF, here-of', *ad.* Of this; from this.

HEREON, here-on', *ad.* On this.

HEREOUT, here-owt', *ad.* Out of this place.

HERESIARCH, her'e-se-ärk, *s.* (*hairesis*, heresy, and *archos*, a chief, Gr.) A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

HERESIARCHY, her'e-se-är-ke, *s.* Chief heresy.

HERESIOGRAPHER, her-e-se-og'gra-fur, *s.* (*hairesis*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who writes on heresy.

HERESIOGRAPHY, her-e-se-og'gra-fe, *s.* A treatise on heresy.

HERESY, her'e-se, *s.* (*hairesis*, Gr.) A vital error in religious belief, or an error of opinion in the meaning or interpretation of some particular text or doctrine of the church. This term had its origin in the struggles of the church for uncontrolled dominion over the minds and consciences of the people; whatever did not square with the precise interpretations of church conclaves on scriptural passages was deemed *heresy*, and the hardy offender was either called to renounce his conscientious convictions, or meet death in its worst or most torturing forms—hence the horrible persecutions and murders so rife in the earlier ages of Christianity, and which still threw a gloomy shadow over the benign doctrines of true religion. In Scripture and primitive usage, *heresy* merely meant *sect* or *party*, or the *doctrines* of a sect, and was synonymous with the modern use of *denomination* or *persuasion*, implying no reproach. In Law, an offence against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained.

HERETIC, her'e-tik, *s.* One who maintains or promulgates opinions opposed to the established faith or orthodoxy of the times he lives in; any one who maintains erroneous opinions.

HERETICAL, he-ret'e-kal, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

HERETICALLY, he-ret'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.

HERETICATE, he-ret'e-kate, *v. a.* To decide a doctrine to be heresy.

HERETIERA, her-e-te'ra, *s.* (in honour of the French botanist, C. L. L. Heretier de Brutelle, who died in 1800.) A genus of plants: Order, Sterculiaceæ.

HERETO, here-too', *ad.* To this; add to this.

HERETOFORE, here-too-fore', *ad.* In times before the present; formerly.

HERETOG, her'e-tog, } *s.* (*heretoga*, Sax.) Among
HERETOCH, her'e-tok, } the Saxons, the leader or commander of an army.

HEREUNTO, here-un'too, *ad.* To this.

HEREUPON, here-up-on', *ad.* On this.

HEREWITH, here-with', *ad.* With this.—Most of the compounds of *here* and a preposition are deemed inelegant, and seldom used.

HERICIUM, her-ish'e-um, *s.* (*herikoeis*, bushy, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Suborder, Hymenomycetes.

HERIOT, her'e-ot, *s.* In Law, the best beast, whether horse or cow, which, by the custom of some manors, is due to the lord thereof, upon the death of his copyhold tenant.

HERIOTABLE, her'e-ot-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot.

HERISSON, her'is-sun, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointing outwards, and turning on a pivot, used in blocking up a passage.

HERITABLE, her'e-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of inheriting or taking by descent; that may be inherited; annexed to estates of inheritance. *Heritable bond*, in Scotland, a bond is so called when joined with a conveyance of land or heritage, to be held by the creditor as a security for his debt. *Heritable jurisdiction*, criminal jurisdictions which were for-

merly bestowed on great families in Scotland, to facilitate the administration of justice. These were abolished by the stat. 20, Geo. II. c. 50.

HERITAGE, her'e-taje, *s.* (French.) Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited. In Scripture, the saints or people of God.

HERMANNIA, her-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Paul Hermann, professor of Botany at Leyden: died 1695.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with drooping yellow flowers—natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

HERMAPHRODEITY, her-maf-fro-de'e-te, *s.* The being in the state of a hermaphrodite.

HERMAPHRODISM, her-maf'fro-dizm, *s.* The union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPHRODITE, her-maf'fro-dite, *s.* (French.) A human being, having the parts of generation both of male and female. In Botany, a flower is so termed when it is furnished with both the male and female organs of reproduction—viz., stamens and pistils;—*a.* designating both sexes in the same animal, flower, or plant.

HERMAPHRODITIC, her-maf-fro-dit'ik, } *a.*
HERMAPHRODITICAL, her-maf-fro-dit'e-kal, } Partaking of both sexes.

HERMAPHRODITICALLY, her-maf-fro-dit'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of a hermaphrodite.

HERMAS, her'mas, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of Cape of Good Hope Umbelliferous inconspicuous herbs, with white or purple flowers: Tribe, Smyrideæ.

HERMELLA, her-mel'la, *s.* A genus of Annelides: Family, Serpulidæ.

HERMENEUTIC, her-me-nu'tik, } *a.* (*hermenutikos*, Gr.)
HERMENEUTICAL, her-me-nu'tik-al, } Interpreting; explaining; unfolding the signification.

HERMENEUTICALLY, her-me-nu'te-kal-le, *ad.* According to the true art of interpreting words.

HERMENEUTICS, her-me-nu'tiks, *s.* The art of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others.

HERMES, her'mes, *s.* The Greek name of the god Mercury. The statues of Hermes were originally square blocks, with a carved head upon them; the name also of the Egyptian god Thoth, who is said to have invented letters in Egypt.—See Mercury.

HERMETIA, her-me'she-a, *s.* (perhaps from its solitary habits.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.

HERMETIC, her-met'ik, } *a.* (*hermetique*, Fr.)
HERMETICAL, her-met'e-kal, } Designating chemistry; chemical, as the *hermetic* art; designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury, as the *hermetic* philosophy; designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid, as *hermetical* physic or medicine; perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape, as an *hermetic* seal. The *hermetic* seal is formed by heating the neck of a vessel till it is soft, and then twisting it till the aperture or passage is accurately closed. *Hermetic books*, books of the Egyptians which treat of astrology; books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine, and other topics.

HERMETICALLY, her-met'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the hermetic art; chemically; closely; accurately.

HERMINIA, her-min'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.

HERMINIUM, her-min'e-um, *s.* (meaning not given by its author, Robert Brown.) A genus of plants, the Ophrys monorchis of old botanists: Order, Orchidaceæ.

HERMIT, her'mit, *s.* (*hermite*, Fr.) A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchorite; a beadsman; one bound to pray for another.—Improper in the last two senses. *Hermit crabs*, the common name for the Crustaceans which occupy the empty shells of testaceous mollusca.

HERMITAGE, her'me-taje, *s.* The habitation of a hermit; a cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey; a kind of wine.

HERMITARY, her'me-ta-re, *s.* A cell for the religious, annexed to some abbey.

HERMIT BIRDS.—See Monassa.

HERMITESS, her'me-tes, *s.* A female hermit.

> Here she stay'd; among these pines,
> Sweet *hermitess*, she did alone repair.—
> *Drummond.*

HERMITICAL, her-mit'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life; suited to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL, her-mo-dak'til, *s.* (*hermes*, and *dactylos*, a finger or date, Gr.) In Materia Medica, a bulbous root, imported from the East, and regarded as that of Iris tuberosa; or, by others, of Colchium Illyricum.

HERMOGENIANS, her-mo-je'ne-anz, *s.* A sect of heretics who appeared in the second century, and so called from their founder Hermogenes. This person was deeply imbued with the Stoical philosophy, and sought to mingle some of its principles with Christianity. He taught that matter was the source of evil, and that it had co-existence with God: he likewise conceived that the glorified body of Christ resided in the material sun, and that evil spirits and demons were formed of matter, and would be returned to it again in a future state of punishment.

HERMUPOA, her-mu'po-a, *s.* (native name in South America.) The Hermupoa-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Capparidaceæ.

HERNANDIA, her-nan'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Francisco Hernandez, a Spanish botanist, and first physician to Philip II. of Spain.) Jack-in-a-box, a genus of trees, the nuts of which, when shaken in the wind, produce a strange noise: Order, Lauraceæ.

HERNIA, her'ne-a, *s.* (*hernos*, a branch, Gr.) A rupture or protrusion of any organ from its natural position in the body.

HERNIARIA, her-ne-a're-a, *s.* (*hernia*, a rupture, Lat.) Rupture-wort, a genus of plants, so named from its supposed virtues in curing hernia: Order, Illecebraceæ.

HERNSHAW, hern'shaw, *s.* A heron.—Obsolete.

HERO, he'ro, *s.* (*heros*, Lat.) A man eminent for valour, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a great, illustrious, or extraordinary person.

> *Heroes* in animated marble frown.—*Pope.*

In a poem or romance, the principal personage, or

the person on whom the interest turns. In Mythology, a hero was an illustrious person, supposed, after his death, to be placed among the gods.

Herodians, he-ro'de-anz, *s.* A sect among the Jews which took this name from Herod, but writers are not agreed as to the particular opinions they espoused.

Heroic, he-ro'ik, *a.* Relating to the qualities which constitute a hero; noble; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; illustrious; enterprising; becoming a hero; productive of heroes; reciting the exploits of heroes; used in heroic poetry, or hexameter. *Heroic age*, the age fabled by poets, when the heroes, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived. *Heroic verse*, the name given to hexameters of Latin and Greek poetry, and to the ten syllable couplet of English versification, because epic poetry has generally been written or translated in these measures.

Heroical, he-ro'e-kal, *a.* The same as heroic.—Seldom used.

Heroically, he-ro'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of a hero; with valour; bravely; courageously; intrepidly.

Heroicomic, her-o-e-kom'ik, } *a.* Consisting
Heroicomical, her-o-e-kom'e-kal, } of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque.

Heroine, her'o-ine, *s.* (French.) A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit.

Heroism, her'o-izm, *s.* (*heroisme*, Fr.) The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity.

Heron.—See Ardea.

Heronry, her'un-re, } *s.* A place where
Heronshaw, her'un-shaw, } herons breed.

Heron's-bill.—See Erodium.

Heroologist, he-ro-ol'o-jist, *s.* (*hero*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One who treats of heroes.

Heroship, he'ro-ship, *s.* The character of a hero.

Herpa, her'pa, *s.* (*herpo*, I creep, Gr.) A genus of slugs without shells, belonging to the subfamily Limacinæ: Family, Helicidæ.

Herpes, her'piz, *s.* (Greek.) An eruption of the skin; erysipelas, ringworm, &c.

Herpestes, her-pes'tes, *s.* (Greek, a creeper.) The Ichneumons, a genus of carnivorous animals of the Weasel kind: Family, Mustellidæ.

Herpestis, her-pes'tis, *s.* (*herpestes*, anything that creeps, Gr. in allusion to the creeping nature of the plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

Herpetic, her-pet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes.

Herpetologic, her-pet-o-lod'jic, } *a.* (*her-*
Herpetological, her-pet-o-lod'je-kal, } *petos*, creeping, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to herpetology.

Herpetologist, her-pe-tol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in herpetology.

Herpetology, her-pe-tol'o-je, *s.* A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles.

Herpeton, her'pe-ton, *s.* (Greek, a reptile.) A genus of Water-snakes, in which the head is furnished with two soft scaly tentacula; the crown covered with plates; those on the belly narrow, and the tail long: Family, Hydrophidæ.

Herple, her'pl, } *v. n.* To limp in walking; to go
Hirple, hir'pl, } lame.

Herreria, her-re're-a, *s.* (in honour of C. A. de Herrera, a Spanish agriculturist.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

Herrerite, her'rer-ite, *s.* (in honour of Herrera, who analyzed it.) A mineral found at Albarradon, in Mexico, in reniform masses of a pistachio, emerald, or grass-green colour; brittle; vitreous to pearly in lustre. Its constituents are—carbonic acid, 31.86; peroxide of nickel, 12.32; tellurium, 55.58. It is probably a mixture rather than a definite compound.

Herring, her'ring, *s.* The common name of the well-known and valuable fish, Clupea herengus.

Herrnhuter, hern-hut'ur, *s.* (German.) One of a sect established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf—called also *Moravians*.

Hers, herz. *Pron. fem. possessive*, as this house is *hers*, or this is the house of *her*.

Herschel, her'shel, *s.* In Astronomy, the planet Georgium Sidus, or Uranus, has been so called in honour of its discoverer, Sir William Herschel.

Herschelite, her'shel-ite, *s.* (in honour of Sir William Herschel, the astronomer.) A mineral which occurs in six-sided prisms; colour white, translucent, or opaque. It consists of potash, silica, and alumina; sp. gr. 2.11. H = 4.5.

Herse, hers, *s.* In Fortification, a lattice or portcullis, in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes; a carriage for conveying corpses to the grave.—See Hearse.

Herself, her-self', *pron.* A female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case; *having the command of herself*, mistress of her rational powers, judgment, or temper.

Hership, her'ship, *s.* In Scotch Law, the act of illegally driving cattle off the grounds of the proprietor.

Hersillon, hers'il-lon, *s.* In the Military art, a plank or beam, whose sides are set with spikes or nails, to incommode and retard the march of an enemy.

Hertha, her'tha, } *s.* The name given by the
Herthas, her'thas, } ancient Germans to the goddess of the Earth. Tacitus relates that she was worshipped by the Suevi, and that her sanctuary was in a grove on an island of the ocean, and was served by a single priest.

Hery, her'e, *v. a.* (*herian*, Sax.) To hallow; to regard as holy.—Obsolete.

> But were thy years green, as now bene mine,
> Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,
> And *hery* with hymns thy lass's glove.—*Spenser.*

Hesitancy, hez'e-tan-se, *s.* Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

Hesitant, hez'e-tant, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

Hesitate, hez'e-tate, *v. n.* (*hæsito*, Lat.) To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to be in suspense; to stammer; to stop in speaking.

Hesitatingly, hez'e-tay-ting-le, *ad.* With hesitation or doubt.

Hesitation, hez-e-ta'shun, *s.* A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing acting; doubt; uncertainty; intermission between words; stammering.

Hesperantha, hes-per-an'tha, *s.* (*hesperos*, evening, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) The Evening-flower, a genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

Hesperia, hes-pe're-a, *s.* (*hesperos*, evening, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects, type of the family Hesperidæ.

Hesperian, hes-pe're-an, *a.* (*hesperius*, Lat.)

Western; situated at the west;—*s.* an inhabitant of a western country.

Hesperidæ, hes-per'e-de, *s.* (*hesperia*, one of the genera.) Hesperian butterflies, a family of Lepidopterous insects: Tribe, Noctuidæ.

Hesperides, hes-per'e-des, *s.* In Greek Mythology, a family of Nymphs, namely, Ægle, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa. They were the daughters of Atlas, by Hesperis, the daughter of Hesperus, and dwelt in a beautiful garden in the western parts of the world, in which grew the celebrated tree which bore golden apples, that was guarded by the fierce dragon Ladon, slain by Hercules, who carried off the precious fruit.

Hesperidine, hes-per'e-din, *s.* A peculiar crystalizable matter, detected in unripe oranges by Lebreton and Brandes.

Hesperidium, hes-pe-rid'e-um, *s.* In Botany, a fruit, the seed of which, like that of the orange, has a tough separable rind; the seeds hardly lose their attachment when ripe, and the cells rend separate through the dissepiments.

Hesperis, hes'per-is, *s.* (*hesperos*, the evening, because most of the flowers are sweet-scented in the evening.) Rocket, a genus of Cruciferous herbaceous plants, with whitish or purplish flowers: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

Hesperoscordum, hes-per-os-kawr'dum, *s.* (*hesperos*, the evening, and *skordon*, garlic, Gr. from its smell in the evening.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

Hessenes.—See Essenes.

Hessian, hes'se-an, *a.* Pertaining to Hesse, an extensive country in Germany.

Hest, hest, *s.* (*hæse*, Sax.) Command; precept; injunction.—Obsolete.

The sacred things and holy *hest* foretaught.—*Spenser.*

Hesychast, hes'e-kast, *s.* A quietist.

Hetæria, he-te're-a, *s.* (*hetairos*, a companion, Gr.) A word used by classical authors to express an association of any kind.

Heteranthа, het-er-an'*tha*, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of creeping perennial plants, with white flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

Heteranthera, het-er-an-*the*'ra, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Pontederdaceæ.

Heterarchy, het'er-ar-ke, *s.* (*heteros*, other, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) The government of an alien.

Heterobranchiata, het'er-o-brang-ke-a'ta, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *braghia*, gills, Gr.) The name given by Blainville to the fourth order of his Acephalophora, comprehending the Ascidians and Salpaceans.

Heterobranchus, het-er-o-brang'kus, *s.* (*heteros*, and *bragchia* or *branchia*, gills of fishes, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is anguilliform, with two long dorsal fins, the hinder adipose; branchia with ramified appendages: Family, Siluridæ.

Heterocephalous, het-er-o-sef'a-lus, *a.* (*heteros*, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) In Botany, applied to Composite plants when some flower-heads are male and some female in the same individual.

Heterocercal, het-er-o-ser'kal, *a.* (*heteros*, and *kerkos*, the tail of an animal, Gr.) In Ichthyology, having the tail, as in the shark, with the vertebral column prolonged into the upper lobe.

Heterocerus, het-er-os'e-rus, *s.* (*heteros*, and *keras*, a horn or antennæ, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

Heterochromous, het-er-o-kro'mus, *a.* (*heteros*, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) In Botany, applied to the flower-head of the florets of the centre or disk, when different in colour from those of the circumference or ray.

Heteroclital, het-er-o-kli'tal, *a.* (*heteros*, and *klitos*, inclined, Gr.) Reversed; sinistrorsal. In Conchology, applied to shells whose spires turn in a contrary direction to the usual way.

Heteroclite, het'er-o-klite, *s.* (*heteros*, and *klitos*, a declivity, Gr.) In Grammar, an irregular or anomalous word, either in declension or conjugation; any thing or person deviating from common forms.

Heteroclite, het'er-o-klite, } *a.* Irregu-
Heteroclitic, het-er-o-klit'ik, } lar; devi-
Heteroclitical, het-er-o-klit'e-kal, } ating from ordinary forms or rules; anomalous.

Heteroclitous, het-er-ok'le-tus, *a.* Heteroclitic.—Obsolete.

Parrotlike, repeating *heteroclitous* nouns and verbs.—*Sir W. Petty.*

Heterocrania, het-er-o-kra'ne-a, *s.* (*heteros*, and *kranion*, the head, Gr.) Pain attacking only one side of the head.

Heterodendron, het-er-o-den'dron, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a New Holland shrub, with greenish-yellow flowers: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

Heterodon, het'er-o-don, *s.* (*heteros*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of snakes, having the general appearance of Coluber, but with the nose acute and recurved: Family, Coluberidæ. Also, a name given by Blainville to a genus of Cetacea of the dolphin kind.

Heterodox, het'er-o-doks, *a.* (*heteros*, and *doxa*, opinion, Gr.) In Theology, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the prevailing religious belief; holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or to those of an established church;—*s.* an opinion peculiar.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard parodox it will seem.—*Brown.*

Heterodoxly, het'er-o-doks-le, *ad.* In a heterodox manner.

Heterodoxness, het'er-o-doks-nes, *s.* State of being heterodox.

Heterodoxy, het'er-o-dok-se, *s.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

Heterogamous, het-er-og'a-mus, *a.* (*heteros*, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, applied to grasses when the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets from the same root; and in Composite plants when the florets are of different sexes on the same head.

Heterogangliata, het'er-o-gang-gle-a'ta, *s.* A name proposed by Professor Owen to comprise all the Mollusca of Cuvier, with the exception of the Cirripeda.

Heterogena, het-er-oj'e-na, *s.* (*heteros*, various, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) A family of Hymenopterous insects, composed of two or three kinds of individuals, the most common of which, the neuters and females, are apterous, and but rarely furnished with very distinct ocelli. Some, as the ants

(Formica), form communities, and others are solitary.

HETEROGENEAL, het-er-o-je'ne-al, } *a.* (*heteros*,
HETEROGENEOUS, het-er-o-je'ne-us, } and *genos*, a kind, Gr.) Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind. *Heterogeneous quantities*, in Mathematics, are those which are of such different kind and consideration, that one of them, taken any number of times, never equals or exceeds the others.

HETEROGENEITY, het-er-o-je-ne'e-te, *s.* Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities; dissimilar parts; something of a different kind.

HETEROGENEOUSNESS, het-er-o-je'ne-us-nes, *s.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude, or contrariety in kind.

HETEROMERA, het-er-om'er-a, *s.* (*heteros*, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) A section of Coleopterous insects, in the arrangement of Latreille, including such as have five articulations in the first four tarsi, and four in the two posterior. It consists of four groups—the Melasoma, Taxicornes, Stenelytra, and Trachelides.

HETEROMEROUS, het-er-om'er-us, *a.* Unequally legged; belonging to the section Heteromera.

HETEROMORPHA, het-er-o-mawr'fa, *s.* (*heteros*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

HETEROMYS, het'er-o-mis, *s.* (*heteros*, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, about the size, and having the habits, of a rat.

HETERONOMA, het-er-o-no'ma, *s.* (*heteros*, and *noma*, original form, Gr. from the equality of the leaves.) A genus of plants, with elegant rose-coloured flowers, natives of Peru and Mexico: Order, Melastomaceæ.

HETEROPATHIC, het-er-o-pa*th*'ik, *a.* (*heteros*, and *pathos*, suffering, Gr.) Relating to heteropathy.

HETEROPATHY, het-or-op'a-*the*, *s.* The method of attempting to remove one disease by inducing a different one.

HETEROPHYLLOUS, het-er-of'fil-lus, *a.* (*heteros*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Producing a diversity of leaves.

HETEROPODA, het-er-op'o-da, } *s.* (*heteros*, and
HETEROPODS, het'er-o-pods, } *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier and Lamarck to an order of Mollusca, embracing, in the system of the former, the Feroles and Carinariæ, and in the latter, Carinaria, Pterotrachia, and Phyllirœ. The order consists of those Gasteropods which have the foot compressed, and in the form of a thin vertical fin.

HETEROPOGON, het-er-o-po'gon, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

HETEROPORA, het-er-op'o-ra, *s.* (*heteros*, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of fossil Polyparia, from the chalk of Mæstricht.

HETEROPTERIS, het-er-op'ter-is, *s.* (*heteros*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr. the wings of the carpels being various in size and form.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

HETEROPTEROUS, het-er-op'ter-us, *a.* (*heteros*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) Anomalously winged.

HETEROPTICS, het-er-op'tiks, *s.* False optics.

HETEROS, het'er-os. A Greek word used as a prefix in many words. Its most usual significations, as such, are expressed by *other, otherwise, different in kind, not regular.*

HETEROSCELIS, het-er-os'sel-is, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, Gr. and *ocellus*, a little eye, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

HETEROSCIAN, het-er-ros'yan, *a.* (*heteros*, and *skia*, a shadow, Gr.) Having shadows pointing in opposite directions;—*s.* those inhabitants of the earth are called *Heteroscians*, whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles. The shadows of those who live north of the tropic of Cancer fall northward; those of the inhabitants south of the tropic of Capricorn fall southward; whereas the shadows of those who dwell between the tropics fall sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south.

HETEROSPERMUM, het-er-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

HETEROSPHÆRIA, he-ter-o-sfe're-a, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, Gr. and *sphæria*, an allied genus of fungi.) A genus of small dotlike Fungi: Suborder, Gasteromycetes.

HETEROSTEGINA, het-er-o-stej'e-na, *s.* (*heteros*, and *stege*, a chamber, Gr.) A genus of the Microscopic Foraminifera of D'Orbigny.

HETEROSTEMMA, het-er-o-stem'ma, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. the corona in each of the species being different.) A genus of plants, consisting of twining shrubs: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

HETEROSTEMON, het-er-o-ste'mon, *s.* (*heteros*, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference to the variable length of the stamens.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees, with large subcorymbose flowers: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

HETEROSTERNUS, het-er-o-ster'nus, *s.* (*heteros*, and *sternon*, the chest, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rutilinæ.

HETEROSTROPHE, het-er-os'tro-fe, *s.* In Conchology, same as heteroclitical.

HETEROTARSUS, het-er-o-tär'sus, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *tarsos*, tarsus, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

HETEROTOMA, het-er-ot'o-ma, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

HETEROTOMOUS, het-er-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*heteros*, and *tone*, an incision, Gr.) In Botany, applied to the perigone of a plant, the divisions of which do not exhibit the same size and figure.

HETEROTRICHUM, het-er-o-trik'e-um, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *thrix trichos*, hair, Gr. in allusion to the plants being clothed with variable hairs, some stellate and soft, and others simple and bristly intermixed.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of St. Domingo; Order, Melastomaceæ.

HETEROTROPA, het-er-o-tro'pa, *s.* (*heteros*, variable, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) A genus of perennial plants, natives of Java: Order, Ascerineæ, or Aceraceæ.

HETEROTROPAL, het-er-ot'ro-pal, *a.* (*heteros*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) In Botany, applied to the embryo of a seed when the former lies across the latter—*i. e.*, neither pointing to its base nor apex.

HETMAN, het'man, *s.* A Cossack commander-in-chief.

HEUCHER, hu'tsher, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Heucher of Wittenberg.) A genus of herbs with hollow stems, radical leaves, and racemose or panicled flowers: Order, Saxafragaceæ.

HEULANDITE, hu'lan-dite, *s.* Hemiprismatic zeolite. It is of various colours, frequently red. Its constituents are—silica, 59.00; alumina, 16.87; potash, 8.00: or, according to others, lime, 9; water, 16.5: sp. gr. 2.20. H=3.5—4.0.

HEW, hu, *v. a.* (*heawian*, Sax.) *Past*, Hewed; *past part.* Hewed or Hewn. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack; to chop; to cut; to form or shape with an axe; to form laboriously; —(unusual in the last sense;)

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing* out new ones.—*Pope.*

s. destruction by cutting down.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Of whom he makes such havock and such *hew*.—*Spenser.*

HEWER, hu'ur, *s.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEXACAPSULAR, heks-a-kap'su-lar, *a.* In Botany, applied to a fruit having six capsules.

HEXACHORD, heks'a-kawrd, *s.* (*hex*, six, and *chorda*, a gut or string, Gr.) A name given by the ancient Greeks to a lyre of six strings; also, to a scale of six sounds.

HEXADACTYLOUS, heks-a-dak'te-lus, *a.* Having six fingers or toes.

HEXADE, hek'sade, *s.* (*hex*, Gr.) A series of six numbers.

HEXAGON, heks'a-gon, *s.* (*hex*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure of six sides and six angles.

HEXAGONAL, hegz-ag'o-nal, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

HEXAGONY.—See Hexagon.

HEXAGYN, heks'a-jin, *s.* (*hex*, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) A plant, the flowers of which have six pistils.

HEXAGYNIAN, heks-a-jin'e-an, *a.* Having six pistils.

HEXAHEDRAL, heks-a-he'dral, *a.* Having six equal sides; of the figure of a hexahedron.

HEXAHEDRON, heks-a-he'dron, *s.* (*hex*, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

HEXAHEMERON, heks-a-hem'e-ron, *s.* (*hex*, and *hemera*, a day, Gr.) The term of six days.

HEXAMETER, hegz-am'e-tur, *s.* (*hex*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) In Poetry, a form of dactylic verse, consisting of six feet, either dactyls or spondees, with no limit as to their arrangement, except the fifth, which is usually a dactyl, and the last a spondee;—*a.* having six metrical feet.

HEXAMETRIC, heks-a-met'rik, } *a.* Consist-
HEXAMETRICAL, heks-a-met're-kal, } ing of six metrical feet.

HEXANCHUS, heks-ang'kus, *s.* A genus of sharks, having two spiracles, six branchial apertures on each side, the dorsal and anal fin single, and the tail unequal and oblique.

HEXANDER, hex-an'dur, *s.* (*hex*, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A plant, the flowers of which have six stamens.

HEXANDRIA, heks-an'dre-a, *s.* The sixth class in the botanical system of Linnæus, including such plants as have six stamens.

HEXANDRIAN, heks-an'dre-an, } *a.* (*hex*, and *aner*
HEXANDROUS, heks-an'drus, } *andros*, a male, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a flower with six stamens.

HEXANGULAR, hegz-ang'gu-lur, *a.* Having six angles or corners.

HEXAPED, heks'a-ped, } *s.* (*hex*, and *pous*, *podos*, a
HEXAPOD, heks'a-pod, } foot, Gr.) An animal having six feet;—*a.* having six feet.

HEXAPETALOUS, heks-a-pet'a-lus, *a.* Having six petals or flower-leaves.

HEXAPHYLLOUS, heks-af'fil-lus, *a.* (*hex*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Having six leaves.

HEXAPLA, heks'a-pla, *s.* (*hex*, and *aploo*, I display, Gr.) A combination of six versions of the Old Testament, by Origen.

HEXAPLAR, heks'a-plur, *a.* Sextuple; containing six columns.

HEXAPODA, heks-a-po'da, *s.* A name given by Kirby to a suborder of apterous insects, having not more than six legs.

HEXASEPALUM, heks-a-sep'a-lum, *s.* (*hex*, six, and *sepalon*, a sepal, Gr. in reference to the limb of the calyx being three-parted.) A genus of Mexican shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HEXASTICH, heks'a-stik, *s.* (*hex*, and *stichos*, a verse, Gr.) A poem consisting of six verses.

HEXASTYLE, heks'a-stile, *s.* (*hex*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a temple or building with six columns in front.

HEXATOMA, heks-at'o-ma, *s.* (*hex*, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tobanidæ.

HEXODON, heks'o-don, *s.* (*hex*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Megasominæ.

HEY, hay, *interj.* An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation.

HEYDAY, ha'day, *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her—*heyday!*—*Butler.*

—*s.* a frolic; wildness.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame; it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment.—*Shaks.*

HEYDEGUY, hay-de-gi', *s.* (probably from *heyday*, and *guise*.) A kind of dance; a country dance or round.—Obsolete.

Friendly Fairies met with many Graces,
And lightfoot Nymphs can chase the lingering night—
Hedeguyes and trimly-trodden traces.—*Spenser.*

HEYLANDIA, hay-lan'de-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Heyland, an artist employed by De Candole.) A genus of Leguminous herbaceous plants, natives of Ceylon and the East Indies: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

HEYLYGIA, hay-lij'e-a, *s.* (meaning not explained by the author.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Apocynaceæ.

HEYNEA, ha'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Heyne, a German botanist and traveller in India.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceæ.

HIANS, hi'ans, *s.* (Latin, gaping.) A genus of birds of the Stork kind, the Anastomas of Illiger: Family, Ardeadæ.

HIATELLA, hi-a-tel'la, *s.* (*hiatus*, a gape, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is gaping; ranges of salient spines often observed on the hind part of the shell—found in sand: Family, Myadæ.

HIATION, hi-a'shun, *s.* (from *hio*, I gape, Lat.) The act of gaping.—Obsolete.

HIATULA, hi-at'u-la, *s.* (*hiatus*, gaping, Lat. the aperture being wide.) A genus of Mollusca, the upper part of the pillar not thickened; the lower tumid, and marked with a few oblique plaits; the aperture wide; the base effuse: Family, Volutidæ.

HIATUS, hi-a'tus, *s.* (Latin.) An aperture or opening; a gap; a chasm; the opening of the mouth in speaking or reading; a defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

HIBBERTIA, hib-ber'te-a, *s.* (in honour of George Hibbert, F.R.S.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

HIBERNACLE, hi-ber'na-kl, *s.* (*hibernaculum*, Lat.) A winter sleeping-place.

HIBERNACULUM, hi-ber-nak'u-lum, *s.* (*hibernacula*, winter-quarters, Lat.) In Gardening, anything which serves as a protection to the young buds during winter.

HIBERNAL, hi-ber'nal, *a.* (*hibernus*, Lat.) Belonging to winter.

HIBERNATE, hi-ber'nate, *v. n.* To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

HIBERNATION, hi-ber-na'shun, *s.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls that retire in cold weather.

HIBERNIAN, hi-ber'ne-an, *a.* Relating to Hibernia, now Ireland;—*s.* a native of Ireland.

HIBERNICISM, hi-ber'ne-sizm, *s.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

HIBERNOCELTIC, hi-ber-no-sel'tik, *s.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.

HIBISCUS, hi-bis'kus, *s.* (*hibiskos*, one of the names given by the Greeks.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

HICCIUS DOCTIUS, hik'shus dok'shus, *s.* (etymology disputed.) A cant term for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

> An old dull sot, who told the clock
> For many years at Bridewell dock,
> At Westminster and Hicks's-hall,
> And *hiccius doctius* play'd in all.—*Butler.*

HICCOUGH, hik'kup, *s.* (*hik*, or *hikken*, Dan.) A convulsive effort of the stomach,—see Sangultus; —*v. n.* to have a convulsive motion of the diaphram and its adjacent parts, arising generally from irritation of the stomach, caused by food or wind.

HICK-JOINT POINTING, hik'joynt poyn'ting, *s.* That kind of pointing in which, after the joints are raked out, a portion of superior mortar is inserted between the courses, and made perfectly smooth with the surface.

HICKORY, hik'o-re, *s.* In Botany, a name given to certain species of the genus Juglans, or Walnut.

HID, hid, } *Past part.* of the verb *To hide;*
HIDDEN, hid'dn, } —*a.* unseen; secret; mysterious.

HIDAGE, hi'daje, *s.* The name of a tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

HIDALGO, hi-dal'go, *s.* (Spanish.) In Spain, a man belonging to the lowest class of the nobility; the word means, literally, the son of somebody.

HIDDENLY, hid'dn-le, *ad.* In a hidden or secret manner.

HIDE, hide, *v. a.* (*hydan*, Sax.) *Past*, Hid; *past part.* Hid, Hidden. To withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to conceal; to keep secret. In Scripture, not to confess or disclose, or to excuse and extenuate;

> I acknowledged my sin to thee, and my iniquity have I not *hid.*—*Ps.* xxxii.

to protect; to keep in safety;—*v. n.* to lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight; *hide and seek*, a juvenile play, in which some hide themselves, and others seek them;—*s.* in the ancient laws of England, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained. Some authors consider it as the quantity that could be tilled with one plough; others, as much as would maintain a family. Some suppose it to be sixty, some eighty, and others one hundred acres;—(*hyd*, *hyde*, Sax.) the skin of an animal either raw or dressed; the human skin in contempt.

> Oh, tiger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide!*
> How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child!
> —*Shake.*

HIDEBOUND, hide'bownd, *a.* A horse is *hidebound* when his skin sticks so closely to his ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised, generally occasioned by ill usage, and bad or insufficient food; harsh; untractable;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

> And still the harsher and *hidebounder*,
> The damsels prone become the fonder.—*Butler.*

niggardly; penurious.—Obsolete.

> Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother!
> —*Quarles.*

HIDEOUS, hid'e-us, *a.* (*hideux*, Fr.) Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye or ear; exciting terror; detestable.

HIDEOUSLY, hid'e-us-le, *ad.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly.

HIDEOUSNESS, hid'e-us-nes, *s.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

HIDER, hi'dur, *s.* One who hides or conceals.

HIDING, hi'ding, *s.* Concealment; withdrawment; a withholding; *hiding-place*, a place of concealment.

HIE, hi, *v. a.* (*higan*, *higian*, Sax.) To hasten; to go in haste: chiefly used in poetry, with the reciprocal pronoun;

> The snake no sooner hiss'd,
> But virtue heard it, and away she *hy'd.*—*Crashaw.*

—*s.* haste; diligence.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> He charged him in *hie*
> To shapen for his life some remedie.—*Chaucer.*

HIERACITES, hi-e-ras'itse, *s.* (from their leader Hierax, an Egyptian philosopher of the third century.) A sect which taught that Melchisedec was the Holy Ghost, denied the resurrection, and condemned marriage.

HIERACIUM, hi-ra'she-um, *s.* (*hierax*, a hawk, Gr. from its being formerly believed that birds of prey made use of the juice of this kind of plant to strengthen their power of vision.) Hawk-weed, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Ligulifloræ.

HIERA-PICRA, hi'e-ra-pik'ra, *s.* (*hieros*, sacred, and *pekros*, bitter, Gr.) A compound of aloes and canella bark made into a powder with honey.

HIERARCH, hi'e-rārk, *s.* (*hieros*, sacred, and *archos*, chief, Gr.) The chief of a sacred order; particularly the chief of an order of angels.

HIERARCHAL, hi-e-rār'kal, *a.* Belonging to a hierarch.

HIERARCHICAL, hi-e-rār'ke-kal, *a.* Belonging to a sacred order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, hi'e-rār-ke, *s.* A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings; constitution and government of the Christian church, or ecclesiastical polity, comprehending different orders of clergy.

HIERATIC, hi-e-rat'ik, *a.* Sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; consecrated to sacred purposes.

HIERFALCO, hi'er-fal-kō, *s.* The Jerfalcons, or Gerfalcons, a genus of accipitrine birds: Family, Falconidæ.

HIEROCHLOE, hi-e-rok'klo-e, *s.* (*hieros*, holy, and *chloe*, grass, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

HIEROCRASY, hi-e-rok'ra-se, *s.* (*hieros*, and *krateo*, I govern, Gr.) Government by ecclesiastics.

HIEROGLYPH, hi'e-ro-glif, } *s.* (*hieros*, and
HIEROGLYPHIC, hi-e-ro-glif'ik, } *glypho*, I carve, Gr.) In Antiquity, a sacred character; a mystical character or symbol, used in writings and inscriptions, particularly by the Egyptians, as signs of sacred, divine, or supernatural things. The hieroglyphics were figures of animals, parts of the human body, mechanical instruments, &c., which contained a meaning known only to kings and priests. It is supposed they were used to vail morality, politics, &c., from vulgar eyes;—pictures intended to express historical facts, supposed to be the primitive mode of writing; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHIC, hi-e-ro-glif'ik, } *a.* Emble-
HIEROGLYPHICAL, hi-e-ro-glif'e-kal, } matic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hi-e-ro-glif'e-kal-le, *ad.* Emblematically.

HIEROGRAM, hi'e-ro-gram, *s.* (*hieros*, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) A species of sacred writing.

HIEROGRAMMATIC, hi-e-ro-gram-mat'ik, *a.* Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters.

HIEROGRAMMATIST, hi-e-ro-gram'ma-tist, *s.* (*heiros*, sacred, and *gramma*, a writing, Gr.) A writer of hieroglyphics. In Antiquity, an Egyptian whose duty it was to decipher hieroglyphics, and preside over the religious services.

HIEROGRAPHIC, hi-e-ro-graf'ik, } *a.* (*heiros*,
HIEROGRAPHICAL, hi-e-ro-graf'e-kal, } and *gropho*, I write, Gr.) Pertaining to sacred writing.

HIEROGRAPHY, hi-e-rog'gra-fe, *s.* Sacred writing.—Seldom used.

HIEROLOGY, hi-e-rol'o-je, *s.* (*hieros*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on sacred things.

HIEROMANCY, hi'e-ro-man-se, *s.* (*hieros*, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

HIEROMNEMON, hi-e-rom-ne'mon, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, an observer of sacrifices; a deputy sent to the Amphictyonic council of Greece, whose duty was to superintend the religious rites observed on the occasion.

HIERONOMITE, hi-e-ron'o-mite, *s.* A monk or nun of the order of St. Jerome.

HIEROPHANTES, hi-e-ro-fan'tis, *s.* (*hieros*, sacred, and *phaino*, I show, Gr.) In Antiquity, the name given to a priest whose office was to initiate candidates into the Eleusinian mysteries. He was a citizen of Athens, and held the office for life.

HIEROPHYLAX, hi-e-rof'e-laks, *s.* (Greek.) An officer in the Greek Church, who officiated as guardian or keeper of the holy utensils, vestments, &c.

HIGGINSIA, hig-gin'se-a, *s.* (in honour of General O'Higgins, some time governor of Chili.) A genus of Peruvian shrubs, with reddish flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HIGGLE, hig'gl, *v. n.* To chaffer; to be difficult in making a bargain; to carry provisions about, and offer them for sale.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hig'gl-de-pig'gl-de, *ad.* In confusion.—A vulgar word.

HIGGLER, hig'glur, *s.* One who carries about provisions for sale; one who chaffers in bargaining.

> The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of *higglers* and drovers.—*South.*

HIGH, hi, *a.* (*heah*, *hig*, *heh* or *hih*, Sax.) Extending to a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated; lofty; of great altitude; rising, or having risen, or being far above the earth, as 'a *high* flight, or the clouds are *high* in the atmosphere;' elevated above the horizon, as 'how *high* is the sun? It is an hour *high*;' raised above any object; exalted in nature or dignity; possessing or governed by honourable pride; noble; difficult; abstruse;

> They meet to hear and answer such *high* things.—*Shaks.*

boastful; ostentatious; arrogant; proud; loud; boisterous; threatening or angry, as 'the parties had very *high* words;' violent; severe; oppressive; public, powerful, triumphant, glorious, or under divine protection; illustrious; honourable, as 'a man of *high* birth;' expressive of pride and haughtiness, as '*high* looks;' possessed of supreme power, dominion, or excellence; great; important; solemn; held in veneration; rushing with velocity; tempestuous, as 'a *high* wind;' tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; full; complete, as 'it is *high* time to retire;' rich; luxurious; well-seasoned, as '*high* fare, *high* living, and *high* sauces;' strong; vivid; deep, as 'a *high* colour;' dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual; remote from the equator, north or south, as 'a *high* latitude;' remote in past time; early in former time, as '*high* antiquity;' extreme; intense, as 'a *high* heat;' loud, as 'a *high* sound;' in Music, acute, sharp, as 'a *high* note, or a *high* voice;' far advanced in art or science; capital—committed against the king, sovereign, or state, as '*high* treason, distinguished from *petty* treason, which is committed against a master or other superior;' exalted, as 'a *high* opinion of one's integrity.' *High church* and *low church*, a distinction introduced after the Revolution. The high church were supposed to favour the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative which were maintained by the Stuarts. The low church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated. *High day*, or *high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian. *High Dutch*, the German language as distinguished from Low Dutch or Belgic, or the cultivated German as opposed to the vulgar dialects;—*ad.* aloft; to a great altitude, as 'towering *high*;' eminently; greatly; with deep thought; profoundly; powerfully;—*s.* an elevated place; superior region, as 'on *high*, and from on *high*;' aloft; *on high*, aloud.—Obsolete in the last sense. *High-pressure engine*, the simplest form of the steam-engine is the non-condensing or high-pressure engine. In this engine the condensing ap-

paratus is done away with, and steam being admitted into the cylinder at a high temperature, and consequently high pressure, and having acted on the piston, is allowed to escape into the open air. A part of the force of the steam is of course expended in overcoming the pressure of the atmosphere, and it is only that portion of the steam's elastic force that exceeds 15 lbs. to the square inch, that is effective in moving the engine. The surplus pressure is usually from 30 to 40 lbs. on the circular inch. The boiler must be amazingly strong, and the water being heated to a very high temperature, portions are successively let out, and immediately bursts into steam.

HIGH-AIMED, hi'aymd, *a.* Having grand or lofty designs.

HIGH-ARCHED, hi'ärtsht, *a.* Having elevated arches.

HIGH-ASPIRING, hi'a-spi'ring, *a.* Having elevated views; aiming at lofty projects.

HIGH-BLEST, hi'blest, *a.* Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hi'blone, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated, as with pride or conceit.

HIGH-BORN, hi'bawrn, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

HIGH-BRED, hi'bred, *a.* Bred in high life; pampered.

HIGH-BUILT, hi'bilt, *a.* Of lofty structure; covered with lofty buildings.

HIGH-CLIMBING, hi'kli-ming, *a.* Climbing to a great height; difficult to be ascended.

HIGH-COLOURED, hi'kul-urd, *a.* Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; vivid; strong or forcible in representation.

HIGH-DAY, hi'day, *a.* Fine; befitting a holiday.

Thou spend'st such *high-day* wit in praising him.—*Shaks.*

HIGH-DESIGNING, hi'de-si'ning, *a.* Forming great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-designing* thoughts were figur'd there.—*Dryden.*

HIGH-EMBOWED, hi'em-bowd, *a.* Highly vaulted; having lofty arches.

HIGH-ENGENDERED, hi'en-jen'durd, *a.* Engendered aloft or in the air.

HIGH-FED, hi'fed, *a.* Fed luxuriously; pampered.

HIGH-FINISHED, hi'fin-isht, *a.* Finished completely and with elegance.

HIGH-FLAMING, hi'flay-ming, *a.* Throwing flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.—*Pope.*

HIGH-FLAVOURED, hi'fla'vurd, *a.* Having a high flavour.

HIGH-FLIER, hi'fli'ur, *s.* One extravagant in opinion.

HIGH-FLOWN, hi'flone, *a.* Elevated; proud; swelled; turgid; extravagant.

HIGH-FLUSHED, hi'flusht, *a.* Much elated.

HIGH-FLYING, hi'fli'ing, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings.—*Dryden.*

HIGHGATE RESIN, hi'gate res'n, *s.* A fossil resin, discovered in cutting the road through Highgate-hill, near London. It occurs in the clay in detached nodules.

HIGH-GAZING, hi'ga'zing, *a.* Looking upwards.

HIGH-GOING, hi'go'ing, *a.* Moving rapidly.

How can she brook the rough *high-going* sea?—*Massinger.*

HIGH-GROWN, hi'grone, *a.* Having the crop grown to a considerable height.

HIGH-HEAPED, hi'heept, *a.* Covered with high piles; raised into high piles.

The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.—*Pope.*

HIGH-HEARTED, hi'härt'ed, *a.* Full of courage.

HIGH-HUNG, hi'hung, *a.* Hung aloft; elevated.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.—*Dryden.*

HIGHLAND, hi'land, *a.* Pertaining to the Highlands.

HIGHLANDER, hi'land-ur, *s.* An inhabitant of the mountains.

HIGHLANDISH, hi'land-ish, *a.* Denoting a mountainous country.

HIGHLANDS, hi'lands, *s.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

HIGH-LIVED, hi'livd, *a.* Pertaining to high life.

HIGHLY, hi'le, *ad.* With elevation in place; in a great degree; proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously; with elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation.

HIGH-METTLED, hi'met-tld, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent.

HIGH-MINDED, hi'minde'ed, *a.* Proud; arrogant; having honourable pride; magnanimous; opposed to mean.

HIGH-MINDEDNESS, hi'minde'ed-nes, *s.* State of being high-minded.

HIGHMOST, hi'most, *a.* Highest.—Obsolete.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey.—*Shaks.*

HIGHNESS, hi'nes, *s.* Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; height; dignity; elevation in rank, character, or power; excellence; value; violence, as the *highness* of wind; great amount; acuteness; intenseness, as of heat; a title of honour given to princes or other men of rank.

HIGH-OPERATION, hi'op-er-a'shun, *s.* In Surgery, a method of extracting the stone from the human bladder by cutting the upper part of it.

HIGH-PLACE, hi'plase, *s.* In Scripture, an eminence or ground on which sacrifices were offered.

HIGH-PLACED, hi'plaste, *a.* Elevated in situation or rank.

HIGH-PRIEST, hi'preest, *s.* A chief priest.

HIGH-PRIESTSHIP, hi'preest'ship, *s.* The office of high-priest.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, hi'prin'se-pld, *a.* Extravagant in notions of politics.

HIGH-RAISED, hi'rayzd, *a.* Elevated; raised aloft; raised with great expectations or conceptions.

HIGH-REACHING, hi'reetsh-ing, *a.* Reaching upwards, or to a great height; ambitious; aspiring.

HIGH-REARED, hi'reerd, *a.* Raised high; of lofty structure.

The prayers of holy saints and wronged souls,
Like *high-rear'd* bulwarks, stand before our faces.—*Shaks.*

HIGH-REPENTED, hi're-pen'ted, *a.* Repented of to the utmost.

HIGH-RESOLVED, hi're-zolvd', *a.* Very resolute.

HIGH-ROOFED, hi'rooft, *a.* Having a lofty or sharp roof.

High-seasoned, hi'se'znd, *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning; piquant to the palate.

High-seated, hi'se'ted, *a.* Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place.

High-sighted, hi'si'ted, *a.* Always looking upwards.

> Let *high-sighted* tyranny range on,
> Till each man drop by lottery.—*Shaks.*

High-souled, hi'solde, *a.* Having a high spirit; magnanimous.

High-sounding, hi'sownd'ing, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious.

High-spirited, hi'spir'it-ed, *a.* Full of spirits or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible; full of spirit; bold; daring.

High-stomached, hi'stum'ukt, *a.* Having a proud, lofty, or obstinate spirit.

> *High-stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
> In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire.—*Shaks.*

High-swelled, hi'sweld, } *a.* Swelled to a great
High-swollen, hi'swoln, } height, or to a great extent.

High-swelling, hi'swel-ling, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.

High-tasted, hi'tays-ted, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant.

> Flatt'ry still in sugar'd words betrays,
> And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys.—
> *Denham.*

Highth, Hight.—See Height.

High-toned, hi'tonde, *a.* High in sound.

High-towered, hi'towrd, *a.* Having lofty towers.

High-viced, hi'viste, *a.* Enormously wicked.

High-water, hi'waw-tur, *s.* That state of the tides when they have flowed to the greatest height, in which state they remain nearly stationary for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when the water begins again to ebb or recede. The time of high-water is always nearly the same in the same place at the full of the moon, and at all other times: the time of high-water depends upon the age of the moon. The rule for finding which, the age of the moon being given, is as follows:—Add four-fifths of the days of the moon's age, as so many hours to the time of high-water at the full of the moon, and the sum is the time of high-water, answering to that day *nearly*. The time of high-water at London, on the day of the full moon, is three o'clock in the afternoon. *High-water mark*, the line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost height.

Highway, hi'way, *s.* A public road; a way open to all passengers; course; road; train of action.

Highwayman, hi'way-man, *s.* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.

High-wrought, hi'rawt, *a.* Executed with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished; inflamed to a high degree.

Hilarate.—See Exhilarate.

Hilaria, hil-a're-a, *s.* In Antiquity, feasts celebrated every year by the Romans, with pomp and hilarity, on the 8th of the calends of April, and the 25th of March, in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods.

Hilarious, he-la're-us, *a.* Mirthful; merry.

Hilarity, he-lar'e-te, *s.* (*hilaritas*, Lat.) Mirth; merriment; gaiety.

Hilarodi, he-lar'o-di, *s.* In Antiquity, a sort of poets who, dressed in white and crowned with gold, went about in Greece singing little gay poems or songs, somewhat graver than the Ionic pieces, accompanied with some instrument.

Hilary-term, hil'a-re-term, *s.* The term of courts, &c., which begins January 23.

Hild, hild, (*held*, Ger. and Dut. *heldt*, a hero, Dan.) is retained in names, as *Hildebert*, a bright hero; *Mathild*, a heroic lady.

Hilding, hil'ding, *s.* (perhaps from *hyldan*, to decline, Sax.) A paltry, cowardly, cony fellow;

> He was some *hilding* fellow that had stolen
> The horse he rode on.—*Shaks.*

a mean woman.—Obsolete.

> This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power,
> And sets us all at nought.—*Rowe.*

Hill, hil, *s.* (*hill*, or *hyl*, Sax.) A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. *Hill-oat*, or *peel-corn*, or *naked-oat*, the plant Avena nuda;—*v. a.* to cover.—Obsolete as a verb.

> Those mountains
> *Hill'd* with snow.—*Carew.*

Hilled, hild, *a.* Having hills.

Hillia, hil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir John Hill.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Hilling, hil'ling, *s.* An accumulation; a covering.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Hillock, hil'luk, *s.* A small hill; a slight eminence.

Hillside, hil'side, *s.* The side or declivity of a hill.

Hilly, hil'le, *a.* Abounding with hills.

Hilobates, hi-lob'a-tes, *s.* (*hilos*, silly, and *bates*, one that treads, Gr.?) The Gibbons, a genus of quadrumanous animals, distinguished by the great length of their fore-arms.

Hilt, hilt, *s.* (Saxon.) The handle of anything, particularly of a sword.

Hilted, hilt'ed, *a.* Having a hilt.

Hilum, hi'lum, *s.* (Latin, a trifle.) In Botany, the scar or mark on the seed which indicates the place by which it adheres to the placenta. In Pathology, a small blackish tumour, formed by protrusion of the iris through a breach of the cornea.

Him, him, *pron.* (*eum*, Lat.) The objective case of *He*.

Himalayan, him-a-la'yan, *a.* Pertaining to the Himalaya mountains in India, the highest in the world.

Himantopes, hi-man'to-pes, *s.* A tribe of Infusoria, belonging to the order Homagenea, consisting of such as have no external organ whatever, except a tail.

Himantopus, hi-man'to-pus, *s.* (*himantopos*, crook-shanked, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Scolopacidæ.

Himatanthus, him-a-tan'*th*us, *s.* (*himation*, a garment, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the involucre.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Himatosis, hi-ma-to'sis, *s.* (*himas*, a thong, Gr.) A retraction of the uvula, when it hangs down like a thong.

Himself, him'self, *pron.* in the nominative or objective case. He; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality than *he*. When *himself* is added to *he*, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular

emphasis. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns, as 'high as heaven *himself*.' *Himself* is used to express the proper character or natural temper and disposition of a person, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct from derangement, passion, or extraneous influence. We say, 'a man has come to *himself*,' after delirious or extravagant behaviour; 'let the man alone;' let him act *himself*. *By himself*, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered; as, 'he sits or studies *by himself*.'

HIN, hin, *s.* (Hebrew.) A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts English measure.

HIND, hinde, *s.* (*hinde*, Sax. and Dut.) The female of the red deer or stag;—(*hine*, Sax.) a domestic; a servant;—(obsolete in the last two significations;)

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul clothes to Datchet-lane.—*Shaks.*

a peasant, or a husbandman's servant;

The Dutch who came like greedy *hinds* before.—*Dryden.*

—*a.* (*hyndan*, Sax.) backward; pertaining to the part which follows, in opposition to the *forepart*, as the *hind* legs.

HINDER, hind'ur, *a.* *Compar.* of hind; that is, in a position contrary to that of the head or forepart.

HINDER, hin'dur, *v. a.* (*hinan*, *hynan*, *hindrian*, Sax.) To interrupt; to obstruct; to stop; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means; to retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion; to prevent;—*v. n.* to interpose obstacles or impediments.

HINDERANCE, hin'dur-ans, *s.* The act of impeding or restraining motion; impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

HINDERENDS, hin'dur-endz, *s.* Refuse of corn, such as remains after it is winnowed.

HINDERER, hin'dur-ur, *s.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.

HINDERLING, hind'ur-ling, *s.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.—Seldom used.

HINDERMOST, hind'ur-most, *a.* That which is behind all others: *hindmost* is generally used.

HINDOO, HINDU, hin'doo, *s.* An aboriginal of Hindostan.

HINDOOISM, HINDUISM, hin'doo-izm, *s.* The doctrines and rites of the Hindoos; the system of religious principles among the Hindoos.

HINGE, hinj, *s.* (*hangian*, Sax.) The hook or joint on which a door or gate turns; that on which anything depends or turns; a cardinal point, as east, west, north, or south.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Nor slept the winds
Within their strong caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world.—*Milton.*

In Conchology, that part of a bivalve shell which is composed of the ligament, the cartilage, and the teeth. *To be off the hinges*, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity;—*v. a.* to furnish with hinges; to bend;—(seldom used as an active verb;)

Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to stand, depend, or turn, as on a *hinge*.

HINNIATE, hin'ne-ate, HINNY, hin'ne, *v. n.* (*hinnio*, Lat.) To neigh.—Obsolete.

He neigheth and *hinnieth*; all is but *hinnying* sophistry.—*Ben Jonson.*

HINNITES, hin-ni'tes, *s.* (*hinnus*, a mule, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is pectiniform but irregular; the animal attached: Family, Ostracidæ.

HINT, hint, *v. a.* (*cenno*, a nod or hint, Ital.) To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest;—*v. n.* *to hint at*, to allude to; to mention slightly;—*s.* a distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; suggestion.

HIP, hip, *s.* (*hipe*, *hype*, *hypp*, Sax.) The projecting part of an animal, formed by the haunch bone; the haunch; the joint of the thigh: *to have on the hip*, to have the advantage over one; *hip and thigh*, complete overthrow or defeat;

He smote them *hip and thigh* with a great slaughter.—*Judges* xv. 8.

—*v. a.* to sprain or dislocate the hip. In Botany, the fruit of the dog-rose. In Architecture, a piece of timber placed between every two adjacent inclined sides of a hip roof, for the purpose of receiving what are termed the jack rafters. *Hip knobs*, ornaments at the gable end of houses. *Hip mould*, a term used by some workmen to denote the back of the hip, and by others the form or pattern by which the hip is set out.

HIP-HALT, hip'hawlt, *a.* Lame; limping.—Obsolete.

HIPPA, hip'pa, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

HIPPANTHROPIA, hip-pan-thro'pe-a, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *anthropos*, a man, Gr.) A kind of insanity, in which a person believes himself transformed into a horse. The celebrated Cardinal Richelieu is said to have laboured under this strange hallucination.

HIPPARCHIA, hip-pär'ke-a, *s.* (Greek, a squadron of horse.) Meadow Brown Butterfly, a genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Satyridæ.

HIPPED, hipt, *a.* Melancholy; sprained in the hip.

HIPPION, hip'pe-on, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *ion*, a violet, Gr.) The Horse-violet, a genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with elegant golden-coloured flowers: Order, Gentianaceæ.

HIPPISH, hip'pish, *a.* Hypochondriacal.

HIPPOBOSCA, hip-po-bos'ka, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *bosko*, I feed, Gr.) The Horse-fly, a genus of Dipterous insects: Type of the family Hippoboscidæ.

HIPPOBOSCIDÆ, hip-po-bos'e-de, *s.* (*hippobosca*, one of the genera.) A numerous family of viviparous Dipterous insects, generally known by the name of Forest-flies, the young of which are not only excluded from the ovum, but undergo their first metamorphosis in the womb of their parent, and are brought forth in the pupa state.

HIPPOBROMA, hip-po-bro'ma, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *bromos*, poison, Gr. from the poisonous nature of the plants, and its poisoning such horses as eat it.) An herbaceous plant, constituting a genus of the order Lobeliaceæ.

HIPPOCAMP, hip'po-kamp, *s.* (*hippokampos*, Gr.) A name given to the sea-horse.

HIPPOCAMPUS, hip-po-kam'pus, *s.* (*hippokampos*, the Greek name of a monster with a horse's body and fish's tail.) A genus of pipe fishes, in which

the body and head are compressed and broad; the muzzle narrow and tubular; the mouth terminal; the profile of the head angular; dorsal fin single; pectorals small; caudal fin wanting; no anal in the male: Family, Syngnathidæ.—In Anatomy, a term applied to two productions of medullary substance in the lateral ventricle of the brain: the Hippocampus major, and the Hippocampus minor.

Hippocastaneæ, hip-po-kas-ta'ne-e, *s.* (*hippocastanum*, the specific name of the horse-chesnut, from *hippos*, a horse, Gr. and *castanea*, a chesnut, Lat.) A subdivision or tribe of the order Sapindaceæ, in which the leaves are opposite; ovules in two cells, one ascending, the other suspended; the embryo crowned with great fleshy consolidated cotyledons.

Hippocentaur, hip-po-sen'tawr, *s.* (*hippokentauros*, Gr.) In ancient fable, a supposed monster, half man and half horse.

Hippocephalus, hip-po-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Mailed Bullhead kind: Family, Agonidæ.

Hippocrass, hip'po-kras, *s.* (French.) A medicinal drink, composed of wine, with an infusion of spices and other ingredients.

Hippocratea, hip-po-kra-te'a, *s.* (in honour of Hippocrates, the celebrated physician.) A genus of plants, type of the order Hippocrateaceæ.

Hippocrateaceæ, hip-po-kra-te-a'se-e, *s.* (*hippocratea*, one of the genera.) An order of plants, consisting of arborescent or climbing shrubs, with stipulate leaves and corymbs or fascicles; calyx of five, rarely of four or six sepals; petals equal in number with the sepals; stamens three, rarely five or ten; anthers one-celled; style one, and crowned by one or three stigmas.

Hippocrates' Sleeve, hip-pok'kra-tis sleev, *s.* A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining sirups and decoctions.

Hippocratia, hip-po-kra'she-a, *s.* A festival kept by the Arcadians, in honour of Neptune the horseman, during which horses and mules were exempted from working, and led along the streets richly and magnificently caparisoned. The same ceremony was observed at Rome, in favour of horses, at the feast of Consualia.

Hippocratic, hip-po-krat'ik, *a.* Belonging to or proceeding from Hippocrates, the celebrated Greek physician, who lived about 600 years before Christ.

Hippocratic Face, hip-po-krat'ik fase, *s.* Pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases.

Hippocratism, hip-pok'kra-tizm, *s.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine.

Hippocrene, hip'po-krene, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *krene*, a fountain, Gr. from its being fabled as produced by a stroke of the foot of Pegasus.) A fountain in Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

Hippocrepis, hip-po-kre'pis, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *krepis*, a shoe, Gr. in reference to the shape of the pods.) Horse-shoe Vetch, a genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

Hippodame, hip'po-dame, *s.* A sea-horse.
Infernal hags, centaurs, fiends, *hippodames.—Spenser.*

Hippodrome, hip'po-drome, *s.* (*hippodromos*, Gr.) Anciently, a circus, or place in which horse and chariot races were performed, and horses exercised.

Hippoglossus, hip-po-glos'sus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of flat fishes: Family, Pleuronectidæ.

Hippogriff, hip'po-grif, *s.* (*hippogriffe*, Fr.) A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse.

Hippolith, hip'po-lith, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

Hippomane, hip-po'ma-ne, *s.* (*hippos*, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) The name was given by the Greeks to a plant which grew in Arcadia, and which possessed the dangerous property, when eaten by horses, of rendering them mad. The Manchineel-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

Hippomarathrum, hip-po-mâr'a-*th*rum, *s.* (*hippos marathron*, horse-fennel, Gr. on account of its size compared with common fennel.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants.

Hipponyx, hip'po-niks, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the tribe Scutibranchia, or Limpets, in which the shell is cup-shaped or patelliform; strong; the margins thick, and reposing upon a thin, flattened, testaceous plate, forming a second valve.

Hippopathology, hip-po-pa-*th*ol'o-je, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, *pathos*, disease, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The pathology or doctrine of the diseases of the horse.

Hippophagi, hip-pof'a-ji, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) In ancient Geography, a people of Scythia, that fed on horse flesh.

Hippophagous, hip-pof'a-gus, *a.* (*hippos*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Feeding on horses, as the Tartars do.

Hippophagy, hip-pof'a-je, *s.* The act or practice of feeding on horses.

Hippopotamus, hip-po-pot'a-mus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river, Gr.) The River-horse, a large pachydermatous quadruped, which passes almost the whole of its life in the water of the great rivers of South Africa. The body is thick and heavy, and destitute of fur, a few scattered bristles only occurring on the skin: the legs are so short that the belly nearly touches the ground; the head is enormously large. Fossil bones of the hippopotamus occur in many places of Europe.

Hippopus, hip'po-pus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is cuniate; both valves closed; bosses nearly central; cardinal teeth small; lateral teeth long and posterior: Family, Chamidæ.

Hipposteology, hip-po-ste-ol'o-je, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *osteologia*, a description of bones, Gr.) The anatomy of the horse.

Hippotis, hip-po'tis, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *ous otes*, an ear, Gr. the form of the calyx being compared to the ear of a horse.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Hippuric, hip-pu'rik, *a.* (*hippos*, and *ouron*, urine, Gr.) Relating to the urine of horses. *Hippuric acid*, a compound obtained from the urine of the horse when mixed with muriatic acid.

Hippuris, hip-pu'ris, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) Mare's-tail, a genus of herbaceous plants, having the stem beset with crowded whorls: Order, Haloraceæ.

HIPPURITES, hip-pu-ri'tis, or hip'pu-ritse, *s.* (*hippos*, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of extinct Mollusca, supposed to be bivalves, and referred to the extensive group, the Rudista of Lamarck. Hippurites occur in the Chalk formation.

HIPPUS, hip'pus, *s.* (*hippos*, a horse, from the affection causing twinkling and trembling of the eyelid, as is usual when riding on horseback.) A repeated dilatation and alternate constriction of the pupil, arising from a spasmodic affection of the iris of the eye.

HIP-ROOF, hip'roof, *s.* A roof, the return of which, at the end of a building, rises immediately from the wall with the same inclination as the adjacent sides.

HIP-SHOT, hip'shot, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.

HIPTAGE, hip'taje, *s.* (probably from *hiptamai*, I fly, in allusion to the shape of the lateral petals, which appear like wings.) A genus of beautiful climbing shrubs, natives of China and the East Indies: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

HIRCINE, her'sine, (*hircus*, a he-goat, Lat.) A name given by Chevreul to a fatty matter which may be separated from mutton suet, and gives it a particular rank smell, resembling that emitted by the male-goat at the period of the rut.

HIRE, hire, *v. a.* (*hyran*, Sax.) To procure from another person, and for temporary use, at a certain price; to engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; to bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward; *to hire out one's self*, to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward; *to hire*, or *to hire out*, to let; to lease;—*s.* (*hyre*, Sax.) the price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of anything; wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.

HIRELESS, hire'les, *a.* Without hire; not rewarded.

HIRELING, hire'ling, *s.* One who is hired, or who serves for wages; a mercenary; a prostitute;—*a.* serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

HIRER, hi'rur, *s.* One that hires; one that procures the use of anything for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

HIRST, herst, } *s.* A little wood or thicket.—
HURST, hurst, } Obsolete.

HIRSUTE, her-sute', *a.* (*hirsutus*, Lat.) Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.

HIRSUTELY, her-sute'le, *ad.* In a hirsute manner.

HIRSUTENESS, her-sute'nes, *s.* Hairiness.

HIRTELLA, her-tel'la, *s.* (*hirtus*, hairy, Lat. from the hairy nature of the branches.) A genus of American shrubs: Order, Chrysobalanaceæ.

NOTE.—The following combinations of *Hirtus*, hairy or prickly, occur in the definition of species in Natural History:—*Hirticaudis*, hairy-tailed, or having the extremity of the wing-covers covered with hairs; *hirticollis*, hairy-necked; *hirticornis*, having hairy antennæ; *hirtiflorus*, having hairy flowers; *hirtipes*, hairy-footed.

HIRUDINIDÆ, her-u'de-ne-de, *s.* (*hirudo*, one of the genera.) Leeches, a family of Apodous Annelides, formed, according to Milne Edwards, into two sections:—1st, The Albionides, in which the oral sucker is only of one piece, and is separated from the body by a constriction. 2d, Bdelleoides, in which the sucker consists of several pieces, and is scarcely separated from the body.

HIRUDO, her-u'do, *s.* (Latin.) Leeches, a genus of suctorial Annelides: Type of the family Hirudinidæ.

HIRUNDINIDÆ, her-un'de-ne-de, *s.* (*hirundo*, one of the genera.) The Swallows, a family of birds of the Fissirostral tribe, distinguished by its compact glossy plumage, and the bill being very small and triangular.

HIRUNDO, her-un'do, *s.* (Latin.) The Swallow, a genus of birds: Type of the family Hirundinidæ.

HIS, hiz. *Pron. poss.* of He. The present use of *his* is as a pronominal adjective, in any case, indifferently, corresponding to the Latin *suus*, as 'tell John *his* papers are ready.' *His* was formerly used for *its*, but improperly; also, the sign of the possessive, as 'the man *his* ground, for the *man's* ground;' *his* is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by *of*.

HISINGERITE, his'en-jer-ite, *s.* (in honour of Hisinger, who analyzed it.) A mineral of a black, dull colour, with an earthy fracture, capable of being cut with the knife: found in Sweden; rare. Consists of protoxide of iron, 47.80; silica, 27.50; alumina, 5.50; oxide of manganese, 0.77; water, 11.75; sp. gr. 3.04.

HISK, hisk, *v. a.* To breathe short through cold or pain; to draw the breath with difficulty.

HISPA, his'pa, *s.* (*hispidus*, bristly or rough, Lat. from the species being surrounded by spines which give them a formidable appearance.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, forming the type of the family Hispidæ.

HISPID, his'pid, *a.* (*hispidus*, Lat.) Rough; bristly; covered with stiff hairs.

HISPIDÆ, his'pe-de, *s.* (*hispa*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Mentillcornes.

HISPIDLY, his'pid-le, *ad.* In a hispid, bristly, or rough manner.

HISS, his, *v. n.* (*hysian*, Sax.) To utter a noise like that of a serpent, and some other animals; to give a strong aspiration by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to express contempt or disapprobation by hissing; to whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight;—*v. a.* to condemn by hissing; to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace;—*s.* the sound emitted by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, and of some other animals; an expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.

HISSING, his'sing, *s.* A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt; the occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.

HISSINGLY, his'sing-le, *ad.* With a whistling sound.

HIST, hist, *interj.* (*hyst*, Dan.) An exclamation commanding silence.

HISTER, his'tur, *s.* (*histrio*, or *hister*, an actor, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, the structure of which is quadrate and almost cubical; the elytra shorter than the abdomen, and flattened: Type of the family Histeridæ.

HISTERIDÆ, his-ter'e-de, *s.* (*hister*, one of the genera, Lat.) A family of Coleopterous insects: Tribe, Lamellicornes.

HISTIOPHORUS, his-te-of'o-rus, *s.* (*histion*, a sail, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Sword fishes, the ventral fins of which consist of two unequal rays connected by a membrane; the

mouth open behind the eye, which is very large; caudal fin small and lobed: Family, Scomberidæ; Subfamily, Xiphianæ.

Histogeny, his-toj'e-ne, *s.* (*histos*, a web or tissue, and *gennao*, I engender, Gr.) The formation of an organic tissue.

Histography, his-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*histos*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of the organic tissues.

Histology, his-tol'o-je, *s.* (*histos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of the organic tissues.

Histonomy, his-ton'o-me, *s.* (*histos*, and *nomos*, a law, Gr.) The history of the laws which preside over the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

Historial, his-to're-al, *a.* The old term for historical.

An *historial* thing notable.—*Chaucer.*

Historian, his-to're-an, *s.* (*historien*, Fr.) A writer of facts and events; a compiler of history.

Historic, his-tor'rik, } *a.* (*historicus*, Lat.)
Historical, his-tor'ik-al, } Containing history, or the relation of facts; relating to history; contained in history; deduced from history; representing history.

Historically, his-tor'rik-al-le, *ad.* In the manner of history; by way of narration.

Historied, his-to'rid, *a.* Recorded in history.—Seldom used.

Historier, his-to're-ur, *s.* A historian.—Obsolete.

Historify, his-tor'e-fi, *v. a.* To relate; to record in history.—Obsolete.

O, Muse, *historify*
Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed me.—*Sidney.*

Historiographer, his-to-re-og'gra-fur, *s.* (*historia*, history, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A historian; a writer of history.

Historiography, his-to-re-og'gra-fe, *s.* The art or employment of a historian.

Historiology, his-to-re-ol'o-je, *s.* A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history.

History, his'tur-e, *s.* (*historia*, Gr.) A narration of events and facts, respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects; narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story; knowledge of facts and events; description; an account of things that exist; an account of the origin, life, and actions of an individual person. *Natural history*, the science which has for its object the study of the various forms of bodies existing upon, or under the surface of the earth: it examines the structure of such things as contain any trace of organization necessary for the exercise of the vital functions, investigates the organization of functions of living beings, and classifies those beings as such, according to their analogies, and in such manner as to facilitate the study of the works of nature, whether animate or inanimate.

History-piece, his'tur-e-pees, *s.* A representation of any remarkable event in painting.

Histrion, his'tre-un, *s.* A player.—Obsolete.

Histrionic, his-tre-on'ik, } *a.* (*histrionicus*,
Histrionical, his-tre-on'e-kal, } Lat.) Relating to the stage; suitable to a theatrical performer; becoming a buffoon; belonging to dramatic representations.

Histrionically, his-tre-on'e-kal-le, *ad.* Theatrically; in the manner of dramatic representations, or of a buffoon.

Histrionism, his'tre-o-nizm, *s.* Theatrical or feigned representation.

Hit, hit, *v. a.* (*hitta*, Swed.) *Past* and *past part.* Hit. To strike; to touch with a blow; to touch the mark; not to miss; to attain; to reach; not to fail; to suit; to be conformable to; to catch by the right bait; to touch properly; *to hit off*, to strike out; to determine luckily; to represent or describe exactly; *to hit out*, to perform by good luck;—*v. n.* to meet or come in contact; to clash; to meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss; to strike or reach the intended point; to succeed; *to hit on or upon*, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident;—*s.* a striking against; the collision of one body against another; a chance; a casual event; a lucky chance; a fortunate event, a term in backgammon.

Hitch, hitsh, *v. n.* (*hecian*, Welsh.) To become entangled, or hooked together; to move by jerks, or with stops; to hit the legs together in going, as horses; to hop; to spring on one leg;—(local in the last two senses;)—to move or walk;—(local;)—*v. a.* to hook; to catch by a hook; to fasten by hitching;—*s.* a catch; anything that holds; the act of catching, as on a hook, &c. Among seamen, a sort of knot or noose, by which one rope is fastened to another, or to some other object, as a post, ring, mast, &c.; a stop or sudden halt in walking or moving. In Mining, a slight dislocation of the strata.

Hitchel.—See Hatchel.

Hitching, hitsh'ing, *s.* A fastening or hooking.

Hithe, hi*the*, *s.* (*hyth*, Sax.) A port or small haven to land goods out of vessels, as in *Queenhithe*, now Lambeth.

Hither, hith'ur, *ad.* (*hither*, or *hider*, Sax.) To this place from some other; *hither and thither*, to this place and that; to this end; to this design; to this argument or topic;—*a.* nearest; towards the person speaking.

Hithermost, hith'ur-most, *a.* Nearest on this side.

Hitherto, hith'ur-too, *ad.* To this time; yet; in any time till now; at every time till now; to this place; to a prescribed limit.

Hitherward, hith'ur-wawrd, } *ad.* This way;
Hitherwards, hith'ur-wawrds, } towards this place.

Hittite, hit'tite, *s.* A descendant of Heth; the eldest son of Canaan.

Hive, hive, *s.* (*hyfe*, Sax.) The habitation or artificial reception of bees; a swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive; a company or society together, or closely connected;—*v. a.* to collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive;—*s. Hive-bee*, the Apis domestica of Entomologists; to contain; to receive as a habitation, or place of deposit;—*v. n.* to take shelter together; to reside collectively.

Hiver, hi'vur, *s.* One that collects bees into a hive.

Hives, hivse, *s.* The popular name in the north of England, and in some parts of Scotland, for a species of chicken-pox, the Varicella globularis of Willan.

Hivites, hi'vitse, *s.* People descended from Canaan.

Hizz, hiz, *v. n.* To hiss.—See Hiss.

To have a thousand, with red burning spits,
Come *hizzing* in upon them.—

Hizzing.—See Hissing.

Ho, } ho, *interj.* A call; a sudden exclamation
Hoa, } to give notice of approach, or anything else; a command to stop, cease, or give over;—*s.* stop; bound; limit.

Heer was no *ho* in devout drinkyng.—*Langham.*
Here dwells my father Jew. *Hoa*, who's within?—*Shaks.*

Hoar, hore, *a.* (*har*, Sax.) White; grey with age; white with frost;—*s.* antiquity; hoariness; *v. n.* to become mouldy or musty.—Obsolete as a verb.

A hare that is *hoar*,
Is too much for a score,
When it *hoars* ere it be spent.—
Old Song in Rom. & Jul.

Hoard, horde, *s.* (*hord*, Sax.) A store, stock, or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure;—*v. a.* to gather and lay up a large quantity of anything; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly;—*v. n.* to collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.

Hoarder, horde'ur, *s.* One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

Hoarding, horde'ing, *a.* Instinctively collecting and laying up provisions for winter.

Hoared, horde, *a.* Mouldy; musty.—Obsolete.

All the bread of their provision was dry and *hoared* (in the present version *mouldy.*)—*Josh.* ix. 5.

Hoarfrost, hore'frost, *s.* The white particles of ice formed by the congelation of dew or watery vapours.

Hoariness, ho're-nes, *s.* The state of being whitish or grey; the colour of old men's hair.

Hoarse, horse, *a.* Having a rough, harsh, grating voice, as when affected with cold; rough; grating; discordant, as the voice, or as any sound.

Hoarsely, horse'le, *ad.* With a rough, harsh, grating voice, or sound.

Hoarseness, horse'nes, *s.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice.

Hoarse-sounding, horse'sownd-ing, *a.* Making a grating, harsh sound.

Hoarstone, hore'stone, *s.* A landmark; a stone showing the boundary of an estate.

Hoary, ho're, *a.* White or whitish; white or grey with age; mouldy; mossy, or covered with a white pubesence. *Hoary*, or *whistling Marmot* of zoologists, and mountain-badger of the American fur-traders.

Hoax, hoks, *s.* (*hucs*, or *hucx*, irony, contempt, Sax.) Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport;—*v. a.* to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice; to deceive.

Hob, hob, } *s.* (Danish.) The name of a wheel; a
Hub, hub, } solid piece of timber in which the naves are inserted.

Hob, hob, *s.* A clown; a fairy.—Obsolete.

Hobbism, hob'bizm, *s.* A name given to the sceptical opinions or principles promulgated by Thomas Hobbes, about the close of the sixteenth century.

Hobbist, hob'bist, *s.* A follower of Hobes.

Hobble, hob'bl, *v. n.* (*hobelu*, Welsh.) To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to walk with unequal and encumbered steps; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches; to move roughly or unevenly, as verse;

While you, Pindaric, truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse.—*Prior.*

—*v. a.* to perplex;—(obsolete as an active verb;)—*s.* an unequal halting gait; an encumbered awkward step; difficulty; perplexity.

Hobble-de-hoy, hob'bl-de-hoy, *s.* A stripling; a young man between fourteen and twenty-one.

Hobbler, hob'bl-ur, *s.* (*hobeler*, old Fr.) One that hobbles. In former times in England, a name given to a feudal tenant who was bound to serve as a light horseman or bowman: the smaller feudal gentry were long termed in France, *Hobereaux.*

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on hobbies, he paid sixpence a piece *per diem.*—*Davies.*

Hobblingly, hob'bl-ing-le, *ad.* With a limping or interrupted step.

Hobby, hob'be, *s.* (*hobel*, Welsh.) A species of hawk; a hawk of the lure;—(*hoppe*, Germ.) a strong active horse, of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland; a nag; a pacing-horse; a wooden figure of a horse on which boys ride; any favourite object; that which a person pursues with zeal and delight; a stupid fellow.

Hobby-horse, hob'be-hawrs, *s.* A wooden horse on which boys ride; a character in the old May games; a stupid or foolish person:

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these *hobby-horses* must not hear.—*Shaks.*

the favourite object or pursuit of a person.

Hobgoblin, hob'gob-lin, *s.* A fairy; an apparition.

Hobilers, hob'e-lurz, *s.* Feudal tenants, in former times, bound to serve as light horsemen.—See Hobbler.

Hobit, ho'bit, *s.* (*hobus*, Span.) A small mortar, or shot gun.—See Howitzer.

Hoblike, hob'like, *a.* Clownish; boorish.

Hobnail, hob'nale, *s.* A nail with a thick strong head, for shoeing horses; a clownish person, in contempt.

No antic *hobnail* at a morris, but is more handsomely facetious.—*Milton.*

Hobnailed, hob'nayld, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough.

Hobnob, hob'nob, *ad.* (derivation disputed.) Take or not take.—Obsolete.

Hobnob is his word; give't or take't.—*Shaks.*

Hoboy.—See Hautboy.

Hobson's Choice, hob'sunz sthoys, *s.* A vulgar expression denoting a choice in which there is no alternative; said to have arisen from the whimsical turn of one Hobson, a Cambridge carrier, who obliged parties who came to hire a horse from his collection, to take the one next the stable-door, and leaving no other choice with him.

Hocco, hok'ko, *s.* The name given by Buffon to the Curassows, Crax globicera, Crax alector, and Crax rubra, a genus of large gallinaceous American fowls.

Hock, hok, *s.* (*hok*, Sax.) The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock; a part of the thigh;—(from *Hockheim*, in Germany,) a sort of Rhenish wine: sometimes termed *Hockamore.*

Hock, hok, } *v. a.* To hamstring; to hough;
Hockle, hok'kl, } to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

Hock-day, hok'day, *s.* In Ancient times, such

were reserved payable thereon, and called *Hock Tuesday money*, in commemoration of the English having overcome the Danes on the second Tuesday after Easter. The term *hock* was given to it from the women, in merriment, stopping the ways with ropes, and claiming donations from the passengers for pious uses.

HOCKEY, hok'e, *s.* (*hoch*, Germ.) Harvest-home. —Obsolete.

HOCUS-POCUS, ho'kus-po'kus, *s.* (perhaps from *hoced*, a cheat, or trick, and *bwg*, or *pwca*, a hobgoblin, Welsh.) A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers;—*v. a.* to cheat.

HOD, hod, *s.* (*hotte*, Fr.) A kind of trough used for carrying mortar and brick; it is fitted with a handle, and borne on the shoulder.

HODDY-DODDY, hod'e-dod'e, *s.* A word of contempt denoting an awkward foolish person.—Obsolete.

> Cob's wife, and you,
> That make your husband such a *hoddy-doddy*.—
> *Ben Jonson.*

HODGE-PODGE, hodj'podj, } *s.* A mixed mass;
HOTCH-POTCH, hotsh'potsh, } a medley of ingredients.

HODIERNAL, ho-de-er'nal, *a.* (*hodiernus*, Lat.) Of this day; belonging to the present day.

HODMAN, hod'man, *s.* A man who carries a hod; also, an appellation given to a young student admitted in Christ's College, Oxford, from Westminster school.

HOE, ho, *s.* (*haue*, Germ.) An agricultural instrument for cutting up weeds, and loosening the earth in fields and gardens;—*v. a.* to cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; to clear from weeds; —*v. n.* to use a hoe.

HOFFMANNIA, hof-man'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of Prof. Hoffmann of Altorf.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HOFFMANSEGGIA, hof-man-seg'ge-a, *s.* (in honour of John C. Hoffmansegg, author of Flore Portugaise, in conjunction with Link of Berlin.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

HOFUL, ho'fûl, *a.* (*hohfull*, *hogfull*, Sax.) Careful. —Obsolete.

> St. Gregory, ever *hoful* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.—*Stapleton.*

HOFULLY, ho'fûl-le, *ad.* Carefully.—Obsolete.

> Women serving God *hofully* and chastely.—*Stapleton.*

HOG, hog, *s.* (*hwc*, Welsh.) A swine; a general name of that species of animal; a castrated sheep of a year old; a brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy; among seamen, a sort of flat scrubbing broom, serving to scrape off the filth from a ship's bottom under water. In Curling, the name given to a stone which does not go over the distance score. *Hog gum-tree*, the plant Rhus metopium, so called from its yielding a yellow gummy resin called *doctors' gum*—a native of Jamaica: Order, Terebinthaceæ. *Hogs' lard*, the fat obtained from the intestines of swine. *Hog nut*, the plant Juglans glabra, a species of Walnut. *Hog-tooth spar*, a dodecahedral variety of calcareous spar; —*v. a.* to scrape a ship's bottom under water; to carry on the back; to cut the hair short like the bristles of a hog;—(local in the two last senses;) —*v. n.* to bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back, as 'a ship *hogs* in launching.'

HOGANHINE, hog'an-hine, *s.* (Saxon.) In Archiology, a person who came as a guest to a house or inn, and lying there, the third night was accounted as and became one of the family.—Obsolete.

HOGANITE.—See Natrolite.

HOGASTER, hog'as-tur, *s.* A little hog; also, a little sheep.—Obsolete.

HOGCOTE, hog'kote, *s.* A shed or house for swine; a sty.

HOGGEREL, hog'grîl, *s.* A sheep of the second year; a two-year old ewe.

HOGGET, hog'git, *s.* (*hoget*, Norm.) A sheep two years old; a colt of a year old, also termed a *hog-colt*;—(local in the last sense;)—a young boar of the second year.

HOGGISH, hog'gish, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly; selfish.

HOGGISHLY, hog'gish-le, *ad.* In a brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

HOGGISHNESS, hog'gish-nes, *s.* Brutality; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

HOGH, ho, *s.* A hill; rising ground; a cliff.—Obsolete.

> That well can witness yet unto this day,
> The western *hogh*, besprinkl'd with the gore
> Of mighty Goemot.—*Spenser.*

HOGHERD, hog'herd, *s.* A keeper of swine.

HOGO, ho'go, *s.* (corrupted from *haut*, gout.) High flavour; strong scent.—Seldom used.

> Belshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks.—*Dr. M. Griffith.*

HOGPEN, hog'pen, *s.* A hogsty.

HOGPLUM.—See Spondias.

HOGRINGER, hog'ring-ur, *s.* One whose business is to fasten rings in the snouts of swine.

HOGSHEAD, hogz'hed, *s.* A British measure of capacity prior to the introduction of the imperial system. The wine hogshead contained 63 wine gallons = 52.49 imperial gallons; the ale hogshead contained 54 ale gallons = 54.92 imperial gallons; any large barrel.

HOGSHEARING, hog'sheer-ing, *s.* A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

HOGSTEER, hog'steer, *s.* A wild boar of three years old.

HOGSTY, hog'sti, *s.* A pen or enclosure for hogs.

HOGWASH, hog'wawsh, *s.* The refuse matters of a kitchen given to swine; swill.

HOGWEED.—See Boerhaavia.

HOIDEN, hoy'dn, *s.* (*hoeden*, a flirt, a coquet, Welsh.) A rude, bold girl; a romp;

> All those (women) we saw, were the ugliest awkward *hoidens* in nature.—*Swinburne.*

a rude, ill-behaved man;—*a.* rustic; bold; inelegant; rude;

> They threw their persons, with a *hoiden* air,
> Across the room, and toss into the chair.—
> *Young.*

—*v. n.* to romp rudely or indecently.

HOIDENHOOD, hoy'dn-hood, *s.* State of being a hoiden.

HOIDENISH, hoy'dn-ish, *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden.

HOIST, hoyst, *v. a.* (*hissen*, Germ. *hyssen*, Dut.) To raise; to lift; to lift or bear upwards by means of tackle, as to draw up or raise a sail along the masts or stays, or a flag by a single block;— *s.* among seamen, the perpendicular height of a

flag or ensign, as opposed to the fly, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge.

HOIT, hoyt, *v. n.* (*hauta*, Icel.) To leap; to caper. —Seldom used.

He lives at home, and sings, and *hoits*, and revels among his drunken companions.—*Beau. and Fl.*

HOITY-TOITY, hoy'te-toy'te. An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams!—*Congreve*

HOITZIA, ho-it'ze-a, *s.* (Mexican name.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

HOLARRHENA, hol-a-re'na, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *arrhen*, a male, Gr.) A genus of Indian shrubs: Order, Apocynaceæ.

HOLASTER, ho-las'tur, *s.* A genus of Echinidæ, found in the Chalk formation. It is composed of several species of the Spatangus of other conchologists.

HOLBOLIA, hol-bo'le-a, *s.* (in honour of F. Louis Holboel, Copenhagen.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepaul: Order, Memispermaceæ.

HOLCAD, hol'kad, *s.* (*holkadion*, Gr.) In ancient Greece, a large ship of burden.

HOLCUS, hol'kus, *s.* (*holko*, I extract, Gr. from its being supposed to have the property of extracting thorns.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

HOLD, holde, *v. a.* (*healdan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Held. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch; to connect; to keep from separation; to keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go; to maintain as an opinion; to consider; to regard; to think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame; to receive and keep in a vessel; to contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain; not to spill; to hinder from escape; to keep from spoil; to defend; to keep from loss; to have any station; to possess; to have; to possess in subordination; to suspend; to refrain; to stop; to restrain; to fix to any condition; to save; to confine to a certain state; to detain; to keep in confinement or subjection; to continue; to practise with continuance; not to intermit; to solemnize; to celebrate; to conserve; not to infringe; to manage; to maintain;

Whereupon they also made engines against their engines, and *held* them battle a long season.—1 *Mac.* vi. 52.

to carry on conjunctively; to prosecute; to continue; *to hold forth*, to offer; to exhibit; to propose; to put forward to view; to reach forth; *to hold in*, to restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle; to restrain in general; to check; to repress; *to hold off*, to keep at a distance; *to hold on*, to continue or proceed in; *to hold out*, to extend; to stretch forth; to propose; to offer; to continue to do or suffer; *to hold up*, to raise; to sustain; to support; to retain; to withhold; to offer; to exhibit; to keep from falling; *to hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition; among seamen, a ship *holds* her own when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course; —*v. n.* to be true; not to fail; to stand as a fact or truth; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last; to endure; to continue to be fast; to be firm; not to give way or part; to refrain;

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd.—*Dryden.*

to stick or adhere; *to hold forth*, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim; *to hold in*, to restrain one's self; to continue in good luck; *to hold off*, to avoid connection; *to hold of*, to be dependant on; to derive title from;

My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none.—*Dryden.*

to hold on, to continue; not to be interrupted; to keep fast hold; to cling to; to proceed in a course; *to hold out*, to last; to endure; to continue; not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued;

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart *holds* out.—*Dryden.*

to hold to, to cling or cleave to; to adhere; *to hold under or from*, to have title from; *to hold with*, to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for; *to hold plough*, to direct a plough by the hands in tillage; *to hold together*, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union; *to hold up*, to support one's self; to cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; to continue the same speed; to run or move as fast; *to hold a wager*, to lay; to stake or hazard a wager; *hold*, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still;—*s.* a grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; something which may be seized for support; that which supports; power of keeping; power of seizing;

The law hath yet another *hold* on you.—*Shak.*

a prison; a place of confinement;

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* till the next day.—*Acts* iv.

custody; safe keeping; power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another; lurking-place; a place of security; a fortified place; a fort; a castle; the whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck; *after-hold*, all that part of the hold which lies abaft the mainmast; *fore-hold*, that part of the hold which is situated in the forepart of the ship, or before the main hatchway; *main-hold*, that part just before the mainmast, and which contains the fresh water and beer for the use of the ship's company. In Music, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed.

HOLDBACK, holde'bak, *s.* Hinderance; restraint.

HOLDER, holde'ur, *s.* One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms; a tenant; one who holds land under another; something by which a thing is held; one who owns or possesses. In a ship, one who is employed in the hold.

HOLDER-FORTH, holde'ur-for*th*e, *s.* A haranguer; a preacher.

Whence some tub *holders-forth* have made,
In powdering tubs, the richest trade.—*Butler.*

HOLDFAST, holde'fast, *s.* A thing that takes hold; a catch; a hook; an instrument used by mechanics.

HOLDING, holde'ing, *s.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior; the burden or chorus of a song;

The *holding* every man shall bear, as loud
As his strong sides can volley.—*Shak.*

hold; influence; power over. *Holding over*, in Law, keeping possession of the land after the expiration of the term. *Holding plea*, in Law, entertaining or taking cognizance of actions.

HOLE, hole, *s.* (*hol*, Sax.) A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial; an aperture; a perforation; an

opening in or through a solid body; a mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging; an opening or means of escape; a subterfuge; *arm-hole*, the arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person; an opening in a garment for the arm;—*v. n.* to go into a hole;—*v. a.* to form a hole; to excavate.

Holetra, ho-le'tra, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *etron*, the abdomen, Gr.) An order of Arachnides, or Spiders, in which the abdomen is closely joined to the thorax.

Holibut, ho'le-but, *s.* The flat fish Pleuronectes hyppoglossus, which sometimes weighs from three to four hundred pounds, and attains a length of six or seven feet.—Sometimes spelt Halibut.

Holidam, hol'e-dam, *s.* Blessed lady; an ancient oath.

By my *holidam!* here comes Catherine.—*Shaks.*

Holiday.—See Holyday.

Holigarna, ho-le-gär'na, *s.* (its name in Carnata.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.

Holily, ho'le-le, *ad.* Piously; with sanctity; sacredly; inviolably; without breach.

Holiness, ho'le-nes, *s.* The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity; purity of heart or dispositions; piety; moral goodness; sacredness; the state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; that which is separated to the service of God;

Israel was *holiness* unto the Lord.—*Jer.* ii.

a title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors.

Holing-axe, ho'ling-aks, *s.* A narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.

Holla, hol'la, } *interj.* A word used in calling;
Halloa, hol'lo, } among seamen, it is the answer to one that hails—equivalent to, *I hear and am ready.*

Holland, hol'land, *s.* In Commerce, a fine kind of linen, so called from its being made in Holland.

Hollander, hol'lan-dur, *s.* A native of Holland.

Hollandish, hol'lan-dish, *a.* Resembling the people or the customs of Holland.

Hollands, hol'lands, *s.* Another name for gin, from its being manufactured chiefly in Holland.

Hollow, hol'lo, *a.* (*hol*, Sax.) Containing an empty space; not solid; sunk deep in the orbit; deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound;—*s.* a cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity; a place excavated; a cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad open space in anything; a pit; open space for anything; a groove; a channel; a canal. In Architecture, a concave moulding, the section of which is about the quadrant of a circle, sometimes termed a casement by workmen. *Hollow newel*, an opening in the middle of a staircase. *Solid newel*, that part of a staircase into which the ends of the steps are built. *Hollow quoins*, piers of brick or stone made beyond the lock-gates of canals. *Hollow wall*, one built in two thicknesses, leaving a cavity between them, for the purpose of saving materials, and preserving uniformity and temperature in an apartment. *Hollow leaf*, in Botany, a leaf in the form of a cowl, being concave above. *Hollow root*, the plant Adoxa moschatellina of Linnæus. *Hollow square*, in Military tactics, a body of infantry drawn up with an empty space in the middle, for the colours, drums, and baggage. It faces the enemy in every direction;—*v. a.* (*holian*, Sax.) to make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate;—*v. n.* to shout,—see Halloo.

Hollow-eyed, hol'lo-ide, *a.* Having sunken eyes.

Hollow-hearted, hol'lo-härt'ed, *a.* Dishonest; insincere; deceitful; of practice or sentiment differing from profession.

Hollowly, hol'lo-le, *ad.* With cavities; unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

Hollowness, hol'lo-nes, *s.* The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation; insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

Holly, hol'le, *s.* (*holegn*, Sax.) The Ilex aquifolium, an evergreen-tree. *Knee-holly*, the plant Ruscus aculiatus. *Sea-holly*, the plant Eryngium maritimum.

Hollyhock, hol'le-hok, *s.* (*holihoc*, Sax.) A species of the Marshmallow Althea rosea.

Holme, home, *s.* One of the common names of the holly, Ilex aquifolium; an islet, or river isle; a low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river. *Holme-oak*, the Quercus ilex of Linnæus.

Holmite, hol'mite, *s.* (named after Mr. Holme, who analyzed it.) A variety of the carbonate of lime, consisting of lime, carbonic acid, oxide of iron, silica, alumina, and water.

Holmskioldia, hom-ske-ol'de-a, *s.* (in honour of A. Theodore Holmskiold, a Dane.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

Holobranchia, hol-o-brang'ke-a, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *bragchia* or *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A name given by Duméril to a family of osseous fishes, in which the gills consist

Note.—The following combinations of *Holos*, entire, occur in Natural History in the designation of species:—*Holocanthus*, entirely covered with spines or prickles; *Hololepidotus*, entirely covered with scales; *holopetalus*, having the petals entire; *holoporus*, entirely porous, or consisting wholly of parallel tissues, as *polyporus*, *holoporus*; *hololepterus*, having the wings entire.

Holocanthus, hol-o-kan'*thus*, *s.* (*holos*, complete, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the preoperculum is armed with a strong spine at its lower angle; dorsal fin entire and emarginate; caudal round; pectoral and ventral pointed: Family, Chætodonidæ.

Holocaust, hol'o-kawst, *s.* (*holos*, whole, *kaio*, I burn, Gr.) A burnt-offering, in which the whole of the victim was consumed.

Holocentrinæ, hol-o-sen'tre-ne, *s.* (*holocentrum*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Percidæ, or Perches, in which the body is covered with hard, rough, or denticulated scales, or mailed-plates; the head very spiny, and the mouth often oblique; dorsal fin emarginate.

Holocentrum, hol-o-sen'trum, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *kentron*, a spine or spur, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Type of the subfamily Holocentrinæ: Family, Percidæ.

Holograph, hol'o-graf, *s.* (*holos*, all, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Something wholly written by a person's own hand, and not copied.

Holographic, hol-o-graf'ik, *a.* Written wholly by the granter or testator himself.

Hololepta, hol-o-lep'ta, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *leptos*, thin, like a scale or husk, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

Hololochna, hol-o-lok'na, *s.* (*holos*, all, and

lachne, wholly, Gr. in reference to the surface of the seeds being wholly covered with hairs.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Siberia: Order, Tamaricaceæ.

HOLOMETER, ho-lom'e-tur, *s.* (*holos*, and metron, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens.

HOLOPHANEROUS, hol-o-fan'e-rus, *a.* (*holos*, complete, and *phaneros*, manifest, Gr.) An epithet applied by Latreille to the metamorphosis of insects when complete and entire.

HOLOPODIUS, hol-o-po'de-us, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A name given by C. Bonaparte to a subgenus of Wading-birds: Family, Longirostres.

HOLOPTILUS, ho-lop'te-lus, *s.* (*holos*, and *ptilon*, a feather, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

HOLOPTYCHUS, hol-op'te-kus, *s.* (*holos*, all, and *ptyx ptychos*, a fold, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes from the coal formation of Scotland.

HOLOSERICEOUS, hol-o-se-rish'us, *a.* (*holos*, and *ser*, the silk-worm, from *Seres*, a people in India, from whom the ancients obtained the first supply of silk.) Wholly covered with silky down.

HOLOSTEMMA, hol-o-stem'ma, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. the corona being almost entire.) A genus of glabrous twining plants, with opposite leaves and showy white flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

HOLOSTEUM, ho-los'te-um, *s.* (*holos*, all, and *osteon*, bone, Gr. applied by antiphrasis to these plants, which are soft and delicate.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

HOLOSTIGMA, hol-o-stig'ma, *s.* (*holos*, whole, and *stigma*, a stigma, Gr. in reference to the entire stigma.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Lobeliaceæ.

HOLOSTOMA, ho-los'to-ma, *s.* (*holos*, all, and *stoma*, mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa: Family, Trematodea.

HOLOTHURIA, hol-o-*thu*'re-a, *s.* (*holothurion*, Gr.) A genus of marine animals, type of the family Holothuriæ, or Holothurideæ, in which the body is free, cylindrical, thick, soft, very contractile, with a coriaceous skin, frequently papillose; the mouth terminal, surrounded with tentacula, divided laterally, and subramose or pinnated.

HOLOTHURIDEA, hol-o-*thu*-rid'e-a,
HOLOTHURIDÆ, hol-o-*thu*'re-de,
HOLOTHURIÆ, hol-o-*thu*'re-e, } *s.*—See Holothuria.

HOLP and HOLPEN. The obsolete *past* and *past part.* of Help.

HOLSTER, hol'stur, *s.* (*heolster*, Sax.) A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the forepart of the saddle.

HOLSTERED, hol'sturd, *a.* Bearing holsters.

HOLT, holt, *s.* (Saxon.) A grove or forest;—(obsolete;)

Now they hye to the *holt*, thes harageous knyghttez,
To herken of the hye men to helpene theis lordez.—
Morte Arthure MS.

—a hill.—Obsolete.

O'er *holt* and heath
We went, through desarts waste, and forests wild.—
Fairfax.

HOLY, ho'le, *a.* (*halig*, Sax.) Entire or perfect in a moral sense; pure in heart, temper, or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections; hallowed; consecrated or set a part to a sacred use; proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes; perfectly just and good; sacred; *Holy of holies*, in Scripture, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle, or temple, where the ark was kept. *Holy alliance*, an impious title assumed by the united sovereigns of Europe after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte, professing to be 'in accordance with the precepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and for the welfare and happiness, and religious welfare of all subjects;' but virtually for the suppression of popular claims, and the consolidation of the monarchical power and dominion. *Holy Ghost*, in Divinity, the Holy Spirit of God, with Trinitarians the third person of the Holy Trinity, proceeding from the Father and the Son, and equal to them in substance power and glory. *Order of the Holy Ghost*, one of the military orders instituted in France by Henry III. in 1569. It consisted of 100 knights, who were to make proof of their nobility for three descents. Their badge was a golden cross. *Holy-water*, the consecrated water used in sprinkling in Roman Catholic churches. *Holy-water fount*, the vessel containing the holy-water carried about in processions. *Holy-water stone*, the stone-vessel placed near the church entry, containing the holy-water. *Holy-water clerk*, a contemptuous name for a poor scholar; also, a person who carried the holy-water. The term occurs in Lydgate:—

Antony Knevet hath opteyned the bishoprick of Kildare to a simple Irish priest, without lernyng maners or good qualityes, nor worthy to be a *holly-water* clerk.

Holy-water sprinkle, a ludicrous name sometimes given by sportsmen to the tail of a fox. *Holy-Thursday*,—see Maunday Thursday. *Holy-rood day*, a festival in the Roman Catholic church in memory of the exaltation of the Saviour's cross. *Holy-week*, the week before Easter, in which the passion of the Saviour is commemorated. *Holy-cyamus*, or *Pythagorean bean* of antiquity, the produce of the Nelubium, a stately aquatic plant, which abounds in all the hotter countries of the East, where its roots are frequently used as an article of food. *Holy-thistle*, the Centaurea benedicta of Linnæus.

HOLYDAY, ho'le-day, *s.* A day on which a religious festival is kept, and on which manual labour is generally discountenanced, thus Sunday, Christmas, and Good Friday, are holidays by statute. There are also certain days which are kept by the banks and public-offices as holidays; a day of joy and gaiety;—*a.* befitting a holyday; gay; cheerful;

What, have I 'scaped love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?—*Shak.*

relating to a festival.

HOLYHYMENIA, ho-le-he-me'ne-a, *s.* (*holos*, entire, and *hymen*, a membrane, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ.

HOLY ONE, ho'le wun, *s.* An appellation of the Supreme Being by way of emphasis; an appellation of Christ; one separated to the service of God.

HOLY-WRIT, ho'le-rit, *s.* The holy Scriptures.

HOMAGE, hom'aje, *s.* (*hammage*, Fr.) Obeisance; respect paid by external action; reverence directed to the Supreme Being; devout affection; reverential worship. In Law, a ceremony which the feudal tenants had to perform at the time of investure, on receiving a grant of lands from their

lord. It was performed in the following manner: the vassal being uncovered and ungirt, knelt down before his lord, and putting his hand between those of his lord, said, *devenio homo vester, de tenemento quod de vobis teneo, et tenere debeo, et fidem vobis portabo contra omnes gentes;* the lord then embraced the tenant, which completed the homage. Fealty and homage have been often confounded by the feudal writers, but improperly; for fealty was a solemn oath of fidelity made by the vassal to the lord, whereas homage was merely an acknowledgment of tenure. When a man and his ancestors had immemorially holden land of another and his ancestors, by the service of homage, this was called *homage ancestral.* When sovereign princes did homage to each other for lands held under their respective sovereignties, a distinction was always made between *simple homage*, which was only an acknowledgment of tenure, and *liege homage*, which included the fealty before-mentioned, and the services consequent upon it. *Homage of a court baron*, a jury of persons who, on a party's admission to a copyhold estate, inquire into all matters respecting the same, which come to their knowledge or are given them in charge, and make presentment thereof; which presentment is an information to the lord or his steward of what has been transacted out of court: this kind of jury is sometimes termed the *homage jury.*—2. *Bl.* 300, 366; *Watkins on Copyholds. Homagio respectuando*, a writ directed to the escheator, commanding him to deliver seisin of lands to the heir who is of full age, notwithstanding his homage has not been made.—*Les Termes de la Ley;*—*v. a.* to reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGEABLE, hom'aje-a-bl, *a.* Subject to homage.

HOMAGER, hom'a-jur, *s.* One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage.

HOMALIACEÆ, ho-ma-li-a'se-e, } *s.* (*homalium*, one
HOMALINEÆ, ho-ma-lin'e-e, } of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, belonging to the Cactal Alliance of Lindley. It consists of trees or shrubs, natives of warm countries; the leaves are alternate, with deciduous stipules; the flowers in spikes, racemes, or panicles, without bracts, with distinct sepals and petals; calyx funnel-shaped; stamens opposite the petals; styles separate, and ovules pendulous.

HOMALIUM, ho-ma'le-um, *s.* (*homalos*, regular, Gr. the stamens being twenty-one, and regularly divided into three-stemmed fascicles.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Homaliaceæ.

HOMALOCARPUS, hom-a-lo-kär'pus, *s.* (*homalos*, equal, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous annual plants, natives of Chili: Order, Umbelliferæ, or Apiaceæ.

HOMALURA, hom-a-lu'ra, *s.* (*homalos*, equal, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanysoma.

HOME, home, *s.* (*ham*, Sax.) A dwelling-house; the house or place in which one resides; one's own country; the place of constant residence; the seat;

Flandria by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd.—*Prior.*

the grave; death, or a future state;

Man goeth to his long *home.*—*Eccles.* xii.

the present state of existence; *to be at home*, to be conversant with what is familiar;—*a.* close; severe; poignant, as a *home* thrust;—*ad.* to one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully; *home* is opposed to abroad, or in a foreign country.

HOMEBORN, home'bawrn, *a.* Native; natural; domestic; not foreign.

HOMEBOUND, home'bownd, *a.* In the direction of home or safety.

HOMEBRED, home'bred, *a.* Native; natural; not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; domestic.

This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd.—*Philips.*

HOMEBUILT, home'bilt, *a.* Built in our own country.

HOMEDRIVEN, home'driv-vn, *a.* Driven home, as a thrust or blow.

HOMEDWELLING, home'dwel-ling, *a.* Remaining or attached much to home.

HOMEFELT, home'felt, *a.* Inward; private; felt in one's own breast.

HOMEKEEPING, home'keep-ing, *a.* Staying at home.

Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits.—*Shaks.*

HOMELESS, home'les, *a.* Wanting a home; having no home.

HOMELILY, home'le-le, *ad.* Rudely; inelegantly.

HOMELINESS, home'le-nes, *s.* Plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

HOMELOT, home'lot, *s.* An enclosure near the spot on which the mansion-house stands.

HOMELY, home'le, *ad.* Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude; used both of persons and things.

HOMEMADE, home'made, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture.

HOMEOPATHEIAN, ho-me-o-pa-*the*'yan, } *a.* Re-
HOMEOPATHETIC, ho-me-o-pa-*thet*'tik, } lating to homeopathy.

HOMEOPATHETICALLY, ho-me-o-pa-*thet*'te-kal-le, *ad.* After the method of homeopathy.

HOMEOPATHIST, ho-me-op'a-*thist*, *s.* A believer in homeopathy.

HOMEOPATHY, ho-me-op'a-*the*, *s.* (*homoios*, similar, and *pathos*, a morbid affection or disease, Gr.) In Pathology and Therapeutics, a method of practice which consists in the employment of various medicinal agents in exceedingly minute doses—the art of curing founded on resemblances, as when a disease is cured by remedies which produce upon a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers.

HOMER, ho'mur, *s.* A Hebrew measure, containing the tenth-part of an ephah, or about six pints; also written *omer* and *chomer.*

HOMERIA, ho-me're-a, *s.* (after Homer the poet.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

HOMERIC, ho-mer'ik, *a.* Relating to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

HOMER'S MOLY, ho'murz mol'e, *s.* The plant Allium magicum.

HOMESPEAKING, home'spe-king, *s.* Forcible and efficacious speaking.

HOMESPUN, home'spun, *a.* Wrought or spun at home; of domestic manufacture; not made in foreign countries; plain; coarse; homely; not elegant;—*s.* a coarse, unpolished, rustic person.

HOMESTALL, home'stawl, } *s.* The place of a man-
HOMESTEAD, home'sted, } sion-house; the enclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion-house; native seat; original station or place of residence.

HOMEWARD, home'wawrd, } *ad.* Towards home;
HOMEWARDS, home'wawrdz, } towards one's habitation or country.

HOMEWARD-BOUND, home'wawrd-bownd, *a.* Destined for home; returning from a foreign country to the place where the owner resides.

HOMICIDAL, hom-e-si'dal, *a.* (*homo*, a man, and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) Relating to homicide; murderous; bloody.

HOMICIDE, hom'e-side, *s.* (*homo*, a human being, and *cædo*, I kill Lat.) In Law, the killing of any human creature. Blackstone enumerates three kinds of homicide, viz.: *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*. Justifiable homicide is of various kinds. Such as is owing to some unavoidable necessity, without any will, intention, or desire, and without any inadvertence or negligence in the party killing; as for instance, by virtue of such an office as obliges one, in the execution of public justice, to put a malefactor to death, who had forfeited his life by the laws and verdict of his country; this being an act of necessity, and even of civil duty, is considered by the law as *justifiable*. *Excusable homicide* is of two sorts, either *per infortunium*, by misadventure, or *se defendendo*, upon a principle of self-preservation. Homicide *per infortunium*, or *misadventure*, is when a man in doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, unfortunately kills another; as when a man is at work with a hatchet, and the head flies off and kills a bystander; or when a person qualified to keep a gun is shooting at a mark, and in so doing undesignedly kills a man, &c. *Homicide in self-defence*, or *se defendendo*, upon a sudden affray, is when a man in protecting himself from an assault or the like, in the course of a sudden broil or quarrel, kills him who assaults him, &c. *Felonious homicide* is the killing of a human creature of any age or sex, without justification or excuse, which may be done either by killing one's self, or another man. *Felonious homicide*, as applied to the killing of another man, is also divided into *manslaughter* and *murder*, both of which will be found under their respective titles.—4 *Bl.* 176; *Hale, P. C.* 473; 1. *Hawk. P. C.* 73.

HOMILETIC, hom-e-let'ik, } *a.* (*homiletikos*,
HOMILETICAL, hom-e-let'e-kal, } Gr.) Relating to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable. *Homiletic theology*, a branch of practical theology which teaches the best method of adapting pulpit discourses to the capacities of the hearers: also called *pastoral theology*.

HOMILIST, hom'e-list, *s.* One who preaches to a congregation.

HOMILY, hom'e-le, *s.* (*homilia*, familiar discourse, Gr.) A familiar discourse on some topic of religion.

HOMMOC, hom'mok, *s.* A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees.

HOMO, ho'mo, *s.* In Zoology, *man*, constituting the class and only genus and species of the order Bimana. In Law, *homine capto in withernamium*, a writ to take him who had taken any bondman or woman, and led him or her out of the country, so that he or she could not be replevied according to law.—*Reg. Orig.*; *Les Termes de la Ley*. *Homine eligendo ad custodiendam pecium sigilli pro mercatoribus editi*, a writ which was directed to a corporation for the choice of a new officer to keep one part of the seal appointed for statutes merchant, when the other was dead, according to the statute of *Acton Burnel.*—*Reg. of Writs*, 178; *Cowel. Homine replegiando*, the writ de *homine replegiando* lay to replevy a man out of prison, or out of the custody of any private person, (in the same manner that chattels taken in distress may be replevied,) upon giving security to the sheriff that the man shall be forthcoming to answer any charge against him.—3 *Bl.* 129.

HOMOCENTRIC, hom-o-sen'trik, *a.* (*homos*, the same, and *kentron*, a centre or point, Gr.) Having the same centre.

HOMOCHROMUS, hom-o-kro'mus, *a.* (*homos*, like, and *chroma*, a colour, Gr.) Applied in Botany when all the florets in the same flower-head are of the same colour.

HOMŒOMERIA, hom-e-o-me're-a, *s.* (*homoios*, similar, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) A likeness of parts; the theory or doctrines espoused by Anaxagoras, an ancient Greek philosopher.

HOMOGAMOUS, ho-mog'a-mus, *a.* (*homos*, the same, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) Applied in Botany when, in grasses, all the florets of the spikelets of the same individual are hermaphrodite; and when, in composite plants, all the florets of a flower-head are hermaphrodite.

HOMOGENEA, hom-o-je'ne-a, *s.* (*homos*, and *genos*, birth, Gr.) An order of Infusoria, the bodies of which present neither viscera nor complication, and are frequently destitute of even the appearance of a mouth.

HOMOGENEAL, ho-mo-je'ne-al, } *a.* *homogene*,
HOMOGENEOUS, ho-mo-je'ne-us, } Fr. *homogenes*, Gr.) Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature.

HOMOGENEALNESS, ho-mo-je'ne-al-nes, } *s.* (*ho-*
HOMOGENEITY, ho-mo-je-ne'e-te, } *mogeneite*, Fr.) Of the same nature; having the same nature throughout.

HOMOGENEOUSNESS, ho-mo-je'ne-us-nes, *s.* Sameness of kind or nature.

HOMOGENY, ho-mod'je-ne, *s.* Joint nature.—Obsolete.

HOMOGRAPH, hom'o-graf, *s.* A telegraph signal performed by means of a white pocket-handkerchief.

HOMOIOUSIAN, hom-o-e-oo'shan, *s.* (*homoios*, similar, Gr.) One who, during the Arian controversy, maintained that the Son and Father were similar, not the same, as contended for by the Homoousians.

HOMOLA, hom'o-la, *s.* The Homolians, a genus of decapod Crustaceans, in which the carapace is quadrilateral.

HOMOLIA, ho-mo'le-a, } *s.* A tribe of Crus-
HOMOLIANS, ho-mo'le-anz, } taceans, including the genera Homola, Lithodes and Lomis.—*M. Milne Edwards.*

HOMOLOGATE, ho-mol'o-gate, *v. a.* (*homologuer*, Fr.) To approve; to allow.

HOMOLOGATION, hom-o-lo-ga'shun, *s.* In Scottish Law, a ratification implied or impressed of a deed that was null and invalid.

HOMOLOGOUS, ho-mol'o-gus, *a.* (*homos*, the same,

and *logos*, ratio, Gr.) Having ratio or proportion. In Geometry, the sides of similar figures, which are opposite to equal and corresponding angles, are proportional to each other, and are said to be *homologous*.

HOMOLONOTUS, hom-o-lo-no'tus, *s.* (*homoios*, together, and *notus*, the back, Gr.) The name given to a group or genus of Trilobites, in which the tripartite character of the dorsal crust almost disappears. They belong to the upper Silurian rocks.

HOMOLOPTOTON, hom-o-lop'to-ton, *s.* (*homoios*, and *ptotos*, falling, Gr.) A figure in rhetoric, in which several parts of the sentence end with the same case, or with a tense of like sound.

HOMONYM, hom'o-nim, *s.* (*homos*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) In Grammar, applied to words which agree in sound, but differ in meaning, as the substance *bear*, a beast, and the verb *bear*, to carry.

HOMONYMOUS, ho-mon'e-mus, *a.* (*homoios*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations.

HOMONYMOUSLY, ho-mon'e-mus-le, *ad.* In an equivocal manner.

HOMONYMY, ho-mon'e-me, *s.* Ambiguity; equivocation.

HOMOOUSIAN, hom-o-oo'shan, *s.* (*homos*, the same, and *ousia*, essence, Gr.) In Church History, a person who maintained, during the Arian controversy of the fourth century, that the Father and the Son were the same.

HOMOPHAGY, hom-of'a-je, (*homophagia*, Gr.) The practice of feeding upon raw flesh.

HOMOPHONOUS, hom-of'o-nus, *a.* (*homos*, the same, and *phone*, a voice or tone, Gr.) In Music, universal, or having the same pitch.

HOMOPHONY, hom-of'o-ne, *s.* Sameness of sound, although expressed by different combinations of letters.

HOMOPTERA, ho-mop'ter-a, } *s.* In the ar-
HOMOPTERANS, ho-mop'ter-anz, } rangement of Latreille, one of the sections into which the order Hemiptera is divided. It consists of those insects of that order in which the elytra is of the same semimembranous consistence throughout.

HOMOPUS, hom'o-pus, *s.* (*homos*, the same, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. from four toes and four claws being on each foot.) A genus of Land-tortoises: Family, Testudinidæ.

HOMOTONOUS, ho-mot'o-nus, *a.* (*homotonos*, Gr.) In Pathology, an epithet applied to diseases, but especially fevers, in which the symptoms exhibit the same tone or intensity throughout their whole progress.

HOMOTROPAL, hom-ot'ro-pal, *a.* (*homos*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a part of a plant, having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight.

HOMOUSIAN, ho-moo'she-an, *a.* (*homos*, and *ousia*, essence, Gr.) Having the same essence.

HONCKENYA, hong-ke'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of G. A. Honckeney, a celebrated German cultivator of plants.) A genus of plants, natives of Guinea: Order, Tiliaceæ.

HONE, hone, *s.* (*hen*, Swed.) A variety of slate or other stone, used in sharpening edged instruments, as razors, knives, &c.; whitstone slate;—*v. a.* to rub and sharpen on a hone; a kind of swelling on the cheek;—*v. n.* to pine; to long.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

HONEST, on'est, *a.* (*honete*, Fr.) Upright; true; sincere; chaste; creditable; honourable; equitable; free from fraud; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object; faithful;—*v. a.* to adorn; to grace; to credit.—Obsolete as a verb.

He also did *honest* and honour the same with his presence.—*Abp. Sandys.*

HONESTATE, on'es-tate, *v. a.* To honour.—Obsolete.

HONESTATION, on-es-ta'shun, *s.* Adornment; grace.—Obsolete.

HONESTLY, on'est-le, *ad.* Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness; with frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise; with upright conduct; chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity.

HONESTY, on'es-te, *s.* (*honnetete*, Fr. *honestas*, Lat.) Moral rectitude of heart; a disposition to conform to justice and correct moral principles, in all social transactions; fairness; candour; truth; frank sincerity. In Botany,—see Lunaria.

HONEWORT, hone'wurt, *s.* Corn Honewort is the common name of the plant Petroselinum segetum. It is so named from its curing a swelling in the cheek called a *hone*.

HONEY, hun'e, *s.* (*hunig*, Sax.) A saccharine juice collected by bees from various plants, and deposited in the cells of their comb; sweetness; lusciousness; a word of tenderness. *Honey-dew*, a sweetish substance ejected by aphides upon the leaves of plants. *Honey-bag*, the first stomach of the bee, which is the reservoir of the honey it collects. *Honey-bear*, a name given to the Potto, the Cercoleptes caudivolulus of Illiger, by the missionaries, from its destroying the nests of bees, and extracting the honey with its long tongue. It is a native of the South American forests. *Honey-comb*, a substance formed by bees into cells, for depositing their honey. Among Founders, a flaw in a casting, in which the metal seems porous or spongy. *Honey-locust*, or *three-thorned Acacia*, the North American tree, Gleditschia tricantha. *Honey-pore*, the pore in flowers which secrete honey;—*v. a.* to talk fondly;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love.—*Shaks.*

to sweeten.

HONEY-BERRY.—See Mellicocca.

HONEY-BUZZARD.—See Pernis.

HONEYCOMBED, hun'e-komd, *a.* Having pits or cells like a honeycomb.

HONEY-CUP.—See Nectary.

HONEY-FLOWER.—See Melianthus.

HONEY-GUIDES.—See Indicatorinæ.

HONEY-HARVEST, hun'e-hăr-vest, *s.* Honey collected; time of taking honey from the hives.

HONEYLESS, hun'e-les, *a.* Destitute of honey.

HONEYMONTH, hun'e-munth, } *s.* The first month
HONEYMOON, hun'e-moon, } after marriage.

HONEY-MOUTHED, hun'e-mowthd, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

HONEY-STONE.—See Mellite.

HONEY-SUCKERS.—See Meliphagidæ.

HONEYSUCKLE, hun'e-suk-kl, *s.* The common name of the twining shrub Lonicera caprifolium, and other species of the same genus. It is also called *woodbine*:

So doth the *woodbine*, the sweet *honeysuckle*,
Gently entwist the maple.—*Shaks.*

Milton erroneously calls it the *twisted-eglantine*.

HONEY-SUCKLED, hun'e-suk-kld, *a.* Covered with honeysuckle.

HONEY-SWEET, hun'e-sweet, *a.* Sweet as honey.

Pr'ythee, *honey-sweet* husband, let me bring thee to Stains.—*Shaks.*

HONEY-TONGUED, hun'e-tungd, *a.* Using soft speech.

HONEYWORT.—See Cerinthe.

HONG, hong, *s.* The Chinese name for a foreign factory. *Hong-merchant*, a person permitted by law in China to deal with foreigners.

HONIED, hun'id, *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.

HONIEDNESS, hun'id-nes, *s.* Sweetness; allurement.

HONORARY, on'ur-a-re, *a.* Conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward. *Honorary feuds*, titles of nobility which were not of a devisable nature, but could only be inherited by the eldest son in exclusion of the rest. *Honorary services*, were those services that were incident to the tenure of *grand-serjeantry*, and were usually annexed to some honour.

HONORARIUM, on-or-ra're-um, *s.* (Latin.) A fee given to a professor of a university, or to a professional gentleman for his services.

HONOUR, on'ur, *s.* (*honor*, Lat. *honneur*, Fr.) The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; a testimony of esteem; any expression of respect, or of high estimation by words or actions; exalted rank or place; dignity; distinction; reverence; veneration; reputation; good name; true nobleness of mind; magnanimity; an assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle; any particular virtue much valued, as bravery in men, and chastity in females; dignity of mein; noble appearance; that which honours; he or that which confers dignity; privileges of rank or birth, in the plural; civilities paid; that which adorns; ornament; decoration; *on or upon my honour*, words accompanying a declaration which pledges one's honour or reputation for the truth of it. In Law, the more noble sort of seigniores on which other lordships or manors depend by the performance of customary services;—*v. a.* (*honoro*, Lat. *honorer*, Fr.) to respect; to revere; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to; to reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore; to dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt; to glorify; to render illustrious; to treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life. In Commerce, to accept and pay when due, as to honour a bill of exchange. *Honour court*, a court of honour held before the earl-marshal of England, which determines disputes concerning precedency and points of honour. *Honour of a peer*, a peer sitting in judgment gives not his verdict upon oath, but on his *honour*. He answers also, to bills of equity, upon his *honour*.—2 *Hawk. P. C.* 11.

HONOURABLE, on'ur-a-bl, *a.* (*honorable*, Fr. *honorabilis*, Lat.) Illustrious; noble; great; magnanimous; generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; not to be disgraced; free from taint or reproach; honest, without intention of deceit; becoming men of rank and character. A title prefixed to the names of the younger sons of earls, and to those of all the children, whether sons or daughters of viscounts and barons; also, to persons filling certain offices of trust and dignity, as the maids of honour to the queen or queen dowager; and, collectively, to members of the House of Commons, the East India Company, &c. *Right Honourable*, a title given to all peers and peeresses of the united kingdom, to the eldest sons and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount, to all privy-counsellors, and to some civic functionaries, as the lord-mayors of London and Dublin, and the provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c.

HONOURABLENESS, on'ur-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being honourable; eminence; distinction; conformity to the principles of honour, probity, or moral rectitude; fairness.

HONOURABLY, on'ur-a-ble, *ad.* With tokens of honour or respect; magnanimously; generously; with a noble spirit or purpose; reputably; without reproach.

HONOURER, on'ur-ur, *s.* One that honours; one that reveres, reverences, or regards with respect; one who exalts, or who confers honours.

HONOURING, on'ur-ing, *s.* The act of giving honour.

HONOURLESS, on'ur-les, *a.* Destitute of honour; not honoured.

HONOUR-POINT, hon'ur-poynt, *s.* In Heraldry, the point immediately above the centre of the shield which divides the upper portion into two equal parts.

HONOURS, on'urz, *s. pl.* In games, the four highest cards.

HOOD, hood, *s.* (*hod*, Sax.) A covering for the head used by females, and deeper than a bonnet; a covering for the head and shoulders used by monks; a cowl; a covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry; anything to be drawn over the head to cover it; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree; a low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump;—*v. a.* to dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood; to cover; to blind.

HOODED, hood'ed, *a.* Having a hood. In Botany, hollowed in the form of a hood. *Hooded-willow herb*, the perennial plant Scutellaria orientalis.

HOODED-MILFOIL.—See Utricularia.

HOODED-VIOLET.—See Calyptria.

HOODING, hood'ing, *s.* The act of covering with a hood. *Hooding-ends*, in Carpentry, the ends of the planks which fit into the rabbets of the stem and sternposts.

HOODLESS, hood'les, *a.* Having no hood.

HOODMAN-BLIND, hood'man-blind, *s.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's-buff.

What devil was't
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman-blind*?—*Shaks.*

HOODWINK, hood'wink, *v. a.* To blind by covering the eyes; to cover; to hide; to deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.

HOOF, hoof, *s.* (*hof*, Sax.) The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals. *Bony-hoof*, in Farriery, a round bony

swelling on a horse's foot. *Hoof-cast*, applied to the hoof when the coffin or horn falls clearly off. *Hoof-loosened*, when the coffin loosens from the flesh. *Hoof-ointment*, in Farriery, a preparation consisting of equal parts of tar and tallow melted together and stirred till cold, or of equal parts of pitch-tar and hog's-lard;—*v. n.* to walk, as cattle. —Seldom used as a verb.

> To *hoof* it o'er as many weary miles—
> As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.—
> *Sir Walter Scott.*

Hoof-bound, hoof'bownd, *a.* A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

Hooped, hoopt, *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

Hoofless, hoof'les, *a.* Having no hoofs.

Hoof-tread, hoof'tred, *s.* The tread of a hoof; a track.

Hook, hook, *s.* (*hoc*, Sax.) A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve, for catching, holding, and sustaining anything; a snare; a trap; a curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; that part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post; a forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel; a catch; an advantage; *by hook and by crook*, one way or other; by any means direct or indirect. *Hook-land*, land ploughed and sowed every year. *Hook and bute*, the scarfing or laying of two ends of planks over each other. *Hook-billed cuckoos*,—see Coccyzinæ. *Hook-pin*, or *draw-bore-pin*, a piece of steel in the shape of the fustrum of a cone, rather tapered, and inserted into a handle, with the greatest diameter next to the handle, for driving through the draw-bores of a mortise and tenon, in order to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style;—*v. a.* to catch with a hook; to seize and draw, as with a hook; to fasten with a hook; to entrap; to ensnare; to draw by force or artifice;—*v. n.* to bend; to be curving.

Hookah, hoo'ka, } **Hooqqu**, hook'ku, } *s.* An Eastern tobacco-pipe.

Hooked, hook'ed, *a.* Bent; curvated; aquiline; furnished with hooks, or any instrument to cut with.

Hookedness, hook'ed-nes, *s.* A state of being bent like a hook.

Hooker, hook'ur, *s.* A vessel built like a pink, but masted and rigged like a hoy.

Hookeria, hoo-ke're-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir William Hooker.) A genus of Moss-plants; Order, Bryaceæ.

Hooknosed, hook'nozd, *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

Hooky, hook'e, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

Hoolas Casmeeree, hoo'las kas-me're, *s.* In Commerce, Cashmere snuff, made from the leaves of the plant Rhododendron campanulatum, and used by the natives of India.

Hoop, hoop, *s.* (*hoep*, Dut.) Anything circular by which something else is bound, as casks or barrels; a piece of whalebone, formerly used by women for extending their petticoats; a farthingale; a ring; anything circular. *Hoop-ash*, the North American tree Celtis crassifolia. *Hoop-petticoat*, in Botany, the plant Narcissus balbocodium. *Hoop-withy*, the name given to the plant Rivina octrandra;—(*hof*, Swed.) a shout; a measure equal to a peck;—*v. a.* to bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle; to clasp; to surround; —(*hefiaan*, Sax.) to drive with a shout or outcry;

> Dastard nobles
> Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be
> *Hoop'd* out of Rome.—*Shaks.*

to shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

> They shrieked and they *houped*.—*Chaucer.*

Hooper, hoop'ur, *s.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

Hooping-cough.—See Pertussis.

Hoopres.—See Promeropidæ.

Hoot, hoot, *v. n.* (*hwd*, *hwt*, Welsh.) To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl;

> The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to drive with noise and shouts;—*s.* a cry or shout in contempt.

Hooting, hoot'ing, *s.* A shouting clamour.

Hop, hop, *v. n.* (*hoppan*, Sax.) To dance, the primary meaning of the word;

> At every bridale would he singe and *hoppe*.—*Chaucer.*

to leap or spring on one leg; to spring forward by leaps; to skip lightly; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt; to move; to play, as the action of the blood in the veins;—(not used in the last sense;)

> Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
> Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*.—*Spenser.*

s. a leap on one leg; a leap; a spring; a jump; a dance;—(not generally used in the last sense;) —(Dutch.) the common name of the climbing plant Humulus lupulus, the flowers of which are used in the manufacture of beer. *Hop-bind*, the stem of the hop. *Hop-oast*, a particular kind of kiln, the floor of which is generally of wire-cloth, used for drying hops. *Hop-poles*, stakes annually inserted at the roots of hop-plants, for their stems to twine round. *Hop-trifoil*, the British plant Trifolium filiforme;—*v. a.* to impregnate with hops.

Hope, hope, *s.* (*hopa*, Sax.) Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person; that which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected; the object of hope;

> She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
> Most in his thought, and ever in his sight.—*Dryden.*

a sloping plain between the ridges of mountains; —*v. n.* (*hopian*, Sax.) to live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in another;—*v. a.* to desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained.

Hopea, ho'pe-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Hope, of Edinburgh, who died in 1786.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of the East Indies: Order, Dipterocarpaceæ.

Hope-deserted, hope-de-zert'ed, *a.* Deserted by hope; hopeless.

Hopeful, hope'fûl, *a.* Imbued with qualities which excite hope; likely to obtain success; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation; full of hope or desire, with expectation.

HOPEFULLY, hope'fŭl-le, *ad.* In a manner to raise hope; in a promising way; in a manner to produce a favourable opinion respecting some good at the present time; with hope; with ground to expect.

HOPEFULNESS, hope'fŭl-nes, *s.* Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

HOPEITE, ho'pite, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Hope, professor of chemistry, Edinburgh.) A mineral crystalized in sided prisms, terminated by a truncated, six-sided, low pyramid; white; transparent, with two axis of double refraction: sp. gr. 2.76. H = 2.5. It is considered by Dr. Thomson as a hydrous phosphate of zinc, with some cadmium.

HOPELESS, hope'les, *a.* Destitute of hope; having no pleasing expectation; despairing; giving no hope; promising nothing of good or success; desperate.

HOPELESSLY, hope'les-le, *ad.* Without hope.

HOPELESSNESS, hope'les-nes, *s.* A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

HOPER, ho'pur, *s.* One who hopes.

HOP-GARDEN, hop'gär-dn, } *s.* A field or en-
HOP-YARD, hop'yärd, } closure where hops are raised.

HOP-HORNBEAN.—See Ostrya.

HOPINGLY, ho'ping-le, *ad.* With hope or desire of good.

HOPLIA, hop'le-a, *s.* (*hoplisma*, armour, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

HOPLISOMA, hop-lis'o-ma, *s.* (*hoplisma*, armour, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Siluridæ.

HOPLITÆ, hop'le-te, *s.* (*hoplitai*, Gr.) The heavy infantry of the Greeks.

HOPLOSTETHUS, hop-los'te-*thus*, *s.* (*hoplosmios*, armed, and *stethos*, the breast, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

HOPPER, hop'pur, *s.* One who hops or leaps on one leg; a basket in which seed-corn is carried at the time of being sown; also, the wooden trough in a mill into which the corn is put when it is to be ground.

HOPPERBOY, hop'pur-boy, *s.* A name given in mills to a rake which moves in a circle, drawing the meal over an opening through which it falls.

HOPPERS, hop'purz, *s.* A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

HOP-PICKER, hop'pik-ur, *s.* One who carefully gathers the ripe hops.

HOPPING, hop'ping, *s.* A dance; a meeting of persons intending to dance.

In the north of England, meetings are still kept up under the name of *hoppings*.—*Brand.*

HOPPLE, hop'pl, *v. a.* To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping, as to *hopple* an unruly horse.

HOPPO, hop'po, *s.* In China, an overseer of commerce.

HOPS, hops, *s.* The dried flowers of the hop-plant, Humulus lapulus.

HORAL, ho'ral, *a.* (*hora*, an hour, Lat.) Relating to an hour.

HORALLY, ho'ral-le, *ad.* Hourly.—Obsolete.

HORARY, ho'ra-re, *a.* Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; continuing an hour. In Astronomy, the horary motion of the sun or a planet is the arch which it describes in one hour, or the angle which its arc subtends at the eye of the spectator.

HORD, } hord, *s.* (*horde*, Dut.) A migratory com-
HORDE, } pany of people, occasionally dwelling in tents or waggons, and seldom locating themselves long on any one spot.

HORDEIN, hawr'de-in, *s.* A peculiar vegetable product found by Proust in barley (Hordeum). It is a yellowish powder, and is insoluble in water. It is not found in pearl-barley, and is therefore supposed to exist only in the husk.

HORDEOLUM, hawr-de'o-lum, *s.* (dim. of *hordeum*, barley, Lat.) A sty, or small tumour on the eyelid, so termed from its resembling a barleycorn in appearance.

HORDEUM, hawr'de-um, *s.* (Latin name.) Barley, a genus of the corn grasses, of which barley is the product: Order, Graminaceæ.

HORE, hore, *s.* (*hore*, Dan. *hure*, Sax.) The old and proper term for Whore,—which see.

HOREHOUND, hore'hownd, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus Marrubium—Stinking Horehound is that given to those of the genus Ballota: Order, Lamiaceæ.

HORIA, ho're-a, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Trachelides.

HORIZON, ho-ri'zon, *s.* (Greek and French.) The line that terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth; or a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemispheres. The horizon is either sensible or rational; the sensible horizon is that circle which confines our prospect; the rational horizon is a great circle of the apparent celestial sphere, dividing it into two equal hemispheres, and serving as the limits of the elevation or depression of celestial objects. *Horizon of a globe*, the broad, wooden, circular ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles which contain the months and days of the year, the corresponding signs and degrees of the zodiac, the thirty-two points of the compass, &c. *Artificial horizon*, an instrument used in connection with the quadrant or sextant for obtaining the altitude of a heavenly body, to procure which, a perfectly horizontal reflective surface is necessary.

HORIZONTAL, hor-e-zon'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it; parallel to the horizon; on a level; near the horizon. *Horizontal dial*, one drawn on a plane parallel to the horizon, having its gnomon or style elevated according to the altitude of the pole of the place it is designed for. *Horizontal distance* is that estimated in the direction of the horizon. *Horizontal moon*, is the moon when rising or setting, at which time she appears considerably larger and redder than when nearer the zenith. *Horizontal line*, in Perspective, such an imaginary line in a picture as is parallel to the horizon, and at the height of the eye. It therefore passes through the centre of the picture. *Horizontal projection*, the projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon. This may be understood perspectively, or orthographically, according as the projecting rays are directed to a given point, or perpendicular to a given point. *Horizontal-wheel*, or *tub-wheel*, a water-wheel which is supported horizontally, and moved by the stream of water washing against one side of it. This method is said to be common on the Continent, but is seldom employed in England, on account of

the disadvantageous method in which the power is applied. *Horizontal windmill*, this name is given to those windmills which turn on a vertical axis. In the most common forms, the sails, like float-boards, present their broadside to the wind on the acting side of the wheel, but are folded up or turned edgewise on the returning side.

Horizontality, hor-e-zon-tal'e-te, *s.* The state of being horizontal.

Horizontally, hor-e-zon'tal-le, *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level.

Horminum, hawr'me-num, *s.* (*hormao*, I excite, Gr. in allusion to the qualities of the plant.) A genus of perennial herbs, with purpled blue flowers: Order, Lamiaceæ.

Horn, hawrn, *s.* (Swed. Dan. and Germ.) A hard semitransparent substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and usually projecting to some length, and terminating in a point. Horns serve the animal with weapons, by which it can retaliate an injury, or defend itself; a wind instrument of music; an extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent; a drinking cup, *horns* being anciently used for cups; a winding stream;

> With sevenfold *horns* mysterious Nile
> Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.—
> *Dryden.*

horns, in the plural, is used to characterize a cuckold; *horn*, in a Scriptural sense, is symbolic of strength or power. In Architecture, a name sometimes given to the Ionic volute. *Horn-ore*, a species of silver-ore of a pearl-grey colour, bordering on white. It consists of silver, 67.75; muriatic acid, 21.00; sulphuric acid, 0.25; oxide of iron, 6.0; alumina, 1.75; lime, 0.25; loss, 3.00; sp. gr. 4.8. *Horn-poppy*, the English name of plants of the genus Glaucium, on account of its long hornlike pods. *Horn of plenty*, in fabulous History, Amalthea, the daughter of a king of Crete, nursed the infant Jupiter with goat's milk and honey, and for this service was rewarded with a present of one of the horns of the goat, which had the property of furnishing whatever was wished for by its possessor. It was called *cornucopia*, or *horn of plenty*, and is represented as a large horn, out of which issue fruits and flowers. *Horns of insects*, those long slender filiform appendages on the heads of insects, properly termed *antennæ* or *feelers*. *Horn-work*, in Fortification, an outwork usually situated in advance of the principal works of a place, and composed of two demibastions, joined by a curtain. *Horn-silver*, the native chloride of silver.

Hornbill.—See Buceros.

Hornblende, hawrn'blend, *s.* The amphibole of Hauy, a mineral of a black or darkish-green colour, intermixed with other minerals, particularly in trap-rocks. It is generally coarsely granular and laminar. Its constituents are—silica, 45.60; magnesia, 18.50; lime, 14.00; alumina, 1.18; protoxide of iron, 7.50; fluoric acid, 1.50. It scratches glass. Sp. gr. 3.15—3.38. *Hornblende schist*, a metamorphic slate, in which hornblende is an ingredient.

Hornblendic, hawrn-blen'dik, *a.* Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende.

Horn-blower, hawrn'blo-ur, *s.* One who blows a horn.

Horn-book, hawrn'book, *s.* The book used in teaching children their letters, so called from the ancient custom of covering it with horn.

> To master John, the English maid
> A *hornbook* gives of gingerbread;
> And that the child may learn the better,
> As he can name, he eats the letter.—*Prior.*

Horn-distemper, hawrn'dis-tem'pur, *s.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn.

Horned, hawrnd, *a.* Furnished with horns; shaped like a crescent, or the new moon. *Horned-monkey*, the Cebus fatuellus of Illiger. *Horned-owl*, the Strix otis is so named, from its having two tufts of feathers on the forehead, which it can erect at pleasure. *Horned-pondweed*, the plant Zannichellia; the name is also sometimes given to the Water-milfoil, Ceratophyllum submersum.

Hornedness, hawrnd'nes, *s.* Appearance resembling a horn.

Hornemannia, hawrn-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Hornemann of Copenhagen.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

Horner, hawr'nur, *s.* One who works or deals in horns; one who winds or blows the horn.

Hornet, hawr'net, *s.* (*hyrnett*, Sax.) An insect larger and stronger than the wasp, and whose sting gives acute pain.

Hornfoot, hawrn'fût, *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed.

Horn-grass.—See Ceratochloa.

Hornify, hawr'ne-fi, *v. a.* To bestow horns upon.—Seldom used.

Horning, hawr'ning, *s.* Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent. *Letters of horning*, in Scottish Law, a species of diligence against a debtor. These are writs in the king's name, proceeding on the warrant of the Court of Session, and ordering the debt to be paid within a limited number of days, according to the nature of the debt. In default of payment, the debtor incurs the charge of rebellion, and is thereupon liable to caption or arrest.

Hornish, hawr'nish, *a.* Somewhat resembling horn; hard.

Hornito, hawr'ne-to. *s.* (*horno*, Span.) An oven.

Hornless, hawrn'les, *a.* Having no horns.

Hornpipe, hawrn'pipe, *s.* A rustic musical instrument, consisting of a wooden tube, with holes, and a reed. At each end is a horn, one to collect the wind blown into it by the performer, the other to augment the sound. It is said still to be used in Wales. The name also of a dance supposed to have been originally composed for the instrument above-mentioned.

Hornshavings, hawrn'shay-vings, *s.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer.

Hornspoon, hawr'spoon, *s.* A spoon made of horn.

Hornstone, hawrn'stone, *s.* A subspecies of quartz, of a hornylike appearance. One variety is infusible; another, a variety of felspar, is fusible. The name should never have been introduced into the mineral nomenclature, and should be banished from it. *Hornstone porphyry*, the hornstein porphyr of Werner, a variety of porphyry, of a red, purple, or blackish colour, with a splintery or conchoidal fracture; emits sparks when struck with steel, and is susceptible of a fine polish.

Hornwort.—See Ceratophyllum.

Horny, hawr'ne, *a.* Consisting of horn or horns; resembling horn; hard; callous. *Horny matter*

occurs in two forms, membranous and compact. The former constitutes the epidermis and the epithelium or lining membrane of the vessels of the intestines, and of the pulmonary cells. The latter forms hair, horns, and nails. For both kinds of horny matter, Sherer gives the formula—C_{48}, H_{39}, N_7. That is, proteine + NH_3, + O_3.

Horography, ho-rog'ra-fe, *s.* (*hora*, an hour, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of constructing dials; an account of hours.

Horologe, hor'ro-loje, *s.* (*horloge*, Fr.) An instrument that indicates the hour of the day, as a clock or watch.

Horological, hor-ro-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the horologe, or to horology.

Horologiographer, ho-ro-loj-e-og'gra-fur, *s.* (*horologion*, *horologe*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who describes, constructs, or makes clocks or dials.

Horologiographic, ho-ro-loj-e-o-graf'ik, *a.* Relating to the art of dialing.

Horologiography, ho-ro-loj-e-og'gra-fe, *s.* An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, the art of constructing dials.

Horologium, ho-ro-loj'e-um, *s.* (Latin, from *horologion*, Gr.) The Clock, a southern constellation of Lacaille. It is cut by a line passing through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus.

Horology, ho-rol'o-je, *s.* (*hora*, an hour, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Literally, an explanation of the principles of the measurement of time; but in its modern acceptation, the art of which comprehends a knowledge of the action of the various machines used for the purpose of measuring time.

Horometrical, ho-ro-met're-kal, *a.* (*hora*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) Belonging to horometry, or to the measurement of time.

Horometry, ho-rom'e-tre, *s.* The art or practice of measuring time.

Horoscope, hor'o-scope, *s.* (*horoskopos*, observing hours, Gr.) In Astrology, a figure or scheme of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is traced the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly pretended to tell the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth; also, the degree or point of the heavens rising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time, when a prediction is to be made of a future event.

Horoscopy, ho-ros'ko-pe, *s.* The art or practice of predicting future events, by the appearance and disposition of the stars.

Horrent, hor'rent, *a.* (*horrens*, Lat.) Bristled; pointed outwards; standing erect, as bristles.

> Or terror's icy hand
> Smites their distorted limbs and *horrent* hair.—
> *Akenside.*

Horreum.—See Granary.

Horrible, hor're-bl, *a.* (*horribilis*, Lat.) Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; tending to excite horror.

Horribleness, hor're-bl-nes, *s.* Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; the state or qualities that may excite horror.

Horribly, hor're-ble, *ad.* In a manner to excite horror.

Horrid, hor'rid, *a.* (*horridus*, Lat.) Dreadful; hideous; shocking; very offensive; rough; rugged.—The last two senses convey the primary meaning of the term.

> *Horrid* with fern, and intricate with thorn,
> Few tracks of human feet, or tracks of beasts were worn.
> —*Dryden.*

Horridly, hor'rid-le, *ad.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

Horridness, hor'rid-nes, *s.* Hideousness; enormity; the qualities that excite horror.

Horrific, hor-rif'ik, *a.* Causing horror.

Horrify, hor're-fi, *v.* To strike with horror; to make horrible.

Horripilation, hor-re-pe-la'shun, *s.* (*horror*, and *pilus*, hair, Lat.) A confused sensation, as of a motion, or creeping of the hair of the head, with shaking, or resulting from sudden fright.

Horrisonus, hor-ris'o-nus, *a.* (*horrisonus*, Lat.) Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

Horror, hor'rur, *s.* (Latin.) Terror mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate strongly combined; an excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; dreadful thoughts; gloom; dreariness; a shivering, shaking, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever; distressing scenes, as the *horrors* of war.

Horror-stricken, hor'rur-strik'kn, *a.* Exited or struck with horror.

Hors de son Fee. A French phrase signifying out of his fee. In Law, an exception to avoid an action brought for rent issuing out of certain land by him who pretends to be the lord; or for some customs or services; for if the defendant can prove the land to be out of the compass of his fee, the action fails.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

Horse, horse, *s.* (*hors*, Sax.) The common name of the very useful and noble animal Equus caballus,—see Equus; a constellation; cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback; a kind of wooden frame with four legs, by which something is supported; a wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment. In a ship, a rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; also, a thick rope extended near the mast, for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it. In Printing, the sloping bench on the *bank*, or table, on which the pressmen set their paper, previous to the sheet being placed on that part of the press called the *tympan*. *Flemish horse*, a smaller kind of horse, placed at the topsail yard-arms, on which the man who passes the earing usually stands. *Iron horse*, in Shipbuilding, the name given to a large round bar of iron fixed in the heads of ships, with stanchions and netting; *to take horse*, to set out to ride on horseback. *Horse-ant*, or *horse-emmet*, the insect, Formicula herculanea. *Horse-aloes*, or *caballine-aloes*, a preparation of aloes, used in veterinary. *Horse-beach-tree*, or *hornbeam*, the plant Carpinus betulus. *Horse-block*, in Architecture, a square frame of strong boards, used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks. *Horse-chesnut*, the English name of the tree Æsculus hippocastanum and other plants of the same genus. *Horse-cucumber*, one of the vulgar names of the plant Momordica elaterium. *Horse-fly*, or *horse-spider-fly*, the insect Hippobosca equina. *Horse-gin*, a gin or engine driven by a horse. *Horse-leaf*, one of the old names of the plant Inula helenium.

Horse-leech, the annelide Herudo sanguisuga. *Horse-mackerel*, or *scad*, the fish Scomber trachurus. *Horse-martin*, a large kind of bee. *Horse-mint*, the plant Mentha sylvestris. *Horse-muscle*, a large variety of the muscle-shell. *Horse-purslane*, the plant Trianthema monogynia. *Horse-radish*, common Horse-radish, and long-podded Horse-radish, are the Cochlearia macrocarpa, and *C. microcarpa* of botanists. The other plants of the same genus are called *scurvy-grass*. *Horse-run*, a contrivance for drawing up wheelbarrows, loaded with earth, from the deep cuttings of canals, docks, &c., by the help of a horse, which goes backwards and forwards instead of round, as it does in a horse-gin. *Horse-thistle*, the common name of the Composite plants belonging to the genus Cnicus, —which see in Appendix. *Horse-tongue*, the plant Ruscus hippoglossum. *Horse-twitchers*, a tool used by farriers for holding unruly horses by the nostrils;—*v. a.* to mount upon a horse; to furnish with a horse; to carry on the back; to ride astride; to cover a mare;—*v. n.* to get on horseback.

HORSEBACK, hawrs'bak, *s.* Riding posture; the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hawrs'bote, *s.* A strong boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water; also, a boat moved by horses.

HORSEBOT.—See Œstrus.

HORSEBOY, hawrs'boy, *s.* A boy employed about stables in dressing and tending horses.

HORSEBRAMBLES, hawrs'bram-blz, *s. pl.* Briars; wild rose.

HORSEBREAKER, hawrs'bray-kur, *s.* One employed in training horses to draw or carry.

HORSECLOTH, hawrs'kl*oth*, *s.* A cloth used to cover a horse.

HORSECOURSER, hawrs'kore-sur, *s.* One who runs and keeps horses for the race; a dealer in horses: the word commonly used in Scotland is *horse-couper*.

HORSEDEALER, hawrs'de-lur, *s.* One who traffics in the purchase and sale of horses.

HORSEDRENCH, hawrs'drensh, *s.* Medicine given to a horse.—Not now in use.

HORSEFACED, hawrs'faste, *a.* Having a long coarse face; ugly.

HORSEFIELDIA, hawrs-feel'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Thomas Horsfield, F.R.S.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, natives of Java: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

HORSEFOOT.—See Coltsfoot.

HORSEGUARDS, hawrs'gyardz, *s.* Regiments of horse of the king's guard.

HORSEHOE, hawrs'ho, *v. a.* To hoe or clean a field by the aid of horses.

HORSEJOCKEY, hawrs'jok-e, *s.* One who keeps race-horses; a dealer in horses.

HORSEKEEPER, hawrs'keep-ur, *s.* One employed to take care of horses.

HORSEKELIA, hawr-ske'le-a, *s.* (in honour of John Horskel, professor of physiology at Berlin.) A genus of erect shrubs, with pinnate leaves and crowded terminal insignificant flowers, natives of California: Order, Rosaceæ.

HORSEKNAVE, hawrs'nave, *s.* A groom.—Obsolete.

> And am but as her *horseknave*.—*Gower.*

HORSELAUGH, hawrs'laf, *s.* A loud, violent, rude laugh.

HORSELITTER, hawrs'lit-tur, *s.* A carriage hung on poles, which are borne by and between two poles.

HORSELOAD, hawrs'lode, *s.* As much as a horse can carry.

HORSELY, hawrs'le, *a.* Like an active horse: applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man.—Obsolete.

> This horse——
> So high was, and so broad and long;
> Therewith so *horsely*, and so quick of eye.—
> *Chaucer.*

HORSEMAN, hawrs'man, *s.* A man skilled in riding; a rider on horseback; a soldier who serves on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP, hawrs'man-ship, *s.* The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

HORSEMEAT, hawrs'mete, *s.* Provender; food for horses.

HORSEMILL, hawrs'mil, *s.* A mill turned by a horse.

HORSEMILLINER, hawrs'mil-le-nur, *s.* One who supplies ribbands or other decorations for horses.

> The trammels of the palfrey pleas'd his sight,
> For the *horsemilliner* his head with roses dight.—
> *Rowley.*

HORSENOBS, hawrs'nobz, *s.* A vulgar name of the plant Centauria nigra, or Black Knapweed.

HORSEPATH, hawrs'p*ath*, *s.* A path for horses, as by canals.

HORSEPLAY, hawrs'play, *s.* Coarse, rough, rugged play.

> He is too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough.—*Dryden.*

HORSEPOND, hawrs'pond, *s.* A pond for watering horses.

HORSE-POPPY.—See Glaucium.

HORSE-POWER, hawrs'pow-ur, *s.* The power of a horse, or power equivalent to that of a horse.

HORSE-RACE, hawrs'rase, *s.* A match of horses in running; a race by horses.

HORSE-RACER, hawrs'ray-sur, *s.* One who keeps race-horses, and practises horse-racing.

HORSE-RACING, hawrs'ray-sing, *s.* The practice or act of running horses.

HORSE-RADISH TREE.—See Hyperanthera.

HORSE-SHOE, hawrs'shoo, *s.* A circular plate of iron fitted to the foot of a horse.

HORSE-SHOE VETCH.—See Hippocrepis.

HORSE-STEALER, hawrs'ste-lur, } *s.* A thief who
HORSE-THIEF, hawrs'*th*eef, } takes away horses.

HORSE-TAILS.—See Equisetum.

HORSEWAY, hawrs'way, *s.* A broadway by which horses may travel.

HORSE-WEED.—See Collinsonia.

HORSEWHIP, hawrs'hwip, *s.* A whip for driving horses;—*v. a.* to strike or lash with a horsewhip.

HORSEWHIPPING, hawrs'hwip-ping, *s.* The act of lashing or striking with a horsewhip.

HORTATION, hawr-ta'shun, *s.* (*hortatio*, Lat.) The act of exhorting or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage.

HORTATIVE, hawr'ta-tiv, *a.* Encouraging; giving exhortation;—*s.* exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage.

HORTATORY, hawr'ta-tur-e, *a.* Encouraging; inciting; giving advice.

HORTENSIAL, hawr-ten'shal, *a.* (*hortensis*, Lat.) Fit for a garden.

HORTIA, hawr'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Count de Horta, a Portuguese nobleman.) A genus of plants with rose-coloured flowers: Order, Rutaceæ.

HORTICULTOR, hawr'te-kul-tur, *s.* (*hortus*, a garden, and *cultor*, a cultivator, Lat.) One who cultivates a garden.

HORTICULTURAL, hawr-te-kul'tu-ral, *a.* Relating to the cultivation of gardens.

HORTICULTURE, hawr'te-kul-ture, *s.* The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTICULTURIST, hawr-te-kul'tu-rist, *s.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, hawr'tu-lan, *a.* Belonging to a garden.

HORTUS SICCUS, hawr'tus sik'kus, *s.* (Latin, a dry garden.) A name given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved.

HORTYARD.—See Orchard.

HOSACKIA, ho-sak'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. David Hossack, M.D., New York.) A genus of Leguminous herbaceous plants, with yellow umbellate flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

HOSANNA, ho-zan'na, *s.* (Hebrew, 'Save, I beseech you.') An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

HOSE, hoze, *s. pl.* HOSEN, or HOSE, (*hose*, Germ. *hos*, Saxon.) Breeches, or trousers; stockings; coverings for the legs. In Letterpress Printing, upright irons, with screws at each end, for lightening or loosening the platten-cords of a printing-press. In Marine affairs, a flexible leathern tube, or tarred canvas, used in conducting water from the main-decks into the casks in the hold of a ship; also, a leathern pipe used with fire-engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires.

HOSEA, ho'se-a, *s.* The name of one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, and of the book which he wrote, contained in the Old Testament. Hosea seems to have lived between the years 784 and 724 before Christ, and to have been a contemporary with Isaiah, Amos, and Mica.

HOSIER, hoze'yur, *s.* One who deals in stockings, socks, &c.

HOSIERY, hoze'yur-e, *s.* Stockings in general; socks.

HOSLUNDIA, hos-lun'de-a, *s.* (in memory of Olans Hosland Smith.) A genus of African shrubs, with tetragonal branches, opposite leaves, and terminal panicles of flowers: Order, Lamiaceæ.

HOSPITABLE, hos'pe-ta-bl, *a.* (*hospitalis*, Lat.) Entertaining and receiving strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; proceeding from, or indicating kindness to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

HOSPITABLY, hos'pe-ta-ble, *ad.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous entertainment.

HOSPITAGE, hos'pe-taje, *s.* Hospitality.—Obsolete.

HOSPITAL, os'pe-tal, *s.* (*hopital*, Fr.) A place appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm, and helpless persons; also, a house for the reception of the insane, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, &c. *Hospital gangrene*, an ulcerous gangrene of an infectious nature, frequently attacking the wounds or ulcers of patients in crowded hospitals; a place for entertainment or shelter;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*a.* kind to strangers; hospitable.—Obsolete as an adjective.

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid a good while.—*Howell.*

HOSPITALITY, hos-pe-tal'e-te, *s.* (*hospitalité*, Fr.) The act or practice of entertaining or receiving strangers or guests.

HOSPITALLER, hos'pit-al-ler, *s.* One who resides in an hospital. *Knights-hospitallers*, one of the names by which the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, alias the Knights of Malta or Rhodes, were designated. They were so termed from an hospital built at Jerusalem for the use of pilgrims going to the Holy Land, dedicated to John the Baptist, it being the duty of the knights to provide for such pilgrims, and to protect them from insult and injury.

HOSPITATE, hos'pe-tate, *v. n.* (*hospitor*, Lat.) To reside under the roof of another;—*v. a.* to lodge a person.—Obsolete.

HOSPODAR, hos'po-dar, *s.* The title of the persons sent by the Turkish Sultan to govern the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia.

HOST, hoste, *s.* (*hote*, Fr.) One who gives entertainment to another without reward; one who entertains another at his house for reward; the landlord of an inn; a guest; one who is entertained at the house of another; (*hostis*, Lat.) an army; numbers assembled for war; any great number or multitude; (*hostia*, a victim or sacrifice, Latin,) in the Roman Catholic church, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ;—*v. n.* to lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment;

Go bear it to the Centaur, where we host.—*Shak.*

to encounter in battle;

That angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet.—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* to give entertainment to another.—Obsolete as a verb.

Such was that hag, unmeet to host such guests.—*Spenser.*

HOSTA, hos'ta, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Nicholas Thos. Host.) A genus of plants: Order, Vertenaceæ.

HOSTAGE, hos'taje, *s.* (*otage*, Fr.) One delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.

HOSTEL, hos'tel, } HOSTELRY, hos'tel-re, } *s.* (*hostelerie*, Fr.) An inn; a lodging house.—Obsolete.

It is a bashful child, homely brought up,
In a rude *hostelry*.—*Ben Jonson.*

HOSTESS, hoste'es, *s.* A female host; a woman who entertains guests; a woman who keeps a house of public entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hoste'es-ship, *s.* The character or business of a hostess.

HOSTIA, hos'te-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a victim offered in sacrifice to a deity, generally before a battle, to render the god propitious, or after the battle, as a thanksgiving. *Hostia* signified also the lesser, and *victima*, the greater sacrifice.

HOSTIE.—See Host.

HOSTILE, hos'til, *a.* (*hostilis*, Lat.) Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy; designating enmity; possessed by a public enemy; unfriendly.

HOSTILELY, hos'til-le, *ad.* In a hostile manner.

HOSTILITY, hos-til'e-te, *s.* (*hostilité*, Fr.) The practices of an open enemy; open war; aggression; attacks of an enemy; private enmity.

HOSTILIZE, hos'til-ize, *v. a.* To make an enemy.—Obsolete.

HOSTING, host'ing, *s.* An encounter; a battle; a muster.—Seldom used.

HOSTLER, os'lur, *s.* (*hotelier*, Fr.) One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOSTLESS, hoste'les, *a.* Inhospitable.—Obsolete.

HOSTRY, host're, *s.* A stable for horses.

HOT, hot, *a.* (*hat*, Sax.) Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery; ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement; violent; furious; eager; animated; brisk; keen; lustful; lewd; acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent.

HOT, hot,
HOTE, hot,
HOTEN, hot'n, } *a.* Called; named.—Obsolete.

There was a duke, and he was *hote* Mundus.—*Gower.*
His name was *hoten* Deinous Simekin.—*Chaucer.*

HOTBED, hot'bed, *s.* In Gardening, a heap of stable-litter in a state of fermentation, upon which a glazed-box is placed, for the cultivation of certain plants requiring greater heat and moisture than is afforded by the external air.

HOT-BLOODED, hot'blud-ed, *a.* Having hot blood; high-spirited; irritable.

HOT-BRAINED, hot'braynd, *a.* Violent; vehement; furious; ardent in temper.

HOTCHPOT, hotsh'pot, *s.* (from the French *hochepot*, i. e., *hodgepodge*, or mingling of things together.) In Law, a blending or mixing together. For example, supposing a man, seised in fee of fifty acres of land, has two daughters, and gives with one of those daughters twenty acres in marriage; in this case, if the remaining thirty acres descend from the same ancestor to her and her sister in fee simple, she or her heirs shall have no share in them, unless they will agree to *mingle together* the twenty acres she had received in marriage with the thirty acres so descended, and this mingling together the twenty acres with the thirty is termed bringing it into *hotchpot*, so that an equal division may be made of the whole between her and her sister; so that in this case, by her bringing her twenty acres into hotchpot, she would on division receive twenty-five. The bringing of her lands into hotchpot would, however, be left to her choice, and if she did not choose to do so, she would be considered sufficiently provided for, and the rest of the inheritance would be given to her sister. This method of division is also pursued in the distribution of personal property.—2 *Bl.* 191; *Les Termes de la Ley.*

HOTCOCKLES, hot'kok-klz, *s. pl.* A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HOTEL, ho-tel', *s.* (French.) An inn; a house for entertaining strangers or travellers. In France, the residence of a prince, nobleman, or other person of high rank; also, an hospital.

HOTHEADED, hot'hed-ed, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash.

HOTHOUSE, hot hows, *s.* In Horticulture, a glazed structure, in which exotic plants are cultivated under circumstances approximating as closely as possible to those under which they naturally exist in the places from which they have been introduced; a bagnio; a brothel.

HOTLY, hot'le, *ad.* With heat; not coldly; violently; vehemently; lustfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hot'mowthd, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb.—*Dryden.*

HOTNESS, hot'nes, *s.* Heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth; violence; vehemence; fury.

HOTSHOOTS, hot'shoots, *s.* In Husbandry, a compound of small coal, charcoal, loam, and urine, made into balls for firing.

HOTSPUR, hot'spur, *s.* A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of early growth;—*a.* violent; impetuous.

HOTSPURRED, hot'spurd, *a.* Vehement; rash; heady.

HOTTENTOT, hot'tn-tot, *s.* A native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Hottentot-cherry*, the plant Cerasus maurocenia. *Hottentot-fig*, the plant Mesembryanthemum edule. *Hottentot-bread*, or *Elephant's-foot*,—see Testudinaria.

HOTTONIA, hot-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Peter Hotton, Leyden.) The Water-violet, a genus of plants: Order, Primulaceæ.

HOTWALL, hot'wawl, *a.* In Gardening, a wall for the growth of fruit trees, in which there are flues or other contrivances for producing heat in cold weather, so as to facilitate the ripening of the wood, or the maturity of the fruit.

HOUDAH, how'da, *s.* A seat to be fixed on a camel's back.

HOUGH, hok, *s.* (*hoh*, Sax.) The joint of the hinder leg of a beast, sometimes called the pastern; an adze; a hoe;—(obsolete in the last two senses;) —*v. a.* to hamstring; to cut with a hoe.—Obsolete in the last signification.

HOULT.—See Holt.

HOUND, hownd, *s.* (*hund*, Germ. and Sax.) A name generally given to those varieties of the dog which are employed in hunting the deer, the hare, or the otter, by scent. The dog formerly employed in hunting depredators was called the *blood-hound.* The *greyhound* pursues its game by the eye, and does not properly come from the designation of *hound*, which implies hunting by scent. The names besides these are chiefly the *staghound*, the *southern hound*, of large size and of great antiquity in Britain, the *foxhound*, the *harrier*, and the *beagle.* *Hound's-tongue*, the plant Cynoglossum officinale;—*v. a.* to set on the chase; to hunt; to chase.

HOUNDFISH, hownd'fish, *s.* The name sometimes given to the species of sharks, Squalus catulus, the greater spotted Dog-fish, and Squalus mustelus, or smooth Hound-fish.

HOUNDS, howndz, *s. pl.* In Nautical language, the projecting parts of the head of a mast.

HOUR, owr, *s.* (*hora*, Gr.) The twenty-fourth part of a day, by whatever revolution the day may be measured. In angular measure, it is the twenty-fourth part of a circle or complete revolution = 15°;—time; a particular time; the time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; *to keep good hours*, to be at home in good season. *Hours*, in the plural, certain prayers in the Roman Catholic church. *Hour-glass*, a chronometer that measures the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another, through a small aperture. *Hour-circle*, any great circle which passes through the two poles is called an hour-circle, because the hour of the day is known when that circle of the kind mentioned is ascertained upon which the sun is for the time being. Hour-circles are drawn on the globe at 15° distant from each other on the equator. *Hour-lines* are lines on a dial, on which the sha-

dow falls at different hours of the day, and are intersections of the hour-circles with the plane of a dial. *Hour-plate*, the plate of a timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

HOURHAND, owr'hand, *s.* The pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.

HOURI, how're, *s.* A name given by Mahommedans to a female who is designed for the faithful in paradise.

HOURLY, owr'le, *a.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated;—*ad.* every hour; frequently.

HOUSAGE, hows'aje, *s.* Money paid by carriers and others for storing goods in a house.—Obsolete.

HOUSAL, hows'al, *a.* Domestic.—Obsolete.

HOUSE, hows, *s.* (*hus*, Sax. Goth. and Swed.) A building intended or used as a habitation; a place of human abode; a dwelling-place, mansion, or abode, for any of the human species; a building appropriated to the service of God; a temple; a church; a monastery; a college; the manner of living; the table; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; one of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; the number of representatives who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws. In a Scriptural sense, those who dwell in a house, and compose a family; a household; wealth; estate;

> Ye devour widows' *houses*.—*Mat.* xxiii.

the grave; household affairs; the body; among the Jews, the church;

> Moses was faithful in all his *house*.—*Heb.* iii.

a square or division on a chessboard. In Astrology, the twelfth part of the heavens. The division of the heavens into houses was founded on the pretended influence of the stars, when meeting in them, on all sublunary bodies. These influences were supposed to be good or bad; and to each of these houses particular virtues were assigned, on which the astrologer prepared and formed a judgment of his horoscopes. *House-cricket*, the insect Gryllus domesticus. *House-leek*, the plant Sempervivum tectorum. *To house the guns*, in a ship, to run the guns upon the deck, and by taking away the quoins under them, rest the muzzles against the sides above the ports.

HOUSE, howz, *v. a.* (*hysa*, Swed.) To harbour; to admit to residence; to shelter; to keep under a roof; to drive to shelter;—*v. n.* to take shelter; to keep abode; to reside; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBOAT, hows'bote, *s.* A boat with a covering on it like a room.

HOUSEBOTE, hows'bote, *s.* (*house*, and *bote*, compensation, Sax.) In Law, necessary wood or timber that a lessee for years or for life is entitled to take off the ground let to him, for the purpose of repairing the houses, &c. standing upon the same ground.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

HOUSEBREAKER, hows'bray-kur, *s.* A burglar; one who breaks, opens, and enters a house with a felonious intent.

HOUSEBREAKING, hows'bray-king, *s.* Burglary; the breaking or opening and entering of a house with the intention to commit a felony, or to steal or rob.

HOUSEDOG, hows'dog, *s.* A dog kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, hows'holde, *s.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; family life; domestic management;—*a.* belonging to the house and family; domestic. *Household-bread*, bread not of the finest quality. *Household-stuff*, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and other appurtenances connected with a house. *Household-days*, four solemn festivals in the year, when the sovereign offered a bezant on the altar to God. These days were Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All-Saints.

HOUSEHOLDER, hows'hole-dur, *s.* The occupier of a house; one who keeps house with his family. In voting for a member of parliament, none is considered a householder who does not possess the exclusive right to the outward door of the house in which he resides. The outward door need not be a door opening on the public street, but a room or a set of rooms having an outer door, may in the eyes of the law constitute a house.

HOUSEKEEPER, hows'keep-ur, *s.* One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder; a female servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid-servants; one who lives in plenty; one who keeps much at home;—(not used in the last two senses;)

> How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers*. What are you sewing here?—*Shaks.*

a housedog.—Obsolete.

> Distinguish the *housekeeper*, the hunter.—*Shaks.*

HOUSEKEEPING, hows'keep-ing, *a.* Domestic; used in a family;—*s.* hospitality; liberal and plentiful table; the family state in a dwelling.

HOUSEL, how'zel, *s.* The eucharist; the sacred bread;—*v. a.* (*huslian*, Sax.) to give or receive the eucharist.—Obsolete.

> 'A priest, a priest,' says Aldingar,
> 'Me for to *housel* and shrine.'—*Old Ballad.*

HOUSELAMB, hows'lam, *s.* A lamb kept in a house to be fatted.

HOUSELESS, hows'les, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.

HOUSELINE, hows'line, } *s.* Among seamen, a
HOUSING, hows'ing, } small line, formed of three fine strands, smaller than rope-yarn.

HOUSEMAID, hows'made, *s.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSEPIGEON, hows'pij-in, *s.* A tame pigeon.

HOUSERAISER, hows'ray-zur, *s.* One who erects a house.

HOUSEROOM, hows'room, *s.* Quantity of accommodation or space in a house.

HOUSEWARMING, hows'wawrm-ing, *s.* A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, huz'wif, *s.* The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business; a little case or bag for articles of female-work: pronounced *huzzif*.

HOUSEWIFELY, huz'wif-le, *a.* Relating to the mistress of a family; skilled in the duties becoming a housewife;—*ad.* with the economy of a careful woman.

HOUSEWIFERY, huz'wif-re, *s.* Domestic or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family; female economy.

HOUSEWRIGHT, hows'rite, *s.* One who constructs the wood-work of houses.

HOUSING, how'zing, *s.* Houses in general;—

(*housse*, Fr.) a cloth worn behind the saddle of a horse; a line formed of three fine strands, smaller than rope-yarn, chiefly used for the seizing of block-traps, &c. In Masonry, a term for a brick which is cast or crooked in burning. In Architecture, the space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of another.

HOUSLING, hows'ling, *s.* Sacramental fire, or fire used in the sacrament of marriage, an old word. —Obsolete.

HOVE, hove, *v. n.* (*hofio*, *hovio*, Welsh.) To hover about; to halt; to loiter; to stay; to remain. —Obsolete.

> This quene into the plaine rode,
> Where that she *hoved* and abode.—*Gower.*

HOVEL, hov'el, *s.* (*hof*, *hofe*, Sax.) An open shed for sheltering cattle, for preserving the produce, or protecting materials of different kinds from the weather; or for performing various farming operations during rain, snow, or frost; a mean, low dwelling-house;—*v. n.* to put in a hovel; to shelter.

HOVELLING, hov'el-ling, *s.* A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking, by carrying up two sides higher than those less liable to receive strong currents of air; or apertures are left on all the higher sides, so that the wind may blow over the top, while the smoke escapes below.

HOVENIA, ho-ve'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of David Hoven, Amsterdam.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

HOVER, huv'ur, *v. n.* (*hovian*, Welsh.) To hang in the air overhead, without flying off one way or other; to stand in suspense or expectation; to wander about from place to place in the neighbourhood;—*s.* a protection or shelter by hanging over.—Obsolete as a substantive.

HOVERGROUND, huv'ur-grownd, *s.* Light ground.

HOVIA, ho-ve'a, *s.* (in honour of A. P. Hove, a Polish botanist.) A genus of Australian Leguminous shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

HOW, how, *ad.* (*hu*, Sax.) In what manner; to what degree; for what reason; from what cause; for what price;

> *How* a score of ewes now?—*Shaks.*

by what means; in what state: it is frequently used in exclamation.

> *How* are the mighty fallen!—2 *Sam.* i.

HOWBE, how'be, } *ad.* Nevertheless; notwith-
HOWBEIT, how-be'it, } standing; be it as it may; yet; but; however.—Obsolete.

HOWDY, how'de, *s.* A midwife.—Obsolete.

HOW-D'YE, how'de-ye. How do you do? how is your health?

HOWEVER, how'ev-ur, *ad.* In whatever manner or degree; at all events; happen what will; at least; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

HOWITZ, ho'witz, } *s.* (*hobus*, Span. *haubitze*,
HOWITZER, ho-witz'ur, } Germ.) A piece of ordnance, intermediate between the gun and mortar. In the British service, both iron and brass howitzers are employed. The calibers of the former are ten inches; the length five and four feet. The latter are of four kinds, designated twenty-four pounders, twelve pounders, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and $4\frac{2}{5}$ inch, from the weight of the round shot, and the diameter of the shells discharged from them. Their lengths are respectively $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet, $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet, $2\frac{3}{12}$ feet, and $1\frac{1}{12}$ feet.

HOWKER, how'kur, *s.* A Dutch vessel, commonly navigated with two masts; a main and a mizen mast, and being from sixty to two hundred tons burden; also, the name of a fishing-boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland.

HOWL, howl, *v. n.* (*huilen*, Dut.) To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted, and mournful sound; to utter cries in distress; to roar, as a tempest;—*s.* the cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in anguish or horror. Among Ship-carpenters, a ship is said to *howl* when the foot-hooks are scarfed into timbers and bolted.

HOWLET, how'let, *s.* (*hwlotte*, Fr.) One of the names of the owl, spelt also *owlet*.

HOWLING, how'ling, *s.* The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of one in distress; any loud or horrid noise;—*a.* filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary.

HOWSO, how'so, *ad.* (abbreviation of *howsoever*.) Although.—Obsolete.

> Let greatness go, so it go without thee;
> And welcome come, *howso* unfortunate.—
> *Daniel.*

HOWSOEVER, how-so-ev'ur, *ad.* In what manner soever; although.

HOX, hoks, *v. a.* To hough; to hamstring.

HOY, hoy, *s.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place;—*interj.* an exclamation of no definite meaning.

HOYA, ho'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Thomas Hoy, late gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

HUANACO, hu-an'a-ko, *s.* The South American Camel, the Camelus huanacus of Linnæus.

HUBBUB, hub'bub, *s.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot. *Hubbub-boo*, the cry or howl of the lower sort of Irish at funerals.

HUCK, huk, *v. n.* To haggle in purchasing goods. Obsolete.

> A near, and hard, and *hucking* chapman
> Shall never buy good flesh.—*Hale.*

HUCKABACK, huk'a-bak, *s.* A coarse hempen or linen fabric, commonly made into towels.

HUCKLE, huk'kl, *s.* The hip.

HUCKLE-BACKED, huk'kl-bakt, *a.* Having round shoulders.

HUCKLE-BONE, huk'kl-bone, *s.* (*hocker*, Germ.) The hip-bone.

HUCKSTER, huk'stur. *s.* (*hocke*, *hocker*, Germ.) One who sells provisions by retail; a mean, trickish fellow;—*v. n.* to deal in small articles, or in petty bargains.

HUCKSTERAGE, huk'stur-aje, *s.* The business of a huckster; dealing.

> The ignoble *huckstérage* of piddling tithes.—*Milton.*

HUCKSTERESS, huk'stur-es, *s.* A female dealer in small articles.

HUD, hud, *s.* The shell or hull of a nut.—Local.

HUDDLE, hud'dl, *v. n.* (*hudeln*, Germ.) To come in a crowd or hurry; to move in a promiscuous throng without order or regularity; to press or hurry in disorder;—*v. a.* to put on carelessly in a hurry; to put on in haste and disorder; to throw together in confusion; to crowd together without regard to order;—*s.* crowd; tumult; confusion; an assemblage of persons or things without order or regularity.

HUDDLER, hud'dlur, *s.* One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

HUDEGELD, hud'e-geld, *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, the price of exemption from chastisement paid by a villain or servant who had committed any trespass which incurred corporeal punishment.—*Fleta.*

HUDIBRASTIC, hu-de-bras'tik, *a.* Relating to Hudibras, or doggerel poetry.

HUDSONIA, hud-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of William Hudson, F.R.S., London, author of 'Flora Anglica.) A genus of plants: Order, Cistaceæ.

HUE, hu, *s.* (*hiewe, hiw,* Sax.) Any degree of strength or vividness of colour, from its greatest or deepest to its weakest tint; colour; dye.

HUE AND CRY, (*huer,* to hoot or hiss at, and *crier,* to shout, Fr.) The old common law process of pursuing with horn and voice all felons, and others, who had dangerously wounded another.—*Bract. l.* 3, *tr.* 2, *c.* 1, *sec.* 1.

HUED, hude, *a.* Coloured.—Obsolete.

> Lastly stood War, in glittering arms yclad,
> With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly *hued.*—*Sackville.*

HUELESS, hu'les, *a.* Destitute of colour.

HUER, hu'ur, *s.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm.—Obsolete.

HUERNIA, hu-er'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Justus Huernius, a botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

HUERTIA, hu-er'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Jerome Huerta, a Spaniard who translated Pliny into Spanish.) A genus of plants, natives of Peru: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

HUFF, huf, *s.* A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a boasting, conceited fellow;

> Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit.—*South.*

v. a. to swell; to enlarge; to puff up; to hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence;—*v. n.* to bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride.

> *Huffing* to cowards, fawning to the brave,
> To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave.—
> *Roscommon.*

HUFFER, huf'fur, *s.* A blusterer; a bully.

> To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
> By such a braggadocio *huffer.*—*Butler.*

HUFFINESS, huf'fe-nes, } *s.* Petulance; arro-
HUFFISHNESS, huf'fish-nes, } gance; noisy bluster.

HUFFISH, huf'fish, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, huf'fish-le, *ad.* With arrogance or blustering.

HUFFY, huf'fe, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.

HUG, hug, *v. a.* (*heger,* Dan.) To press close in an embrace; to fondle; to treat with tenderness; to hold fast; to gripe in wrestling. *Hug the land,* in Nautical language, to sail as near the land as possible; *to hug the wind,* to keep the ship close hauled;—*s.* a close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.

HUGE, huje, *a.* (*hoog,* Dut.) Very large or great; enormous, improperly applied to distance or space, in the sense of vast or immense; great even to deformity.

HUGELIA, hu-ge'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Baron Chas. de Hugel of Vienna.) A genus of annual plants: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

HUGELY, huje'le, *ad.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

HUGENESS, huje'nes, *s.* Enormous bulk or largeness; utmost extent.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your unworthy thinking.—*Shaks.*

HUGEOUS, hu'jus, *a.* A low word for vast or enormous.

HUGGER-MUGGER, hug'gur-mug'gur, *s.* A cant word denoting in privacy or secrecy.

> The patrimony which a few
> Now hold in *hugger-mugger* in their hand,
> And all the rest do rob of goods and land.—
> *Spenser.*

HUGONIA, hu-go'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Hugus, an English botanist, who died in 1771.) A genus of plants: Order, Oxalidaceæ.

HUGUENOTISM, hu'ge-not-izm, *s.* The principles or religion of the Huguenots in France.

HUGUENOTS, hu'ge-nots, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) An appellation given by way of contempt to the Reformed or Protestant Calvinists of France.

HUGY, hu'je, *a.* Vast in size.—Obsolete.

> The wide waste places and the *hugy* plain.—
> *Sackville.*

HUISHER, hwe'shur, *s.* (*huissier,* Fr.) An usher.—Obsolete.

> It makes *huishers* serviceable men.—*Ben Jonson.*

HUKE, shuke, *s.* (*hug,* Welsh.) A cloak; a mantle.—Seldom used.

> As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke.*—*Bacon.*

HULCH, hulsh, *s.* A bunch.—Obsolete.

HULCH-BACKED, hulsh'bakt, *a.* Crooked backed.—Obsolete.

HULCHED, hulsht, *a.* Swollen; puffed up.—Obsolete.

HULCHY, hul'she, *a.* Much swollen; gibbous.

HULFSTON, hulf'ston, *s.* (German.) In Music, the secondary or superior note in a shake.

HULI, hul'e, *s.* A name given in India to an April-fool. *Huli-errand,* the false errand on which an April-fool is sent.

HULK, hulk, *s.* (Dutch.) An old dismasted ship laid up as unfit for further service; anything bulky or unwieldy;—(obsolete in the last sense.) The hulks in the Thames consist of old ships, to which convicts are sent previous to their being transported from this country.

HULKY, hulk'e, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy.—Obsolete.

HULL, hul, *s.* (*hul,* Sax.) The husk or integument of anything; the outer covering; the main body of a ship, without either masts, yards, sails, or rigging; *to lie a hull,* in Nautical language, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee; *to strike a hull,* in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship;—*v. a.* to strip off or separate the hull or hulls; to pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon ball;—*v. n.* to float or drive on the water without sails.

HULLY, hul'le, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliquous.

HULOIST, hu'lo-ist, *s.* One who affirms that matter is God.

HULOTHEISM, hu'lo-*the*-izm, *s.* (*hule,* matter, and *theos,* God, Gr.) The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God but matter.

HULVER, hul'ver, *s.* One of the vulgar names of the holly, Ilex aquifolium.

HUM, hum, *v. n.* (*hummen,* Germ.) To make the

noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to make a confused noise like that of bustling crowds at a distance; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to make a low dull noise; to applaud;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Ld. Ch. Baron.— Gentlemen, this *humming* is not at all becoming the gravity of this court.—*Trial of the Regicides.*

—*v. a.* to sing in a low voice; to cause to hum; to impose on;—(vulgar in the last two senses;)—*s.* the noise of bees or insects; a low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance; any low dull noise; a pause with an inarticulate sound; an expression of applause;

You hear a *hum* in the right place.—*Spectator.*

—*interject.* a sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation.

Human, hu'man, *a.* (*humanus*, Lat.) Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man; having the qualities of a man.

Humanate, hu'man-ate, *a.* Endued with humanity.—Obsolete.

Humane, hu-mane', *a.* Kind; benevolent; civil; having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness and compassion; disposed to treat inferior animals with kindness.

Humanely, hu-mane'le, *ad.* In a humane manner; with kind feelings, tenderness, or compassion.

Humaneness, hu-mane'nes, *s.* Tenderness.

Humanist, hu'man-ist, *s.* A professor of grammar and rhetoric; a philologist; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

Humanitarian, hu-man-e-ta're-an, *s.* A person who denies the divinity of Christ, and asserts that he was a mere man.

Humanity, hu-man'e-te, *s.* (*humanitas*, Lat.) The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from all other beings; mankind collectively; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man by which he is separated from the lower orders of animals; benevolence; the exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness; philology; grammatical studies: *humanities*, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric, and poetry. *Professor of humanity*, in the Scottish universities, the professor who teaches the Latin language is so called.

Humanization, hu-man-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of humanizing.

Humanize, hu'man-ize, *v. n.* To soften; to render susceptible of humane and tender dispositions; to subdue cruel or unfeeling propensities.

Humankind, hu'man-kind, *s.* The race of man; man.

Humanly, hu'man-le, *ad.* After the manner of men; according to the power of men; kindly; with humane dispositions.—In the last two senses *humanely* should be used.

Humation, hu-ma'shun, *s.* Interment.—Obsolete.

Humbertia, hum-ber'she-a, *s.* (in honour of some person of the name of Humbert.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

Humble, um'bl, *a.* (French.) Low, opposed to high or lofty, or great; lowly, meek, modest, submissive, opposed to proud, haughty, arrogant, or assuming;—*v. a.* to make humble or lowly in mind; to reduce to a low state; to mortify; to crush; to break; to subdue; to abase; to make meek and submissive; to make to condescend; to bring down; to lower; *to humble one's self*, to repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.

Humblebee, um'bl-be, *s.* A sort of bee which makes its nest in the earth; the Apis terrestris of Linnæus.

Humblemouthed, um'bl-mowthd, *a* Mild; meek.

Humbleness, um'bl-nes, *s* Humility; absence of pride.

Humble-plant, um'bl-plant, *s.* The plant Mimosa pudica, a native of Brazil.

Humbler, um'bl-ur, *s.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.

Humbles, um'blz, *s.* Entrails of a deer: also written *umbles*.

Humbless, um'bles, *s.* (*humblesse*, old Fr.) Humbleness; humility.—Obsolete.

And with meek *humbless*, and afflicted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat.—*Spenser.*

Humbling, um'bl-ing, *s.* Humiliation; abatement of pride;—*a.* adapted to subdue pride and self-dependence.

Humbly, um'ble, *ad.* Without pride; with humility; modestly; with submissiveness; in a low state or condition; without elevation.

Humboldtia, hum-bole'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Baron de Humboldt, the celebrated traveller and naturalist.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of Java: Suborder, Mimoseæ.

Humboldtilite, hum-bole'te-lite, *s.* (in honour of Humboldt, the celebrated traveller.) A mineral found in the lavas of Vesuvius; colour brown, inclining slightly to yellowish, or greenish-yellow; primary crystal a right square prism; lustre vitreous, translucent. Its constituents are—silica, 34.16; lime, 31.67; magnesia, 8.83; alumina, 0.50; protoxide of iron, 2.00: scratches glass. Sp. gr. 3.104.

Humboldtine, hum-bole'tine, *s.* (in honour of Humboldt.) A mineral found in the Moor coal of Bohemia. According to Count Rivera, it is composed of oxalic acid, 46.14; protoxide of iron, 53.86.

Humboldtite.—See Datholite.

Humbug, hum'bug, *s.* An imposition;—*v. a.* to deceive for the purpose of ridicule.—A low word.

Humdrum, hum'drum, *a.* (perhaps from *hum*, and *drone*.) Dull; stupid;—*s.* a stupid fellow; a drone.

Humea, hu'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir Abraham Hume.) A genus of Composite plants, with immense capillary pannicles of brilliant crimson flowers, natives of New South Wales: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

Humect, hu'mekt, } *v. a.* (*humecto*, Lat.)
Humectate, hu-mek'tate, } To moisten; to wet; to water.—Seldom used.

Humectant, hu-mek'tant, *a.* (*humectans*, Lat.) In Therapeutics, pertaining to remedies which are supposed to augment the fluidity of the blood, and to remove the acrid condition of an organ.

Humectantia, hu-mek-tan'she-a, *s.* Medicines for moistening and softening.

Humectation, hu-mek ta'shun, *s.* In Pharmacy, the preparing of medicine by steeping it for a time in water.

Humective, hu-mek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to moisten.

Humeral, hu'me-ral, *a.* (French.) Belonging to the shoulder.

HUMERO-CUBITAL, hu'me-ro-ku'be-tal, *a.* An epithet employed by Chaussier to designate the brachial internal muscle, as extending from the humerus to the cubitus, or ulna.

HUMERUS, hu'mer-us, *s.* (Latin.) The arm-bone, or that of the former extremity in vertebrated animals, which articulates with the scapula; the third joint of the anterior pair of legs of Hexapod insects is also so called by Kirby.

HUMHUM, hum'hum, *s.* A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.

HUMICUBATION, hu-me-ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*humus*, the ground, and *cubo*, I lie, Lat.) The act of lying on the ground.—Seldom used.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes, and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance.—*Bp. Bramhall.*

HUMID, hu'mid, *a.* (*humidus*, Lat.) Moist; containing sensible moisture; damp, wet, or watery.

HUMIDITY, hu-mid'e-te, } *s.* A moderate degree
HUMIDNESS, hu'mid-nes, } of wetness; moisture; dampness; that quality in bodies by which they are capable of wetting other bodies.

HUMIFUSUS, hu-me-fu'sus, *a.* (*humus*, the ground, and *fundo*, I pour, Gr.) An epithet sometimes used by botanists to express the spreading of plants over the surface of the ground; procumbent.

HUMILE, hu'mile, *v. a.* (*humilier*, old Fr.) To humiliate or humble.—Obsolete.

Davyd ought to *humile* himselfe.—*Bp. Fisher.*

HUMILIATE, hu-mil'e-ate, *v. a.* (*humilio*, Lat.) To humble; to lower in condition; to depress.

HUMILIATING, hu-mil'e-ay-ting, *a.* Abating pride or self-confidence; mortifying.

HUMILIATION, hu-mil-e-a'shun, *s.* Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble; act of humility; mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness; the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence, and submission; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, hu-mil'e-te, *s.* (*humilitas*, Lat.) Freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth. In Scripture, humidity is designated as lowliness of mind; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God; act of submission.

HUMIRIACEÆ, hu-me-re-a'se-a, *s.* (*humirium*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, belonging to the Erical alliance of Lindley. It consists of trees or shrubs, with balsamic juice; leaves alternate and coriaceous, without stipules; flowers polypetalous, in terminal or axillary cymes; perfect monodelphous stamens, and two-celled anthers, with a long membranous connective.

HUMIRIUM, hu-mer'e-um, *s.* (*houmiri*, the name of *H. balsamiferum*, in Guinea.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, flowing with balsam: Order, Humiriaceæ.

HUMITE, hu'mite, *s.* (in honour of Sir A. Hume.) A vitreous mineral, from Monte Somna, of various shades of yellow, sometimes almost white, passing into reddish-brown. It occurs in minute crystals, often marked. Hardness, 6.5 to 7.0.

HUMMER, hum'mur, *s.* One that hums; an applauder.

HUMMING, hum'ming, *s.* The sound of bees; an inarticulate sound; a dull, murmuring noise.

HUMMING-ALE, hum'ming-ale, *s.* Sprightly ale.

With *humming-ale* encouraging his text.—*Dryden.*

HUMMINGBIRDS.—See Trochilus.

HUMMOCK, hum'mok, *s.* A solid mass of turf vated above the surrounding earth.

HUMMUMS, hum'mumz, *s. pl.* (Persian.) Swea places or baths.

HUMORAL, u'mo-ral, *a.* Relating to or proc ing from the humours. *Humoral pathology* system in medicine which attributed all the eases to morbid changes in the humours, or parts of the body, without assigning any influ to the state of the fluids.

HUMORALISM, u'mur-al-izm, *s.* The doctrine diseases have their seat in the humours; state of being humoral.

HUMORALIST, u'mur-al-ist, *s.* One who ad the humoral pathology.

HUMORISM, u'mur-izm, *s.* The state of the mours.

HUMORIST, u'mur-ist, *s.* One who conducts h self by his own fancy; one who gratifies his humour; one of a playful, humorous disposi in speaking or writing; one who is fond of j ing, or odd conceits; a wag; a droll.

HUMORLESS, u'mur-les, *a.* Without any mour.

HUMOROUS, u'mur-us, *a.* Distinguished by mour; full of curious contrasts or images, adap to excite laughter; jocular; having the power speak or write in a humorous style; facet playful; exciting laughter; subject to be gover by humour or caprice; irregular; capricious;

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind.—
Dryden

moist; humid.—Obsolete in the last two senses

HUMOROUSLY, u'mur-us-le, *ad.* With a fan ful or grotesque combination of ideas; in a ma ner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; cosely; capriciously; whimsically; in conform with one's humour.

HUMOROUSNESS, u'mur-us-nes, *s.* The st or quality of being humorous; jocularity; s ness of conceit; petulance; peevishness; fick ness; capricious levity.

HUMORSOME, u'mur-sum, *a.* Peevish; pettish of a capricious turn; odd; humorous; adap to excite laughter.

HUMORSOMELY, u'mur-sum-le, *ad.* Peevish petulantly; humorously; oddly.

HUMOUR, u'mur, *s.* (from *humeo*, to be mo Lat.) Moisture. The humours of the eye are aqueous, or watery; the crystaline, or icy; the vitreous. The two first contains about per cent. of albumen, muriate, acetate of s pure soda, and animal matter; the last, bes the usual salts, 36 per cent. of a peculiar mat like albumen;—general turn or temper of mi disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposit often temporary; grotesque imagery; jocular merriment; that quality of the imagination wh gives to ideas a fantastic turn, and tends to ex laughter, or to produce a pleasant and agreea state of mind; petulance; peevishness; a tric a practice;

I like not the *humour* of lying.—*Shaks.*

caprice; whim; predominant inclination;—v to gratify; to sooth by compliance; to suit; indulge; to favour by imposing no restraint.

HUMP, hump, *s.* (*umbo*, Lat.) The protuberan formed by a crooked back.

HUMPBACK, hump'bak, *s.* A crooked back; high shoulders.

HUMPBACKED, hump'bakt, *a.* Having a crooked back.

HUMULUS, hu'mu-lus, *s.* (*humus*, earth, Lat. from the plants only growing in rich soils.) The hop, a genus of climbing plants, which has been long cultivated in England for the sake of its flowers, used in the making of beer.

HUMUS, hu'mus, *s.* (*humus*, ground or earth, Lat.) Vegetable mould. When exposed to air and moisture, wood suffers decay or eremacausis, and is said to moulder, being converted into a dark-brown or black powder, called by modern chemists *humus*. The longer the decay operates, the greater is the proportion of carbon in the residue; thus, oak-wood is C_{36} H_{22} O_{22}, and two species of humus, one more old than the other, were C_{35} H_{20} O_{20}, and C_{34} H_{18} O_{18}; showing, that for every two equivalents of hydrogen oxidized by the air, one equivalent of carbonic acid had separated.

HUNCH, hunsh, *s.* A protuberance or hump; a lump; a thick piece; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow;—*v. a.* to push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk; to push out in a protuberance; to crook the back.

> Thy crooked mind within hunch'd out thy back,
> And wander'd in thy limbs.—*Dryden.*

HUNCH-BACKED, hunsh'bakt, *a.* Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, hun'dred, *a.* (*hund* or *hundred*, Sax.) Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten;—*s.* a company, body, or collection, consisting of ten times ten; the number 100. *Hundred court*, in Law, a hundred court is much the same as a court baron, only that it is larger, and is held for the inhabitants of a particular hundred, instead of a manor: it resembles a court baron in not being a court of record, and in the free suitors being the judges, and the steward the registrar.—3 *Bl.* 34. In Politics, an ancient territorial division, having for its object the more convenient and efficient administration of justice. To each hundred belonged a court baron, similar in the nature and extent of its jurisdiction to the county court, and also a court leet; both of which were usually held by the sheriff, or by a deputy or steward having authority under him. The inhabitants of a hundred, when an offence was committed in their district, were bound to produce the offender, or make good the damage done. *Hundred of lime*, a measure used by lime-burners in some places equal to 35, and in others to 25, heaped bushels or bags, the latter being the quantity about London, and equal to 100 pecks. *Long hundredweight*, six score, by which certain articles are sold. *Hundredweight*, 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

HUNDREDORS, hun'dre-durs, *s.* (*hundredarii*, low Lat.) In Law, persons empannelled or fit to be empannelled on a jury, upon a controversy arising within the hundred where the land in question lies. It also sometimes signifies he who has the jurisdiction of a hundred, and holds the hundred court; and sometimes it is used for the bailiff of a hundred.—*Cromp. Juris.* 217.

HUNDREDTH, hun'dred*th*, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNDREDUM, hun'dre-dum, *s.* In Law, sometimes means to be free or quit from money or customs due to governors and hundredors.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

HUNG, hung. *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To hang*. *Hung double and single*, in Carpentry, applied to sashes, the first when both the upper and lower sash are balanced by weights for raising and depressing, and the last when only one: usually the lower one is balanced over the pulleys.

HUNGARIAN, hung-ga're-an, *a.* Pertaining to Hungary;—*s.* a native of Hungary.

HUNGARY-WATER, hung'ga-re-waw-tur, *s.* A distilled water, prepared originally for the Queen of Hungary.

HUNGER, hung'gur, *s.* (Sax. Germ. and Dan.) A craving of food by the stomach, or a sensation of uneasiness occasioned by the want of food; craving appetite; any strong or eager desire;—*v. n.* to feel the pain or uneasiness which is produced by a long abstinence from food; to crave food; to desire with restless eagerness; to long for;—*v. a.* to famish.—Obsolete as an active verb.

HUNGER-BIT, hung'gur-bit, } *a.* Pained or
HUNGER-BITTEN, hung'gur-bit-tn, } weakened by hunger.

HUNGERED, hung'gurd, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of nourishment.

> When he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterwards an *hungered*.—*St. Matt.* iv. 2.

HUNGERLY, hung'gur-le, *a.* Hungry; in want of nourishment;—*ad.* with keen appetite.—Seldom used as an adverb.

> You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
> Most *hungerly* on your sight.—*Shakz.*

HUNGER-STARVED, hung'gur-stärvd, *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

HUNGER-STUNG, hung'gur-stung, *a.* Feeling most acutely the craving of hunger.

HUNGRILY, hung'gre-le, *ad.* With keen appetite.

HUNGRY, hung'gre, *a.* Feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having an eager desire; emaciated; lean, as if reduced by hunger; not rich or fertile; poor; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

HUNKS, hungks, *s.* A covetous, sordid wretch; a niggard; a miser.

> She has a husband—a jealous, covetous old *hunks*.—*Dryden.*

HUNNEMANIA, hun-ne-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Hunneman, a zealous botanist.) A genus of Mexican plants: Order, Papaveraceæ.

HUNS, hunz, *s.* (*hunni*, Lat.) The Scythians, who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary.

HUNT, hunt, *v. a.* (*huntian*, Sax.) To chase wild animals for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue; to follow closely; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase; *to hunt out or after*, to seek; to search for; *to hunt from*, to pursue or drive out or away; *to hunt down*, to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence;—*v. n.* to follow the chase; to seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious; to seek by close pursuit;—*s.* a chase of wild animals for catching them; a huntsman;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> Ready for to ride
> With *hunte* and horne, and houndes him beside.—*Chaucer.*

a pack of hounds; chase; pursuit; a seeking of

wild animals for game; an association of huntsmen, as the Caledonian Hunt.

HUNTER, hun'tur, *s.* One who chases wild animals for pastime or food; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey; a horse used in the chase.

HUNTERIA, hun-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Wm. Hunter, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, an eminent botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with opposite leaves and small white flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.

HUNTING, hun'ting, *s.* The diversion of the chase; a pursuit; a seeking. *Hunting-leopard*, the Chetah of India, Felis venatica, a species of feline animals of the leopard kind, trained in India for the chase. *Hunting-horn*, a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game. *Hunting-horse*, or *nag*, a horse trained and used in hunting. *Hunting-seat*, a temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

HUNTLEYA, hunt'lay-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. J. T. Huntley of Kimbolton.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

HUNTRESS, hunt'res, *s.* A female who follows the chase.

HUNTSMAN, hunts'man, *s.* One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hunts'man-ship, *s.* The art or practice of hunting.

HURA, hu'ra, *s.* (its American name.) Sandbox-tree, a genus of South American trees: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

HURDEN, hur'dn, *s.* A coarse kind of linen.—Local.

HURDLE, hur'dl, *s.* (*hyrdel*, Sax.) A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks woven together; a crate; the name of a sledge used to draw traitors to the place of execution. *Hurdles*, in Fortification, twigs of willows or osiers interwoven, and sustained by long stakes, and made in the figure of an oblong square. In Husbandry, frames made either of split timber or of hazel-rods wattled together, used as gates or sheep fences;—*v. a.* to make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

> In *hurdled* cotes the flocks are penn'd.—*Seward.*

HURDS, hurdz, *s.* The refuse of hemp or flax.

HURDY-GURDY, hur'de-gur'de, *s.* A stringed musical instrument.

HUREAULITE, hu'ro-lite, *s.* (occurs at Hureau, Haute Vienne.) A mineral of a reddish-yellow colour, occurs in very small crystals; lustre vitreous, transparent. Its constituents are—phosphoric acid, 38.00; protoxide of iron, 11.52; protoxide of manganese, 33.305; water, 18.00: sp. gr. 2.270; rather hard.

HURL, hurl, *v. a.* (*harlua*, Armor.) To throw with violence; to drive with great force; to utter with vehemence;

> Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
> *Hurling* defiance toward the vault of heaven.—
> *Milton.*

to play at a kind of game;—*v. n.* to move rapidly; to whirl;—*s.* the act of throwing with violence; tumult; commotion; riot.

HURLBAT, hurl'bat, *s.* A whirlbat; an old kind of weapon.

HURLBONE, hurl'bone, *s.* In a horse, the bone near the middle of the buttock.

HURLER, hur'lur, *s.* One who throws or hurls; one who plays at hurling.

HURLEY-BURLEY, hur'le-bur'le, *s.* Confusion or tumult, said to be derived from the names of two neighbouring families, Hurleigh and Burleigh, noted for their violence and contentions with each other.

HURLWIND.—See Whirlwind.

HURO, hu'ro, *s.* (*huron*, a bee-hive, Gr.?) A genus of fishes, in which the body is fusiform, but broad in the middle; the head large, and the mouth oblique; the lower jaw longest: Family, Percidæ.

HURONIA, hu-ro'ne-a, *s.* A name given to certain radiated corallines, found in the transition limestone of Lake Huron, in Upper Canada.

HURONITE, hu'ro-nite, *s.* A mineral from the neighbourhood of Lake Huron, occurs in boulder stones; colour light yellowish-green; lustre waxy. Its constituents are—silica, 45.80; alumina, 33.92; protoxide of iron, 4.32; lime, 8.04; magnesia, 1.72; water, 4.16: sp. gr. 2.86. H = 2.25.

HURRAW, hur-raw', } *interj.* A shout of joy or
HURRAH, hur-ra', } triumph.

HURRIA, hur're-a, *s.* (*hurris*, a wicker basket, Gr.?) A genus of serpents, in which the tail is conical; anterior subcaudal plates simple; posterior double; and dorsal scales uniform: Family, Coluberidæ.

HURRICANE, hur're-kane, *s.* (*huracan*, Span.) A most violent storm of wind; any violent tempest.

HURRIEDLY, hur'rid-le, *ad.* In a hurried manner.

HURRIEDNESS, hur'rid-nes, *s.* State of being hurried.

HURRIER, hur're-ur, *s.* One who hurries, urges, or impels.

HURRY, hur're, *v. a.* (*courir*, Fr.) To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to drive or impel with violence; to urge or drive with precipitation and confusion; *to hurry away*, to drive or carry away in haste;—*v. n.* to move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation;—*s.* pressure; urgency to haste; precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion; tumult; bustle; commotion.

HURRYINGLY, hur're-ing-le, *ad.* In a precipitate manner.

HURRY-SKURRY, hur're-skur're, *ad.* Confusedly; in a bustle.—Obsolete.

> Run *hurry-skurry* round the floor.—*Gray.*

HURST, hurst, *s.* (*hurst*, *hyrst*, Sax.) A wood or grove.—Obsolete.

HURT, hurt, *v. a.* (*hyrt*, Sax.) *Past* and *part. pret.* Hurt. To harm; to wound; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body; to injure or impair; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss, or by reducing in quality; to damage in general; to give pain to, as to *hurt* the feelings;—*s.* harm; mischief; a wound or bruise; injury; wrong; loss.

HURTER, hurt'ur, *s.* One who hurts or does harm.

HURTERS, hurt'urz, *s.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

HURTFUL, hurt'fûl, *a.* Mischievous; injurious; occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy.

HURTFULLY, hurt'fûl-le, *ad.* Injuriously; mischievously.

HURTFULNESS, hurt'fûl-nes, *s.* Mischievousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; injuriousness.

HURTLE, hur'tl, *v. n.* To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and re-

counter; to wheel suddenly:—*v. a.* to move with violence and impetuosity; to push forcibly; to whirl.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Hurtless, hurt'les, *a.* Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious; receiving no injury.

Hurtlessly, hurt'les-le, *ad.* Without harm.—Seldom used.

Hurtlessness, hurt'les-nes, *s.* Freedom from any pernicious quality.

Husband, huz'bund, *s.* (*husbonda*, Sax.) A man married to a woman; a man to whom a woman is betrothed. Among seamen, the owner of a ship, who manages its concerns in person; the male of animals of a lower order; an economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground;

Husband's work is laborious and hard.—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to manage with frugality; to use with economy; to till; to cultivate with good management; to supply with a husband.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so *husbanded*?—*Shaks.*

Husbandable, huz'bun-da-bl, *a.* Manageable with frugality.

Husbandless, huz'bund-les, *a.* Without a husband.

Husbandly, huz'bund-le, *a.* Frugal; thrifty.—Seldom used.

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plough overthwart,
And compass it then, is a *husbandly* part.—*Tusser.*

Husbandman, huz'bund-man, *s.* A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labours in tillage; the master of a family.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Husbandry, huz'bun-dre, *s.* The business of a farmer; thrift; frugality; good management; care of domestic affairs.

Hush, hush, *a.* (*husch*, Germ.) Still; silent; quiet. *Hush-money*, money paid to suppress a complaint;—*v. a.* to still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; to appease; to allay; to calm;—*v. n.* to be still; to be silent;—*interj.* silence; be still; no noise.

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush!* 'tis so.—*Shaks.*

Hush-mush, hush'mush, *s.* A state of guarded silence, so as not to be discovered.

Husk, husk, *s.* (*huldsch*, Dut.) The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants;—*v. a.* to strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants.

Husked, huskt, *a.* Covered with a husk.

Huskiness, hus'ke-nes, *s.* The state of being rough and dry like a husk.

Husking, hus'king, *s.* The act of stripping off husks.

Husky, hus'ke, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks; dry; rough; having a rough or hoarse sound; harsh; whizzing.

Hussar, hŭz-zär', *s.* (*husar*, from *husz*, twenty, and *ar*, pay, Germ. twenty houses having originally furnished one man.) A light horseman accoutred after the Hungarian fashion. Hussars were first raised in Germany in 1458, by Mathias Corvin.

Hussite, hus'site, *s.* A follower of the celebrated reformer, John Huss.

Hussy, huz'ze, *s.* (contracted from *housewife*.) A bad or worthless woman; an economist; a thrifty woman.

Hustings, hus'tingz, *s.* (*hustinge*, Sax.) The name of a court held in Guildhall before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London. This court is very ancient, as appears by the laws of Edward the Confessor. Some other cities have likewise had a court bearing the same name—as Winchester and York; but this term is now applied to those temporary structures where the business of elections is carried on.

Hustle, hus'sl, *v. n.* (*hutselen*, Dut.) To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd; to shrug up the shoulders.

Huswife.—See Housewife.

Huswifely.—See Housewifely.

Huswifery.—See Housewifery.

Hut, hut, *s.* (Dutch, *hutte*, Germ.) A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage;—*v. a.* to place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters;—*v. n.* to take lodgings in huts.

Hutch, hutsh, *s.* (*huche*, Fr.) A chest or box; a corn-chest or bin; a case for rabbits; a rat-trap; a kind of vessel suspended by the middle, used in raising coals and minerals from pits;—*v. a.* to hoard; to lay up, as in a chest.

Hutchinia, hutsh-in'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Hutchin of Norwich.) A genus of plants, natives of India: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

Hutchin's Goose, hutsh'ins goos, *s.* The Anser Hutchinsonii of Richardson, a native of Hudson's Bay.

Hutchinsia, hutsh-in'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Miss Hutchins, Belfast.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

Hutchinsonians, hutsh-in-so'ne-ans, *s.* A name given to those who, without consulting a doctrinal sect, followed the philological and exegetical views of John Hutchinson.

Hux, huks, *v. a.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

Huzz, huz, *v. n.* To buzz.—Obsolete.

Huzza, huz-za', *s.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

Hyacinth, hi'a-sin*th*, *s.* In Mineralogy, one of the names given to the yellow or brown crystals of Zircon. When crystalized, it is a four-sided prism, terminated by four rhombic planes. In Botany,—see Hyacinthus.

Hyacinthine, hi-a-sin'*th*ine, *a.* Of a violet or blue colour, resembling hyacinth; containing hyacinthine;—*s.* a mineral of a brown or greenish colour, usually crystalized in rectangular eight-sided prisms; fracture imperfectly conchoidal; transparent, with double refractive powers.

Hyacinthus, hi-a-sin'*th*us, *s.* (*Hyacinthus*, who was killed by Apollo and changed into a flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

Hyades, hi'a-dis, *s.* (*hyein*, to rain, Gr.) In Mythology, the name given to the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who, overwhelmed with grief at the fate of their brother Hyas, who was torn in pieces by a bull, are said to have wept so violently that the gods, in compassion, took them into heaven, and placed them in the bull's forehead, where they still continue to weep, and are thence supposed to presage rain. They form a cluster of five stars in the face of Taurus.

Hyæna, hi-e'na, *s.* (*hyaina*, Gr.) A genus of digi-

tigrate mammiferous quadrupeds, placed by Cuvier between the Viveridæ and the Felidæ.

HYÆNANCHE, hi-e-nang'ke, *s.* (*hyæna*, and *anche*, pain, Gr. from the fruit being used to poison hyænas at the Cape of Good Hope.) Hyæna-poison, a genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

HYALÆA, hi-a-le'a, *s.* (*hyalos*, transparent, Gr.) A genus of Pteropodous Mollusca, furnished with organs for swimming and sailing. The shell has the appearance of a soldered bivalve, the upper one the larger: through an aperture between the valves the animal sends forth two large yellow and violet-coloured wings or sails, rounded and divided at their summit into three lobes.

HYALINE, hi'a-line, *a.* Of a glassy, thin, transparent nature.

HYALITE, hi'a-lite, *s.* (*hyalos*, glass, *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Muller-glass, a mineral with a glassy lustre, and hard as quartz. Its constituents are—silica, 92.00; water, 6.30; alumina, a trace.

HYALITIS, hi-a-li'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

HYALOSIDERITE, hi-a-lo-sid'er-ite, *s.* (*hyalos*, glass, and *sideros*, iron, Gr.) A mineral of a yellowish or brownish colour, usually crystalized; the primary form is an octahedron, with a rectangular base. Internal lustre vitreous; the surfaces metallic; translucent on the edges. Its constituents are—silica, 49.36; alumina, 11.20; lime, 31.96; magnesia, 6.10: protoxide of iron, 2.32; soda, 4.28; potash, 0.38: sp. gr. 2.875. H = 5.5.

HYAS, hi'as, *s.* A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

HYBANTHERA, hi-ban-*the*'ra, *s.* (*hybos*, a curve, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. the anthers being gibbous on the back.) A genus of twining shrubs with pale-green flowers: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

HYBANTHUS, hi-ban'*thus*, *s.* (*hybos*, a tuber, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the spur of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Violaceæ.

HYBERNATION.—See Hibernation.

HYBERNIA, hi-ber'ne-a, *s.* A subgenus of Lepidopterous insects, the caterpillar of which has twelve feet. It is formed by Cuvier on the Phalæna margaritaria of Fabricius.

HYBODONTS, hib'o-donts, *s.* (*hybos*, a hump, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A subfamily of extinct sharks, according to Agassiz possessing characters intermediate between the crushing teeth of the Cetracions, and the sharp cutting teeth of the Squaloids. Their fossil remains commence with the Coal formation, and terminate with the commencement of the Chalk.

HYBOS, hi'bos, *s.* (*hybos*, hump-backed, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanysoma.

HYBOSORUS, hi-bos'o-rus, *s.* (*hybos*, bent, and *oros*, a margin, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

HYBRID, hi'brid, *s.* (*hybris*, a mule, Gr.) A plant or animal produced by parents belonging to a different genus or species. *Hybrid goose*, the Anas hybrida of Letham, a goose which inhabits the Archipelago of Chiloe, in South America.

HYDARTHRUS, hi-där'*thrus*, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.) The white swelling. The joints most subject to it are the knee, elbow, wrist, and ankle.

HYDATES, hi'da-tis, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, a term formerly applied to all encysted humours which contain an aqueous fluid.

HYDATICA, hi-dat'e-ka, *s.* (*hydatois*, watery, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyncophora.

HYDATIDOCELE, hi-da-te-do-se'le, *s.* A hernia-like swelling filled with hyatides.

HYDATIDS, hi'da-tids, *s.* (*hydatis*, a bladder, Gr.) A term somewhat vaguely applied both to morbid cysts and to true Entozoons of the order Cystica. Of the latter, some are globular, with a tunic composed of a double albuminous membrane, between which the sporules or ova are developed.

HYDATIGERA, hi-da-tij'e-ra, *s.* (*hydatis*, Gr.) A genus of vesicular Entozoary animals; the external cyst of which contains an almost always solitary worm. It comprises three species, one of which exists in the muscles of man.

HYDATISM, hi'da-tizm, *s.* In Pathology, the sound occasioned by the fluctuation of an effused fluid in a cavity of the body.

HYDATOID, hi'da-toyd, *a.* An epithet applied to the aqueous humour of the eye, and to the pellucid membrane by which the two chambers of that organ are invested.

HYDE, } hide, *s.* A measure of land common in
HIDE, } Doomsday-book and old English charters. Quantity not exactly known.

HYDNOCARPUS, hid-no-kär'pus, *s.* (*hynos*, a tuber, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of trees, natives of Ceylon: Order, Flacourtiaceæ.

HYDNOPHORA, hid-nof'o-ra, *s.* (*hydor*, water, or *hynes*, moist, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of coralliferous polypifers: Family, Corticati.

HYDNUM, hid'num, *s.* (*hydnon*, a species of fungus, Gr.) A very extensive genus of Fungi, found chiefly in moist situations upon the trunks of trees: Suborder or Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

HYDRA, hi'dra, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, a fabulous many-headed monster, which was said to infest the lake Lerna, in Peloponnesus. According to the fable, when one head was cut off, it was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy this monster, which he is said to have accomplished by the constant application of firebrands to the wounds, as the heads were cut off. The term is likewise sometimes used in a metaphorical sense, to denote a manifold evil. In Astronomy, one of the ancient constellations of the southern hemisphere. In Zoology, a genus of gelatinous Polypi, the entire organization of which, according to Cuvier, consists of a small gelatinous horn, the edges of which are provided with filaments that act as tentacula: Order, Gelatinosi.

HYDRACHNA, hi-drak'na, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *arachnes*, a spider, Gr.) A genus of Arachnides: Family, Holetra.

HYDRACIDS, hi-dras'sids, *s.* Acids containing hydrogen as one of their essential elements, such as the hydrochloric or muriatic acid, the hydriodic acid, &c.

HYDRAGOGUE, hi'dra-gog, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *ago*, I expel, Gr.) In Therapeutics, applied to remedies which, like drastic purgatives and diuretics, possess the property of evacuating serum effused into the organic tissues, or the cavities of the animal body.

HYDRAL, hi'dral, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) A word used by Lindley for an alliance of plants, consisting of unisexual aquatic Endogens, with perfect or

imperfect flowers, not arranged on a spadix, and without albumen. The Hydral alliance comprises the orders Hydrocharidaceæ, Naiadaceæ, and Zosteraceæ.

Hydrales, hi-dra'les, *s.* The name given by Lindley to his Hydral alliance.

Hydramide, hi'dra-mide, *s.* The hyduret of amide or ammonia.

Hydrangea, hi-dran'je-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *aggeion*, a vessel, Gr. from some of the species growing in water, and the capsule being compared to a cup.) A genus of shrubs, with opposite leaves and corymbose flowers. The common hydrangea is a native of China and Japan. It is much valued for its large flowers: Order, Saxafragaceæ.

Hydrant, hi'drant, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) A pipe with the necessary valves, &c., by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.

Hydranthelium, hi-dran-*the*'le-um, *s.* (*hydor*, and *anthelion*, a little flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, with minute white flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

Hydrargilite.—See Wavelite.

Hydrargochlorides, hi-drär-go-klo'ridse, *s.* Compounds of the bichloride of mercury with other chlorides, forming a class of haloid salts.

Hydrargyllite, hi-drär'jel-lite, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *argilla*, clay, Gr.) A name given to the native phosphate of alumina, under the erroneous idea that it consisted of alumina and water.

Hydrargyria, hi-drär-jer'e-a, *s.* (*hydrargyrum*, mercury, Lat.) In Pathology, a vesicular cutaneous eruption, attributed by modern writers to the abuse of mercury.

Hydrargyrosis, hi-drär-je-ro'sia, *s.* Mercurial friction; the state of being rubbed with mercury.

Hydrargyrum, hi-drär'je-rum, *s.* (Latin.) Quicksilver or mercury.

Hydrarsine, hi'drär-sine, *s.* An ethereal volatile product, soluble in water, and of an intolerably fetid smell. It is formed when air or oxygen is allowed to come very gradually in contact with alkarsine, for which—see Appendix.

Hydrarthrosis, hi-drär-*thro*'sis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.) Articular drops.

Hydraspis, hi-dras'pis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *aspis*, a shield, Gr.) A genus of River-tortoises, in which the sternum is narrow and solid, and the nostrils short and tubular: Family, Emydæ.

Hydrastis, hi-dras'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr. in reference to its growing in humid places.) The Canadian Yellow-root, a genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

Hydrates, hi'drayts, *s.* Compounds containing water as one of their proximate elements, and in definite proportions.

Hydraulic, hi-draw'lik, } *a.* (*hydraulique*,
Hydraulical, hi-draw'le-kal, } Fr.) Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Hydraulicon, hi-draw'le-kon, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe, Gr.) The Water-organ, an ancient musical instrument acted upon by water. Its construction is now little known.

Hydraulics, hi-draw'liks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe, Gr.) The science of the motion of fluids, and the construction of all kinds of machines relating thereto. *Hydraulic-ram*, or *water-ram*, an ingenious hydraulic machine for raising water by means of its own impulse.

Hydrelæum, hi-dre-le'um, *s.* (*hydrelaion*, Gr.) A mixture of oil and water.

Hydrencephalic, hi-dren-sef'a-lik, *a.* In Pathology, an epithet applied to the scream uttered by children when suffering from acute hydrocephalus.

Hydrencephalus, hi-dren-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *enkephale*, the brain, Gr.) Dropsy of the ventricles of the brain.

Hydrenterocele, hi-dren-te-ro-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *enteron*, the intestine, Gr.) A hernial or intestinal swelling with a collection of serum.

Hydrepiplomphalus, hi-dre-pip-lom'fa-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *epiploom*, the omentum, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Umbilical hernia, with serous effusion into the sac.

Hydriodates, hi'dre-o-dayts, *s.* In Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydriodic acid, a gaseous compound of hydrogen and iodine, with salifiable bases.

Hydriodic Acid, hi-dre-od'ik as'sid, *s.* A gaseous compound of hydrogen and iodine, obtained by the mutual decomposition of iodide of phosphorus and water.

Hydroa, hi'dro-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) In Pathology, a term of uncertain origin and signification, but probably used to denote a popular eruption of the skin, induced by heat or profuse perspiration.

Hydrobenzamide, hi-dro-ben'za-mide, *s.* A substance obtained in large and regular crystals by the solution of hyduret of benzule with concentrated ammonia in alcohol, and by spontaneous evaporation. It forms regular octahedrous or rhombic prisms, and is colourless, tasteless, and inodorous. Formula, $6HO + C_{42}\ H_{18}\ N_2$.

Hydroboracite, hi-dro-bo'ra-site, *s.* (*hydor*, Gr. and *boracite*.) A mineral of a white colour, with spots of red, from silicated peroxide of iron, and very like both fibrous and foliated gypsum. It consists, according to Dr. Thomson, of 1 atom of magnesia, 4 of boracic acid, and 5½ of water; or, lime, 13.74; magnesia, 10.71; boracic acid, 49.22; water, 26.33: sp. gr. 1.9.

Hydrobromates, hi-dro-bro'mayts, *s.* A genus of salts, produced by the combination of hydrobromic acid with salifiable bases.

Hydrobromic Acid, hi-dro-brom'ik as'sid, *s.* A gaseous acid, composed of 78 bromine + 1 hydrogen; it is obtained by the mutual decomposition of bromide of phosphorus and water.

Hydrocantharidæ, hi-dro-kan-*thar*'e-de, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *kantharis*, a scarab, Gr.) A family of aquatic Coleopterous insects.

Hydrocarbon, hi-dro-kär'bon, *s.* A term applied by chemists to compounds of hydrogen and carbon.

Hydrocarbonate, hi-dro-kär'bo-nate, *s.* A carbonate combined with water, as the hydrocarbonate of magnesia, a mineral from New Jersey, which consists of 17 atoms of magnesia, 13½ of carbonic acid, and 16½ of water, with traces of silica and the peroxide of iron.

Hydrocarbonic, hi-dro-kär-bon'ik, *a.* An epithet used to denote an inflammable gas.

Hydrocarburets, hi-dro-kär'bu-rets, *s.* Compounds of hydrogen and carbon.

Hydrocardia, hi-dro-kär'de-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water,

and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) Dropsy of the pericardium.

HYDROCARYS.—See Halorgaceæ.

HYDROCELE, hi-dro-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) In Surgical Pathology, a collection of watery or serous fluid in the *tunica vaginalis testis*.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hi-dro-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) Dropsy of the brain, or water in the head.

HYDROCHÆRUS, hi-dro-ke'rus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *chairo*, I am delighted with, Gr.) The Water-cavy, a genus of Rodents, allied to the Guinea-pig.

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ, hi-dro-ka-re-da'se-e, *s.* (*hydrocharis*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Endogenous plants, belonging to the Hydral alliance of Lindley. It consists of floating or water plants, with parallel-veined leaves, which are sometimes spiny; flowers enclosed in a spathe; three sepals; three petals, sometimes absent; epigynous stamens, and an adherent ovary: natives of fresh water.

HYDROCHARIS, hi-drok'a-ris, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *charis*, grace, Gr. from its being one of the prettiest ornaments of still waters.) A genus of aquatic plants: Order, Hydrocharidaceæ.

HYDROCHEMISTRY, hi-dro-kem'is-tre, *s.* That part of chemistry which relates more especially to water and other fluids.

HYDROCHLOA, hi-drok'lo-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *chloa*, grass, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

HYDROCHLORATES, hi-dro-klo'rayts, *s.* In Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrochloric acid and salifiable bases.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID, hi-dro-klo'rik as'sid, *s.* A gaseous compound, consisting of 1 atom of chlorine = 36; and 1 atom of hydrogen, equiv. 37.

HYDROCHLORIDES, hi-dro-klo'ridse, *s.* A genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrochloric acid with salifiable bases.

HYDROCIRSOCELE, hi-dro-ser-so-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *kirso*, a varix, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) Water complicated with a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord.

HYDROCOBALTO-CYANATES, hi-dro-ko-bal'to-si'a-nayts, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the combination of the hydrocobalto-cyanic acid with salifiable bases. *Hydrocobalto-cyanic acid*, formula, Cky + 3H; equiv. 220.34.

HYDROCORISÆ, hi-dro-kor'e-se, *s.* (*hydor*, and *koris*, a bug, Gr.) The name of a tribe of Hemipterous insects, including the Water-bugs; these differ from the Geocorisæ, or Land-bugs, in having minute antennæ inserted beneath the eyes. This tribe includes the Water-scorpions, *Nepidæ*, and the Boatmen, *Notonectidæ*.

HYDROCOTYLE, hi-dro-kot'e-le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *kotyle*, a cavity, Gr. in reference to the plants growing in moist situations.) Pennywort, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Type of the tribe Hydrocotyleæ.

HYDROCOTYLEÆ, hi-dro-ko-til'e-e, *s.* (*hydrokotyle*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Umbelliferous plants, belonging to the suborder Orthospermæ, characterized by the fruit being contracted from the sides; mericarps convex, rarely acute on the back, with the five primary ribs obsolete; lateral ones marginating, or thrown back into the commissure, which is flat.

HYDROCYANATES, hi-dro-si'a-nayts, *s.* In Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrocyanic acid with salifiable bases.

HYDROCYANIC ACID, hi-dro-si-an'ik as'sid, *s.* A constituent of the water distilled from the leaves of several stem fruits, and is formed by the destructive distillation of many substances containing nitrogen, by the decomposition of formate of ammonia by heat, and of the cyanides by acids. It has a peculiar penetrating odour, similar to that of bitter almonds, checks the breathing, and causes a flow of tears. It possesses a penetrating taste, which is somewhat burning, and strongly bitter; its vapour, when inhaled, acts instantly as a most powerful poison.

HYDROCYON, hi-dro-si'on, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *kyon*, a dog, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Salmoninæ, or Salmons, in which the jaws are produced, the upper strongly angulated, and both furnished with acute unequal teeth: Family, Salmonidæ.

HYDROCYSTIS, hi-dro-sis'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, and *kystis*, a bladder, Gr.) A cyst containing a serous fluid.

HYDRODEPHAGA.—See Dytiscidæ.

HYDRODERMA, hi-dro-der'ma, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) Dropsy of the skin.

HYDRODYNAMICS, hi-dro-di-nam'iks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) The science which applies the principles of dynamics to determine the conditions of motion or rest in fluid bodies. It is divided into two branches—*hydrostatics* and *hydraulics*,—which see.

HYDROESSA, hi-dro-es'sa, *s.* (*hydor*, and *essoomai*, I am less, Gr.) A genus of minute, microscopic, aquatic, hemipterous insects: Family, Nepidæ.

HYDROFEROCYANIC ACID, hi-dro-fer-o-si-an'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained in solution from the ferocyanite of potash, by the action of sulphuric acid on a solution of that salt.

HYDROFERRID-CYANATES, hi-dro-fer'rid-si'a-nayts, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the combination of hydroferrid-cyanic acid with salifiable bases. *Hydroferrid-cyanic acid*, the formula of which is Cfdy + 3H; equiv. 217.34.

HYDROFLUATES, hi-dro-flu'ayts, *s.* Salts formed by the hydrofluoric acid with bases—called *fluates* by some, and *fluorides* by others.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID, hi-dro-flu-o'rik as'sid, *s.* A highly volatile and corrosive liquid. Its constitution is not known with any degree of certainty, as its basis, fluorine, has not yet been obtained in an insulated form.

HYDROFLUOSILICATES, hi-dro-flu-o-sil'e-kayts, *s.* Salts formed by the hydrofluosilicic acid with salifiable bases.

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID, hi-dro-flu-o-sil-is'ik as'sid, *s.* A compound acid, consisting of one atom of hydrofluoric, and two of fluosilicic acid.

HYDROGALE, hi'dro-gale, *s.* (French, from *hydor*, water, and *gala*, milk, Gr.) A mixture of water and milk.

HYDROGEN, hi'dro-jen, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *gennao*, I produce, Gr.) A colourless, inodorous, tasteless body, always gaseous when uncombined; a powerful refractor of light; the lightest body in nature, and hence the best material for filling balloons. Its equivalent is 1; symb. H. With oxygen it constitutes water—hence the name.

HYDROGENATE, hi'dro-je-nate, } *v. a.* To combine
HYDROGENIZE, hi'dro-je-nize, } hydrogen with something else.

HYDROGENATED, hi-droj'e-nay-ted, *a.* Combined with hydrogen.

HYDROGENOUS, hi-droj'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

HYDROGLOSSA, hi-dro-glos'sa, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) The salivary duct which constitutes the seat of the swelling in Ranula.

HYDROGNOSY, hi-drog'no-se, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *gnosis*, knowledge, Gr.) The history and description of the waters of the terrestrial globe.

HYDROGRAPHER, hi-drog'gra-fur, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters.

HYDROGRAPHIC, hi-dro-graf'ik, } *a.* (*hydor*,
HYDROGRAPHICAL, hi-dro-graf'e-kal, } water, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) Relating to or containing a description of the sea, sea-coast, isles, depth of water, shoals, &c., or of a lake; pertaining to hydrography. *Hydrographical charts*, or *maps*, usually called *sea-charts*, are projections of some part of the sea or coast for the use of navigators.

HYDROGRAPHY, hi-drog'gra-fe, *s.* The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters; or the art of forming charts of the sea.

HYDROGURETED, hi-drog'u-ret-ed, *a.* Denoting a compound of hydrogen with a base.

HYDROLEA, hi-dro'le-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *elaina*, an olive, Gr. in reference to the habitat of the species, and their oiliness.) A genus of plants, annual or perennial: Order, Hydrophyllaceæ.

HYDROLITE, hi'dro-lite, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A crystalized snow-white mineral. The crystal, figured by Dr. Thomson, is a double-sided pyramid, with the apices truncated by a short six-sided prism. It consists of silica, 39.896; alumina, 12.968; peroxide of iron, 8.270; potash, 9.000; water, 29.866: sp. gr. 2.054. H = 4.00.

HYDROLOGICAL, hi-dro-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to hydrology.

HYDROLOGY, hi-drol'o-je, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of water, its properties, modes of existence, &c.

HYDROMANCY, hi'dro-man-se, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Among the ancients, a method of divination by water. Varro ascribes its origin to the Persians, and Numa Pompilius is said to have had resource to it, in order to settle the ceremonies of religion.

HYDROMANTIC, hi-dro-man'tik, *a.* Pertaining to divination by water.

HYDROMEDIASTINUM, hi-dro-me-de-as'te-num, *s.* *hydor*, water, Gr. and *mediastinum*.) Effusion of serum into the mediastinum.

HYDROMEL, hi'dro-mel, *s.* (*hydromeli*, Gr.) Honey and water diluted in equal parts.

HYDROMETER, hi-drom'e-tur, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used in the measurement of fluids.

HYDROMETRA, hi-dro-me'tra, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocorisæ. In Pathology, dropsy of the womb.

HYDROMETRIC, hi-dro-met'rik, } *a.* Relating
HYDROMETRICAL, hi-dro-met're-kal, } to a hydrometer, or the measurement of the gravity, &c. of fluids, made by a hydrometer.

HYDROMETRIDÆ, hi-dro-met're-de, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metron*, Gr.) A family of Geocorisæ, or Land-bugs, but of aquatic habits; not, however, living in water, but frequenting the surface.

HYDROMPHALUS, hi-drom'fa-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *omphalus*, the navel, Gr.) A tumour formed by accumulation of serum in the sac of umbilical hernia; or simply, distention of the navel by the fluid of ascites.

HYDROMYRINGA, hi-dro-mi'ring-ga, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *myringa*, or *myrinx*, a barbarous Latin name of the membrana tympani.) Dropsy of the tympanum.

HYDROMYS, hi'dro-mis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Water-rat, a genus of Rodents, natives of Australia.

HYDRONOSIS, hi-dro-no'sis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *nosis*, a disease, Gr.) Ephemeral fever, with perspiration; according to some writers, the sweating sickness.

HYDRO-OXALIC ACID, hi-dro-oks-al'ik as'sid, *s.* A peculiar acid formed during the action of nitric acid on sugar, gum, and other substances.

HYDROPELTIDEÆ, hi-dro-pel-tid'e-e, *s.* The Cabomaceæ of Lindley,—which see.

HYDROPELTIS, hy-dro-pel'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pelte*, a shield, Gr.) A genus of aquatic plants, belonging to the order Hydropeltideæ of De Candole, or Cabomaceæ of Lindley.

HYDROPERICARDIUM, hi-dro-per-e-kär'de-um, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pericardion*, the pericardium, Gr.) Dropsy of, or an unnatural accumulation of watery fluid in, the sac of the heart.

HYDROPERITONÆUM, hi-dro-per-e-to-ne'um, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr. and *peritoneum*.) Dropsy of the peritonæum.

HYDROPERSULPHURIC, hi-dro-per-sul-fu'rik, *a.* Denoting an acid from sulphur and hydrogen.

HYDROPERSULPHURIC ACID, hi-dro-per-sul-fu'rik as'sid, *s.* Bisulphuret of hydrogen, a compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of hydrogen; its equivalent is 33.

HYDROPHANE, hi'dro-fane, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phaino*, I shine, Gr.) A variety of opal, which is white and opaque when dry, but is transparent when placed in water.

HYDROPHANOUS, hi-drof'a-nus, *a.* Made transparent by immersion in water.

HYDROPHIDÆ, hi-drof'e-de, } *s.* (*hydor*, water,
HYDROPHIDES, hi-drof'e-des, } and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) The Water-serpents, in which the body and the tail are compressed, the nostrils operculated, and the upper jaws furnished with poisonous fangs: Order, Orphides.

HYDROPHILIDÆ, hi-dro-fil'e-de, *s.* (*hydrophilus*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, of the tribe Lamellicornes of Swainson.

NOTE.—The Lamellicornes, Clavicornes, &c., constitute families in Cuvier, whose tribes are subdivisions of families, and not, as properly in Swainson, the family a subdivision of the tribe. This will account for such terms being sometimes used in the Dictionary, both as families and tribes—these terms being taken as given in the different arrangements of the authors referred to.

HYDROPHILAX, hi-dro-fi'laks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phylax*, a guardian or keeper, Gr. from the plant

always growing on the sea-side.) A genus of glabrous creeping herbaceous plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HYDROPHILUS, hi-drof'e-lus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of aquatic Coleopterous insects, type of the subfamily Hydrophilidæ.

HYDROPHITE, hi'dro-fite, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A plant which lives and grows in water.

HYDROPHLOGOSIS, hi-dro-flo-go'sis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phlogosis*, inflammation, Gr.) Inflammation, terminating in serous effusion.

HYDROPHOBIA, hi-dro-fo'be-a, *s.* (Greek.) Literally, a dread of, or extreme aversion to water; the disease of canine madness.

HYDROPHOBIC, hi-dro-fo'bik, *a.* Relating to a dread of water, or canine madness.

HYDROPHTHORATES, hi-drof'*tho*-rayts, *s.* (*hydor*, and *phoron*, fluor, Gr.) A genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrophthoric acid, formerly fluoric acid.

HYDROPHYLLACEÆ, hi-dro-fil-la'se-e, *s.* (*hydrophyllum*, one of the genera.) The Hydrophyllaceæ of Robert Brown, a natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees, herbs, and shrubs, often hispid; leaves often lobed and alternate, or the lower ones opposite; stamens alternate with the petals; corolla monopetalous, hypogenous, regular, and shortly five-cleft; calyx deeply five-cleft; ovary superior; two long styles; two stigmas; fruit capsular and two-valved.

HYDROPHYLLACIA, hi-dro-fil-la'se-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phylax*, a keeper, Gr.) A word sometimes used to denote great reservoirs of water, which are supposed to be placed in the Alps and other mountains, to supply the rivers which permeate the lower countries.

HYDROPHYLLUM, hi-dro-fil'lum, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants, type of the order Hydrophyllaceæ.

HYDROPHYSOCELE, hi-dro-fe-so-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *physa*, wind, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) Hernia, containing serum and gas.

HYDROPHYSOMETRA, hi-dro-fe-so-me'tra, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metra*, the womb, Gr.) An accumulation of serum and gas in the cavity of the womb.

HYDROPHYTOLOGY, hi-dro-fe-tol'o-je, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *phyton*, a plant, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on water-plants.

HYDROPIC, hi-drop'ik, } *a.* (*hydrops*, Lat.)
HYDROPICAL, hi-drop'e-kal, } Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water; containing water; resembling water or dropsy.

HYDROPIPLOCELE, hi-dro-pip-lo-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr. and *epiplocele*.) Omental hernia, complicated with serous effusion into the sac, or with hydrocele.

HYDROPITYON, hi-dro-pit'e-on, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pitys*, a pine, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Malabar and the East Indies: Order, Carophylliaceæ.

HYDROPNEUMATIC, hi-dro-nu-mat'ik, *s.* (*hydor*, and *pneumatikos*, air, Gr.) An epithet given to a vessel of water, with other apparatus, for chemical experiments.

HYDROPNEUMATIC TROUGH. — See Pneumatic Trough.

HYDROPNEUMOSARCA, hi-dro-nu-mo-sär'ka, *s.* (*hydor*, *pneumon*, a lung, and *sarx*, flesh, Gr.) An abscess containing water, air, and flesh, probably a collection of extravasated blood, from which, during its decomposition, gas has been extricated.

HYDROPOIDES, hi-dro-po'e-des, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *poieo*, I produce, Gr.) A term applied to the watery excretions of a dropsical patient.

HYDROPORUS, hi-drop'o-rus, *s.* A genus of aquatic Coleopterous insects: Family or Tribe, Dytiscidæ.

HYDROPS, hi'drops, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A generic term in Nosology, comprehending every morbid accumulation of serum in the cavities or areolæ, naturally lubricated by that fluid, or in cysts and cavities of adventitious formation.

HYDROPTHALMIA, hi-drop-*thal*'me-a, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *opthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) Dropsy of the eye.

HYDROPTILA, hi-drop'te-la, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *ptilon*, a feather, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Plicipennes.

HYDROPYRAMIDS, hi-dro-per'a-mids, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pyramis*, a pyramid, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

HYDROPYRETIC, hi-dro-pi-ret'ik, *a.* (*hydor*, water, and *pyr*, fever, Gr.) Suffering from, or connected with, sweating fevers.

HYDROPYXIS, hi-dro-pik'sis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *pyxis*, a box, Gr. the plant being an inhabitant of water, and the capsule resembling a box, from its opening transversely.) A genus of plants, natives of Louisiana: Order, Paronychiaceæ.

HYDRORACHIS, hi-dror'a-kis, *s.* (*hydor*, and *rachis*, the spine, Gr.) A collection of serum in the membranes of the spinal cord; dropsy of the spinal canal. This disease may exist with or without lesion of the osseous parietes.

HYDRORACHITIS, hi-dror-a-ki'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, and *rachis*, the spine, Gr.) A tumour upon the spine of infants, at first of a blue colour, but afterwards becomes translucent. It is attended with paralysis of the lower limbs, and is usually fatal.

HYDRORCHITIS, hi-dror-ki'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *orchis*, a testicle, Gr.) Inflammation of the testis, which terminates in serous effusion.

HYDROSALTS, hi'dro-sawlts, *s.* Salts, the acid or base of which is a compound, containing hydrogen as one of its elements.

HYDROSARCA, hi-dro-sär'ka, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *sarx*, flesh, Gr.) A tumour, according to Severinus, which contains water and masses of flesh.

HYDROSARCOCELE, hi-dro-sär-ko-se'le, *s.* (*hydor*, water, *sarx*, flesh, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) A swelling formed by dropsy of the tunica vaginalis, and by scirrhous or carcinomatous enlargement of the body of the testis.

HYDROSAURUS, hi-dro-saw'rus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *sauros*, a saurian reptile, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, in which the scales are separated from each other by an annular series of minute tubercles, and embedded in the skin; the ridge of the tail rounded and carinated. These saurians are large in size, and are analogous to the crocodiles.

HYDROSCOPE, hi'dro-skope, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *skopeo*, I survey, Gr.) An instrument anciently used for the measurement of time; a kind of water-clock.

HYDROSCYAMINE, hi-dros-si'a-min, *s.* A poison-

ous substance, having a penetrating, narcotic, and stupifying odour, like that of nicotine, discovered by Geiger and Hesse in Hioscyamus niger: formula unknown.

HYDROSELENATES, hi-dro-se'le-nayts, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr. and *selenite.*) In Chemistry, a family of salts, resulting from the combination of hydroselenic acid with salifiable bases. *Hydroselenic acid* is also termed seleniureted acid: according to Berzelius, it consists of one equivalent of selenium and one of hydrogen. Its equivalent is 40.6; its symbol, Hse.

HYDROSTATIC, hi-dro-stat'ik, } *a.* (*hydor*, and
HYDROSTATICAL, hi-dro-stat'e-kal, } *statikos*, stationary, Gr.) Relating to the science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hi-dro-stat'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles.

HYDROSTATICS, hi-dro-stat'iks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *stao*, I stand, Gr.) That branch of hydrodynamics which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of the fluids commonly called non-elastic, as water, mercury, &c. *Hydrostatic press* (commonly called *Bramah's press*, from the name of the engineer who brought it into general use,) is a machine by which an enormous amount of pressure may be obtained through the medium of water. *Hydrostatic paradox*, a term often used to designate that principle in hydrostatics, by which a very small quantity of water may be made to overcome a very great weight. *Hydrostatic index*, an apparatus for demonstrating the truth of Pascal's hydrostatic paradox. *Hydrostatic bellows*, an apparatus for illustrating the hydrostatic paradox. *Hydrostatic balance*, a balance used for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities.

HYDROSULPHATES, hi-dro-sul'fayts, } *s.* In
HYDROSULPHURETS, hi-dro-sul'fu-rets, } Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hydrosulphuric acid with salifiable bases.

HYDROSULPHURETED, hi-dro-sul'fu-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

HYDROSULPHURIC ACID, hi-dro-sul-fu'rik as'sid, *s.* Sulphureted hydrogen.

HYDROTELLURATES, hi-dro-tel'u-rayts, *s.* A genus of salts, resulting from the combination of an acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium with salifiable bases.

HYDROTHORAX, hi-dro-*tho*'raks, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *thorax*, the chest, Gr.) A disease caused by a collection of water in the chest.

HYDROTIC, hi-dro'tik, *a.* Causing a discharge of water; a medicine to purge off water or phlegm. As a substantive, this word is synonymous with *hydragogue.*

HYDROTITES, hi-dro-ti'tis, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *ous*, *otis*, the ear, Gr.) Dropsy of the ear.

HYDROTRICHE, hi-drot're-ke, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *trix*, *trichos*, a hair, Gr. in reference to the hair-like submerged leaves and habitation of the plant.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

HYDROUS, hi'drus, *a.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) Watery, or anything containing water in its composition.

HYDROXANTHIC ACID, hi-droks-an'*th*ik as'sid, *s.* An acid discovered by Zeise of Copenhagen, since considered as an oxy-acid, and described as xanthic acid. It is the carbosulphuric acid of some chemists, being a compound of two volumes of bisulphuret of carbon, and one volume of sulphuric ether.

HYDRUS, hi'drus, *s.* (*hydor*, water, Gr.) The Water-snake, a genus of Ophidian reptiles or serpents, in which the head is small, the snout obtuse, and the upper part covered with large plates; the body and belly covered with rows of large scales: Family, Hydrophidæ. In Astronomy, the Water-snake, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, formed by Lacaille.

Cerastes horn'd, *hydrus*, and elops drear.—*Milton.*

HYEMAL, hi-e'mal, *a.* (from *hiems*, winter, Lat.) Belonging to winter; done in winter. Also, in Medicine and Natural History, an epithet employed to designate morbid affections of certain animals which occur especially or exclusively in winter.

Beside vernal, estival, and autumnal made of flowers, the ancients had also *hyemal* garlands.—*Sir T. Brown.*

HYEMANTES, hi-e-man'tes, *s.* (Greek.) A class of offenders in the primitive church, whose enormities were of so great a nature that they were not allowed to enter the porch of the churches; but were obliged to stand without, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather.

HYEMATE, hi'e-mate, *v. n.* To winter at a place. —Obsolete.

HYEMATION, hi-e-ma'shun, *s.* (*hiemo*, to winter, Lat.) Shelter from the cold of winter.

HYGEIA, hi-je'a, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess of Health, daughter or wife of Æsculapius. Her statues sometimes represented her as attended by a large serpent coiled round the body, and as elevating her arm to drink a cup which she held in her hand.

HYGEIAN, hi'je-an, *a.* (*hygieia*, the goddess of Health, Gr.) Sound or healthy; relating to health; relating to the goddess of Health.

HYGIEINA, hi-je-i'na, } *s.* Health, or the art or
HYGIEINE, hi-je-i'ne, } science of preserving health;
HYGIENE, hi-ji'ene, } that department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

HYGIEST, hi'je-est, *s.* A name assumed by the venders of certain universal vegetable medicines.

HYGROBLEPHARIC, hi-gro-blef'a-rik, *a.* (*hydor*, water, and *blepharon*, the eyelid, Gr.) In Anatomy, an epithet applied to the excretory ducts, and their orifices, of the lachrymal gland.

HYGROCROCIS, hi-grok'ro-sis, *s.* (*hygros*, belonging to water, and *krokis*, a little tuft, Gr.) A genus of Algæ, of the suborder or tribe Confervoideæ.

HYGROLOGY, hi-grol'o-je, *s.* (*hygros*, moist, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A medical term, implying the doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body.

HYGROMETER, hi-grom'e-tur, *s.* (*hydor*, water, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used for measuring the degrees of moisture or dryness of the atmosphere.

HYGROMETRIC, hi-gro-met'rik, } *a.* Applied
HYGROMETRICAL, hi-gro-met're-kal, } to substances which easily become moist and dry with corresponding changes in the state of the atmosphere, or which readily retain or absorb moisture; pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.

HYGROMETRY, hi-grom'e-tre, *s.* The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air.

HYGROPHILA, hi-grof'e-la, *s.* (*hygros*, moist, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

HYGROSCOPE, hi'gro-skope, *s.* (*hygros*, moist, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An instrument by means of which changes in the condition of the atmosphere with respect to moisture are detected.

HYGROSCOPIC, hi-gro-skop'ik, *a.* Relating to the hygroscope.

HYGROSTATICS, hi-gro-stat'iks, *s.* The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

HYKE, hike, *s.* A blanket or loose garment.

HYLA, hi'la, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, Gr.) The Tree-frogs, a genus of amphibious reptiles, in which the toes are dilated at their extremities: Order, Anoura.

HYLACIUM, hi-la'she-um, *s.* (*aulax*, a furrow, Gr. in reference to the style and stigma being furrowed.) A genus of plants, natives of Western Africa: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HYLÆUS, hi-le'us, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

HYLARCHICAL, hi-lär'ke-kal, *a.* (*hyle*, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) Presiding over matter.

HYLEOSAURUS, hi-le-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, and *sauros*, a lizard, Gr.) A name given by Dr. Mantell to an extinct gigantic genus of reptiles, the fossil remains of which he discovered in the wealden strata of Sussex.

HYLESINUS, hi-le'se-nus, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, and *sinomai*, I destroy, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

HYLIOTIS, hi-le-o'tis, *s.* (*hyle*, a bush or brushwood, and *ous*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Muscicapinæ, or Fly-catchers: Family, Muscicapidæ.

HYLOBATES, hi-lo-ba'tis, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, and *baino*, I walk, Gr.) The gibbous or long-armed Apes, a genus of the Quadrumana, distinguished by the great length of their anterior extremities.

HYLOBIUS, hi-lo'be-us, *s.* (*hylobios*, living in the woods, from *hyle*, a wood, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the Curculionidæ, or Weevil family.

HYLOPHILUS, hi-lof'e-lus, *s.* (*hyle*, a copse, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Parianæ, or Titmice: Family, Sylviadæ.

HYLOTOMA, hi-lot'o-ma, *s.* (*hyle*, a wood, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securifera.

HYLOZOIC, hi-lo-zo'ik, *s.* (*hyle*, matter, and *zoe*, life, Gr.) One who holds matter to be animated; —*a.* pertaining to Hylozoism.

HYLOZOISM, hi-lo-zo'izm, *s.* (*hyle*, matter, and *zoe*, life, Gr.) A term used by ancient philosophers to signify the abstract idea of matter and life. In Philosophy, strictly, the doctrine that matter lives.

HYLOZOIST, hi-lo-zo'ist, *s.* The name of a sect of atheists among the ancient Greek philosophers.

HYLURGUS, hi-lur'gus, *s.* (*hylourgos*, a carpenter, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

HYMEN, hi'men, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Mythology, the god of Marriage, the son of Apollo and Calliope, or of Bacchus and Venus. He is represented as crowned with flowers, particularly with marjoram, having a flame-coloured veil on his head, and a torch in his hand. In Anatomy, a semi-lunar parabolic, or circular fold of mucous membrane, which partly or wholly closes the entrance of the vagina of woman, and the female of several other mammifera, in the virgin state.

HYMENÆA, hi-me-ne'a, *s.* (*Hymen*, the god of Marriage, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous trees, with bifoliate leaves and corymbs of whitish or yellowish flowers: Suborder, Cæsalpiniæ.

HYMENANTHES, hi-me-nan'*thes*, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the thin corollas.) A genus of plants, natives of Japan: Order, Ericaceæ.

HYMENANTHERA, hi-me-nan-*the*'ra, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Droseraceæ.

HYMENEAL, hi-me-ne'al, } *a.* Relating to mar-
HYMENEAN, hi-me-ne'an, } riage;—*s.* a marriage song.

HYMENELLA, hi-me-nel'la, *s.* (dim. of *hymen*, a membrane, Gr. on account of the thin little petaloid crown at the base of the petals.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophylliaceæ.

HYMENIUM, hi-me'ne-um, *s.* (*Hymen*, the god of Marriage, Gr.) In Botany, that part in which the sporules of fungi immediately lie, commonly called the gills.

HYMENOCARPUS, hi-men-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the membranous legumes.) A genus of Leguminous herbs with yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

HYMENOCERA, hi-me-nos'e-ra, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

HYMENOCRATER, hi-men-o-kra'tur, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *krater*, a cup, Gr. in allusion to the large membranous calyx.) A genus of plants, natives of Persia: Order, Lamiaceæ.

HYMENODICTYON, hi-men-o-dik'te-un, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *dictyon*, a net, Gr. in reference to the seeds being girded by a reticulated membrane.) A genus of trees, natives of the East Indies: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HYMENOGYNE, hi-me-noj'e-ne, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *gyne*, a female, Gr. in allusion to the cohesion of the styles into a membranous tube.) A genus of plants; Order, Mesembryaceæ.

HYMENOLÆNA, hi-men-o-le'na, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *chlaina*, a cloak, Gr. in reference to the ribs of the fruit being winged and membranous.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, belonging to the tribe Smyrneæ: Suborder, Camplospermæ.

HYMENOLOGI, hi-me-nol'o-je, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Anatomy, a description or a treatise on, and dissection of, the membranes of the animal system.

HYMENOMYCETES, hi-men-o-mis'e-tis, *s.* (*hymen*, and *mykes*, a mushroom, Gr.) An order or tribe of Fungi, characterized by having the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores, and the hymenium being naked.

HYMENOPAPPUS, hi-men-o-pap'pus, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *pappos*, a pappus, Gr. in allusion to the membranous pappus of its seeds.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorm.

HYMENOPHYLLUM, hi-men-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) The filmy leaf, a genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

HYMENOPOGON, hi-me-nop'o-gon, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr. the seeds

being furnished with a membranous appendage at each end.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

HYMENOPTERA, hi-me-nop'ter-a, } *s.* An order
HYMENOPTERANS, hi-me-nop'ter-ans, } of mandibulate insects, comprehending those which have four membranous wings, with few nervures. The tail of the female is usually armed with a sting. Though the insects of this order are included in the mandibulate section, for their mouth is furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, yet they do not generally use them to masticate their food, but for purposes usually connected with their sequence of instincts, as bees in building their cells; the wasps, in scraping particles of wood from posts and rails for a similar purpose, and likewise to seize their prey. But the great instrument by which they collect their food is their tongue; this the bees particularly have the power of inflating, and can wipe both convex and concave surfaces; and with it they lick, but not suck the honey from the blossoms, for Reaumer has proved that this organ acts as a tongue, and not as a pump. Some of the hymenoptera prefer a vegetable diet.

HYMENOPTERAL, hi-me-nop'te-ral, } *a.* Having
HYMENOPTEROUS, hi-me-nop'te-rus, } four membranous wings.

HYMENOSOMA, hi-me-nos'o-ma, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of decapodous Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

HYMENOSTOMUM, hi-me-nos'to-mum, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. a membrane being stretched over the orifice of the theca.) A genus of minute Moss plants: Order, Bryaceæ.

HYMENOTHALAMIÆ, hi-men-o-*tha*-la'me-e, *s.* (*hymen*, a membrane, and *thalamos*, a chamber, Gr.) A tribe of Lichens, in which the shields are open, the nucleus forming a disk and bearing asci.

HYMN, him, *s.* (*hymnus*, Lat.) An encomiastic song; a song or ode in honour of God;—*v. a.* to praise in song; to worship with hymns; to sing; to celebrate in song;—*v. n.* to sing in praise or adoration.

HYMNIC, him'nik, *a.* Relating to hymns.

HYMNOLOGIST, him-nol'o-jist, *s.* A composer of hymns.

HYMNOLOGY, him-nol'o-je, *s.* (*hymnos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A collection of hymns.

HYNNIS, hin'nis, *s.* (Greek, a ploughshare.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Zeinæ, or Dories: Family, Zeidæ.

HYOBANCHE, hi-o-bang'ke, *s.* (*hys hyos*, a pig, and *agcho*, I strangle, Gr.) A genus of herbs, found parasitical on the roots of plants: Order, Orobanchaceæ.

HYODON, hi'o-don, *s.* (*hys*, a swine, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Clupinæ, or Herrings, in which the body is herring-shaped, the snout short and obtuse, and the mouth set with unequal conic teeth: Family, Salmonidæ.

HYO-EPIGLOTTIC, hi-o-ep-e-glot'tik, *a.* An epithet sometimes employed to designate a band or ligament of condensed cellular tissue, which extends from the posterior part of the body of the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottis.

HYOGLOSSUS, hi-o-glos'sus, *s.* (*hyo*, water, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gr.) In Anatomy, a term applied to a broad and slender muscle which extends, on each side, from the greater horn, the summit of the body, and the lesser horn and adjacent cartilage of the hyoid bone, to the tongue.

HYOID, hi'oyd, *a.* (*hyo*, water, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) An epithet employed to designate an azygous or pairless bone, suspended horizontally between the base of the tongue and the larynx.

HYOSCERIS, hi-os'se-ris, *s.* (*hys hyos*, a hog, and *seris*, a lettuce, Gr.) Swine's-succory, a genus of fetid Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

HYOSCYAMIA, hi-o-si-a'me-a, *s.* A vegetable alkali, extracted from the plant Henbane, Hyoscyamus niger. It is a strong poison.

HYOSCYAMUS, hi-o-si'a-mus, *s.* (*hys*, a pig, and *kyamos*, a bean, Gr.) Henbane, a genus of plants, consisting of coarse fetid herbs: Order, Solanaceæ.

HYP, hip, *s.* (contracted from *hypochondria*.) A disease attended with great melancholy and depression of spirits.

HYPÆTHRAL, hi-pe'*thr*al, *a.* In Architecture, applied to a temple with ten columns in front and at the back, and two rows of columns entirely round the walls of the building; the centre part, or cell, was open to the air at top.

HYPALLAGE, hip-al'la-je, *s.* (Greek.) Amongst grammarians, a species of hyperbaton, consisting in a mutual permutation of one case for another.

HYPANTHODIUM, hip-an-*tho*'de-um, *s.* (*hypo*, and *anthodes*, like flowers, Gr.) In Botany, a form of inflorescence, in which the receptacle is fleshy and covered with minute hairs, but not enclosed in an involucrum, as in Dorstenia and Fica.

HYPASPIST, hi-pas'pist, *s.* A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner.

HYPECOUM, hi-pek'o-um, *s.* (*hypecheo*, I rattle, Gr. from the noise which the seeds make when shaken in the pod.) A genus of plants with small yellow flowers: Order, Papaveraceæ.

HYPELATE, hip-e-la'te, *s.* (a name given by Pliny to the plant Ruscus, from *hypo*, under, and *elate*, a fir-tree, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

HYPER, hi'pur. A Greek preposition frequently used in composition, where it denotes excess; its literal signification being above or beyond.

HYPERA, hi'per-a, *s.* (Greek, the name of a kind of caterpillar.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyncophora.

HYPERÆTHESIS, hi-per-e-*the*'ses, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond, and *aithesis*, feeling, Gr.) A disease characterized by excessive sensibility, especially of the organs of sense.

HYPERANTHERA.—See Moringa.

HYPERASPIST, hi-per-as'pist, *s.* (*hyperaspistes*, from *hyper*, above, and *aspis*, a shield, Gr.) A defender.

HYPERBATIC, hi-per-bat'ik, *a.* Transposed; inverted.

HYPERBATON, hi-per'ba-ton, *s.* (Greek.) In Grammar, a figurative construction, inverting the proper order of words and sentences. It also means a long retention of the verb which completes the sentence.

HYPERBOLA, hi-per'bo-la, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and *ballo*, I throw, Gr.) In Geometry, a curve formed by cutting a cone in a direction parallel to its axis. *Hyperbolic space*, the space or content comprehended between the curve of the hyperbola and the whole ordinate.

HYPERBOLE, hi-per'bo-le, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond, and

ballo, I throw, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure by which the reality or truth of things are either exaggerated or depreciated.

HYPERBOLIC, hi-per-bol'ik, } *a.* Relating to
HYPERBOLICAL, hi-per-bol'e-kal, } the hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola; relating to or containing a hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth. *Hyperbolic conoid*, or *hyperboloid*, a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hi-per-bol'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the form of a hyperbola; with exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

HYPERBOLIFORM, hi-per-bol'e-fawrm, *a.* Resembling a hyperbola.

HYPERBOLISM, hi-per'bo-lizm, *s.* The use of hyperbole.

HYPERBOLIST, hi-per'bo-list, *s.* One who uses hyperbole.

HYPERBOLIZE, hi-per'bo-lize, *v. n.* To speak with exaggeration;—*v. a.* to exaggerate or extenuate.

HYPERBOREAN, hi-per-bo're-an, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond, and *boreas*, the north wind, Gr.) The name given by the ancients to unknown inhabitants of the most northern regions of the globe, who, as the name implies, were supposed to be placed beyond the influence of the north wind, and consequently to enjoy a mild and delightful climate; —*a.* far north; very cold; frigid.

HYPERCARBURETED, hi-per-kär'bu-ret-ed, *a.* Supercarbureted; having the largest proportion of carbon.

HYPERCATALECTIC, hi-per-kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* (*hyper*, above, and *katalektikos*, leaving off, Gr.) An epithet applied, in Greek or Latin poetry, to a verse that has one or two syllables too much or beyond the regular measure.

HYPERCHLORIC, hi-per-klor'ik, *a.* Denoting an acid with a greater proportion of oxygen than the chloric acid.

HYPERCRITIC, hi-per-krit'ik, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and *kritikos*, a critic, Gr.) An over-rigid censor or critic.

HYPERCRITIC, hi-per-krit'ik, } *a.* Critical
HYPERCRITICAL, hi-per-krit'e-kal, } beyond necessity or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity; excessively nice or exact; overcritical.

HYPERCRITICISM, hi-per-krit'e-sizm, *a.* Excessive rigour of criticism.

HYPERCRISIS, hi'per-kri-sis, *s.* (*hyper*, and *krisis*, the crisis of a disease, Gr.) The crisis of a disease; a violent critical effort or evacuation.

HYPERDULIA, hi-per-du'le-a, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and *duleia*, worship or service, Gr.) A term in the Roman Catholic theology, and signifying the worship rendered to the Virgin Mary.

HYPERIA, hi-pe're-a, *s.* (*Hyperion*, the sun-god.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Amphipoda.

HYPERICACEÆ, hi-per-e-ka'se-e, } *s.* (*hypericum*,
HYPERICINEÆ, hi-per-e-sin'e-e, } one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, usually herbaceous, sometimes shrubs or trees; leaves opposite, without stipules, occasionally alternate; flowers generally yellow, sometimes white or red, regular, with oblique glandular petals, having dark glands on their edges, in number four or five; long distinct styles; stamens hypogenous; seeds naked, numerous and minute.

HYPERICUM, hi-per'e-kum, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and *eikon*, an image, Gr. the superior part of the flower representing a figure.) St. John's-wort, a genus of plants, consisting of herbs or undershrubs: Type of the order Hypericaceæ.

HYPERION, hi-pe're-un, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, one of the titles of Helios, the sun; according to Hesiod, the son of Uranos and Gaia, or, according to Homer, the father of Helios by Euryphaessa—hence Hyperionides.

HYPERKINESIA, hi-per-ke-ne'zhe-a, *s.* (*hyper*, and *kinesis*, mobility, Gr.) Extreme nervous susceptibility.

HYPERMETER, hi-per'me-tur, *s.* (*hyper*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) Anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure.

HYPERMETRICAL, hi-per-met're-kal, *a.* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

HYPEROCHE, hi-per'o-ke, *s.* (Greek, pre-eminence.) In Music, an interval nearly equal to a comma and a half.

HYPEROODON, hi-per-o'o-don, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Cetacea, which has the body and muzzle similar to those of the dolphin; but the cranium is elevated at its edges by vertical bony partitions. There are two small teeth in front of the lower jaw. There is only one species known, which attains a length of from twenty to twenty-five feet, and perhaps more. It is sometimes caught in the British channel.

HYPEROSTOSIS, hi-per-os'to-sis, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond, and *osteon*, a bone, Gr.) Used to denote an excessive growth of bone.

HYPEROXIMURIATES, hi-per-oks-e-mu're-ayts, *s.* The old name for the chlorates.

HYPEROXYD, hi-per-ok'sid, *a.* (*hyper*, and *oxus*, sharp, Gr.) Acute to excess, as a crystal.

HYPERPHYSICAL, hi-per-fiz'e-kal, *a.* Supernatural.

HYPERSARCOMA, hi-per-sär'ko-ma, } *s.* (*hyper*, up-
HYPERSARCOSIS, hi-per-sär-ko'sis, } on, and *sarx*, flesh, Gr.) Exuberant growth of granulations on a sore.

HYPERSTHENE, hi'per-sthene, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and *sthene*, strength, Gr. because it possesses greater lustre and hardness than amphibole, with which it was confounded.) Labradore hornblende, the Paulite of Werner, a mineral of a greyish or greenish-black, sometimes of nearly a copper-red colour, and always crystalized in rhombic prisms, having an eminently metallic lustre, on the faces of cleavage. Its constituents are—silica, 51.348; magnesia, 11.092; protoxide of iron, 33.224; lime, 1.836; water, 0.500: sp. gr. 3.3. H = 475.

HYPERSTHENIA, hi-per-sthe'ne-a, *s.* Excess of vital power.

HYPERSTHENIC, hi-per-sthe'nik, *a.* Containing hypersthene; resembling hypersthene.

HYPERTHYRUM, hi-per'thy-rum, *s.* (*hyper*, above, and *thyra*, a door, Gr.) In Architecture, the lintel of a doorway.

HYPERTONIA, hi-per-to'ne-a, *s.* (*hyper*, beyond, and *tonos*, tone, Gr.) Excess of tone in the tissues of the living body.

HYPERTROPHICAL, hi-per-trof'e-kal, *a.* Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

HYPERTROPHY, hi-per'tro-fe, *s.* A term frequently applied to a morbid enlargement of any part of the body. This term ought to be restricted to

cases in which a part, though increased in bulk, retains its natural organization and structure.

Hyperzoodynamia, hi-per-zo-o-di-na'me-a, *s.* (*hyper*, above, *zoos*, living, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) Excessive augmentation of force in the animal economy.

Hyphæne, hi-fe'ne, *s.* (*hyphaina*, I entwine, Gr. from the nature of the fibres of the fruit.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

Hyphantus, hi-fan'tus, *s.* (*hyphantos*, woven, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyncophora.

Hyphen, hi'fen, *s.* (Greek.) In Composition, an accent or character, implying that two words are to be joined or connected into one compound word, and marked thus (-), as six-sided. Hyphens also serve to connect the syllables of such words as are divided by the end of the line.

Hyphomycetis, hif-o-mis'e-tis, *s.* (*hyphos*, a crown, and *mykes*, a mushroom, Gr.) An order of Fungi, in which the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores, and the hymenium is enclosed in a peridium.

Hyphosulphurous Acid, hi-fo-sul'fu-rus as'sid, *s.* An acid constituted of 2 atoms of sulphur, $16 \times 2 = 32$, and 2 of oxygen, $8 \times 2 = 16$, its equivalent being 48.

Hypnobatisis, hip-no-bat'e-sis, *s.* (*hypnos*, sleep, and *badizo*, I walk.) Sleep-walking; somnambulism.

Hypnological, hip-no-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Hypnology.

Hypnology, hip-nol'o-je, *s.* (*hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, a discourse.) The doctrine of sleep.

Hypnotics, hip-not'iks, *s.* (from *hypnos*, sleep, Gr.) In the Materia Medica, a medicine tending to produce sleep;—*a.* pertaining to or inducing sleep.

Hypnum, hip'num, *s.* (*hypnon*, the name of a moss among the Greeks.) A genus of Moss plants with pinnated bright-green branches, and which form a thick mat-like covering on the surface on which they grow: Order, Bryaceæ.

Hypo, hi'po. A Greek particle, retained in the composition of different words borrowed from that language, and literally denoting under; beneath.

Hypobole, hi-pob'o-le, *s.* (*hyper*, under, and *ballo*, I cast, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure so named because several things are mentioned which seem to make for the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order.

Hypobothrum, hip-o-bo*th*'rum, *s.* (*hypo*, upon, and *bothron*, a seat, Gr. the flowers being seated on flat axillary receptacles.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Hypocalyptus, hip-o-ka-lip'tus, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *kalypto*, I veil, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

Hypocatharsis, hip-o-ka-thăr'sis, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *cathaira*, I purge, Gr.) A too faint or feeble purgation.

Hypocaustum, hip-o-kaws'tum, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *kaio*, I burn, Gr.) A subterraneous place where a furnace was kept, used by the Greeks and Romans for heating baths: by the moderns, a place where the fire is kept which warms a stove or hothouse.

Hypochæris, hip-o-ke'ris, *s.* (*hypo*, and *choiros*, a pig, Gr. on account of its roots being eaten with avidity by swine.) Cat's-ear, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

Hypochondria, hip-o-kon'dre-a, } *s.* A
Hypochondriasis, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sis, } dis-
Hypochondriasm, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sizm, } ease affecting the hypochondriac region, and accompanied with great lowness of spirits.

Hypochondriac, hip-o-kon'dre-ak, *a.* In Anatomy, pertaining to the hypochondrium;—*s.* in Pathology, a person afflicted with hypochondriasis, or morbid affections in the hypochondriacal region.

Hypochondriacal, hip-o-kon-dri'a-kal, *a.* Same as Hypochondriac.

Hypochondriacism, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sizm, } *s.* A
Hypochondriasis, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sis, } disease characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy.

Hypochondrium, hip-o-kon'dre-um, *s.* (*hypochondrion*, Gr.) In Anatomy, the region situated on each side below the short ribs; the hypochondriac region.

Hypocist, hip'o-sist, *s.* (*hypokistis*, Gr.) An inspissated juice obtained from the plant Asarum.

Hypocranium, hip-o-kra'ne-um, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *kranion*, the skull, Gr.) An abscess situated beneath the skull.

Hypocrateriform, hip-o-kra-te're-fawrm, *a.* (*hypo*, *krater*, a cup, Gr. and *forma*, form, Lat.) That form of a corolla which consists in a cyliudrical tube which is longer than the flat-spreading limb, as in flowers of the genus Phlox. It is called, in English, salver-shaped.

Hypocrisy, he-pok'kre-se, *s.* (*hypocrisie*, Fr.) Dissimulation; a feigning to be what one is not; a concealment of one's real character or motives; simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretence.

Hypocrite, hip'o-krit, *s.* (*hypokrites*, Gr.) A dissembler in morality or religion; one who feigns to be what he is not; one who assumes a false appearance.

Hypocritic, hip-o-krit'ik, } *a.* Dissem-
Hypocritical, hip-o-krit'e-kal, } bling; insincere; assuming a false and deceitful appearance; concealing one's real character or motives; proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy.

Hypocritically, hip-o-krit'e-kal-le, *ad.* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

Hypocyrta, hip-o-sir'ta, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *cyrtos*, gibbous, Gr. the under part of the corolla exhibiting a conspicuous gibbosity.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

Hypoelytrum, hip-o-el'e-trum, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *elytron*, a wing-cover, Gr. from the nature of the bracts under the glume.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

Hypoestes, hip-o-es'tis, *s.* (*hypesthes*, an inferior garment, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.

Hypogæous, hip-o-ge'us, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *ge*, the earth, Gr.) Literally, subterranean. In Botany, it denotes all parts in plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth.

Hypogæum, hip-o-ge'um, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *ge*, the ground, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a name common to all parts of a building under ground, as the cellar, butteries, &c. In Astrology, a name given to the celestial houses below the horizon.

HYPOGASTRIC, hip-o-gas'trik, *a.* Pertaining to the hypogastrium, or lower belly.

HYPOGASTRORRHEXIS, hip-o-gas-tror-reks'is, *s.* (*hypogastrion*, the hypogastrium, and *rhexis*, rupture, Gr.) Rupture of the belly, with, according to Blanchara and Kraus, laceration of the peritonæum.

HYPOGENE, hip'o-jene, *a.* (*hypo*, beneath, and *gennao*, I produce, Gr.) Netherformed, an epithet applied by Mr. Lyell to such rocks as have been formed and consolidated under, and not at the surface of the earth.

HYPOGLOSSIS, hip-o-glos'sis, } *s.* (*glossa*, or *glotta*,
HYPOGLOTTIS, hip-o-glot'tis, } the tongue, Gr.) In Anatomy, a name given to two glands of the tongue; applied also to the ninth cerebral nerve, now regarded as the twelfth. In Pathology, an inflammation or ulceration under the tongue: called also *ranula*.

HYPOGYN, hi'po-jin, *s.* (*hypo*, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, a plant which has its corals and stamens inserted under the pistil.

HYPOGYNOUS, hi-poj'e-nus, *a.* Relating to plants that have their corolla and stamens inserted under the pistil.

HYPOLYTRUM, hi-pol'e-trum, *s.* (*hypo*, and *elytron*, an involucrum, or wing-cover, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

HYPOMOCHILION, hip-o-mo-kil'e-un, *s.* (*hypo*, and *mochilos*, a lever, Gr.) In Mechanics, the support or fulcrum of a lever, or a point against which the pressure is exerted.

HYPONITRITES, hip-o-ni'tritse, *s.* In Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of hyponitrous acid with salifiable bases. The formula of the acid is N + 3O, or NO3.

HYPONITROUS, hip-o-ni'trus, *a.* Denoting an acid intermediate between nitric oxide and nitrous acid.

HYPONITROUS ACID, hip-o-ni'trus as'sid, *s.* An acid intermediate between nitric oxide and nitrous acid, composed of 1 equivalent of nitrogen = 14, and 3 of oxygen = 24, the equivalent of the hyponitrous acid upon the hydrogen scale being 38.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID, hip-o-fos'fo-rus as'sid, *s.* An acid composed of 2 atoms of phosphorus and 1 of oxygen; or 32 phosphorus + 8 oxygen.

HYPOPHTHALMIA, hip-of-*thal*'me-a, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) According to Kraus, the pain preceding suppuration, or similar affections, in the anterior chamber of the eye.

HYPOPHTHALMUS, hip-of-*thal*'mus, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is oval-oblong, the muzzle very much depressed, the eyes remote and lateral, and the first dorsal fin before the lateral: Family, Siluridæ.

HYPOPHYLLIUM, hip-o-fil'le-um, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, a petiole that has the form of a small sheath, is destitute of laminæ, and surrounds the base of certain small branches having the appearance of leaves, as in the asparagus; it is nothing but a rudimentary leaf.

HYPOPHYLLOUS, hi-pof'il-lus, *a.* (*hypo*, under, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, situated under the leaf.

HYPOPITYS, hip-op'e-tis, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *pitys*, a pine-tree, Gr. the species being parasitical on the roots of pine-trees.) Yellow-bird's-nest, a genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

HYPOPTYPOSIS, hip-op-te-po'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A figure of speech, which, by a very lively description, represents any person or thing, as it were in a picture set before the eye, or a lively and exact description of any object made by the fancy.

HYPOPYON, hip-op'e-on, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *pyon*, pus, Gr.) Small abscesses developed between the laminæ of the cornea; purulent collections within the chambers of the eye.

HYPOSCENIUM, hip-os-se'ne-um, *s.* (*hyposkenion*, Gr.) In Antiquity, supposed to have been the front wall or partition of the Greek theatre facing the orchestra.

HYPOSEPETES, hip-o-sep'e-tes, *s.* (*hypo*, under, Gr. and *sepes*, a hedge, Lat. ?) A genus of birds, belonging to the Brachypodinæ, or Short-footed Thrushes, distinguished from the other genera by the tail being forked: Family, Merulidæ.

HYPOSPADIA, hip-o-spa'de-a, *s.* (*hypospao*, I draw from beneath, Gr.) A congenital malformation, wherein the orifice of the urethra terminates on the inferior surface of the penis.

HYPOSPHAGMA, hip-os-fag'ma, *s.* (Greek.) Extravasation of blood beneath the conjunctiva oculi.

HYPOSTAPHYLITIS, hip-os-taf-e-li'tis, *s.* (*hypo*, and *staphyle*, the uvula, Gr.) Slight inflammation of the uvula.

HYPOSTASIS, hip-os'ta-sis, *s.* (Greek.) Sediment in the urine.

HYPOSTASIS, hip-os'ta-sis, } *s.* (*hypostasis*, Lat.)
HYPOSTASY, hip-os'ta-se, } Used by the Greek fathers to express the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

HYPOSTATIC, hip-o-stat'ik, } *a.* Relating to
HYPOSTATICAL, hip-o-stat'e-kal, } hypostasis; constitutive; personal, or distinctly personal, or constituting a distinct substance.

HYPOSTATICALLY, hip-o-stat'e-kal-le, *ad.* Personally.

HYPOSTERNAL, hip-o-ster'nal, *a.* (*hypo*, under, and *sternon*, the breast, Gr.) A term applied to the lower piece or division of the sternum.

HYPOSTOMA, hip-os'to-ma, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Siluridæ.

HYPOSTROPHY, hip-os'tro-fe, *s.* (*hypostrophe*, Gr.) A return or going back; the relapse of a disease.

HYPOSTYLE, hip'o-stile, *s.* (*hypostulos*, Gr.) That which is supported by pillars.

HYPOSULPHO-BENZOATES, hip-o-sul'fo-ben-zo'-ayts, *s.* A genus of salts formed by the combination of hyposulpho-benzoic acid with salifiable bases, which acid is obtained in a colourless crystalline mass, having a strong acid taste. The formula of this acid is C_{14} H_4 O_3 + S_2 O_3 + 2 aq.

HYPOSULPHURIC ACID, hip-o-sul-fu'rik as'sid, *s.* An acid intermediate between the sulphurous and sulphuric acids; it may be regarded as containing 2 atoms of sulphur, 16 × 2 = 32, and 5 of oxygen, 8 × 5 = 40; or, as constituted of 1 atom of sulphurous acid = 32, and 1 of sulphuric acid = 40; in either case its equivalent is = 72.

HYPOSULPHUROUS, hip-o-sul'fu-rus, *a.* Hyposulphurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

HYPOTENUSE, hip-ot'e-nuse, *s.* (*hypo*, and *teino*, I stretch, Gr.) In Geometry, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.

HYPOTHECATE, hip-*oth*'e-kate, *v. a.* (from *hypotheca*, a pledge, Lat.) To pawn; to give in pledge.

HYPOTHECATION, hip-*oth*-e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of pledging.

HYPOTHECATOR, hip-*oth*'e-kay-tur, *s.* One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

HYPOTHENAR, hip-o-*then*'*ăr*, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy, a projection formed on the lower or pulmor surface of the hand by four muscles, *Palmaris brevis abductor*.

HYPOTHESIS, hip-*oth*'e-sis, *s.* (Greek.) A proposition or principle which we suppose or take for granted, in order to draw conclusions for the proof of a point in question. In Mathematics, a proposition or principle taken for granted, in order to draw conclusions therefrom for the proof of a point in question. Any principle supposed or taken for granted, for the solution of any phenomena in natural philosophy, is also called a hypothesis.

HYPOTHETIC, hip-o-*thet*'ik, } *a.* Including a
HYPOTHETICAL, hip-o-*thet*'e-kal, } supposition; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hip-o-*thet*'e-kal-le, *ad.* By way of supposition.

HYPOTHIC, hip-*oth*'ik, } *s.* Literally, the sub-
HYPOTHICA, hip-*oth*'e-ka, } jection of a thing to the authority of another person, is a term derived from the civil law, still in use in the law of Scotland, and in that of France with the lingual variation of hypothique; while, though in the law of England it is not a received technical expression, it is occasionally used for describing any species of security, holding the character which the word was employed by civilians to represent.

HYPOTRACHELIUM, hip-o-tra-ke'le-um, *s.* (*hypo*, and *trachelos*, the neck, Gr.) In Architecture, the slenderest part of the shaft of a column, being that immediately below the neck of the capital.

HYPOTYPOSIS, hip-o-te-po'sis, *s.* (Greek, a general description or sketch.) In Rhetoric, an animated representation of a scene or event in descriptive language, highly enriched with rhetorical figures.

HYPOXIDACEÆ, hip-oks-e-da'se-e, } *s.* (*hypoxis*,
HYPOXIDEÆ, hip-oks-id'e-e, } one of the genera.) An order of Narcissal Endogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, with hexapetalous flowers, which are much imbricated, and have six stamens with anthers turned inwards.

HYPOXIS, hip-ok'sis, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *oxys*, pointed, Gr. in allusion to the sharp points of the inferior sepals.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Hypoxadaceæ.

HYPOZOMA, hip-o-zo'ma, *s.* (*hypo*, under, and *soma*, a mouth, Gr.) A membranous partition; as the mediastinum and diaphragm.

HYPPOLITE, hip'po-lite, *s.* (*hypo*, and *polites*, a citizen, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Sericornes.

HYPSIPRIMNUS, hip-se-prim'nus, *s.* (*hypsiprimos*, with a high stern, Gr.) The Potoo-roo, or Kangaroo rat, a genus of Marsupial animals, natives of Australia.

HYPSISTARII, hip-sis-ta're-i, *s.* (*hysistos*, highest, Gr.) A sect in the fourth century, so called from the profession they made of worshipping the Most High God; they also revered fire and lamps with the heathens, and observed the Sabbath, and the distinction of clean and unclean things with the Jews.

HYPSOMETRY, hip-som'e-tre, *s.* (*hypos*, height, and *metreo*, I measure, Gr.) The art of measuring the relative or absolute height of places upon the surface of the earth, either by the barometer, or by trigonometrical observations.

HYPTIS, hip'tes, *s.* (*hiptios*, resupinate, Gr. the limb of the corolla being turned on its back.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

HYPUDÆUS, hi-pu-de'us, *s.* The Camp-mice, a genus of Rodents, placed by Cuvier between Myoxus and Mus.

HYRAX, hi'rax, *s.* (*hyrax*, mixed, Gr.) The Rock-rabbit, a small rabbit-like animal, classed by Cuvier in the same division with the rhinoceros. The muzzle and ears are very short, and covered with fur; the tail is wanting, or has only a small tubercle in its place.

HYREUS, hi're-us, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Phitotominæ, or Plant-cutters: Family, Musophagidæ.

HYRIA, hi're-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the bivalve shell of which has the hinge margin straight, both extremities elevated and winged; cardinal teeth very long, and resembling lateral teeth: Family, Unionidæ.

HYRIANÆ, hi-ri'a-ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Unionidæ, characterized by having the bosses of the shells longitudinally sulcated; cardinal teeth long, compressed, and placed on one side of the bosses; hinge margin winged.

HYRIDELLA, hi-re-del'la, *s.* (dim. of *hyria*.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is transversely oval; the bosses not sulcated; the posterior margin elevated and winged, and having one cardinal tooth in each fin: Family, Unionidæ.

HYSON, hi'sun, *s.* A species of green tea from China.

HYSSOP.—See Hyssopus.

HYSSOPUS, his-so'pus, *s.* (*hyssopos*, Gr.) Hyssop, a genus of strongly aromatic herbs, with a warm pungent taste: Order, Lamiaceæ.

HYSTERALAGY, his-ter-al'a-je, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the womb.

HYSTERIA, his-te're-a, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb.) A morbid affection peculiar to the human female, and resulting from cerebellic and spinal, combined with uterine, irritation.

HYSTERIC, his-ter'ik, } *a.* (*hysterique*, Fr.)
HYSTERICAL, his-ter'e-kal, } Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

HYSTERIUM, his-te're-um, *s.* (*hystereis*, penury, Gr. from the poverty-struck-like appearance of the trees upon which it is parasitical.) A genus of Fungi: Order, or Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

HYSTEROLITHIASIS, his-ter-o-le-*thi*'a-sis, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *lithiasis*, the formation of the stone, Gr.) Formation of a stone, or stone-like concretion, within the uterus.

HYSTEROLOXIA, his-ter-o-lok'se-a, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *loxos*, oblique, Gr.) Obliquity of the uterus.

HYSTEROMANIA.—See Nymphomania.

HYSTERON PROTERON, his'ter-on pro'te-ron, *s.* (Greek words signifying *following* and *before*.) In Grammar and Rhetoric, a species of the hyperbaton, in which the proper order of construction is so inverted, that the part of any sentence which should be first comes last.

HYSTEROPHYSIS, his-te-rof'e-sis, } *s.* (*hystera*,
HISTEROFESEMA, his-te-ro-fe-se'ma, } the womb,

and *physema*, inflation, Gr.) Distension of the womb with a gaseous fluid.

HYSTEROPTOSIS, his-ter-op-to'sis, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *optosis*, a falling down, Gr.) A falling down of the womb; *prolapsus uteri*.

HYSTERORRHŒA, his-ter-or-re'a, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) A discharge of blood, pus, or mucus from the womb.

HYSTEROSCOPE, his-ter'o-skope, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *skopeo*, I examine, Gr.) An instrument whereby a view of the *os uteri* in the living subject may be obtained.

HYSTEROSOPHIA, his-ter o-sof'e-a, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *spophos*, a noise, Gr.) Discharge of air from the uterus.

HYSTEROSTOMATOMUS, his-ter-o-sto-mat'o-mus, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, *stoma*, the mouth, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) Two instruments invented by Coutouly for division of the mouth, or rather neck, of the uterus, employed in performing the operation of hysterotomy.

HYSTEROTOMUS, his-ter-ot'o-mus, *s.* (*hystera*, the womb, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) An instrument employed in performing the operation of hysterotomy.

HYSTEROTOMY, his-ter-ot'o-me, *s.* Incision of the womb.

HYSTRICIDÆ, his-tris'e-de, *s.* (*hystrix*, one of the genera.) A name given by Gray to a family of Mammiferous animals, of which the Porcupine, or genus Hystrix, is the type.

HYSTRIX, his'triks, *s.* (Greek, from *hys*, a pig, and *thrix*, a bristle.) The Porcupine, a genus of Rodents, the bodies of which are armed with rigid sharp spines, sometimes intermediate with hair.

I.

I is the ninth letter and the third vowel of the English alphabet. In French, and in most European languages, *i* has the long name sound which we express by *e* in *me*, or *ee* in *seen*, *meek*; this sound is still retained in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in *machine*, *intrigue*. In most English words, however, this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness*, *pity*, *gift*, in which words the sound of *i* is the same as that of *y* in *hypocrite*. The sound of *i* long, as in *find*, *kind*, *arise*, is diphthongal. This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail*, *field*, *seize*, *feign*, *vein*, *friend*; and with *o*, in *oil*, *join*, *coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong. No English word ends with *i*; but when the sound occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y*. I, as a numeral, signifies *one*, and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times; as, II two, III three, &c. When it stands before V or X it subtracts itself, and the numerals denote one less than the V or the X; but when placed after V or X, it denotes the addition of a unit, or as many units as the letter is repeated in times.

I, i, (*ic*, Sax. *ik*, Goth. and Dut. *ego*, Gr. and Lat.) The pronoun of the first person *myself*. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the other cases we use *me*, as 'I am attached to study, study delights *me*;' in the plural we use *we* and *us*, words which appear to be radically distinct from I.

IACCHUS.—See Bacchus.

IAMBIC, i-am'bik, *a.* (*iambique*, Fr. *iambicus*, Lat.) Relating to the iambus, a poetic foot.

IAMBIC, i-am'bik, } *s.* (*iambus*, Lat. *iambos*, Gr.)
IAMBUS, i-am'bus, } In Poetry, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in *delight*.

IAMBICS, i-am'biks, *s. pl.* Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. Anciently, certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

IANTHINA, i-an'*thi*-na, *s.* (*ianthinos*, violet-coloured, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, allied to Scissurella, both of which are characterized by having the aperture of the shell very effuse, and the outer lip sinuated: Family, Trochidæ.

IATHROPHIC ACID, i-a-*throf*'ik as'sid, *s.* A name which has been given to the acrid principle of croton oil.

IATROLEPT, i'at-ro-lept, *s.* (*iatros*, a physician, and *aleipho*, I anoint, Gr.) One who cures by anointing.

IATROLEPTIC, i-a-tro-lep'tik, *a.* Effecting a cure by anointing, friction, and exercise.

IBALIA, i-ba'le-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

IBERIS, i-be'ris, *s.* (*Iberia*, the ancient name of Spain.) Candy-tuft, a genus of Cruciferous plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, with white or purplish flowers; Suborder, Pleurorhizeæ.

IBEX, i'beks, *s.* The Capra ibex, a species of goat, with large horns, square in front, and marked with transverse and prominent knots.

IBIDEM, ib'e-dem, *ad.* (Latin.) In the same place.

IBIS, i'bis, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of Waling-birds, with a long slender bill, cylindrical and arched at the base, and long ample broad wings. The Ibis was the sacred bird of Egyptian superstition, and had divine honours paid to it: Family, Tantalidæ.

IBYCTER, i-bik'tur, *s.* (*ibycter*, a trumpeter, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Cymindinæ, or Kites, natives of America: Family, Falconidæ.

IC, ik. In Chemistry, a particle, used as a termination of the names of those acids which contain, in combination, the highest known quantity of the acidifying principle.

ICACO, i-ka'ko, *s.* The name given in South America and the West Indies to the Cocoa-plum, or fruit of the plant Chrysobalanus icaco.

ICANATES, ik-ka-na'tes, *s.* A name given to the soldiers posted round the outside gates of the Grand Seignior.

ICARIAN, i-ka're-an, *a.* (from *Icarus*.) Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.

ICASINA, ik-a-si'na, *s.* (the name given to it from

its resemblance to the plant Chrysobalanus icaco.) A genus of plants: Order, Olacaceæ.

ICE, ise, *s.* (*is*, or *isa*, Sax.) A solid, transparent, and brittle body, formed of some fluid, particularly water, and caused by the reduction of the temperature: water becomes solid at 32 degrees Fahrenheit;—concreted sugar; *to break the ice*, is to make the first opening to any attempt;—*v. a.* to cover with ice; to convert into ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to frost; to chill; to freeze. *Ice-blink*, a name given by the pilots to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen. *Ice-plant*, the plant Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. *Ice-saw*, a large saw, used for cutting through the ice, to relieve ships when frozen up.

ICEBERGS, ise'bergs, *s.* (*ice*, and *bery*, a mountain, Germ.) Vast bodies of ice filling the valleys between the high mountains in the northern latitudes. Among the most remarkable are those of the coast of Spitzbergen. Icebergs are the creation of ages, and receive annually additional height by the falling of snows and of rain, which often instantly freezes, and more than repairs the loss occasioned by the influence of the sun.

ICEBIRD, ise'burd, *s.* A bird of Greenland.

ICEBOAT, ise'bote, *s.* A boat constructed for moving on ice; a strong boat for breaking a passage through ice.

ICEBOUND, ise'bownd, *a.* In Nautical language, completely surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing.

ICEBUILT, ise'bilt, *a.* Composed of ice; loaded with ice.

ICEGLAZED, ise'glayzd, *a.* Incrusted or glazed with ice.

ICEHOUSE, ise'hows, *s.* A place for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

ICE ISLAND, ise i'land, *s.* A name given by sailors to a great quantity of ice collected into one huge solid mass, and floating about upon the seas near or within the polar circles.

ICE ISLE, ise ile, *s.* A vast body of floating ice.

ICELANDER, ise'lan-dur, *s.* A native of Iceland.

ICELANDIC, ise'lan-dik, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland; —*s.* the language of the Icelanders.

ICELAND MOSS, ise'land mos, *s.* The plant Cetraria islandica.

ICELAND SPAR, ise'land spăr, *s.* An exceedingly pure variety of calcareous spar or carbonate of lime, remarkable for its clearness, and the beautiful double refraction which it exhibits.

ICE SPAR, ise spăr, *s.* A mineral found at Monte Somna, near Naples, of a greyish-white colour; often massive, inclining sometimes to greyish-white, and sometimes crystalized in thin, longish, six-sided tables. It consists of silica, 63.56; alumina, 24.06; potash, 10.03; lime, 0.94; peroxide of iron, 0.92; water, 0.37; a trace of manganese: sp. gr. 4.32. H = 3.

ICHNEUMON, ik-nu'mon, *s.* (Greek.) Pharoah's Rat. In Mammalogy, the name given to a quadruped of the Viverrine family, the Herpestes of modern zoologists, distinguished as a destroyer of the eggs of the crocodile, and as such, one of the sacred animals of the Egyptians. In Entomology, a genus of Hymenopterous insects, type of the family Ichneumonidæ. These insects destroy the posterity of the Lepidoptera in the caterpillar state, as the weasel, so called, is said to destroy that of the crocodile by breaking its eggs, and even by introducing itself into the body of the animal, in order to devour its entrails.—*Cuvier.*

ICHNEUMONES, ik-nu-mo'nes, *s.* A tribe of parasitical Hymenopterous insects, distinguished by the confluence of the second discoidal and first submarginal cells of the superior wings, and where there is an intervenient submarginal cell, by that being very small.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ, ik-nu-mon'e-de, *s.* (*ichneumon*, one of the genera.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects, which have the body elongate, ovate, and depressed, with the ovipositer, which supplants the sting, not or scarcely exserted.

ICHNEUMONIDAN, ik-nu-mon'e-dan, *a.* Relating to the Ichneumonides.

ICHNOCARPUS, ik-no-kăr'pus, *s.* (*ichnos*, a trace, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the slender follicles.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing shrubs, with white inodorous flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.

ICHNOGRAPHIC, ik-no-graf'ik, } *a.* (*ichnos*,
ICHNOGRAPHICAL, ik-no-graf'e-kal, } and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground plot.

ICHNOGRAPHY, ik-nog'ra-fe, *s.* In Perspective, the view of anything cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the base of it. Among painters, it is used to describe images or ancient statues of marble and copper, of busts and semibusts, of paintings in fresco, mosaic works, and ancient pieces of miniature. In Architecture, a transverse or horizontal section of a building, exhibiting the plot of the whole edifice, and of the several apartments in any story.

ICHOR, ik'or, *s.* (Greek.) A thin and sanious fluid, which, escaping from wounds or sores, irritates or inflames the parts over which it flows.

ICHOROUS, ik'o-rus, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

ICHTHYCALLUS, ik-*the*-kal'lus, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *kallos*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chætodonidæ.

ICHTHYITES, ik'*the*-itse, *s.* A stone, having a cavity in it resembling a fish.—Not used.

ICHTHYOCOLLA, ik-*the*-o-kol'la, *s.* (*ichthys*, and *kollos*, glue, Gr.) Isinglass, a preparation from the fish known by the name of Huso. A very pure form of gelatine, prepared from certain parts of the entrails of several fish. Good isinglass should be free from smell or taste, and perfectly soluble in boiling water.

ICHTHYOGRAPHY, ik-*the*-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*ichthys*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A treatise on fishes.

ICHTHYOLITE, ik'*the*-o-lite, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A stone containing the petrefaction of a fish or any of its parts.

ICHTHYOLOGICAL, ik-*the*-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*ichthys*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) Relating to ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGIST, ik-*the*-ol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGY, ik-*the*-ol'o-je, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That department of Natural History which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of fishes.

ICHTHYOMANCY, ik-*the*-om'an-se, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A species of divination by the examination of the entrails of fishes.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST, ik-*the*-of'a-jist, *s.* (*ichthys*, and

phago, I eat, Gr.) One who eats fish, or subsists on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, ik-*the*-of'a-gus, *a.* Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, ik-*the*-of'a-je, *s.* The state or practice of feeding upon fish.

ICHTHYOPHIS, ik'*the*-o-fis, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Eel kind, the body of which is cylindrical, spiracles lateral, one on each side of the head; mouth rather large; teeth acute; no fins whatever: Family, Murinidæ.

ICHTHYOSCOPUS, ik-*the*-os'ko-pus, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, and *skopaios*, a dwarf, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the head and body of which are nearly cylindrical; the dorsal fin single, long, and generally composed of soft, simple rays; mouth often furnished with cirri; scales minute, or none.

ICHTHYOSIS, ik-*the*-o'sis, *s.* (*ichthys*, a fish, Gr. from its resemblance to a fish's skin.) A roughness and thickening of the skin, portions of which become scaly, and occasionally corneous, with a tendency to excrescences.

ICHTHYOTOMY, ik-*the*-ot'o-me, *s.* The anatomy or dissection of fishes.

ICICA, i-se'ka, *s.* (the name of one of the species in Guiana.) A genus of plants, with racemes of white flowers: Order, Burseraceæ.

ICICLE, i'se-kl, *s.* (*ises*, *gecel*, Sax.) A pendant conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid, as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended. In Heraldry, a bearing in an escutcheon, which is otherwise termed a *gutty*.

ICINESS, i'se-nes, *s.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold; the state of generating ice.

ICINI, i-se'ni, *s.* The ancient name given to the people of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

ICON, i'kon, *s.* (*eikon*, an image, Gr.) An image or representation.—Obsolete.

> Boysardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the *icons* of these ten, yet added two others.—*Brown.*

ICONISM, ik'o-nizm, *s.* (*eikonismos*, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech which consists in representing a thing to the life.

ICONOCLASM, i-kon'o-klazm, *s.* The act of breaking or destroying images.

ICONOCLASTIC, i-kon-o-klas'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the breaking of images.

> Most of those (statues) at York were destroyed in the first emotions of *iconoclastic* zeal.—*Swinburne.*

ICONOCLASTS, i-kon'o-klasts, *s.* In History, a title applied to two of the Byzantine emperors, Leo the Isaurian, and his son Constantine Copronymus, who reigned from 726 to 795.

ICONOGRAPHY, i-ko-nog'ra-fe, *s.* (*eikon*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A description of statues and similar monuments of ancient art.

ICONOLATER, i-ko-nol'a-tur, *s.* (*eikon*, and *latris*, a slave, Gr.) A worshipper of images.

ICONOLOGY, i-ko-nol'o-je, *s.* (*eikon*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) The doctrine of images or representations.

ICOSAHEDRAL, i-ko-sa-he'dral, *a.* (*eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, a side, Gr.) Having twenty equal sides.

ICOSAHEDRON, i-ko-sa-he'dron, *s.* In Geometry, a regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the centre of a sphere, which is supposed to surround it, and therefore have their height and bases equal.

ICOSANDRIA, i-ko-san'dre-a, *s.* (*eikosi*, twenty, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) The twelfth Linnæan class, comprising such plants as have twenty or more stamens, perigynous, or inserted into the calyx.

ICOSANDRIAN, i-ko-san'dre-an, } *a.* Relating to
ICOSANDROUS, i-ko-san'drus, } the class of plants Icosandria.

ICTERIA, ik-te're-a, *s.* (*ikteros*, the jaundice, Gr. also the name of a bird of a yellowish-green colour, by looking at which any jaundiced person was said to be cured.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Brachipodinæ, or short-footed Thrushes: Family, Merulidæ.

ICTERIC, ik-ter'ik, } *a.* (*ictericus*, Lat.) Af-
ICTERICAL, ik-ter'e-kal, } fected with the jaundice; good in the cure of the jaundice.

ICTERIC, ik'ter-ik, *s.* A remedy for the jaundice.

ICTERITIA, ik-ter-ish'e-a, *s.* A yellowness of the skin; an eruption consisting of yellowish spots.

ICTERITIOUS, ik-ter-ish'us, *a.* (*icterus*, Lat.) Yellow; having the colour of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

ICTERUS, ik'te-rus, *s.* (*ikteros*, Gr.) In Pathology, the jaundice. This disease is characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, first observable in the Tunica albuginea; the fæces are white, and the urine of a deep brown colour, from an admixture of bile. In Zoology, the Hang-nest, a genus of birds, type of the subfamily Icterinæ: Family, Sturnidæ.

ICTIDES, ik'te-des, *s.* (*iktideos*, pertaining to a weasel, Gr.) The Benturong, a genus of Carnivorous quadrupeds of the Weasel kind, allied to the Racoon.

ICTINIA, ik-tin'e-a, *s.* (*iktinos*, a kite, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Accipitrinæ, or Hawks; Family, Falconidæ.

ICY, i'se, *a.* Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; free from passion; frigid; indifferent; unaffected; backward.

ICY-PEARLED, i'se-perld, *a.* Studded with spangles of ice.

> So mounting up in *icy-pearled* car,
> Through middle empire of the freezing air
> He wandered long.—*Milton.*

IDE, ide, *s.* In Chemistry, a termination for certain compounds which are not acid; as oxides, chlorides, &c.

IDEA, i-de'a, *s.* (Latin.) That which the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding. In a popular sense, the term signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, and even purpose or intention; an opinion; a proposition. The term, in its most comprehensive and now generally received acceptation, is used to indicate every representation of outward objects through the senses, and whatever is the immediate object of thought. In the Platonic philosophy, the word *idea* possessed a higher import, and was used primarily to denote the archetypes of all created things, as they subsist in the divine intellect; and secondarily, the conceptions of the human understanding, by means of which the essence of a thing is conceived.

IDEAL, i-de'al, *a.* Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; visionary; that considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in the mind. This term has two meanings, philosophical and critical. In the

former, it signifies whatever belongs or relates to ideas generally. It is in this sense that the word is employed in the phrase '*ideal theory*,' in the controversy between Reid and Priestley. The second sense of the word is more limited, being confined to a peculiar class of ideas created by and solely existing in the imagination.

IDEALESS, i-de'a-les, *a.* Destitute of ideas.

IDEALISM, i-de'al-izm, *s.* The system or theory that makes everything to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies; also, the designation of many and different systems of philosophy, which only agree in the common principle from which they originate. This principle is the opposite of the ideal and the real, that is, of ideas and things; the contrariety of mind and body, or of spirit and matter.

IDEALIST, i-de'al-ist, *s.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

IDEALIZE, i-de'al-ize, *v. n.* To form ideas.

IDEALLY, i-de'al-le, *ad.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea.

IDEATE, i-de'ate, *v. a.* To fancy; to form in idea.—Obsolete.

What good statesmen would they be, who should *ideate* or fancy such a commonwealth?—*Knott.*

IDEM, i'dem, *a.* (Latin.) The same.

IDENTIC, i-den'tik, } *a.* (*identique*, Fr.) The
IDENTICAL, i-den'te-kal, } same; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

IDENTICALLY, i-den'te-kal-le, *ad.* With sameness.

IDENTICALNESS, i-den'te-kal-nes, *s.* Sameness.

IDENTIFICATION, i-den-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making or proving to be the same.

IDENTIFY, i-den'te-fi, *v. a.* (*idem*, and *fucio*, I make, Lat.) To ascertain or prove to be the same; to make to be the same; to combine or unite in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose, or intention; to consider as the same in effect;—*v. n.* to become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

IDENTITY, i-den'te-te, *s.* Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity. In philosophical language, the sameness of a substance under every possible variety of circumstances. In this sense it is employed in the phrase *personal identity*, where it signifies the invariable sameness of the thinking subject, or *ego*. In a secondary sense, it denotes a merely relative identity, which may also be called logical or abstract.

IDEOGRAPHIC, i-de-o-graf'ik, *a.* (*idea*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Descriptive of ideas. *Ideographic characters*, in Philology, characters which express figures or notions.

IDEOLOGICAL, i-de-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to ideology.

IDEOLOGIST, i-de-ol'o-jist, *s.* One who treats of ideas.

IDEOLOGY, i-de-ol'o-je, *s.* (*idea*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on ideas. The science of ideas or mind, is the term by which the later disciples of Condillac, under the Directory and the Empire, have designated the history and evolution of human ideas, considered as so many successive modes of certain original or transformed sensations.

IDES, idze, *s. pl.* (*idus*, Lat.) In the ancient Roman calendar, eight days in each month; the first day of which fell on the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and on the 15th of March, May, July, and October.

IDIA, e-di'a, *s.* (*idios*, peculiar, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Mucidæ.

IDIOCRASY, id-e-ok'ra-se, *s.* (*idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*, a mingling, Gr.) Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATIC, id-e-o-krat'ik, } *a.* Peculiar in
IDIOCRATICAL, id-e-o-krat'e-kal, } constitution.

IDIOCY, id'e-o-se, *s.* (*idiotes*, an unlearned man, Gr.) Want or defect of understanding; a natural defect.

IDIOELECTRIC, id-e-o-e-lek'trik, *a.* (*idios*, Gr. and *electric.*) Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state.

IDIOM, id'e-um, *s.* (*idiome*, Fr.) A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; peculiarity of expression or phraseology.

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech.—*Prior.*

In Philology, a mode of speaking or writing, foreign from the usages of universal grammar, or the general laws of language, and restricted to the genius of some individual tongue. Thus, a sentence or phrase, consisting of words arranged in a particular manner, may be a Latin idiom, &c.; the same, arranged in a different manner, an English idiom, &c. The use of a particular inflexion of a word may also be an idiom. We have a number of subordinate words to express the idioms of particular tongues; thus, a Latin idiom is a Latinism; a French idiom a Gallicism, &c.

IDIOMATIC, id-e-o-mat'ik, } *a.* Peculiar to
IDIOMATICAL, id-e-o-mat'e-kal, } a language or tongue; relating to the peculiarities or modes of expression which belong to a language.

IDIOMATICALLY, id-e-o-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the idiom of a language.

IDIOPATHIC, id-e-o-pa*th*'ik, *a.* (*idios*, peculiar, and *pathos*, a disease, Gr.) Relating to idiopathy; indicating a disease peculiar to a particular part of the body, and not arising from any preceding distemper.

IDIOPATHICALLY, id-e-o-pa*th*'e-kal-le, *ad.* Resulting from its own disease or affections; not sympathetically.

IDIOPATHY, id-e-op'a-*the*, *s.* (*idiopathia*, Gr.) A primary disease, neither consequent on, nor complicated with, other morbid affections.

IDIOREPULSIVE, id-e-o-re-pul'siv, *a.* Repulsive by itself.

IDIOSYNCRASY, id-e-o-sin'kra-se, *s.* (*idios*, peculiar, *in*, with, and *krasis*, a mingling, Gr.) A peculiarity of temperament or constitution, which predisposes persons to the attacks of certain disorders, from which others are exempt.

IDIOSYNCRATICAL, id-e-o-sin-krat'e-kal, *a.* Of peculiar habit or disposition.

IDIOT, id'e-ut, *s.* (*idiota*, Lat.) A natural fool, or fool from his birth; a foolish person; one with an impaired intellect, or destitute of understanding. *Inquirendo de idiota*, in Law, a writ or commission to inquire into the state of a person's mind.

IDIOTCY, id'e-ut-se, *s.* State of being an idiot.

IDIOTIC, id-e-ot'ik, } *a.* Like an idiot; par-
IDIOTICAL, id-e-ot'e-kal, } taking of idiocy; sot-
IDIOTISH, id-e-ot'ish, } tish; foolish.

IDIOTICON, id-e-ot'e-kon, *s.* A dictionary of words in one dialect, or of one tract of country.

IDIOTISM, id'e-ut-izm, *s.* Peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases; folly; natural imbecility of mind.

IDIOTIZE, id'e-ut-ize, *v. n.* To become stupid.—Seldom used.

It looks as if the heads of the greatest men were *idiotized* when they meet together.—*Persian Letters.*

IDLE, i'dl, *a.* (*idel, ydel,* Sax.) Not employed; averse to labour; not engaged; affording leisure; not employed; useless; vain; ineffectual; remaining unused; vacant; not occupied; unfruitful; barren; not productive of good; trifling; of no importance, as 'an *idle* story;' not tending to edification; lazy. This term is not synonymous with *lazy*, or a constitutional dislike or aversion to labour or action: *idle*, in its legitimate meaning, signifies unemployed, as an industrious man may be *idle*, but he cannot be *lazy*;—*v. n.* to lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business;—*v. a.* to waste idly; to consume unprofitably.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it away?—*Lord Chesterfield.*

IDLEHEADED, i'dl-hed-ed, *a.* Foolish; unreasonable; delirious; infatuated.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

IDLENESS, i'dl-nes, *s.* Absence of employment; the state of a person who is unemployed or doing nothing; aversion or reluctance to labour, or be employed either with mind or body; laziness; slothfulness; sluggishness; trivialness; inefficacy; uselessness; barrenness; worthlessness; unreasonableness; foolishness; madness.—Seldom used in the last eight senses.

There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idleness* of brain.—*Bacon.*

IDLEPATED, i'dl-pay-ted, *a.* Idleheaded; stupid.

IDLER, i'dl-ur, *s.* One who spends his time in inaction, or without being engaged in business; a lazy person; a sluggard.

IDLESBY, i'dlz-be, *s.* An inactive or lazy person.

IDLY, i'dl-e, *ad.* Lazily; without employment; foolishly; in a trifling manner; carelessly; without attention; vainly; ineffectually.

IDOCRASE, id'o-kras, *s.* (*eido,* I see, and *krasis,* mixture, Gr.) A volcanic mineral of various shades of brown, passing into various shades of green, with a vitreous lustre; streak white, massive, and crystalized. Its constituents are—silica, 37.35; alumina, 23.53; protoxide of iron, 3.99; lime, 29.68; magnesia, &c., 5.208: sp. gr. 3.34. H = 6.

IDOL, i'dol, *s.* (*idole,* Fr. *idolo,* Span.) In Pagan Mythology, an image or fancied representation of any of the heathen gods. This image, of whatsoever materials composed, was, by certain ceremonies called consecration, converted into a god—but whilst under the artificer's hand it was only a mere statue;—a person loved and honoured to adoration; anything on which we set our affections to excess; a representation.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence.—
Spenser.

IDOLATER, i-dol'a-tur, *s.* One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; an adorer; a great admirer.

IDOLATRESS, i-dol'a-tres, *s.* A female who worships idols.

IDOLATRICAL, i-do-lat're-kal, *a.* Tending to idolatry.—Obsolete.

We have in our church no publique worshipping of idols, no heathenish or *idolatrical* sacrifice.—*Bp. Hoper.*

IDOLATRIZE, i-dol'a-trize, *v. a.* To worship idols; to adore;—*v. n.* to offer idolatrous worship.

IDOLATROUS, i-dol'a-trus, *a.* Tending to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence.

IDOLATROUSLY, i-dol'a-trus-le, *ad.* In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, i-dol'a-tre, *s.* (*idolatria,* Lat.) The worship of idols or images. In its most comprehensive sense, it denotes the worship of the works of God, as the sun, the moon, stars, and angels; restrictedly, it means the worship of the works of human hands, as statues, pictures, and such like; but to these may be added a third, that by which mankind have worshipped the true God under sensible figures and representations; excessive attachment or veneration for anything, or that which borders on adoration.

IDOLISH.—See Idolatrous.

IDOLISM, i'dol-izm, *s.* Idolatrous worship; defence of idolatrous worship.

IDOLIST, i'dol-ist, *s.* A worshipper of images: a poetical word.

I to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists.—*Milton.*

IDOLIZE, i'dol-ize, *v. a.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration.

IDOLIZER, i'dol-i-zur, *s.* One who idolizes, or loves to reverence.

IDOLOUS, i'dol-us, *a.* Idolatrous.

IDONEOUS, i-do'ne-us, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate.

IDOTEA, i-do-te'a, *s.* A genus of the Isopoda, in which all the feet are alike, and strongly unguiculated; the body oval, or simply oblong, and the lateral antennæ shorter than half the length of the body.

IDRIALINE, id're-a-line, *s.* A substance obtained by M. Dumas from a mineral found in the quicksilver mines of Idria, composed of 18 parts of carbon, and 1 of hydrogen. It imparts to sulphuric acid a beautiful blue tint, like sulphate of indigo.

IDYA, e-di'a, *s.* (*idyo,* I divide, Gr.) A genus of Acalepha: Order, Simplicia.

IDYL, i'dil, *s.* (*idyllium,* Lat.) A short pastoral poem. The necessary object or accompaniment of this species of poem has been said to consist in an animated and simple representation of ordinary objects in pastoral nature.

I. E. A contraction for *id est,* Latin; that is.

IF, if, *conj.* (*gif,* from *gifan,* I give, Sax.) Suppose it be so, or it were so, that; a hypothetical particle; whether or no; allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

I'FAITH, e'fayth, *ad.* (abbreviation of *in faith.*) Indeed; truly.

IGASAURIC ACID, ig-a-saw'rik as'sid, *s.* A name given by Pelletier and Caventou to an acid which is found combined with strychnia in the Nux vomica.

IGNARO, ig-na'ro, *s.* (Latin.) A contemptuous term, formerly used for blockhead.

No man can be such an *ignaro* as to imagine his sinews to be made of wire, or his body to be immured in brass.—*Hewyt.*

IGNEOUS, ig'ne-us, *a.* (*igneus*, Lat.) Consisting of fire; containing fire; having the nature of fire; resembling fire.

IGNESCENT, ig-nes'sent, *a.* (*ignescens*, Lat.) Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating;—*s.* a stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.

IGNIFEROUS, ig-nif'er-us, *a.* (*ignis*, fire, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing fire.

IGNIFLUOUS, ig-nif'flu-us, *a.* (*ignis*, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Flowing with fire.

IGNIFY, ig'ne-fi, *v. a.* (*ignis*, and *facio*, Lat.) To form into fire.

IGNIGENOUS, ig-nij'e-nus, *a.* (*ignis*, and *geno*, I produce, Lat.) Produced by fire.

IGNIPOTENCE, ig-nip'o-tens, *s.* (*ignis*, fire, and *potentia*, power, Lat.) Power over fire.

IGNIPOTENT, ig-nip'o-tent, *a.* (*ignis*, and *potens*, powerful, Latin.) Presiding over fire; having power over fire.

Vulcan is call'd the power *ignipotent.*—*Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS, ig'nis fat'u-us, *s.* (Latin.) A kind of luminous meteor seen hovering over marshy places. There have been instances of people being decoyed by these lights into places where they perished, and hence the vulgar names 'Will-with-a-wisp' and 'Jack-with-a-lantern.' The general opinion is, that this light is produced by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter, or by the revolution of gases which spontaneously inflame in the atmosphere. *Ignis sacer*, called also Erysipelas, or the Rose.

IGNITE, ig-nite', *v. a.* To kindle or set on fire; to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat;—*v. n.* to take fire; to become red with heat.

IGNITIBLE, ig-ni'te-bl, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IGNITION, ig-nish'un, *s.* The act of setting fire to, or of taking fire in contradistinction to combustion or burning, which is a consequence of ignition. The sense is sometimes limited to that kind of burning which is unaccompanied with flame, as in the case of charcoal cinders, metals, stones, and other solid substances; the state of being heated to redness or luminousness; calcination.

IGNIVOMOUS, ig-niv'o-mus, *a.* (*ignivomus*, Lat.) Vomiting fire.

IGNOBILITY, ig-no-bil'e-te, *s.* Ignobleness.—Obsolete.

IGNOBLE, ig-no'bl, *a.* (French, from *ignobilis*, Lat.) Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious; mean; worthless; base; not honourable.

IGNOBLENESS, ig-no'bl-nes, *s.* Want of dignity; meanness.

IGNOBLY, ig-no'ble, *ad.* Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely; of low family or birth.

IGNOMINIOUS, ig-no-min'e-us, *a.* (*ignominiosus*, Lat.) Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable; incurring disgrace; despicable; infamous; worthy of contempt.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ig-no-min'e-us-le, *ad.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

IGNOMINY, ig'no-min-e, *s.* Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonour; infamy.

IGNOMY.—See Ignominy.

IGNORAMUS, ig-no-ra'mus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a term, signifying 'We do not know,' and used by the grand jury as the term of indorsation when they *ignore* or throw out a bill of indictment for want of sufficient evidence; an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

IGNORANCE, ig'no-rans, *s.* (*ignorantia*, Lat.) Absence or destitution of knowledge of any particular subject, or of things generally; the negative state of the mind which has been instructed; want of knowledge discovered by external effect.—In the last sense the term has a plural, but is seldom used.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances.*—*Com. Prayer.*

IGNORANT, ig'no-rant, *a.* Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; unenlightened; unknown; undiscovered;—(seldom used in the last two senses, except in poetry, as *ignorant* concealment;)—unacquainted with; unskilfully made or done;—*s.* a person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach?—
Denham.

IGNORANTLY, ig'no-rant-le, *ad.* Without knowledge, information, or instruction; unskilfully; inexpertly.

IGNORE, ig-nore', *v. a.* To be ignorant of; not to know.—Obsolete.

IGNOSCIBLE, ig-nos'se-bl, *a.* (*ignoscibilis*, Lat.) Pardonable.—Obsolete.

IGNOTE, ig-note', *a.* (*ignotus*, Lat.) Unknown.—Obsolete.

A traveller passing through the confines of *ignote* countries.—*Sir M. Sandys.*

IGUANA, ig-u-an'a, *s.* A genus of Saurian reptiles, distinguished by a large gular pouch; dorsal and caudal crest spinous; palate with two rows of teeth; caudal scales equal, imbricated, and carinated: Type of the family Iguanidæ.

IGUANIDA, ig-u-an'e-da, } *s.* A family of Saurian
IGUANIDÆ, ig-u-an'e-de, } reptiles, of which Iguana is the type.

IGUANODON, ig-u-an'o-don, *s.* (*iguana*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. from the similarity of the structure of the teeth to those of the iguana.) A genus of enormously large herbivorous Saurian reptiles, the remains of which were discovered in Tilgate forest, and described by Dr. Mantel; according to whom it measured 70 feet from the snout to the tip of the tail; the head was 4½ feet in length; the tail, 13 feet; height of the body, 9 feet; its circumference, 14½ feet; length of the hind foot, 6½ feet; circumference of the thigh, 7½ feet; length of the thigh and leg, 8 feet 2 inches. The Wealden formation, which contains the remains of these more than gigantic tenants of a former world, is overlaid by the chalk rocks of England, and is a fresh water deposit, indicating the former existence of an immense river in the south of this island.

ILE.—See Aisle.

ILEX, i'leks, *s.* (*ac*, a point, Gael. from the leaves of some of the species being prickly.) The Holly, a genus of plants, consisting of shrubs or small trees: Order, Aquifoliaceæ of Lindley, or Ilicineæ of other botanists.

Ilia, il'e-a, *s. pl.* **Ilium.** The small intestines; also, that part of the abdomen in which the intestines are situated.

Iliac, il'e-ak, *a.* (*iliacus*, Lat.) Relating to the lower bowels, or to the ilium. *Iliac passion*, a painful affection of the small intestines, of which there are two varieties, the nervous and inflammatory. The former, a rare affection, dependent on, or connected with, cerebro-spinal irritation; the latter, ordinarily symptomatic of strangulation, or other obstruction of the bowels. *Iliacus internus*, in Anatomy, a thick, broad, and radiated muscle, which is situated in the pelvis, upon the inner surface of the ilium.

Iliad, il'e-ad, *s.* (from *ilium*, *ilion*.) The name of an ancient epic poem on the subject of the taking of Troy, being the first and best of the epics composed by Homer. The Iliad is divided into twenty-four books, or rhapsodies, which are marked with the letters of the alphabet.

Ilicineæ.—See Aquifoliaceæ.

Ilio, il'e-o, *s.* A term used in compounds to denote parts connected with the ilium. *Ilio coecal valve*, the valve situated at the junction of the ilium and coecum. *Ilio-colic artery*, a branch of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the ilium and commencement of the colon. *Ilio-lumbar artery*, a branch of the internal iliac artery.

Ilium, il'e-um, *s.* (*eileo*, I turn, Gr.) The last portion of the small intestines, so named from its convolutions. *Ilium os*, the haunch bone.

Ilk, ilk, *a.* An epithet still retained in Scotland and some parts of the north of England. It signifies *each*, as '*ilk ane of you*,' or 'each one of you;' it also denotes, as a substantive, the *same name*, as '*Macleod of that ilk*,' meaning a gentleman whose surname and title of his estate are the same, as 'Macleod of Macleod.'

Ill, il, *a.* (said to be contracted from *evil*, *yfel*, Sax. *illa*, Swed.) Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether in a moral or physical sense; evil; producing evil or misfortune; unfortunate; unhealthy; insalubrious; cross; crabbed; peevish; diseased; sick or indisposed; impaired; discordant; harsh; disagreeable; homely; ugly; unfavourable; suspicious; rude; unpolished; not proper, regular, or legitimate;—*s.* wickedness; depravity; evil; misfortune; calamity; disease; pain; misery;—*ad.* not well; not rightly in any respect; not easily; with pain or difficulty.

> *Ill* bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
> When just approaching to the nuptial state.—
> *Dryden.*

Ill, *s.* or *ad.*, and denoting evil or wrong, is frequently used in composition with participles to express any bad quality or condition, as *ill-formed*, *ill-meaning*, &c. *Il*, prefixed to words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*, as in Latin, and generally implies a negation of the sense of the simple word, as *illegal*, not *legal*; or it means *to* or *on*, and merely augments or enforces the same, as in *illuminate*.

Illabile, il-lab'ile, *a.* Not liable to fall or err; infallible.—Obsolete.

Illability, il-la-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being liable to fall, err, or apostatize.—Obsolete.

Illacerable, il-las'er-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be torn or lacerated.

Illachrymable, il-lak're-ma-bl, *a.* (*illachrymabilis*, Lat.) Incapable of weeping.

Illapse, il-laps', *s.* Gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another; sudden attack; casual coming.

> Passion's fierce illapse
> Rouses the mind's whole fabric.—*Akenside.*

Illaqueate, il-lak'we-ate, *v. a.* (*illaqueo*, Lat.) To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.—Seldom used.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated, into your conclusion.—*More.*

Illaqueation, il-lak-we-a'shun, *s.* The act of ensnaring, catching, or entrapping; a snare.—Seldom used.

Ill-arranged, il-ar-raynjd', *a.* Not placed in proper or regular order.

Ill-assorted, il-as-sawrt'ed, *a.* Not properly distributed into classes or orders; particular kinds not classified by themselves.

Illation, il-la'shun, *s.* (*illatio*, Lat.) Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.—Seldom used.

Illative, il'la-tiv, *a.* Relating to illation or conclusion; that denotes an inference;—*s.* that which denotes illation or conclusion.—Seldom used. *Illative conversion*, in Logic, that in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the given proposition.

Illatively, il'la-tiv-le, *ad.* By illation or conclusion.

Most commonly taken *illatively*.—*Bp. Richardson.*

Illaudable, il-law'da-bl, *a.* Unworthy of praise or commendation; not laudable; worthy of censure.

Illaudably, il-law'da-ble, *ad.* Unworthily; without deserving praise.

Ill-balanced, il-bal'anst, *a.* Not evenly poised; having an undue ascendancy in some particular part.

Ill-blood, il'blud, *s.* Resentment; discord; enmity.

Ill-bred, il'bred, *a.* Uncourteous; unpolite.

Ill-breeding, il-breed'ing, *s.* Destitute of good-breeding or courtesy; unpoliteness.

Ill-concerted, il-kon-sert'ed, } *a.* Not skilfully
Ill-contrived, il-kon-trivde', } or ingeniously planned.

Ill-conditioned, il-kon-dish'und, *a.* Being in bad order or state.

Ill-conducted, il-kon-duk'ted, *a.* Not well managed; led astray.

Ill-considered, il-kon-sid'urd, *a.* Done without due deliberation; characterized by rashness.

Ill-defined, il-de-finde', *a.* Confused; not accurately defined.

Ill-deserved, il-de-zervd', *a.* Not meritoriously earned or obtained.

Ill-devised, il-de-vizde', *a.* Unskilfully schemed or planned.

Ill-disposed, il-dis-pozde', *a.* Wickedly or maliciously inclined.

Illecebraceæ, il-les-e-bra'se-e, *s.* Knotworts, a natural order of Exogenous herbaceous plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, with minute flowers and scarious bracts; the calyx and corolla symmetrical, but the latter rudimentary; the ovules amphitropal.

Illecebrous, il-le'se-brus, *a.* (*illecebrosus*, Lat.) Alluring; full of allurement.—Obsolete.

Not the *illecebrous* delectations of Venus, but the valiant acts and noble affairs of princes.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

Illecebrum, il-les'e-brum, *s.* (*illicio*, I allure, Gr.)

A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Illecebraceæ.

Illegal, il-le'gal, *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful; not legal; illicit.

Illegality, il-le-gal'e-te, *s.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness.

Illegalize, il-le'gal-ize, *v. a.* To render unlawful.

Illegally, il-le'gal-le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

Illegalness, il-le'gal-nes, *s.* The state of being illegal.

Illegibility, il-lej-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being illegible.

Illegible, il-lej'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be read.

Illegibly, il-lej'e-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be read.

Illegitimacy, il-le-jit'e-ma-se, *s.* The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy; the state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.

Illegitimate, il-le-jit'e-mate, *a.* Born out of wedlock; unlawfully begotten; spurious; contrary to law; not genuine; not authorized by good usage;—*v. a.* to render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize.

Illegitimately, il-le-jit'e-mate-le, *ad.* Not in wedlock; without authority.

Illegitimation, il-le-jit-e-ma'shun, *s.* The state of one not born in wedlock; want of genuineness.

Ill-equipped, il-e-kwipt', *a.* Badly furnished with arms; wanting many things.

Illeviable, il-lev'e-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be levied or exacted.

Ill-faced, il'faste, *a.* Having an ugly or repulsive face.

Ill-fated, il-fa'ted, *a.* Unfortunate; destined to severe reverses, or bad fortune.

Ill-favoured, il-fa'vurd, *a.* Ill-looking; destitute of beauty; deformed.

Ill-favouredly, il-fa'vurd-le, *ad.* With deformity; roughly; rudely.

Ill-favouredness, il-fa'vurd-nes, *s.* Deformity; ugliness.

Ill-fitted, il-fit'ted, *a.* Inaccurately fitted; not made to suit.

Ill-formed, il'fawrmd, *a.* Inelegantly formed; having an unseemly appearance.

Ill-framed, il'fraymd, *a.* Not having the parts properly adjusted or arranged; framed without due attention to proportion.

Ill-furnished, il-fur'nisht, *a.* Insufficiently furnished; not well supplied with furniture.

Ill-habited, il-hab'it-ed, *a.* Meanly habited; not well dressed.

Illiberal, il-lib'ber-al, *a.* Not liberal, free, or generous; of a contracted mind; not catholic; not munificent or generous; uncharitable in judging; sparing of gifts; not becoming a well-bred man; cold in charity.

Illiberality, il-lib-ber-al'e-te, *s.* Narrowness of mind; meanness; want of expansive opinions; contractedness; parsimony; want of munificence.

Illiberalize, il-lib'ber-al-ize, *v. a.* To imbue with an illiberal disposition; to make illiberal; to eradicate.

Illiberally, il-lib'ber-al-le, *ad.* Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously; parsimoniously.

Illicit, il-lis'it, *a.* (*illicitus*, Lat.) Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.

Illicitly, il-lis'it-le, *ad.* Unlawfully.

Illicitness, il-lis'it-nes, *s.* Unlawfulness.

Illicitous, il-lis'it-us, *a.* Unlawful.

Illicium, il-lish'e-um, *s.* (*illicio*, I allure, Lat. on account of the agreeable aromatic smell of the species.) The Anise-seed-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Magnoliaceæ.

Illigera, il-lij'e-ra, *s.* (in honour of C. W. Illiger.) A genus of plants: Order, Combretaceæ.

Illighten.—See Enlighten.

Ill-imagined, il-e-maj'ind, *a.* Imperfectly contrived; badly conceived.

Illimitable, il-lim'e-ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be bounded or limited.

Illimitably, il-lim'e-ta-ble, *ad.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limits.

Illimitation, il-lim-e-ta'shun, *s.* The state of being illimitable.

Illimited, il-lim'it-ed, *a.* Unbounded; not limited.

Illimitedness, il-lim'it-ed-nes, *s.* The state of being without limits or restriction.

Ill-informed, il-in-fawrmd', *a.* Supplied with scanty information; furnished with objectionable or erroneous information.

Illinition, il-le-nish'un, *s.* (*illinitus*, Lat.) A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals; an anointing; a rubbing in of ointment.

Illiquation, il-le-kwa'shun, *s.* (from *illiquesio*, I am melted down, Lat.) The act of melting one thing into another.—Not used.

Illiteracy, il-lit'er-a-se, *s.* The state of being untaught, or devoid of knowledge; ignorance of letters.

Illiteral, il-lit'er-al, *a.* Not literal.

Illiterate, il-lit'er-ate, *a.* (*illiteratus*, Lat.) Unlettered; untaught; ignorant of letters or books; unlearned; uninstructed in science.

Illiterateness, il-lit'er-ate-nes, *s.* Want of learning; ignorance of literature, books, or science.

Illiterature, il-lit'er-a-ture, *s.* Want of learning.—Seldom used.

If the historian intended hereby to arraign the abbots of *illiterature*.—*H. Wharton.*

Illithia, il-lith'e-a, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.

Ill-judged, il-jujd', *a.* Rashly determined; injudiciously judged.

Ill-lived, il-livd', *a.* Leading a wicked life.—Seldom used.

How too like is this cracked bell to a scandalous and *ill-lived* teacher?—*Bp. Hall.*

Ill-looking, il-look'ing, *a.* Having an unfavourable or bad look; of a repulsive appearance.

Ill-manned, il-mand', *a.* Having, as a ship, an insufficient supply of men.

Ill-meaning, il-me'ning, *a.* Having wicked intentions; meaning evil.

Illmenite, il'me-nite, *s.* (from *Imen*, near Minsk.) A variety of titaniferous iron ore, of a brownish-black colour. Its constituents are—titanic acid, 46.92; peroxide of iron, 10.74; protoxide of iron, 37.86; protoxide of manganese, 2.73; magnesia, 1.4: sp. gr. 4.76. H = 5.75.

Ill-modelled, il-mod'eld, *a.* Inaccurately modelled; designed after an improper model.

Ill-nature, il-na'ture, *s.* Habitual crabbedness

or bad temper; want of humanity; crossness; fractiousness.

ILL-NATURED, il-na'turde, *a.* Surly; cross; peevish; fractious; of habitual bad temper; that indicates ill-nature; intractable; not yielding to culture, as *ill-natured* land.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

> The fondly studious of increase,
> Rich foreign mold on their *ill-natured* land
> Induce. —*Philips.*

ILL-NATUREDLY, il-na'turde-le, *ad.* In a peevish or froward manner; unkindly; crossly.

ILL-NATUREDNESS, il-na'turde-nes, *s.* Want of a kindly disposition; crossness of temper.

ILLNESS, il'nes, *s.* Indisposition; disease; malady; disorder of health; wickedness; iniquity; unfavourableness, as 'the *illness* of the weather.'—Improper in the last sense.

ILLOGICAL, il-loj'e-kal, *a.* Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of logic or correct reasoning.

ILLOGICALLY, il-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.

ILLOGICALNESS, il-loj'e kal-nes, *s.* Contrariety to sound reasoning.

ILL-OMENED, il-o'mend, *a.* Attended with unfavourable or dismal forebodings; having unlucky omens.

ILL-PROPORTIONED, il-pro-pore'shund, *a.* Not accurately proportioned; not strictly proportional.

ILL-PROVIDED, il-pro-vi'ded, *a.* Scantily supplied with necessaries; not well provided.

ILL-REQUITED, il-re-kwi'ted, *a.* Poorly rewarded; ungratefully recompensed.

ILL-SORTED, il-sawrt'ed, *a.* Not classified in regular order, or according to the distinguishing characteristic of each.

ILL-STARRED, il-stärd', *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.

ILL-SUPPRESSED, il-sup-prest', *a.* Improperly suppressed; not sufficiently suppressed.

ILL-TIME, il-time', *v. a.* To do or attempt at an unsuitable time.

ILL-TIMED, il-timde', *a.* Said or done at an unsuitable time.

ILL-TRAINED, il-traynd', *a.* Not well trained or disciplined.

ILLUDE, il-lude', *v. a.* (*illudo*, Lat.) To deceive; to play upon; to torment by artifice; to excite hope and disappoint it.

ILLUME, il-lume', } *v. a.* (*illumino*, Lat.) To
ILLUMINE, il-lu'min, } enlighten; to illuminate; to make light or bright; to enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand; to brighten; to adorn.

ILLUMINANT, il-lu'me-nant, *s.* That which illuminates.

ILLUMINATE, il-lu'me-nate, *v. a.* To enlighten; to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures, or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate;—*a.* enlightened;

> A precise, pure, *illuminate* brother!—*Ben Jonson.*

—*s.* one of a class of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge.

ILLUMINATI, il-lu-me-na'te, *s.* (Latin.) The name of a secret society or order in Germany and other countries of Europe, whose professed object, it is said, was to propagate the purest principles of virtue; but whose real views were to subvert every established government and religion, and by delivering mankind from the necessary and salutary restraints of civil society, to bring them to an imaginary state of freedom and independence. Also, a term anciently applied to such persons as had received baptism. This name was occasioned by a ceremony in the baptism of adults, which consisted in putting a lighted taper in the hand of the person baptized, as a symbol of the faith and grace which he had received in the sacrament.

ILLUMINATING, il-lu'me-nay-ting, *s.* A kind of miniature painting, anciently much practised for illustrating and adorning books. Besides the writers of books, there were artists whose profession it was to ornament and paint manuscripts, and who were called *illuminators*.

ILLUMINATION, il-lu-me-na'shun, *s.* The act of supplying with light or rendering luminous; the act of manifesting joy by rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or the state of being thus rendered light; that which gives light; brightness; splendour; infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace; the art, art, or practice of adorning manuscripts and books with pictures.

ILLUMINATIVE, il-lu'me-na-tiv, *a.* (*illuminatif*, Fr.) Having the power of giving light. *Illuminative lunar month*, the space of time in which the moon is visible between one conjunction and another.

ILLUMINATOR, il-lu'me-nay-tur, *s.* He or that which illuminates or gives light; one whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with pictures, portraits, and drawings of any kind.

ILLUMINISM, il-lu'me-nizm, *s.* The principles of the Illuminati.

ILLUMINIZE, il-lu'me-nize, *v. a.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.

ILLUS, il'lus, *s.* (*Illus*, the son of Troas.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

ILLUSION, il-lu'zhun, *a.* (French.) Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person may be misled, or his expectations disappointed; mockery.

ILLUSIONIST, il-lu'zhun-ist, *s.* One given to illusion.

ILLUSIVE, il-lu'siv, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful.

ILLUSIVELY, il-lu'siv-le, *ad.* By means of a false show.

ILLUSIVENESS, il-lu'siv-nes, *s.* Deception; false appearance.

ILLUSORY, il-lu'sur-e, *a.* (*illusus*, *illudo*, Lat.) Deceiving; fraudulent; fallacious.

ILLUSTRATE, il-lus'trate, *v. a.* (*illustro*, Lat.) To make luminous, or brighten with light; to make distinguished; to brighten with honour; to make glorious, or to display the glory of; to explain; to clear; to elucidate; to make intelligible what is dark or obscure.

ILLUSTRATION, il-lus-tra'shun, *s.* Explanation; elucidation; exposition; the act of rendering bright or glorious.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lus'tra-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, il-lus'tra-tiv-le, *ad.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

ILLUSTRATOR, il-lus'tray-tur, *s.* One who illustrates or makes clear what is obscure.

ILLUSTRATORY, il-lus'tra-tur-e, *a.* Serving to illustrate; calculated to render clear.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lus'tre-us, *a.* (*illustre*, Fr.) Distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent; conspicuous; glorious; conferring honour; a title of honour.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, il-lus'tre-us-le, *ad.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with distinction; gloriously.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, il-lus'tre-us-nes, *s.* Eminence of character; nobility; grandeur; glory.

ILLUXURIOUS, il-lug-zu're-us, *a.* Not luxurious.

ILL-WILL, il'wil, *s.* Disposition to envy or hatred.

ILL-WILLER, il'wil-lur, *s.* One who wishes or intends ill to another.

IM, im, is usually the representative, in composition, of the Latin *in*; *n* being changed to *m*, to facilitate easy utterance before a labial, as in *imbibe*, *immense*, *impartial*, &c.

I'M, ime. Contracted from I am.

IMAGE, im'ij, *s.* (French.) A representation or similitude of any person or thing, formed by a material substance; a statue; an idol, or representation, that is an object of worship; a copy; the likeness of anything on canvas; semblance; show; appearance; an idea; a representation of anything to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy. In Rhetoric, a lively representation of anything in discourse. Images, in discourse, are, according to Longinus, any thoughts proper to produce expressions which present a kind of picture to the mind; but, in the more limited sense, images are such expressions as fall from us when, by a kind of enthusiasm or extraordinary emotion of the soul, we seem to see the things of which we speak, and present them before the eyes of those who hear us. In Optics, a figure in the form of any object made by the rays of light issuing from the several points of it, and meeting in so many other points, either at the bottom of the eye, or on any other ground, or on any transparent medium, where there is no surface to reflect. Thus we are said to see all objects, by means of their images formed in the eye; —*v. a.* to imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind.

IMAGERY, im'ij-er-e, *s.* Sensible representations; pictures; statues; show; appearance; forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms; representations in writing or speaking; vivid descriptions, which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse; form; make.

IMAGE-WORSHIP, im'ij-wur-ship, *s.* The worship of images; idolatry.

IMAGINABLE, e-maj'in-a-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be imagined or conceived.

IMAGINABLY, e-maj'in-a-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as may be imagined.

IMAGINANT, e-maj'in-ant, *s.* One who is prone to form strange ideas;—*a.* imagining; forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, e-maj'in-ar-e, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real. *Imaginary quantities*, or *impossible quantities*, in Algebra, are the even roots of negative quantities, which expressions are imaginary or impossible, or opposed to real quantities; as, $\sqrt{-aa}$, or $\sqrt[4]{-a^4}$. *Imaginary roots of an equation*, those roots or values of the unknown quantity which contain some imaginary quantity.

IMAGINATION, e-maj-in-a'shun, *s.* (*imaginatio*, Lat.) That power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the senses; conception; image of the mind; idea; contrivance; scheme; device; conceit; an unsolid or fanciful opinion; first motion or purpose of the mind.

IMAGINATIVE, e-maj'in-a-tiv, *a.* Full of imagination; fantastic; that forms imaginations.

IMAGINATIVENESS, e-maj'in-a-tiv-nes, *s.* State of being imaginative.

IMAGINE, e-maj'in, *v. a.* (*imaginer*, Fr.) To fancy; to form a notion or idea in the mind; to form ideas or representations in the mind, by modifying and combining our conceptions; to contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise;—*v. n.* to conceive; to have a notion or idea.

IMAGINER, e-maj'in-ur, *s.* One who forms ideas; one who contrives.

IMAGING, im'ij-ing, *s.* The act of forming an image.

IMAGO, im-a'go, *s.* (Latin.) In Natural History, a name given by Linnæus to the third state of insects, when they appear in their proper shape and colours, and undergo no further transformation.

IMAM, e'mam, } *s.* A minister of the Mohamme-
IMAN, im'an, } dan religion, answering to a parish priest. The word properly signifies what we call a *prelate antistes*, one who presides over others; but the Moslems frequently apply it to a person who has the care and superintendence of a mosque. The term is also applied, by way of excellence, to the four chiefs or founders of the four principal sects of the Mohammedan faith.

IMATIDIUM, im-a-tid'e-um, *s.* (*imatidion*, a cloak or outer garment, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cyclica.

IMBALM.—See Embalm.

IMBAN, im-ban', *v. a.* To excommunicate. In a civil sense, to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. —Not well authorized.

IMBAND, im-band', *v. a.* To form into a band or bands.

IMBANK, im-bank', *v. a.* To enclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes.

IMBANKMENT, im-bank'ment, *s.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank; enclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place.

IMBANNERED, im-ban'nurd, *a.* Furnished with banners.

IMBARGO.—See Embargo.

IMBARK.—See Embark.

IMBARN, im-bärn', *v. a.* To deposit in a barn.—Obsolete.

IMBASE.—See Embase.

IMBASTARDIZE.—See Bastardize.

IMBATHE, im-bathe', *v. a.* To bathe all over.

> And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*
> In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.—
> *Milton.*

IMBEAD, im-bede', *v. a.* To fasten with a bead.—Seldom used.

IMBECILE, im'be-sile, or im-be-seel', *a.* (French, *imbecillis*, Latin.) Weak; feeble; destitute of physical or mental strength; impotent;—*v. a.* to weaken.—Obsolete as a verb.

> It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death should so *imbecile* man's courage and understanding.—*Bp. Taylor.*

IMBECILITY, im-be-sil'e-te, *s.* Weakness; feebleness of mind or body; impotence of males.

IMBED.—See Embed.

IMBEDDED.—See Embedded.

IMBELLIC, im-bel'lik, *a.* (*in*, not, and *bellum*, war, Lat.) Not warlike or martial.—Seldom used.

The *imbellic* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.—*Junius.*

IMBENCHING, im-bensh'ing, *s.* A raised work, like a bench.

IMBIBE, im-bibe', *v. a.* (*imbibo*, Lat.) To drink in; to absorb; to admit into the mind, and retain; to imbue.

IMBIBER, im-bi'bur, *s.* He or that which imbibes.

IMBIBITION, im-be-bish'un, *s.* The act of imbibing.

IMBITTER, im-bit'tur, *v. a.* To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy; to render distressing; to exasperate; to make more severe, poignant, or painful; to render more violent or malignant.

IMBITTERER, im-bit'tur-ur, *s.* He or that which makes bitter.

IMBODY.—See Embody.

IMBOIL, im-boyl', *v. n.* To effervesce.—Obsolete.

The knight, *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces.—*Spenser.*

IMBOLDEN.—See Embolden.

IMBONITY, im-bon'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *bonitas*, goodness, Lat.) Want of goodness.

IMBORDER, im-bawr'dur, *v. a.* To furnish or enclose with a border; to bound. Also written Emborder,—which see.

IMBOSK, im-bosk', *v. a.* (*imboscare*, Ital.) To conceal as in bushes; to hide;—*v. n.* to lie concealed.

IMBOSOM, im-boo'zum, *v. a.* To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart or affection; to enclose in the midst; to surround; to cover.

IMBOUND, im-bownd', *v. a.* To enclose; to shut in.—Seldom used.

That sweet breath
Which was *imbounded* in this beauteous clay.—*Shaks.*

IMBOW, im-bow', *v. a.* In Architecture, to arch over; to vault. Also written Embow.

IMBOWER, im-bow'ur, *v. a.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

IMBOWMENT, im-bow'ment, *s.* An arch or vault.

IMBOX, im-boks', *v. a.* To enclose in a box.

IMBRANGLE, im-brang'gl, *v. a.* To entangle.—Seldom used.

They're catch'd in knotted law like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled.—*Buller.*

IMBRED.—See Inbred.

IMBRICARIA, im-bre-ka're-a, *s.* (*imbrico*, I cover with tiles, Gr.) A genus of trees, natives of the Isle of Bourbon and Java: Order, Sapotaceæ.

IMBRICATE, im'bre-kate, } *a.* (*imbricatus*,
IMBRICATED, im'bre-kay-ted, } Lat.) Laid one under another. In Botany, used in speaking of the arrangement of bodies, to denote that their parts lie over each other in regular order, like the tiles upon the roof of a house, as the scales upon the cup of some acorns; also applied in speaking of the æstivation of petals or leaves, to denote that they overlap each other at the margin without any involution.

IMBRICATION, im-bre-ka'shun, *s.* A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling.

IMBROGLIO, im-brol'yo, *s.* (Italian.) In Literature, the plot of a romance or a drama, when much perplexed or complicated, is said to be an *imbroglio*. The small burlesque theatrical pieces, so termed by the Italians, derive their ludicrous character from a similar species of absurdity.

IMBROWN, im-brown', *v. a.* To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to tan; to darken the complexion.

IMBRUE, im-broo', *v. a.* To steep; to soak; to wet or moisten; to drench in a fluid, chiefly blood.

Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*.—*Sandys.*

IMBRUTE, im-broot', *v. a.* To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality;—*v. n.* to sink to the state of a brute.

IMBUE, im-bu', *v. a.* (*imbuo*, Lat.) To tincture or tinge deeply; to cause to imbibe.

IMBUEMENT, im-bu'ment, *s.* A deep tincture.

IMBURSE, im-burs', *v. a.* To stock with money.

IMBURSEMENT, im-burs'ment, *s.* The act of supplying with money.

IMBUTION, im-bu'shun, *s.* Act of imbuing.

IMITABILITY, im-e-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, im'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French, from *imitabilis*, Lat.) That may be copied or imitated; worthy of imitation.

IMITATE, im'e-tate, *v. a.* (*imitor*, Lat.) To copy; to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, im-e-ta'shun, *s.* (French, from *imitatio*, Lat.) The act of copying in form, or following in manner; the act of attempting to resemble; that which is produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance; a method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign. In Music, the term admits of two different senses: sound and motion are either capable of imitating themselves by a repetition of their own particular modes, or of imitating objects of a nobler and more abstracted kind.

IMITATIVE, im'e-tay-tiv, *a.* Inclined to copy; aiming at resemblance; formed after a model.

IMITATOR, im'e-tay-tur, *s.* One that copies or follows in manner or deportment; one who attempts to make the resemblance of anything.

IMITATORSHIP, im-e-ta'tur-ship, *s.* The office or state of an imitator.

IMMACULATE, im-mak'u-late, *a.* (*immaculatus*, Lat.) Spotless; pure; undefiled; limpid; without blemish.

IMMACULATELY, im-mak'u-late-le, *ad.* Without blemish; purely.

IMMACULATENESS, im-mak'u-late-nes, *s.* Purity; innocence.

IMMAILED, im-mayld', *a.* Wearing mail or armour.

IMMALLEABLE, im-mal'le-a-bl, *a.* Not malleable; that cannot be enlarged by hammering.

IMMANACLE, im-man'a-kl, *v. a.* To fetter; to confine.

IMMANATION, im-ma-na'shun, *s.* A flowing or entering in.

IMMANE, im-mane', *a.* (*immanis*, Lat.) Vast; prodigiously great.

Doth it not appertain to the just judgement of God to avenge such *immane* cruelties?—*Sheldon.*

IMMANELY, im-mane'le, *ad.* Monstrously; cruelly.

IMMANENCY, im'ma-nen-se, *s.* Internal dwelling.

IMMANENT, im'ma-nent, *a.* Intrinsic; internal; inherent.

IMMANIFEST, im-man'e-fest, *a.* Not manifest; not plain.—Obsolete.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.—*Brown.*

IMMANITY, im-man'e-te, *s.* (*immanitas*, Lat.) Barbarity; savageness.—Seldom used.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith.—
Shaks.

IMMANUEL, im-man'u-el, *s.* (*God with us*, Heb.) One of the appellations of Messiah. Also written Emmanuel.

IMMARCESSIBLE, im-mär-ses'se-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *marcesco*, I fade, Lat.) Unfading.—Seldom used.

This crown, which thou hast laid up for me, is *immarcessible*.—*Bp. Hall.*

IMMARTIAL, im-mär'shal, *a.* Not warlike; not martial.

IMMASK, im-mask', *v. a.* To cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *immask* our noted outward garments.—*Shaks.*

IMMATCHABLE, im-matsh'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be matched; peerless.

IMMATERIAL, im-ma-te're-al, *a.* (*immateriel*, Fr.) Incorporeal; distinct from matter; not material; unimportant; without weight; of no essential consequence.

IMMATERIALISM, im-ma-te're-al-izm, *s.* The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.

IMMATERIALIST, im-ma-te're-al-ist, *s.* One who professes immateriality.

IMMATERIALITY, im-ma-te-re-al'e-te, *s.* The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitute of matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, im-ma-te're-al-izde, *a.* Distinct from matter; incorporeal; rendered immaterial.

IMMATERIALLY, im-ma-te're-al-le, *ad.* In a manner not depending on matter; in a manner unimportant.

IMMATERIALNESS, im-ma-te're-al-nes, *s.* The state of being immaterial; immateriality.

IMMATERIATE, im-ma-te're-ate, *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial.—Seldom used.

IMMATURE, im-ma-ture', *a.* (*immaturus*, Lat.) Not mature or ripe; not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion; hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

IMMATURED, im-ma-turde', *a.* Not ripened or matured.

IMMATURELY, im-ma-ture'le, *ad.* Too soon; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS, im-ma-ture'nes, } *s.* Unripeness;
IMMATURITY, im-ma-tu're-te, } incompleteness; a state short of completion.

IMMEABILITY, im-me-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of power to pass.

IMMEASURABLE, im-mezh'u-ra-bl, *a.* That cannot be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.

IMMEASURABLENESS, im-mezh'u-ra-bl-nes, *s.* Incapability of being measured.

IMMEASURABLY, im-mezh'u-ra-ble, *ad.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure.

IMMEASURED, im-mezh'urd, *a.* Exceeding common measure.

IMMECHANICAL, im-me-kan'e-kal, *a.* Not consonant to the laws of mechanics.

IMMECHANICALLY, im-me-kan'e-kal-le, *ad.* Not in a mechanical manner.

IMMEDIACY, im-me'de-a-se, *s.* Power of acting without dependence.

IMMEDIATE, im-mede'yate, *a.* (*immediat*, Fr.) Proximate; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency; not acting by second causes; instant; present; without the intervention of time.

IMMEDIATELY, im-mede'yate-le, *ad.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly; at the present time; without delay, or the intervention of time.

IMMEDIATENESS, im-mede'yate-nes, *s.* Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, im-med'e-ka-bl, *a.* (*immedicabilis*, Lat.) Not to be healed; incurable.

IMMELODIOUS, im-mel-lo'de-us, *a.* Not melodious; unmusical.

IMMEMORABLE, im-mem'o-ra-bl, *a.* (*immemorabilis*, Lat.) Not worth remembering; not to be remembered.

IMMEMORIAL, im-me-mo're-al, *a.* (French.) Beyond memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMEMORIALLY, im-me-mo're-al-le, *ad.* Beyond memory.

IMMENSE, im-mens', *a.* (French, from *immensus*, Lat.) Unlimited; unbounded; infinite; vast in extent; huge in bulk.

IMMENSELY, im-mens'le, *ad.* Infinitely; without limits or measure; vastly; very greatly.

IMMENSENESS, im-mens'nes, *s.* Unbounded greatness.

IMMENSITY, im-men'se-te, *s.* Unlimited extension; an extent not to be bounded; infinity; vastness in extent or bulk.

IMMENSURABILITY, im-men-su-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* Impossibility to be measured or bounded.

IMMENSURABLE, im-men'su-ra-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *mensurabilis*, Lat.) Not to be measured; immeasurable.

IMMENSURATE, im-men'su-rate, *a.* Unmeasured.

IMMERGE, im-merj', *v. a.* (*immergo*, Lat.) To put under water; to keep in a state of intellectual depression;

Their heads are gross, their souls are *immerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholesome cloud.—*Bp. Taylor.*

—*v. n.* to enter the light of the sun, as a star, or the shadow of the earth, as the moon.

IMMERIT, im-mer'it, *s.* Want of worth.—Obsolete.

IMMERITED, im-mer'it-ed, *a.* Unmerited.—Obsolete.

Those on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favour, have darted on me.—*King Charles.*

IMMERITOUS, im-mer'e-tus, *a.* Undeserving.—Obsolete.

A frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse.—*Milton.*

IMMERSE, im-mers', *v. a.* (*immersus*, Lat.) To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip; to sink or cover deep; to cover wholly; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply;—*a.* sunk deep; buried; covered.—Obsolete as an adjective.

IMMERSION, im-mer'shun, *s.* The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered; the state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; act of entering. In Astronomy, the disappearance of any celestial object behind another, or in its shadow. Thus, in the eclipse of one of Jupiter's satellites, the immersion takes place when the satellite disappears behind the body of the planet, or enters into the planet's shadow: and in an occultation of a planet or fixed star by the moon, the immersion is the disappearance of the star or planet behind the body of the moon. In like manner, the reappearance of the body is called its *emersion*.

IMMESH, im-mesh', *v. a.* To entangle in the meshes of a net.

IMMETHODICAL, im-me-*th*od'e-kal, *a.* Confused; being without regularity or systematic arrangement; void of method.

IMMETHODICALLY, im-me-*th*od'e-kal-le, *ad.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

IMMETHODICALNESS, im-me-*th*od'e-kal-nes, *s.* Want of method or order: confusion.

IMMIGRANT.—See Emigrant.

IMMIGRATE.—See Emigrate.

IMMIGRATION.—See Emigration.

IMMINENCE, im'me-nens, *s.* (*imminentia*, Lat.) Properly a hanging over. The word, however, is used by Shakspeare for impending evil or danger.

> I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
> But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
> Address their dangers in.

IMMINENT, im'me-nent, *a.* Literally, shooting over; impending; at hand; threatening, always in an ill sense.

> What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we.—*Hooker.*

IMMINGLE, im-ming'gl, *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to unite with.

IMMINUTION, im-me-nu'shun, *s.* (*imminutio*, Lat.) Diminution; decrease.

IMMISCIBILITY, im-mis-se-bil'e-te, *s.* (*immisceo*, Lat.) Incapacity of being mixed.

IMMISCIBLE, im-mis'se-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

IMMISSION, im-mish'un, *s.* (*immissio*, Lat.) The act of sending or thrusting in; injection.

IMMIT, im-mit', *v. a.* (*immitto*, Lat.) To send in; to inject.

IMMITIGABLE, im-mit'e-ga-bl, *a.* That cannot be mitigated.

IMMITIGABLY, im-mit'e-ga-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as cannot be mitigated.

IMMIX, im-miks', *v. a.* To mix; to mingle.

IMMIXABLE, im-miks'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

IMMIXED, IMMIXT, im-mixt', *a.* Unmixed.

IMMOBILITY, im-mo-bil'e-te, *s.* (*immobilite*, Fr.) Unmovableness; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion.

IMMODERACY, im-mod'er-a-se, *s.* Excess.—Seldom used.

IMMODERATE, im-mod'er-ate, *a.* (*immoderatus*, Lat.) Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.

IMMODERATELY, im-mod'er-ate-le, *ad.* In an excessive degree.

IMMODERATENESS, im-mod'er-ate-nes, *s.* Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODERATION, im-mod-er-a'shun, *s.* Excess; want of moderation.

IMMODEST, im-mod'est, *a.* (*immodeste*, Fr.) Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste; impure; obscene; unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMODESTLY, im-mod'est-le, *ad.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

IMMODESTY, im-mod'es-te, *s.* (*immodestia*, Lat.) Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity; want of delicacy or decent reserve.

IMMOLATE, im'mo-late, *v. a.* (*immoler*, Fr.) To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.

IMMOLATER, im'mo-lay-tur, *s.* One who offers in sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, im-mo-la'shun, *s.* (*immolatio*, Lat.) The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered. Among the ancient Romans, it consisted in throwing upon the head of the victim some sort of corn and frankincense, together with the mola or salt cake, and a little wine.

IMMOMENT, im-mo'ment, *a.* Trifling.—Not used.

> I some lady trifles have reserv'd,
> *Immoment* toys, things of such dignity
> As we greet modern friends withal.—*Shak.*

IMMOMENTOUS, im-mo-men'tus, *a.* Unimportant.

IMMORAL, im-mor'al, *a.* Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious.

IMMORALITY, im-mo-ral'e-te, *s.* Dishonesty; any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands, or the social duties.

IMMORALLY, im-mor'al-le, *ad.* Wickedly; in violation of law or duty; viciously.

IMMORIGEROUS, im-mo-rij'er-us, *a.* (from *immoriger*, disobedient, Lat.) Rude; uncivil.

IMMORIGEROUSNESS, im-mo-rij'er-us-nes, *s.* Rudeness; disobedience.

> All degrees of delay are degrees of immorigerousness and unwillingness.—*Bp. Taylor.*

IMMORTAL, im-mawr'tal, *a.* (*immortalis*, Lat.) Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end; never ending; perpetual; imperishable.

IMMORTALITY, im-mawr-tal'e-te, *s.* Exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end; perpetuity; exemption from oblivion.

IMMORTALIZATION, im-mawr-tal-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of immortalizing.

IMMORTALIZE, im-mawr'tal-ize, *v. a.* (*immortaliser*, Gr.) To render immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death; to exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual;—*v. n.* to become immortal.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

> Fix the year precise,
> When British bards begin to immortalize.—*Pope.*

IMMORTALLY, im-mawr'tal-le, *ad.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.

IMMORTIFICATION, im-mawr-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Want of subjection of the passions.

IMMOULD, im-molde', *v. a.* To form; to mould.

IMMOVABILITY, im-moov-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Steadfastness; that cannot be moved or shaken.

IMMOVABLE, im-moov'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be moved from its place; not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter; that cannot be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling; not liable to be removed; permanent in place; not to be shaken or agitated.

IMMOVABLENESS, im-moov'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being immovable.

IMMOVABLY, im-moov'a-ble, *ad.* In a state not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably.

IMMUND, im-mund', *a.* (*immundus*, Lat.) Unclean.—Obsolete.

Through their own nastiness and sluttishness, *immund*, and sordid manner of life, they suffer their air to putrify.—*Burton.*

IMMUNDICITY, im-mun-dis'e-te, *s.* Uncleanness; impurity.—Seldom used.

IMMUNITY, im-mu'ne-te, *s.* (*immunite*, Fr.) Discharge from any obligation; privilege; exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition. In Jurisprudence, legal freedom; any legal obligation. Thus, the phrase, 'ecclesiastical immunities,' comprehends all that portion of the rights of the church, in different countries, which consists in the freedom of its members, or of its property, from burdens thrown by law on other classes.

IMMURE, im-mure', *v. a.* (*emmurer*, Norm.) To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison;—*s.* a wall; an enclosure.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps.—*Shaks.*

IMMUSICAL, im-mu'ze-kal, *a.* Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh.

IMMUTABILITY, im-mu-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* (*immutabilite*, Fr.) Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

IMMUTABLE, im-mu'ta-bl, *a.* (*immutabilis*, Lat.) Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

IMMUTABLENESS, im-mu'ta-bl-nes, *s.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

IMMUTABLY, im-mu'ta-ble, *ad.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change.

IMMUTATE, im-mu'tate, *a.* Unchanged.

IMMUTATION, im-mu-ta'shun, *s.* Change; alteration.—Seldom used.

Strong and violent hath been the *immutation* which sudden joy hath wrought in the body.—*Bp. Reynolds.*

IMMUTE, im-mute', *v. a.* (*immuto*, Lat.) To change; to alter.

IMP, imp, *s.* (Welsh.) A son; offspring; progeny;

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame.—*Shaks.*

a subaltern or puny devil; a shoot; a scion;

Boughs, branches, twigs, young *imps*, sprayes, and buds.—*Newton.*

—*v. a.* (*impiaw*, Welsh,) to graft; to lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added.

IMPACABLE, im-pa'ka-bl, *a.* Not to be appeased or quieted.

IMPACABLY, im-pa'ka-ble, *ad.* In a manner not admitting of being appeased.

IMPACT, im-pakt', *v. a.* (*impactus*, Lat.) To drive close or hard;—*s.* the act of striking. In Mechanics, the simple or single action of one body upon another, to put the latter, if at rest, in motion, or if in motion, to increase, retard, or alter its direction. The point against which the impelling body acts is called the *point of impact.*

IMPAGES, im-pa'jes, *s.* (Latin.) In Architecture, a word usually understood to mean the rails of a door.

IMPAINT, im-paynt', *v. a.* To paint; to adorn with colours.

IMPAIR, im-pare', *v. a.* (*empirer*, Fr.) To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence; to weaken; to enfeeble;—*v. n.* to be lessened or worn out;—(seldom used as a neuter verb;)

'Flesh may *impair*,' quoth he, 'but reason can repair.'—*Spenser.*

—*a.* (*impar*, unequal, Lat.) in Crystalography, when a different number of faces is presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers follow no law of progression.

IMPAIR, im-pare', *s.* Diminution; decrease.—Obsolete.

The ladies think it a most desperate *impair* to their quickness of wit.—*Ben Jonson.*

IMPAIRER, im-pa'rur, *s.* He or that which impairs.

IMPAIRMENT, im-pare'ment, *s.* Diminution; injury.

IMPALATABLE, im-pal'a-ta-bl, *a.* Unpalatable.—Seldom used.

IMPALE.—See Empale.

IMPALEMENT.—See Empalement.

IMPALLID, im-pal'lid, *v. a.* To make pallid or pale.—Obsolete.

IMPALM, im-pam', *v. a.* (*in*, and *palma*, the palm, Lat.) To seize or take into the hand; to grasp.

IMPALPABILITY, im-pal-pa-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being palpable or perceptible by the touch.

IMPALPABLE, im-pal'pa-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be felt; that cannot be perceived by the touch; not coarse or gross.

IMPALPABLY, im-pal'pa-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be felt.

IMPALSY, im-pawl'ze, *v. a.* To strike with palsy; to paralize; to deaden.

IMPANATE, im'pa-nate, *a.* (*in*, and *panis*, bread, Lat.) Embodied in bread;—*v. a.* to embody with bread.

IMPANATION, im-pa-na'shun, *s.* (*in*, into, and *panis*, bread, Lat.) In Theology, otherwise termed *assumption*, means the substantial union of the body and blood of Christ with the elements of the eucharist, without a change in their nature.

IMPANNEL, im-pan'nil, *v. a.* To write or enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of parchment, called a *pannel;* to form, complete, or enrol a list of jurors.

IMPANNELLING, im-pan'nel-ing, *s.* In Law, the writing down or entering into a parchment, list, or schedule, the names of a jury summoned by the sheriff to appear for such public services as juries are employed in.

IMPARADISE, im-par'a-dize, *v. a.* (*imparadisare*, Ital.) To put in a place of felicity; to make happy.

Imparalleled, im-par'al-leld, *a.* Unparalleled. —Obsolete.

Imparasyllabic, im-par-a-sil-lab'ik, *a.* (*in*, *par*, equal, and *syllaba*, Lat.) Not consisting of an equal number of syllables.

Impardonable, im-pär'dun-a-bl, *a.* Unpardonable.

Imparipinnate, im-pa-re-pin'nate, *a.* In Botany, an epithet applied to leaves with a terminal or odd leaflet.

Imparity, im-par'e-te, *s.* Inequality; disproportion; oddness; indivisibility into equal parts; difference in degree, either of rank or excellence.

Impark.—See Empark.

Imparl, im-pärl', *v. n.* To hold mutual discourse. In Law, to postpone the delivery of his plea by a defendant in an action until another term.

Imparlance, im-pär'lans, *s.* In Law, an indulgence formerly granted to a defendant, to defer pleading to the action until a subsequent term. It is said that the reason of allowing an *imparlance* was to give the plaintiff an opportunity of settling the matter amicably with the defendant, without further prosecuting his suit; a practice which, it is said, Gilbert, C. B., supposed originated from a religious principle, founded on the text of Scripture, 'Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him.'—*Mat.* v. 25. Since the 2d of Wm. IV., c. 39, in actions commenced by the process prescribed by that act, these imparlances are abolished.—1 *Arch. Pr.* 301; *Boote's Suit at Law*, 156.

Imparsonee, im-pär-son-e', *s.* In Law, one who is inducted and in possession of a benefice: thus it is said, that a dean and chapter are parsons imparsonees of a benifice appropriate unto them.—*Cowel.*

Impart, im-pärt', *v. a.* (*impertior*, Lat.) To grant; to give; to make known; to show by words or tokens; to communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

Impartance, im-pär'tans, *s.* Communication of a share; grant.

Impartation, im-pär-ta'shun, *s.* The act of imparting or conferring.

Impartial, im-pär'shal, *a.* Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just; not favouring one party more than another.

Impartialist, im-pär'shal-ist, *s.* One who is impartial.

Impartiality, im-pär-she-al'e-te, *s.* Indifference of judgment or opinion; unbiassed in favour of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness; equitableness; justice.

Impartially, im-pär'shal-le, *ad.* Without bias of judgment; without regard to party or interest; equitably; justly; honestly.

Impartibility, im-pär-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being subject to partition; the quality of admitting of communication.

Impartible, im-pärt'e-bl, *a.* (Spanish.) Not partible or subject to partition; communicable; that may be imparted or conferred.

Impartment, im-pärt'ment, *s.* Communication of knowledge; disclosure; the act of imparting.—Seldom used.

> It beckons you to go away with it,
> As if it some *impartment* did desire
> To you alone.—*Shaks.*

Impassable, im-pas'sa-bl, *a.* That cannot be passed; not admitting a passage.

Impassableness, im-pas'sa-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being impassable.

Impassably, im-pas'sa-ble, *ad.* In a way or manner that prevents passing, or the power of passing.

Impassibility, im-pas-se-bil'e-te, } *s.* Exemp-
Impassibleness, im-pas'se-bl-nes, } tion from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Impassible, im-pas'se-bl, *a.* (French.) Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

Impassion, im-pash'un, *v. a.* To move or affect strongly with passion.

Impassionate, im-pash'un-ate, *v. a.* To affect powerfully;—*a.* strongly affected; without feeling; free from passion. Also written Empassionate.

Impassioned, im-pash'und, *a.* Swayed or actuated by passion; animated; excited; having the feelings warmed; expressive of ardour or passion.

Impassive, im-pas'siv, *a.* (*in*, and *passus*, suffered, Lat.) Not susceptible of pain or suffering.

Impassively, im-pas'siv-le, *ad.* Without sensibility to pain or suffering.

Impassiveness, im-pas'siv-nes, *s.* The state of being insusceptible of pain.

Impassivity, im-pas-siv'e-te, *s.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain, or suffering.

Impastation, im-pas-ta'shun, *s.* In Sculpture, the mixture of different matters bound together by means of cements, capable of resisting the action of fire or air.

Impaste, im-paste', *v. a.* (*empater*, Fr.) To make into paste; to knead. In Painting, to lay on colours thick and bold.

Impasted, im-pays'ted, *a.* Concreted as into paste; pasted over; covered with paste or with thick paint.

Impatible, im-pat'e-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *patior*, I suffer, Lat.) Intolerable; that cannot be borne.

Impatience, im-pa'shens, *s.* (French.) Uneasiness under pain or suffering; restlessness, occasioned by the pressure of pain or disappointment; eagerness;

> No further with your din
> Express *impatience*.—*Shaks.*

Impatiens, im-pa'shens, *s.* (*impatiens*, impatient, Lat. in allusion to the capsules of the valves, which, when touched, throw out the seed with great force.) Noli-me-tangere, or Touch-me-not, a genus of plants: Order, Balsamaceæ.

Impatient, im-pa'shent, *a.* Incapable of enduring pain with composure; uneasy or fretful under suffering; not enduring evil or suffering without uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the cause of irritation; hasty; eager; not enduring delay; not to be borne;—*s.* one who is restless under suffering.—Unusual as a substantive.

Impatiently, im-pa'shent-le, *ad.* With restlessness or uneasiness; passionately; ardently.

Impatronization, im-pat-ron-e-za'shun, *s.* Absolute seignory or possession.

Impatronize, im-pat'ron-ize, *v. a.* (*impatroniser*, Fr.) To gain to one's self the power of any seignory.

Impawn, im-pawn', *v. a.* To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.

Impeach, im-peetsh', *v. a.* (*empecher*, Fr.) To

hinder; to impede;—(the foregoing senses are now unusual, but were used by our early writers;)

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.—*Davies.*

to accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to censure; to call in question; to call to account; to charge as answerable;—*s.* hinderance.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!—*Shaks.*

IMPEACHABLE, im-peetsh'a-bl, *a.* Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable; liable to be called in question; accountable.

IMPEACHER, im-peetsh'ur, *s.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.

IMPEACHMENT, im-peetsh'ment, *s.* Hinderance; impediment; stop; obstruction;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

Tell thy king, I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais
Without *impeachment.*—*Shaks.*

the act of impeaching; censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives, or the rectitude of conduct of a public officer, or other individual. In Law, the exercise of the highest judicial powers of parliament, but which is now rarely resorted to. 'In impeachments, the commons, as the great representative inquest of the nation, first find the crime, and then, as prosecutors, support their charge before the lords; while the lords, exercising at once the functions of a high court of justice and of a jury, try and adjudicate the charge preferred.'—*May's Law and Priv., &c. of Parliament. Impeachment of waste*, the liability of being impeached for waste committed on any lands or tenements. All tenants for life or for years are punishable or liable to be impeached for waste, both voluntary and permissive; unless their leases be made without impeachment of waste, *absque impetitione vasti*, i. e. with a provision or protection, that he shall not be sued for committing waste. As to what is *waste*, see that word.

IMPEARL, im-perl', *v. a.* To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth.—*Digby by Pope.*

IMPECCABILES, im-pek'ka-biles, *s. pl.* (*impeccabilis*, that cannot offend, Lat.) In Ecclesiastical History, a name given to those heretics who boasted that they were impeccable, and that there was no need of repentance.

IMPECCABILITY, im-pek-ka-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*impeccabilis*,
IMPECCANCY, im-pek'kan-se, } impeccable, Lat.) The state of a person who cannot sin, or a grace, privilege, or principle which puts him out of the possibility of sinning.

IMPECCABLE, im-pek'ka-bl, *a.* Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

IMPEDE, im-pede', *v. a.* (*impedio*, Lat.) To hinder; to obstruct; to stop in progress.

IMPEDIBLE, im-ped'e-bl, *a.* That may be impeded.

IMPEDIMENT, im-ped'e-ment, *s.* That which hinders progress or motion; that which prevents distinct articulation. *Impediments*, in Law, are such hinderances as put a stop or stay to a person seeking his right by due course of law. Persons under impediments are those under age or coverture, *non compos mentis*, in prison, beyond sea, and the like, who, by a saving in our laws, have time to claim and prosecute their rights after the impediments are removed;—*v. a.* to impede.—Obsolete as a verb.

IMPEDIMENTAL, im-ped-e-men'tal, *a.* Hindering; obstructing.

IMPEDITE.—See Impede.

IMPEDITION, im-pe-dish'un, *s.* Hinderance.

IMPEDITIVE, im-ped'e-tiv, *a.* Causing hinderance.

IMPEL, im-pel', *v. a.* (*impello*, Lat.) To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.

IMPELLENT, im-pel'lent, *s.* An impulsive power; a power that drives forward;—*a.* driving by impulse; having the quality of impelling.

IMPELLER, im-pel'lur, *s.* He or that which impels.

IMPEN, im-pen', *v. a.* To shut up; to enclose in a narrow place.

IMPEND, im-pend', *v. n.* (*impendeo*, Lat.) To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten; to be at hand; to press nearly.

IMPENDENCE, im-pen'dens, } *s.* The state of
IMPENDENCY, im-pen'den-se, } hanging over; a menacing attitude; near approach.

IMPENDENT, im-pen'dent, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely.

IMPENETRABILITY, im-pen-e-tra-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being impenetrable. In Natural Philosophy, that property of matter by which two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time;—(*impenetrabilis*, Lat.) insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE, im-pen'e-tra-bl, *a.* (*impenetrabilis*, Lat.) Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not admitting entrance; not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind; not to be entered by the sight; not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the intellect.

IMPENETRABLENESS, im-pen'e-tra-bl-nes, *s.* Impenetrability.

IMPENETRABLY, im-pen'e-tra-ble, *ad.* With solidity; that admits not of being penetrated; with hardness that admits not of impression.

IMPENITENCE, im-pen'e-tens, } *s.* (*impenitence*,
IMPENITENCY, im-pen'e-ten-se, } Fr.) Obduracy; want of repentance or remorse for crimes; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; hardness of heart.

IMPENITENT, im-pen'e-tent, *a.* (French.) Not repentant or penitent; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart;—*s.* one who neglects the duty of repentance.

IMPENITENTLY, im-pen'e-tent-le, *ad.* Obdurately; without repentance.

IMPENNOUS, im-pen'nus, *a.* Wanting wings.

IMPEOPLE, im-pe'pl, *v. a.* To form into a community.

IMPERANT, im'pe-rant, *a.* (*impero*, Lat.) Commanding.

IMPERATA, im-per'a-ta, *s.* A genus of plants, so named from their noble port, and waving silky heads resembling the plumes of a cap of state: Order, Graminaceæ.

IMPERATE, im'pe-rate, *a.* Done by impulse or direction of the mind.—Obsolete.

IMPERATIVE, im-per'a-tiv, *a.* Commanding; expressive of command; containing positive command. *Imperative mood*, in Grammar, that form

of the verb which denotes command, entreaty, or, in general, desire.

IMPERATIVELY, im-per'a-tiv-le, *ad.* With command; authoritatively.

IMPERATORIAL, im-per-a-to're-al, *a.* Commanding.—Obsolete.

Moses delivered his law after an *imperatorial* way, by saying, Thou shalt not do this, and thou shalt not do that.—*Norris.*

IMPERATORINE, im-per-at'o-rine, *s.* A peculiar acrid substance extracted by ether from the root of Imperatoria ostrutium. It forms long transparent crystals. Formula, C_{24} H_{12} O_5.

IMPERCEIVABLE, im-per-se'va-bl, *a.* Imperceptible.

IMPERCEIVABLENESS, im-per-se'va-bl-nes, *s.* Imperceptibleness.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, im-per-sep'te-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; fine; minute in dimensions; quick or slow in motion, so as to elude observation;—*s.* that which is not immediately perceived or discovered, on account of its smallness.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Microscopes bring to light shoals of living creatures in a spoonful of vinegar, &c. I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles.*—*Tat.*

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, im-per-sep'te-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of eluding observation.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, im-per-sep'te-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERCIPIENT, im-per-sip'e-ent, *a.* Not perceiving, or having power to perceive.

IMPERDIBILITY, im-per-de-bil'e-te, *s.* State or quality of being imperdible.

IMPERDIBLE, im-per'de-bl, *a.* Not destructible.—Unauthorized.

IMPERFECT, im-per'fect, *a.* Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective; unfinished; wanting a part; not sound in intellect; liable to err; not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God or the rules of right. *Imperfect concords*, in Music, such as are liable to change from major to minor, or the contrary, as are thirds and sixths; still, however, not losing their consonancy. *Imperfect numbers*, a term used to denote a number, the sum of whose aliquot parts or divisors is not equal to the number itself—otherwise beyond it. Thus, 12 is an imperfect number; for the sum of its divisors, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, make 16, which is greater than 12. *Imperfect tense*, in Grammar, that modification of a verb which expresses that the action or event of which we speak, was at a certain time to which we refer in an unfinished state;—*v. a.* to make imperfect.—Obsolete as a verb.

Time, which perfects some things, *imperfects* also others.—*Brown.*

IMPERFECTION, im-per-fek'shun, *s.* (French.) Defect; failure; fault; the want of a part, or of something necessary to complete a thing.

IMPERFECTLY, im-per'fekt-le, *ad.* Not completely; not fully; not entirely; in an imperfect manner or degree.

IMPERFECTNESS, im-per'fekt-nes, *s.* The state of being imperfect.

IMPERFORABLE, im-per'fo-ra-bl, *a.* That cannot be perforated.

IMPERFORATE, im-per'fo-rate, *a.* (*in*, not, and *perforatus*, pierced, Lat.) Not perforated or pierced; having no opening.

IMPERFORATED, im-per'fo-ray-ted, *a.* Not perforated; having no pores.

IMPERFORATION, im-per-fo-ra'shun, *s.* The state of being closed, or without any aperture.

IMPERIAL, im-pe're-al, *a.* (French, from *imperialis*, Lat.) Royal; possessing royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch; betokening royalty; marking sovereignty; commanding; maintaining supremacy. *Imperial chamber*, the highest judicial chamber of the German empire. *Imperial city*, a city in Germany which has no head but the emperor. *Imperial diet*, an assembly or convention of all the states of the German empire. *Imperial medals*, medals or coins which were struck after the conclusion of the Roman republican era, and until the fall of the eastern empire. In Architecture, a name sometimes given to the Moorish or Saracenic dome, particularly when it tapers towards the top, and is more than ordinarily spread out below.

IMPERIALIST, im-pe're-al-ist, *s.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor. *Imperialists*, the denomination often applied to the troops or armies of the Emperor of Austria.

IMPERIALITY, im-pe-re-al'e-te, *s.* Imperial power; the right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

IMPERIALLY, im-pe're-al-le, *ad.* In a royal manner.

IMPERIL, im-per'il, *v. a.* To bring into danger. Also written Emperil.

IMPERIOUS, im-pe're-us, *a.* (*imperiosus*, Lat.) Commanding; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; dictatorial; overbearing; domineering; indicating an imperious temper; powerful; ascendant; urgent; pressing.

IMPERIOUSLY, im-pe're-us-le, *ad.* With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority; in a domineering manner; with urgency or force not to be opposed.

IMPERIOUSNESS, im-pe're-us-nes, *s.* Authority; air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, im-per'ish-a-bl, *a.* (*imperissable*, Fr.) Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently.

IMPERISHABLENESS, im-per'ish-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being imperishable.

IMPERITORIA, im-per-e-to're-a, *s.* Masterwort, a genus of Umbelliferous plants, so named from its supposed imperial virtues in medicine: Sub-order, Orthospermæ.

IMPERIWIGGED, im-per'e-wigd, *a.* (*emperruqué*, Fr.) Wearing a periwig.

IMPERMANENCE, im-per'ma-nens, *s.* Want of permanence.

IMPERMANENT, im-per'ma-nent, *a.* Not permanent.

IMPERMEABILITY, im-per-me-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being impermeable by a fluid.

IMPERMEABLE, im-per'me-a-bl, *a.* (*in*, not, and *permeo*, to go through, Lat.) Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid.

IMPERMEABLENESS, im-per'me-a-bl-nes, *s.* State of being impermeable.

IMPERMEABLY, im-per'me-a-ble, *ad.* In an impermeable manner.

IMPERSCRUTABLE, im-per-skroo'ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be searched out.

IMPERSCRUTABLENESS, im-per-skroo'ta-bl-nes, *s.* State of not being capable of scrutiny.

IMPERSONAL, im-per'sun-al, *a.* (*impersonnel*, Fr.) In Grammar, an *impersonal* verb is one which is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, *it rains.*

IMPERSONALITY, im-per-sun-al'e-te, *s.* Indistinction of personality.

IMPERSONALLY, im-per'sun-al-le, *ad.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONATE, im-per'sun-ate, *v. a.* To personify.

IMPERSONATION, im-per-sun-a'shun, *s.* The act of personifying.

IMPERSPICUITY, im-per-spe-ku'e-te, *s.* Want of perspicuity or clearness to the mind.

IMPERSPICUOUS, im-per-spik'u-us, *a.* Not perspicuous; not clear.

IMPERSUASIBLE, im-per-swa'ze-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *persuasibilis*, Lat.) Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.

IMPERTINENCE, im-per'te-nens, } *s.* (*impertinence*, Fr.)
IMPERTINENCY, im-per'te-nen-se, }
That which is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is of no weight; the state of not being pertinent; folly; rambling thought; rudeness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct which is not consistent with the age or station of the person; a trifle.

There are many subtile *impertinences* learnt in schools. —*Watts.*

IMPERTINENT, im-per'te-nent, *a.* (*impertinens*, Lat.) Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject; intrusive; meddling; foolish; trifling; negligent; rude; unmannerly;—*s.* an intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him.

IMPERTINENTLY, im-per'te-nent-le, *ad.* Without relation to the matter in hand; officiously; intrusively; rudely.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, im-per-tran-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being capable of being passed through; too close.

IMPERTRANSIBLE, im-per-tran'se-bl, *a.* Not to be passed through.—Seldom used.

IMPERTURBABLE, im-per-turb'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet.

IMPERTURBATION, im-per-tur-ba'shun, *s.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; tranquillity.

IMPERTURBED, im-per-turbd', *a.* Undisturbed; calm.—Seldom used.

IMPERVIABLE, im-per've-a-bl, *a.* (*impervius*, Lat.) Impervious.

IMPERVIABLENESS, im-per've-a-bl-nes, } *s.* Im-
IMPERVIABILITY, im-per-ve-a-bil'e-te, } perviousness.

IMPERVIOUS, im-per've-us, *a.* Not to be penetrated or passed through; impenetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument; not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids.

IMPERVIOUSLY, im-per've-us-le, *ad.* Impenetrably; unpassably.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, im-per've-us-nes, *s.* The state of not admitting a passage.

IMPESTER, im-pes'tur, *v. a.* (*impestrer*, Fr.) To trouble; to harass.—Obsolete.

IMPETIBLE, im-pet'e-bl, *a.* Capable of being come at.

IMPETIGENOUS, im-pe-tij'e-nus, *a.* Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETIGO, im-pe-te'go, *s.* (Latin.) A cutaneous eruption, consisting of clustering pustules of a yellow colour and very itchy, and terminating in a scaly crust, intersected with cracks.

IMPETRABLE, im'pe-tra-bl, *a.* That may be obtained by petition.

IMPETRATE, im'pe-trate, *v. a.* To obtain by request or entreaty.

IMPETRATION, im-pe-tra'shun, *s.* (*impetro*, I obtain, Lat.) The act of obtaining anything by request or prayer. Impetration was more particularly used in our statutes, for the preobtaining from the court of Rome benefices and church offices in England, which were at the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm, the penalty of which is the same with that of provisors.

IMPETRATIVE, im'pe-tray-tiv, *a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRATORY, im'pe-tra-tur-e, *a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, im-pet-u-os'e-te, *s.* A rushing with violence and great force; violence; fury; vehemence; force.

IMPETUOUS, im-pet'u-us, *a.* (*impetuosus*, Lat.) Violent; forcible; fierce; vehement of mind; passionate; moving rapidly; rushing with great force.

IMPETUOUSLY, im-pet'u-us-le, *ad.* Violently; vehemently; forcibly; with haste and force.

IMPETUOUSNESS, im-pet'u-us-nes, *s.* Violence; vehemence of passion; furiousness.

IMPETUS, im'pe-tus, *s.* (Latin.) Force of motion; the force by which a body is impelled; the force with which one body in motion strikes another.

IMPICTURED, im-pik'turde, *a.* Painted; impressed. —Seldom used.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,
She bathed oft.—*Spenser.*

IMPIERCE, im-peers', *v. a.* To pierce through; to penetrate.

He feels those secret and *impiercing* flames.—*Drayton.*

IMPIERCEABLE, im-peers'a-bl, *a.* Not to be pierced or penetrated.

IMPIETY, im-pi'e-te, *s.* (*impiete*, Fr. *impietas*, Lat.) Irreverence towards the Supreme Being; ungodliness; contempt of the divine character and authority; any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being; neglect or contempt of the duties of religion.

IMPIGNORATE, im-pig'no-rate, *v. a.* To pledge or pawn.—Obsolete.

IMPIGNORATION, im-pig-no-ra'shun, *s.* The act of pawning.—Obsolete.

IMPINGE, im-pinj', *v. n.* (*impingo*, Lat.) To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

IMPINGEMENT, im-pinj'ment, *s.* Act of impinging.

IMPINGUATE, im-ping'gwate, *v. a.* To fatten; to make fat.—Obsolete.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest.—*Bacon.*

IMPIOUS, im'pe-us, *a.* (*impius*, Lat.) Irreligious; wicked; profane; irreverent towards the Supreme Being; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonour God or his laws.

IMPIOUSLY, im'pe-us-le, *ad.* With irreverence for

God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.

IMPIOUSNESS, im'pe-us-nes, *s.* Contempt of God and the duties of religion.

IMPISH, imp'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.

IMPLACABILITY, im-play-ka-bil'e-te, } *s.* Inexora-
IMPLACABLENESS, im-pla'ka-bl-nes, } bleness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

IMPLACABLE, im-pla'ka-bl, *a.* (French, from *implacabilis*, Lat.) Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; stubborn or constant in enmity.

IMPLACABLY, im-pla'ka-ble, *ad.* With enmity; not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably.

IMPLANT, im-plant', *v. a.* (*in*, and *plant*.) To set, plant, or infix for the purpose of growth.—This term is seldom used in its literal sense, for setting plants or seeds in the earth.

IMPLANTATION, im-plan-ta'shun, *s.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments.

IMPLAUSIBILITY, im-plaw-ze-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being plausible or specious.

IMPLAUSIBLE, im-plaw'ze-bl, *a.* Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLAUSIBLENESS.—See Implausibility.

IMPLAUSIBLY, im-plaw'ze-ble, *ad.* Without an appearance of plausibility.

IMPLEACH, im-pleetsh', *v. a.* To interweave.—Obsolete.

> These talents of their hair,
> With twisted metal amorously *impleached*,
> I have receiv'd from many a several fair.—*Shak.*

IMPLEAD, im-pleed', *v. a.* In Law, to sue or bring an action. Thus, he against whom an action was brought, was, in the language of old law writers, said to be *impleaded*.

IMPLEADER, im-ple'dur, *s.* One who prosecutes another.

IMPLEASING, im-ple'zing, *a.* Unpleasing.—Obsolete.

IMPLEDGE, im-plej', *v. a.* To pawn.—Obsolete.

IMPLEMENT, im'ple-ment, *s.* (*implementum*, Lat.) Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLEMENTING, im'ple-men-ting, *a.* Furnishing with implements.

IMPLETION, im-ple'shun, *s.* (*impleo*, I fill, Lat.) The act of filling; the state of being full.

IMPLEX, im'pleks, *a.* (*implexus*, Lat.) Intricate; infolded; entangled; complicated, opposed to simple.

IMPLEXION, im-plek'shun, *s.* The act of involving or infolding; the state of being involved; involution.

IMPLICATE, im'ple-kate, *v. a.* (*implico*, Lat.) To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to bring into connection with; to show or prove to be connected or concerned.

IMPLICATION, im-ple-ka'shun, *s.* (*implicatio*, Lat.) The act of involving or infolding; involution; entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated, though not formally uttered.

IMPLICATIVE, im'ple-kay-tiv, *a.* Having implication.

IMPLICATIVELY, im'ple-kay-tiv-le, *ad.* By implication.

IMPLICIT, im-plis'it, *a.* (*implicitus*, Lat.) Entangled; infolded; complicated;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;)

> In his woolly fleece
> I cling *implicit*.—*Pope*.

inferred; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; resting upon another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself.

IMPLICITLY, im-plis'it-le, *ad.* By inference comprised, though not expressed in words; by connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

IMPLICITNESS, im-plis'it-nes, *s.* The state of being implicit; dependence on the judgment or authority of another.

IMPLICITY, im-plis'e-te, *s.* Entanglement; encumbrance.

IMPLIEDLY, im-pli'ed-le, *ad.* By implication.

IMPLORATION, im-plo-ra'shun, *s.* Earnest supplication.

IMPLORE, im-plore', *v. a.* (*imploro*, Lat.) To call upon in supplication; to solicit; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat; to ask; to beg.

IMPLORER, im-plo'rur, *s.* One who solicits or prays earnestly.

IMPLORINGLY, im-plo'ring-le, *ad.* In the manner of entreaty.

IMPLUMED, im-plumde', } *a.* Having no plumes
IMPLUMOUS, im-plu'mus, } or feathers.

IMPLUNGE, im-plunj', *v. a.* To plunge; to immerse.

> He *implunged* himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing.—*Fuller*.

IMPLUVIUM, im-plu've-um, *s.* (Latin.) The shower-bath; an embrocation. In ancient Architecture, the outer part of the court of a house which was exposed to the weather. In summer-time it was the practice to stretch an awning over it.

IMPLY, im-pli', *v. a.* (*impliquer*, Fr. *implicar*, Span.) To infold; to cover; to entangle;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

> And Phœbus flying so most shameful sight,
> His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*.—*Spenser*.

to involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.

IMPOCKET, im-pok'it, *v. a.* To pocket.—Obsolete.

> The vulgar stood staring with their hands *impocketed*.—*Carlton*.

IMPOISON.—See Empoison.

IMPOISONMENT.—See Empoisonment.

IMPOLARLY, im'po-lăr-le, *ad.* Not according to the direction of the poles.—Obsolete.

> Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles.—*Brown*.

IMPOLICY, im-pol'e-se, *s.* Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom.

IMPOLITE, im-po-lite', *a.* Devoid of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude in manners.

IMPOLITELY, im-po-lite'le, *ad.* Uncivilly.

IMPOLITENESS, im-po-lite'nes, *s.* Incivility; want of good manners.

IMPOLITIC, im-pol'e-tik, *a.* Imprudent; indiscreet; not wise; devising and pursuing measures hurtful to the public interest; calculated to injure the public interest; not wise in private concerns.

or pursuing measures ill-suited to promote private welfare.

IMPOLITICAL.—See Impolitic.

IMPOLITICALLY.—See Impoliticly.

IMPOLITICLY, im-pol'e-tik-le, *ad.* Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.

IMPONDERABILITY, im-pon-der-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *pondus*, weight, Lat.) Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight.

IMPONDERABLE, im-pon'der-a-bl, } *a.* Not having
IMPONDEROUS, im-pon'der-us, } sensible weight.

IMPONDERABLENESS, im-pon'der-a-bl-nes, } *s.* The
IMPONDEROUSNESS, im-pon'der-us-nes, } state of being imponderable or imponderous.

IMPONDERABLES, im-pon'der-a-bls, *s. pl.* Substances without weight, as heat, light, and electricity.

IMPOOR, im-poor', *v. a.* To impoverish.—Obsolete.

Neither waves, nor thieves, nor fire,
Nor have rots *impoor'd* this sire.—
W. Browne.

IMPOROSITY, im-po-ros'e-te, *s.* Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores.

IMPOROUS, im-po'rus, *a.* Free from pores, vacuities, or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

IMPORT, im-porte', *v. a.* (*importo*, Lat.) To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state into one's own country, state, or jurisdiction; to imply; to infer; to signify; to be of weight; to be of moment or consequence to.

IMPORT, im'porte, *s.* That which is conveyed, or may be inferred from words written or uttered; meaning; signification; that which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state, generally used in the plural; importance; moment; consequence.

IMPORTABLE, im-porte'a-bl, *a.* That may be imported; insupportable; not to be endured.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

That *importable* burden.—*Chaucer.*

IMPORTANCE, im-pawr'tans, *s.* (French.) Weight; consequence; a bearing on some interest; that quality of anything by which it may affect a measure, interest, or result; consequence in self-estimation; thing implied; matter; subject; importunity.—Obsolete in the last five significations.

Maria writ
The letter at Sir Toby's great *importance;*
In recompence whereof he hath married her.—
Shaks.

IMPORTANT, im-pawr'tant, *a.* (French.) Momentous; weighty; of great consequence; having a bearing on some measure or interest by which good or ill may be produced; forcible; of great efficacy;

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assail'd.—
Spenser.

importunate.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied.—
Shaks.

IMPORTANTLY, im-pawr'tant-le, *ad.* Weightily; forcibly.

IMPORTATION, im-pore-ta'shun, *s.* (French.) The act or practice of importing or bringing into a country from abroad; the articles or commodities imported; conveyance.

IMPORTER, im-porte'ur, *s.* One who imports, or brings commodities from one country to another.

IMPORTLESS, im-porte'les, *a.* Of no moment or consequence.—Obsolete.

We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips.—*Shaks.*

IMPORTUNACY, im-pawr'tu-na-se, *s.* The act of importuning; importunateness.

IMPORTUNATE, im-pawr'tu-nate, *a.* (*importunus*, Lat.) Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; pressing or urgent in request or demand; pertinacious in seeking; inciting urgently for gratification.

IMPORTUNATELY, im-pawr'tu-nate-le, *ad.* With incessant solicitation; with urgent request.

IMPORTUNATENESS, im-pawr'tu-nate-nes, *s.* Urgent solicitation.

IMPORTUNATOR, im-pawr'tu-nay-tur, *s.* One who importunes; one incessant in solicitation.

IMPORTUNE, im-pawr-tune', *v. a.* (*importuner*, Fr.) To teaze; to harass with perpetual and annoying solicitation; to request with urgency; to require; to render necessary;

We shall write to you
As time and our concerns shall *importune.*—
Shaks.

to import; to foretell;—(improper in the last two senses;)

The sage wizard tells, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death and doleful dreryhedd.—
Spenser.

—*a.* constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency; pressing in request; vexatious; unreasonable; cruel; inexorable;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

They did lament his luckless state,
And often blame the too *importune* fate.—
Spenser.

unseasonable.—Obsolete.

IMPORTUNELY, im-pawr-tune'le, *ad.* Troublesomely; incessantly; with urgent and continual solicitation.

IMPORTUNER, im-pawr-tu'nur, *s.* One who is importunate.

IMPORTUNITY, im-pawr-tu'ne-te, *s.* Incessant solicitation; urgent request; pertinacious or troublesome application.

IMPORTUOUS, im-porte'u-us, *a.* (*importuosus*, Lat.) Having no port, haven, or harbour.

IMPOSABLE, im-po'za-bl, *a.* That may be imposed or laid as obligatory on any one.

IMPOSABLENESS, im-po'za-bl-nes, *s.* State of being imposable.

IMPOSE, im-poze', *v. a.* (*imposer*, Fr.) To lay on as a burthen or penalty; to place over by authority or force; to enjoin as a duty or law; to fix on; to impute to; to lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination or of confirmation; to obtrude fallaciously. In Letterpress Printing, to arrange the pages of a sheet of any work upon the stone in their proper order, so that, when printed and the sheet folded, they follow each other consecutively; putting the chase and furniture about them, and wedging them up, so as to be ready to print;—*to impose on*, to mislead or deceive by a trick or false pretence;—*s.* command; injunction.—Obsolete as a substantive.

According to your ladyship's *impose,*
I am thus early come.—*Shaks.*

IMPOSEMENT.—See Imposition.

IMPOSER, im-po'zur, *s.* One who enjoins as a law; one who lays on.

IMPOSING, im-po'zing, *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly. *Imposing stone*, among Letterpress Printers, the stone on which the columns or pages of types are imposed or made into forms.

IMPOSITION, im-po-zish'un, *s.* (French.) The act of laying anything on another; the act of annexing; that which is imposed, as a tax, toll, duty, or excise laid on by authority; injunction of anything, as a law or duty; oppression; burden; cheat; fallacy; imposture; a supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment;

Every pecuniary mulct whatever on young men, *in statu pupillari*, should be abolished; the proper punishment is employing their minds in some useful *imposition*. —*Education in Cambridge.*

Imposition of hands, an ecclesiastical ceremony, by which a bishop or presbyter lays his hand on the head of a person, in ordination, confirmation, or benediction.

IMPOSSIBILITY, im-pos-se-bil'e-te, *s.* Impracticability; the state of not being feasible or possible; that which cannot be done.

IMPOSSIBLE, im-pos'se-bl, *a.* (French, from *impossibilis*, Lat.) That cannot be; not to be attained; impracticable; not feasible;—*s.* an impossibility. —Obsolete as a substantive.

I credit less
Than witches, which *impossibles* confess.—*Donne.*

IMPOST, im'poste, *s.* (Spanish.) Any tax or tribute imposed by authority. In Architecture, the horizontal mouldings or capitals on the top of a pilaster, pillar, or pier, from which an arch springs.

IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pos'tu-mate, *v. n.* To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body;—*v. a.* to affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IMPOSTHUMATION, im-pos-tu-ma'shun, *s.* The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUME, im-pos'tume, *s.* (corrupted from *apostem*, *apostema*, Lat.) An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body;—*v. n.* the same as imposthumate.

IMPOSTOR, im-pos'tur, *s.* (Spanish and Portuguese, *impostеur*, Fr.) One who imposes on others by a fictitious character; one who disguises his real character for the purpose of deceiving or taking advantage of others.

IMPOSTURAGE, im-pos'tu-rej, *s.* Imposition; cheat. —Obsolete.

IMPOSTURE, im-pos'ture, *s.* (French, from *impostura*, Lat.) Cheat; fraud or deception practised under a disguised or false character; imposition practised by a false pretender.

IMPOSTURED, im-pos'turde, *a.* Having the nature of imposture.

IMPOSTUROUS, im-pos'tu-rus, *a.* Deceitful.—Obsolete.

A proud, lustful, *imposturous* villain.—*More.*

IMPOTENCE, im'po-tens, } *s.* (*impotentia*, Lat.)
IMPOTENCY, im'po-ten-se, } Want of strength or power—animal, moral, or intellectual; imbecility; weakness; feebleness; inability; the want of power to restrain the influence of habits, or resist the ascendancy of natural propensities; inability to beget; ungovernable passion—a Latin signification.

Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind.—*Dryden.*

IMPOTENT, im'po-tent, *a.* (French, from *impotens*, Lat.) Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, disease, or accident, to perform any act; wanting the power of propagation; without power of restraint; not having the command over;—*s.* one who languishes under disease.

IMPOTENTLY, im'po-tent-le, *ad.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

IMPOUND, im-pownd', *v. a.* In Law, the placing cattle, goods, or chattels taken under a distress in a lawful pound; and a lawful pound is of two sorts, open and close. An *open* pound is any place in which the putting the cattle does not make the owner a trespasser, and where he may give them to eat and drink without trespass. Such is the common public pound incident to most parishes. A pound *close* is some private place selected by the impounder, where the owner has no right to enter to them. If cattle be put into a pound *close*, the impounder shall sustain them without any allowance for it; but if put into an *open* pound, they must be sustained at the peril of the owner.—*Co. Litt.* 47 *b.*

IMPOUNDER, im-pown'dur, *s.* In Law, one who impounds the beasts of another.

IMPOVERISH, im-pov'er-ish, *v. a.* (*appauvrir*, Fr.) To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; to exhaust strength, richness, or fertility.

IMPOVERISHER, im-pov'er-ish-ur, *s.* One who makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

IMPOVERISHING, im-pov'er-ish-ing, *a.* Tending or fitted to reduce to poverty, or to exhaust of fertility.

IMPOVERISHLY, im-pov'er-ish-le, *ad.* So as to impoverish.

IMPOVERISHMENT, im-pov'er-ish-ment, *s.* Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness, or fertility.

IMPOWER.—See Empower.

IMPRACTICABILITY, im-prak-te-ka-bil'e-te, } *s.*
IMPRACTICABLENESS, im-prak'te-ka-bl-nes, } The state or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; infeasibility; stubbornness; untractableness.

IMPRACTICABLE, im-prak'te-ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be done or accomplished; not to be performed by the agency proposed; stubborn; unmanageable; that cannot be passed or travelled.

IMPRACTICABLY, im-prak'te-ka-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as prevents practice.

IMPRECATE, im'pre-kate, *v. a.* (*imprecor*, Lat.) To invoke as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

IMPRECATION, im-pre-ka'shun, *s.* (*imprecatio*, Lat.) The act of imprecating or invoking evil on any one; a prayer or earnest desire that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.

IMPRECATORY, im'pre-kay-tur-e, *a.* Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

IMPRECISION, im-pre-sizh'un, *s.* Devoid of exactness or precision; wanting accuracy.

IMPREGN, im-prene', *v. a.* (*impregner*, Fr.) To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young or other prolific principle: chiefly used in poetry.

The unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee,
Forms lucid stones.—*Thomson.*

IMPREGNABLE, im-preg'na-bl, *a.* (*imprenable*, Fr.) Not to be stormed or taken by assault; that can-

not be reduced by force; unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

Impregnably, im-preg'na-ble, *ad.* In a manner to defy force or hostility.

Impregnate, im-preg'nate, *v. a.* (*impregner*, Fr.) To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant as a female animal; to deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant; to render prolific; to infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues of one thing to another;—*a.* impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.

Impregnated, im-preg'nay-ted, *a.* Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; filled with something by mixture, &c.

Impregnation, im-preg-na'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; the communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another; that with which anything is impregnated; saturation.

Imprejudicate, im-pre-joo'de-kate, *a.* (*in*, not, *præ*, before, and *judico*, I judge, Lat.) Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

Impreparation, im-prep-a-ra'shun, *s.* Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.—Seldom used.

It is our infidelity, our *impreparation*, that makes death any other than advantage.—*Bp. Hall.*

Imprescriptibility, im-pre-skrip-te-bil'e-te, *s.* (*imprescriptibilite*, Fr.) The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another.

Imprescriptible, im-pre-skrip'te-bl, *a.* (French.) Without the compass of prescription; that cannot be alienated or lost by length of time.

Impress, im-pres', *v. a.* (*impressum*, stamped, Lat.) To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on anything by pressure; to print, as books; to indent; to fix deep; to compel to enter into public service, as seamen, by compulsion; to seize or take for public service, as to *impress* provisions.

Impress, im'pres, *s.* A mark made by pressure; stamp; likeness; mark of distinction; character; device; motto;

Imblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds.—
Milton.

the act of compelling to enter into public service. *Press* is now used for the latter signification.

Impressgang.—See Pressgang.

Impressibility, im-pres-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being impressible.

Impressible, im-pres'se-bl, *a.* That may be impressed; that may receive impressions; that may have its figures stamped on another body.

Impression, im-presh'un, *s.* (French, from *impressio*, Lat.) The act of impressing, as one body on another; mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure; image in the mind; idea; sensible effect; a single edition of a book; the books printed at once; indistinct remembrance. In the Fine Arts, the sensation on the mind which is excited by a work of art. The word is also used to denote a copy of an engraving drawn off from the block or plate on which the subject is engraved.

Impressive, im-pres'siv, *a.* Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; capable of being impressed.

Impressively, im-pres'siv-le, *ad.* In a powerful or impressive manner; in a manner to touch sensibility.

Impressiveness, im-pres'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being impressive.

Impressment, im-pres'ment, *s.* The act of impressing men into public service; the act of compelling into any service; the act of seizing for public use.

Impressure, im-presh'ure, *s.* The mark made by pressure; indentation; impression.

Imprest, im'prest, *s.* (*imprestare*, Ital.) A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced.

Imprevalence, im-prev'a-lens, *s.* Incapability of prevailing.

Imprimatur, im-pre-ma'tur, *s.* (Latin, let it be printed.) The term applied to the privilege which, in countries subjected to the censorship of the press, must be granted by a public functionary appointed for the purpose, before any book can be printed. This formula was much used in English books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in Scotland still to some extent.

Imprimery, im-prim'er-e, *s.* (*imprimerie*, Fr.) A print or impression; also, a printing-house, or the art of printing.—Obsolete.

You have those conveniences for a great *imprimerie*, which other universities cannot boast of.—*Lord Arlington.*

Imprimis, im-pri'mis, *ad.* (Latin.) In the first place; first in order.

Imprint, im-print', *v. a.* (*imprimo*, Lat.) To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print; to fix on the mind or memory; to impress.

Imprint, im'print, *s.* The designation of the place where, by whom, and when a book is published. Among the early Letterpress Printers it was inserted at the end of the book, and was styled a *colophon*.

Imprison, im-priz'zn, *v. a.* (*emprisonner*, Fr.) To shut up; to keep from liberty; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place.

Imprisoner, im-priz'zn-ur, *s.* One who causes another to be confined in prison.

Imprisonment, im-priz'zn-ment, *s.* The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody; confinement in a place; restraint of liberty; the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison.

Improbability, im-prob-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

Improbable, im-prob'a-bl, *a.* (French, Spanish, from *improbabilis*, Lat.) Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

Improbably, im-prob'a-ble, *ad.* Without likelihood; in a manner not to be approved.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Improbate, im-pro'bate, *v. a.* (*improbo*, Lat.) To disallow; not to approve.—Obsolete.

Improbation, im-pro-ba'shun, *s.* The act of disapproving.—Obsolete. In Scottish Law, the name

of an action brought for setting aside any deed or writing upon the plea of forgery.

Improbity, im-prob'e-te, *s.* (*improbitas*, Lat.) Want of honesty; baseness; want of integrity or rectitude of principle.

Improduced, im-pro-duste', *a.* Not produced.—Obsolete.

Improficiency, im-pro-fish'en-se, *s.* Want of proficiency.—Obsolete.

Improfitable, im-prof'it-a-bl, *a.* Unprofitable.—Obsolete.

Improgressive, im-pro-gres'siv, *a.* Not progressive.

Improlific, im-pro-lif'ik, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful.—Obsolete.

Improlificate, im-pro-lif'e-kate, *v. a.* To impregnate; to fecundate.—Obsolete.

Impromptu, im-prom'tu, *ad.* (French.) Off-hand; without previous study;—*s.* a piece made off-hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous effusion.

Improper, im-prop'ur, *a.* (*improprius*, Lat.) Not well adapted; unqualified; unfit; not conducive to the right end; not according to the settled usages or principles of a language; not becoming; not decent. *Improper fraction*, in Arithmetic and Algebra, a fraction whose numerator is equal to, or greater than, its denominator.

Improperly, im-prop'ur-le, *ad.* Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place, and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously; in a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically.

Impropitious, im-pro-pish'us, *a.* Unfavourable; not propitious.

Improportionable, im-pro-pore'shun-a-bl, *a.* Not proportionable.

Improportionate, im-pro-pore'shun-ate, *a.* Not proportionate.

Impropriate, im-pro'pre-ate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *proprius*, one's own, Lat.) To convert to private use; to take to one's self;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;)

A supercilious tyranny, *impropriating* the Spirit of God to themselves.—*Milton.*

to annex the possessions of the church or a benefice to a layman;—*a.* devolved into the hands of a layman.

Impropriation, im-pro-pre-a'shun, *s.* In Law, where the tithes, glebe, or other ecclesiastical dues of a parish are in the hands of a layman, or lay corporation; the benefice impropriated.

Impropriator, im-pro-pre-a'tur, *s.* A layman who has possession of the lands of the church, or an ecclesiastical living.

Impropriety, im-pro-pri'e-te, *s.* (*impropriete*, Fr.) Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

Improsperity, im-pro-sper'e-te, *s.* Unprosperity; want of success.

Improsperous, im-pros'pur-us, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest; not successful.

Improsperously, im-pros'pur-us-le, *ad.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately.

Improsperousness, im-pros'pur-us-nes, *s.* Ill success; want of prosperity.

Improvability, im-proo-va-bil'e-te, *s.* The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

Improvable, im-proo'va-bl, *a.* Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities; that may be used to advantage, or for the increase of anything valuable; capable of tillage or cultivation.

Improvableness, im-proo'va-bl-nes, *s.* Capableness of being made better.

Improvably, im-proo'va-ble, *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

Improve, im-proov', *v. a.* (*prover*, Norm.) To advance anything nearer to perfection; to make better; to use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation, or happiness; to apply to practical purposes, as to improve a discourse; to use; to employ; to occupy; to cultivate, as to *improve* a farm by cultivation;—*v. n.* to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence; to advance in bad qualities; to grow worse;

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign.—*Milner.*

to increase; to be enhanced, as 'the price of grain *improves*, or is *improved*;' *to improve on*, to make useful additions or improvements to; to bring to a higher state of perfection.

Improvement, im-proov'ment, *s.* Melioration; advancement of anything from good to better; act of improving; something added or changed for the better; advance or progress from any state to a better; instruction; edification; use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account; practical application; the part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is termed the *improvement*.

Improver, im-proov'ur, *s.* One who improves; one who makes himself or anything else better; that which improves, enriches, or meliorates.

Improvided, im-pro-vi'ded, *a.* Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against.—Obsolete.

Improvidence, im-prov'e-dens, *s.* (*in*, not, and *providens*, foreseeing, Lat.) Want of forethought; want of caution; neglect of such precautionary measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage.

Improvident, im-prov'e-dent, *a.* Wanting forecast; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies.

Improvidently, im-prov'e-dent-le, *ad.* Without forethought or foresight; without care to provide against future events.

Improvisare, im-prov've-sa-re, *v. n.* (Italian.) In Music, to compose and sing extempore.

Improvisate, im-prov've-sate, *a.* Unpremeditated.

Improvisation, im-prov-ve-sa'shun, *s.* Act of performing extemporaneously.

Improvisator, im-pro-viz'a-tor, *s.* (*improvisatore*, Ital.) A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.

Improvisatrix, im-pro-viz'a-triks, *s.* (*improvisatrice*, Ital.) A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.

Improvise, im-pro-veze', } *v. n.* (*improviser*, Fr.)
Improvisatize, im-pro-viz'a-tize, } To speak extempore, especially in poetry.

Improvision, im-pro-vizh'un, *s.* Want of forethought; improvidence.

Improvista, im-prov'vis-ta, *ad.* In Music, unexpectedly.

IMPRUDENCE, im-proo'dens, *s.* (French, from *imprudentia*, Lat.) Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness.

IMPRUDENT, im-proo'dent, *a.* (French, from *imprudens*, Lat.) Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless.

IMPRUDENTLY, im-proo'dent-le, *ad.* Without the exercise of prudence; indiscreetly.

IMPUDENCE, im'pu-dens, *s.* (French, from *impudens*, Lat.) Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

IMPUDENT, im'pu-dent, *a.* (French, from *impudens*, Lat.) Shameless; wanting modesty; bold, with contempt of others; saucy.

IMPUDENTLY, im'pu-dent-le, *ad.* Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.

IMPUDICITY, im-pu-dis'e-te, *s.* (*impudicitia*, Lat.) Immodesty.

IMPUGN, im-pune', *v. a.* (*in*, against, and *pugno*, I contend, Lat.) To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict.

IMPUGNATION, im-pug-na'shun, *s.* Opposition; resistance.—Seldom used.

IMPUGNER, im-pu'nur, *s.* One who opposes or contradicts.

IMPUISSANCE, im-pu-is'sans, *s.* (French.) Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.—Obsolete.

So the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other.—*Bacon.*

IMPUISSANT, im-pu-is'sant, *a.* Impotent; weak.

IMPULSE, im'puls, *s.* (*impulsus*, Lat.) Force communicated; the effect of one body acting on another; influence acting on the mind; motive; impression; supposed supernatural impression.

IMPULSION, im-pul'shun, *s.* (French, from *impulsio*, Lat.) The act of driving against by impelling; influence on the mind; impulse. In Mechanical Philosophy, a term employed to express a supposed peculiar exertion, by which a moving body changes the motion of another on striking it.

IMPULSIVE, im-pul'siv, *a.* (*impulsif*, Fr.) Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

IMPULSIVELY, im-pul'siv-le, *ad.* With force; by impulse.

IMPUNCTUAL, im-punk'tu-al, *a.* Not punctual.

IMPUNCTUALITY, im-punk-tu-al'e-te, *s.* Neglect of punctuality.

IMPUNIBLY, im-pu'ne-ble, *ad.* Without punishment.—Obsolete.

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that no man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods.—*Ellis.*

IMPUNITY, im-pu'ne-te, *s.* (*impunite*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.) Exemption from punishment or penalty; freedom or exemption from injury.

IMPURE, im-pure', *a.* (*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.) Defiled with guilt; unholy; contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; not pure; foul; feculent; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance; obscene; unchaste; lewd; unclean; in a legal sense, not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses; —*v. a.* to render foul or impure; to defile.—Obsolete as a verb.

That other inundation scoured the world, this *impures* it.—*Bp. Hall.*

IMPURELY, im-pure'le, *ad.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

IMPURENESS, im-pure'nes, } *s.* (*impurite*, Fr. *im-*
IMPURITY, im-pu're-te, } *puritas*, Lat.) Want of sanctity or holiness; unchastity; want of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in anything; any foul matter; want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness; foul language; obscenity.

IMPURPLE, im-pur'pl, *v. a.* To colour or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish.

IMPUTABLE, im-pu'ta-bl, *a.* That may be imputed or charged; that may be ascribed to in a good sense; accusable; chargeable with a fault;—(improper in the last two senses;)—that may be set to the account of another.

IMPUTABLENESS, im-pu'ta-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, im-pu-ta'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of imputing or charging; attribution of anything, generally of ill, sometimes in a good sense.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master.—*Shaks.*

IMPUTATIVE, im-pu'ta-tiv, *a.* That may be imputed.

IMPUTATIVELY, im-pu'ta-tiv-le, *ad.* By imputation.

IMPUTE, im-pute', *v. a.* (*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.) To charge upon; to attribute, generally in an ill sense, though sometimes good; to reckon to one what does not belong to him.

IMPUTER, im-pu'tur, *s.* One who imputes or attributes.

IMPUTRESCIBLE, im-pu-tres'se-bl, *a.* (*in*, not, and *putresco*, to putrefy, Lat.) Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN, in, *prep.* (Latin and Saxon, *en*, Fr. and Span.) Noting the place where anything is present; not without; noting the state or thing present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; according to; concerning; for the sake—a solemn phrase;

Now *in* the name of all the gods at once.—*Shaks.*

noting cause: formerly used in the sense of *on*, a common application, and continued in Milton's time:

And *in* his neck
Her proud foot setting.—*Spenser.*

All who *in* vain things
Built their fond hopes of glory.—*Milton.*

in that, because; *inasmuch*, since; seeing that; —*ad.* within some place; not out; engaged to any affair; placed in some state; noting immediate entrance; into any place; close; home. *In* has commonly, in Composition, a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin, as *active* signifies that which acts, *inactive* that which does *not act*; *in*, before *r*, is changed into *ir*, as *irregular*; before *l* into *il*, as *illusion*; and into *im* before a labial, as in *immaterial*, *improvable*, &c.

INABILITY, in-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (*inhabilite*, Fr.) Want of physical power or strength; want of adequate means; want of moral power, or of intellectual energy or strength; destitute of knowledge or skill.

INABSTINENCE, in-ab'ste-nens, *s.* Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite.

INABUSIVELY, in-a-bu'siv-le, *ad.* Without abuse.

INACCESSIBILITY, in-ak-ses-se-bil'e-te, } *s.* The
INACCESSIBLENESS, in-ak-ses'se-bl-nes, } quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.

INACCESSIBLE, in-ak-ses'se-bl, *a.* Not to be reached; not to be approached; forbidding access.

INACCESSIBLY, in-ak-ses'se-ble, *ad.* So as not to be approached.

INACCURACY, in-ak'ku-ra-se, *s.* Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error.

INACCURATE, in-ak'ku-rate, *a.* Not accurate or exact; opposed to truth; erroneous.

INACCURATELY, in-ak'ku-rate-le, *ad.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously.

INACHUS, in'a-kus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

INACQUAINTANCE, in-ak-kwane'tans, *s.* Want of knowledge or acquaintance of a person or thing.

INACQUIESCENT, in-ak-kwe-es'sent, *a.* Not acquiescing.

INACTION, in-ak'shun, *s.* (French.) Cessation from labour or exertion; forbearance of labour; rest; idleness.

INACTIVE, in-ak'tiv, *a.* Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish; not active or industrious.

INACTIVELY, in-ak'tiv-le, *ad.* Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labour, or employment.

INACTIVITY, in-ak-tiv'e-te, *s.* Idleness; sluggishness; inertness; want of action or exertion; rest.

INACTUATE, in-ak'tu-ate, *v. a.* To put in action.—Obsolete.

INACTUATION, in-ak-tu-a'shun, *s.* Operation.—Obsolete.

They (the creatures) were then constituted in the *inactuation* and exercise of their noblest and most perfect powers.—*Glanville.*

INADEQUACY, in-ad'e-kwa-se, *s.* The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose; inequality; defectiveness; incompleteness.

INADEQUATE, in-ad'e-kwate, *a.* Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion; incomplete; not just.

INADEQUATELY, in-ad'e-kwate-le, *ad.* Defectively; not completely.

INADEQUATENESS, in-ad'e-kwate-nes, *s.* The quality of being inadequate; inequality; incompleteness.

INADEQUATION, in-ad-e-kwa'shun, *s.* Want of exact correspondence.

INADHESION, in-ad-he'zhun, *s.* Want of adhesion; a not adhering.

INADMISSIBILITY, in-ad-mis-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inadmissible, or not worthy of being received.

INADMISSIBLE, in-ad-mis'se-bl, *a.* Not admissible.

INADVERTENCE, in-ad-ver'tens, } *s.* Carelessness;
INADVERTENCY, in-ad-ver'ten-se, } negligence; inattention; the effect of inattention; heedlessness.

INADVERTENT, in-ad-ver'tent, *a.* (*in*, and *advertens*, turning to, Lat.) Not turning the mind to; negligent; heedless; careless.

INADVERTENTLY, in-ad-ver'tent-le, *ad.* Heedlessly; carelessly; want of attention; inconsiderately.

INAFFABILITY, in-af-fa-bil'e-te, *s.* Reservedness in conversation.

INAFFABLE, in-af'fa-bl, *a.* Reserved; uncourteous; not affable.

INAFFECTATION, in-af-fek-ta'shun, *s.* The state of being void of affectation.

INAFFECTED, in-af-fek'ted, *a.* Unaffected.—Obsolete.

INAFFECTEDLY, in-af-fek'ted-le, *ad.* Without affectation.—Obsolete.

INAIDABLE, in-a'da-bl, *a.* That cannot be assisted.

Labouring art can never answer nature
From her *inaidable* estate.—*Shakx.*

INALIENABLE, in-ale'yen-a-bl, *a.* (French.) That cannot be alienated or granted to another; unalienable.

INALIENABLENESS, in-ale'yen-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being inalienable.

INALIENABLY, in-ale'yen-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that forbids alienation.

INALIMENTAL, in-al-e-men'tal, *a.* Affording no nourishment.

INALINE, in'a-line, *s.* A vegetable product, resembling starch, obtained from the roots of Inula helenium, or Elacampane, by boiling them in water.

INALTERABILITY, in-awl-ter-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being alterable or changeable.

INALTERABLE, in-awl'ter-a-bl, *a.* That cannot or may not be altered or changed; unalterable.

INAMIABLE, in-a'me-a-bl, *a.* Unamiable; unpleasant.—Obsolete.

INAMIABLENESS, in-a'me-a-bl-nes, *s.* Unamiableness.—Obsolete.

INAMISSIBLE, in-a-mis'e-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *amitto*, I lose, Lat.) Not to be lost.—Seldom used.

These advantages are *inamissible*.—*Hammond.*

INAMISSIBLENESS, in-a-mis'se-bl-nes, *s.* The state of not being liable to be lost.

INAMORATO, in-am-o-ra'to, *s.* (Italian.) A lover.

INANE, in-ane', *a.* (*inanis*, empty, Lat.) Empty: void; sometimes used for a substantive, to express a void space.

INANGULAR, in-ang'gu-lar, *a.* Not angular.

INANILOQUENT, in-a-nil'o-kwent, } *a.* Babbling.
INANILOQUOUS, in-a-nil'o-kwus, }

INANIMATE, in-an'e-mate, *v. a.* To animate; to quicken;—(obsolete as a verb;)

This child of mine, *inanimated* by your gracious acceptation.—*Donne.*

a. (*inanimatus*, Lat.) void of life; without animation.

INANIMATED, in-an'e-may-ted, *a.* Destitute of animal life; not animated or sprightly.

INANITION, in-a-nish'un, *s.* (French, from *inanis*, Lat.) Emptiness; want of fulness.

INANITY, in-an'e-te, *s.* (*inanitas*, Lat.) Emptiness; void space; vacuity.

INAPPETENCE, in-ap'pe-tens, } *s.* (*in*, and *ap-*
INAPPETENCY, in-ap'pe-ten-se, } *petens*, desiring, Lat.) Want of appetite, or of a disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment; want of desire or inclination.

INAPPLICABILITY, in-ap-ple-ka-bil'e-te, *s.* Unfitness for the particular purpose; the quality of not being applicable.

INAPPLICABLE, in-ap'ple-ka-bl, *a.* Not applicable; that cannot be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose.

INAPPLICATION, in-ap-ple-ka'shun, *s.* Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence.

INAPPOSITE, in-ap'po-zite, *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

INAPPRECIABLE, in-ap-pre'she-a-bl, *a.* That can-

not be duly valued or appreciated; that cannot be estimated.

INAPPREHENSIBLE, in-ap-pre-hen'se-bl, *a.* Not intelligible.

INAPPREHENSIVE, in-ap-pre-hen'siv, *a.* Not apprehensive.

INAPPROACHABLE, in-ap-protshe'a-bl, *a.* Not to be approached.

INAPPROPRIATE, in-ap-pro'pre-ate, *a.* Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper; not belonging to.

INAPPROPRIATELY, in-ap-pro'pre-ate-le, *ad.* Not appropriately; not fitly.

INAPPROPRIATENESS, in-ap-pro'pre-ate-nes, *s.* Unsuitableness.

INAPT, in-apt', *a.* Not apt; unfit.

INAPTITUDE, in-ap'te-tude, *s.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAPTLY, in-apt'le, *ad.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

INAPTNESS, in-apt'nes, *s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAQUATE, in-a'kwate, *a.* Embodied in water.

INAQUATION, in-a-kwa'shun, *s.* The state of being inaquate.

INARABLE, in-ăr'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being tilled.

INARCH, in-ărtsh', *v. a.* To graft by approach; to graft by uniting a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.

INARCHING, in-ărtsh'ing, *s.* A method of ingrafting, by which a scion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.

INARTICULATE, in-ăr-tik'u-late, *a.* Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables.

INARTICULATELY, in-ăr-tik'u-late-le, *ad.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-ăr-tik'u-late-nes, *s.* Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTICULATION, in-ăr-tik-u-la'shun, *s.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

INARTIFICIAL, in-ăr-te-fish'al, *a.* Contrary to art; not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude.

INARTIFICIALLY, in-ăr-te-fish'al-le, *ad.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.

INASMUCH, in-az-mutsh', *ad.* Such being the case or fact; seeing.

INATTENTION, in-at-ten'shun, *s.* Disregard; negligence; heedlessness; neglect; want of attention.

INATTENTIVE, in-at-ten'tiv, *a.* Heedless; careless; regardless; negligent; not fixing the mind on an object.

INATTENTIVELY, in-at-ten'tiv-le, *ad.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

INAUDIBILITY, in-aw-de-bil'e-te, } *s.* State of
INAUDIBLENESS, in-aw'de-bl-nes, } being inaudible.

INAUDIBLE, in-aw'de-bl, *a.* That cannot be heard; making no sound.

INAUDIBLY, in-aw'de-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be heard.

INAUGURAL, in-aw'gu-ral, *a.* (*inauguro*, Lat.) Pertaining to inauguration; made or pronounced at an inauguration.

INAUGURATE, in-aw'gu-rate, *v. a.* To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; to begin with good omens;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*a. part.* invested with office.

The new state to which Christ was *inaugurate* at his resurrection.—*Hammond.*

INAUGURATION, in-aw-gu-ra'shun, *s.* (*inauguratio*, Lat.) The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies; the coronation of an emperor or king, or the consecration of a prelate—so called from the ceremonies used by the Romans, when they were received into the College of Augurs.

INAUGURATOR, in-aw'gu-ray-tur, *s.* One who inaugurates.

INAUGURATORY, in-aw'gu-ray-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to inauguration; suited to induction into office.

INAURATE, in-aw'rate, *v. a.* To gild or cover with gold.

INAURATION, in-aw-ra'shun, *s.* (*aurum*, gold, Lat.) In Pharmacy, the act of gilding pills, or a bolus.

INAUSPICATE, in-aws'pe-kate, *a.* Ill-omened.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-aw-spish'us, *a.* Ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, in-aw-spish'us-le, *ad.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavourably.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, in-aw-spish'us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being inauspicious; unfavourableness.

INBEING, in'be-ing, *s.* Inherent existence; inseparableness.

INBOARD, in'borde, *a.* Carried or stowed within the hold of a ship, as an *inboard* cargo;—*ad.* within the hold of a vessel.

INBORN, in'bawrn, *a.* Innate; implanted by nature.

INBREATHE, in'breeth, *v. a.* To infuse by breathing.

INBREATHED, in'breethd, *a.* Infused by inspiration.

INBREED, in-breed', *v. a.* To generate or produce within.

INBRED, in'bred, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.

INCA, ing'ka, *s.* The title given by the natives of Peru to their kings and princes of the blood, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

INCAGE.—See Encage.

INCAGEMENT, in-kaje'ment, *s.* Confinement in a cage.

INCALCULABLE, in-kal'ku-la-bl, *a.* That cannot be calculated.

INCALCULABLY, in-kal'ku-la-ble, *ad.* In a degree beyond calculation.

INCALESCENCE, in-kal-les'sens, } *s.* (*incalescens*,
INCALESCENCY, in-kal-les'sen-se, } Lat.) The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient; heat.

INCALESCENT, in-kal-les'sent, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.

INCAMERATION, in-kam-er-a'shun, *s.* (*in*, and *camera*, a chamber or arched roof, Lat.) A term used in the chancery of Rome, for the uniting of lands, revenues, or other rights to the Pope's domains.

INCANDESCENCE, in-kan-des'sens, *s.* (*incandescens*, Lat.) A white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

INCANDESCENT, in-kan-des'sent, *a.* White, or glowing with heat.

INCANTATION, in-kan-ta'shun, *s.* (*incantatio*, Lat.) The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of

using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits.

INCANTATORY, in-kan'ta-tur-e, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

INCANTING, in-kan'ting, *a.* Enchanting.—Obsolete.

Incanting voices,—poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

INCANTON, in-kan'tun, *v. a.* To unite to a canton or separate community.

INCAPABILITY, in-kay-pa-bil'e-te, } *s.* The quality
INCAPABLENESS, in-ka'pa-bl-nes, } of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power; legal disqualification.

INCAPABLE, in-ka'pa-bl, *a.* Not having capacity or room sufficient to contain or hold; destitute of natural capacity or power to learn, know, understand, or comprehend; not admitting; not in a state to receive; wanting power equal to any purpose; wanting moral power or disposition; unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense; not having the legal or constitutional qualifications.

INCAPABLY, in-ka'pa-ble, *ad.* In an incapable manner.

INCAPACIOUS, in-ka-pa'shus, *a.* Narrow; of small content; wanting power to contain or comprehend; not large or spacious.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, in-ka-pa'shus-nes, *s.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

INCAPACITATE, in-ka-pas'e-tate, *v. a.* To render or make incapable; to disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability; to render unfit; to disqualify; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites.

INCAPACITATION, in-ka-pas-e-ta'shun, *s.* Want of capacity.

INCAPACITY, in-ka-pas'e-te, *s.* Inability; want of natural power; want of comprehensiveness of mind; disqualification, in a legal sense. In the Canon Law, the term has two applications—first, the want of a dispensation for age in a minor, and for legitimation in a bastard, &c., which renders the provision of a benefice void in its original; and secondly, crimes and heinous offences which annul provisions at first valid.

INCARCERATE, in-kär'se-rate, *v. a.* (*incarcero*, Lat.) To imprison; to confine in a jail; to confine; to shut up or enclose;—*a.* imprisoned; confined.

INCARCERATION, in-kär-se-ra'shun, *s.* The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.

INCARN, in-kärn', *v. a.* (*incarno*, Lat.) To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh;—*v. n.* to breed flesh.

INCARNADINE, in-kär'na-dine, *a.* (*incarnadin*, Fr.) Flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour; pale red;—*v. a.* to dye red or flesh colour.

INCARNATE, in-kär'nate, *v. a.* To clothe with flesh;—*a.* clothed with flesh.

INCARNATION, in-kär-na'shun, *s.* (*incarnatio*, taking of flesh, Lat.) In Theology, the act by which the Son of God assumed the human character, or the mystery by which Jesus Christ was made man, in order to accomplish the work of salvation. In Surgery, used to denote the healing and filling up of ulcers and wounds with new flesh.

INCARNATIVE, in-kär'na-tiv, *a.* (*incarnatif*, Fr.) In Therapeutics, applied to medicines which have for their object the filling up wounds or sores with flesh;—*s.* a medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh.

INCARVILLEA, in-kär-vil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of P. Incarville, a Chinese Jesuit.) A genus of elegant plants, natives of China: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

INCASE.—See Encase.

INCASK, in-kask', *v. a.* To put into a cask.

INCASTELLATED, in-kas'tel-lay-ted, *a.* Confined or enclosed in a castle.

INCATENATION, in-kat-e-na'shun, *s.* (*catena*, a chain, Lat.) The act of linking together.

INCAUTIOUS, in-kaw'shus, *a.* Unwary; negligent; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend.

INCAUTIOUSLY, in-kaw'shus-le, *ad.* Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.

INCAUTIOUSNESS, in-kaw'shus-nes, *s.* Want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight.

INCAVATED, in'ka-vay-ted, *a.* Made hollow; bent round or in.

INCAVATION, in-ka-va'shun, *s.* The act of making hollow; a hollow made.

INCEND, in-send', *v. a.* (*incendo*, Lat.) To stir up; to inflame.—Obsolete.

Oh! there's a line *incends* his lustful blood.—*Marston.*

INCENDIARISM, in-sen'de-ar-izm, *s.* The act or practice of wilfully setting fire to buildings or other property.

INCENDIARY, in-sen'de-a-re, *s.* (*incendiarius*, Lat.) In Law, one who is guilty of maliciously setting fire to another's dwelling-house or other premises. A bare intent or attempt to do this by actually setting fire to a house, unless it absolutely burns, does not come within the description of *incendit et combussit*. But the burning and consuming of any part is sufficient, though the fire be afterwards extinguished. It must also be a malicious burning, otherwise it is only a trespass. This offence is called *arson* in English, and *wilful fire-raising* in Scotch law;—a person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels; he or that which excites;—*a.* relating to the malicious burning of a dwelling; tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrels.

INCENDIOUS, in-sen'de-us, *a.* Promoting faction or quarrel.

INCENSE, in'sens, *s.* (*incensum*, Lat.) Perfume exhaled by fire; the odours of spices and gums burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity; the materials burnt for making perfumes; acceptable prayers and praises;—*v. a.* to perfume with incense.

INCENSE, in-sens', *v. a.* To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire.

INCENSEMENT, in-sens'ment, *s.* Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation.

INCENSION, in-sen'shun, *s.* (*incensio*, Lat.) The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

INCENSIVE, in-sen'siv, *a.* That incites or inflames.

INCENSOR, in-sen'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A kindler of anger.

INCENSORY, in-sen'sur-e, *s.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.

INCENSURABLE, in-sen'su-ra-bl, *a.* Not censurable; not liable to be censured.

INCENTIVE, in-sen'tiv, *a.* Inciting; encouraging or moving;—*s.* that which kindles; that which provokes; that which operates on the mind or

passions, and prompts to good or ill; motive; spur.

INCEPTION, in-sep'shun, *s.* (*inceptio*, Lat.) Beginning.—Seldom used.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. —*Bacon.*

INCEPTIVE, in-sep'tiv, *a.* Beginning; noting beginning.

INCEPTOR, in-sep'tur, *s.* A beginner; one in the rudiments.

INCERATION, in-se-ra'shun, *s.* The act of covering with wax.

INCERATIVE, in-ser'a-tiv, *a.* Adhering like wax.

INCERTAIN, in-ser'tin, *a.* Doubtful; unsteady; uncertain.

INCERTAINLY, in-ser'tin-le, *ad.* Doubtfully.

INCERTAINTY, in-ser'tin-te, *s.* Doubt; uncertainty.

INCERTITUDE, in-ser'te-tude, *s.* (*incertitudo*, Lat.) Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

INCERTUM, in-ser'tum, *s.* (Latin, doubtfulness.) In ancient Architecture, a species of walling whose face exhibits an irregularly formed masonry, not laid in horizontal courses.

INCESSABLE, in-ses'sa-bl, *a.* Unceasing; continual.—Seldom used.

The *incessable* blows which still do wound our ears.—*Shelton.*

INCESSANCY, in-ses'san-se, *s.* Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness.

INCESSANT, in-ses'sant, *a.* (*in*, and *cessans*, from *cesso*, I cease, Lat.) Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

INCESSANTLY, in-ses'sant-le, *ad.* Without ceasing; continually.

INCESSORES, in-ses-so'res, *s.* (*insideo*, I set, Lat.) An order of birds, consisting of such as perch, including, in the arrangement of Swainson, the Dentirostres, Conirostres, Scansores, Tenuirostres, and Fissirostres.

INCEST, in'sest, *s.* (*inceste*, Fr. *incestum*, Lat.) Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons, or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.

INCESTUOUS, in-ses'tu-us, *a.* Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTUOUSLY, in-ses'tu-us-le, *ad.* With unnatural love; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

NCESTUOUSNESS, in-ses'tu-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being incestuous.

INCH, insh, *s.* (*ince*, Sax.) A well-known measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to three barleycorns in length; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time;—(unusual in the last sense;)

Beldame, I think we watch'd you at an *inch*.—*Shaks.*

—(*insh*, an island, Gael.) a word applied in Scotland to certain small islands, or to places which have been surrounded by water, as Inch-Keith, White-inch, King's-inch. *Inch of candle*, in Law, an old mode of selling goods by merchants in the following manner, viz.: when the goods are exposed to sale, a small piece of wax-candle, about an inch long, is burning, and the last bidder when the candle goes out is entitled to the lot or parcel so exposed;—*v. a.* to drive by inches;

He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master.—*Dryden.*

to deal out by inches; to give sparingly;—*v. n.* to advance or retire a little at a time.—Seldom used as a verb.

INCHAMBER, in-tshame'bur, *v. a.* (*enchambrer*, Fr.) To lodge in a chamber.—Obsolete.

INCHARITABLE.—See Uncharitable.

INCHASTITY, in-tshas'te-te, *s.* Lewdness; impurity; unchastity.

INCHED, insht, *a.* Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHEST, in-tshest', *v. a.* To put into a chest.

INCHMEAL, insh'mele, *s.* A piece an inch long.

INCHOATE, in'ko-ate, *v. a.* (*inchoo*, Lat.) To begin;—(seldom used as a verb;)—*a.* begun; commenced.

INCHOATELY, in'ko-ate-le, *ad.* In an incipient degree.

INCHOATION, in-ko-a'shun, *s.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.—Seldom used.

There is another life, in which those divine *inchoations* shall be completed.—*Glanville.*

INCHOATIVE, in-ko'a-tiv, *a.* Noting beginning; inceptive.

INCHPIN, insh'pin, *s.* Some of the inside of a deer.

INCIDE, in-side', *v. a.* (*incido*, Lat.) To cut; to separate, as medicines.—Obsolete.

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages.—*Arbuthnot.*

INCIDENCE, in'se-dens, *s.* (*incidens*, Lat.) In a literal sense, a falling on; accident; casualty; the direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, otherwise termed the angle of *incidence*.

INCIDENT, in'se-dent, *a.* Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; issuing in beside the main design; appertaining to or following the chief or principal;—*s.* that which falls out; an event; casualty; that which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action. *Incident diligence*, in Scotch Law, a warrant granted by a Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session to cite witnesses in proof of any point, or for the production of any writing necessary in the preparation of a cause for a final determination before it goes to a general proof. In Law, a thing appertaining to, or following another which is principal. A court baron is inseparably incident to a manor, and a court of pie powders to a fair. *Incident ray of light*, in Optics, the line of direction in which a ray is propagated after striking a reflecting body.

INCIDENTAL, in-se-den'tal, *a.* Casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not necessary to the chief purpose.

INCIDENTALLY, in-se-den'tal-le, *ad.* Beside the main design; casually; without intention; accidentally; occasionally.

INCIDENTLY, in'se-dent-le, *ad.* Occasionally; by the way.—Obsolete.

INCINERATE, in-sin'er-ate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *cinis*, ashes, Lat.) To burn to ashes.

INCINERATION, in-sin-er-a'shun, *s.* (*incineratio*, Lat.) In Pharmacy, the process by which an animal or vegetable substance is reduced to ashes.

INCIPIENCY, in-sip'e-en-se, *s.* Beginning; commencement.

INCIPIENT, in-sip'e-ent, *a.* (*incipiens*, Lat.) Beginning; commencing, as the *incipient* stage of a fever.

INCIRCLE.—See Encircle.

INCIRCLET, in-ser'klet, *s.* A small circlet.

> In whose *incirclets* if ye gaze,
> Your eyes may tread a lover's maze.—*Sidney.*

INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, in-ser-kum-skrip'te-bl, *a.* That cannot be circumscribed or limited.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, in-ser-kum-spek'shun, *s.* Want of circumspection.

INCISE, in-size', *v. a.* (*inciser*, Fr.) To cut in; to carve.

> Let others carve the rest; it shall suffice,
> I on thy grave this epitaph *incise*.—*Carew.*

INCISED, in-sizde', *a.* (*incisus*, Lat.) Cut; made by cutting.

INCISELY, in-size'le, *ad.* In the manner of incisions.

INCISION, in-sizh'un, *s.* (French, *incisio*, Lat.) A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance; a cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument; separation of viscid matter by medicines.—Obsolete in the last sense.

INCISIVE, in-si'siv, *a.* (*incisif*, Fr.) Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of anything. *Incisive teeth*, the cutters, or fore teeth in animals.

INCISOR, in-si'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A fore tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates; a cutter.

INCISORY, in-si'sur-re, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE, in-sizh'ure, *s.* (*incisura*, Lat.) A cut; an aperture opened by cutting; an incision.

INCITANT, in-si'tant, *s.* That which excites action in an animal body.

INCITATION, in-se-ta'shun, *s.* (*incitatio*, Lat.) Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

INCITE, in-site', *v. a.* (*incito*, Lat.) To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to encourage; to move the mind to action by persuasion, or motives presented.

INCITEMENT, in-site'ment, *s.* That which moves the mind or produces action; motive; incentive; impulse.

INCITER, in-si'tur, *s.* He or that which incites or moves to action.

INCIVIL.—See Uncivil.

INCIVILITY, in-se-vil'e-te, *s.* (*incivilite*, Fr.) Want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness; any act of rudeness or ill-breeding.

INCIVILIZATION, in-siv-il-e-za'shun, *s.* An uncivilized state.

INCIVILLY.—See Uncivilly.

INCIVISM, in-siv'izm, *s.* Want of love to one's country, or of patriotism.

INCLASP, in-klasp', *v. a.* To hold fast; to clasp.

INCLAVATED, in'kla-vay-ted, *a.* Set; fast; fixed.

INCLE.—See Inkle.

INCLEMENCY, in-klem'en-se, *s.* (*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Lat.) Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity; roughness; boisterousness; storminess.

INCLEMENT, in-klem'ent, *a.* Destitute of a mild and kind temper; unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh; rough; stormy; boisterous; rigorously cold.

INCLEMENTLY, in-klem'ent-le, *ad.* In an inclement manner.

INCLINABLE, in-kli'na-bl, *a.* (*inclinabilis*, Lat.) Leaning; tending; having a propension of will; having a tendency; somewhat disposed.

INCLINABLENESS, in-kli'na-bl-nes, *s.* Favourable disposition.

INCLINATION, in-kle-na'shun, *s.* (French, from *inclinatio*, Lat.) Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire; love; affection; regard; disposition of mind; the act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel. In Mathematics, the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two lines or two planes towards each other, so as to form an angle. *Inclination of the magnetic needle*, the same as dip. *Inclination of a planet*, an arc or angle comprehended between the ecliptic and the plane of a planet in its orbit. *Inclination of meridians*, in Dialling, the angle that the hour line on the globe, which is perpendicular with the dial-plate, makes with the meridian. *Inclination of the axis of the earth*, the angle which it makes with the plane of the ecliptic, or the angle between the planes of the equator and ecliptic, which is 23° 28′.

INCLINATORILY, in-klin'a-tur-e-le, *ad.* Obliquely; with inclination.

INCLINATORY, in-klin'a-tur-e, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

INCLINE, in-kline', *v. n.* (*inclino*, Lat.) To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part; to bend the body; to bow; to be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning; to be disposed;—*v. a.* to cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular, or parallel line; to give a leaning to; to give a tendency or propension to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose; to bend; to cause to stoop or bow.

INCLINED, in-klinde', *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed. *Inclined plane*, in Mechanics, one which forms an oblique angle with the horizon; a sloping plane.

INCLINER, in-kli'nur, *s.* An inclined dial.

INCLIP, in-klip', *v. a.* To grasp; to enclose; to surround.—Seldom used.

> Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,
> Is thine, if thou wilt have't.—*Shake.*

INCLOISTER.—See Encloister.

INCLOSE.—See Enclose.

INCLOSER.—See Encloser.

INCLOSURE.—See Enclosure.

INCLOUD, in-klowd', *v. a.* To darken; to obscure.

INCLUDE, in-klude', *v. a.* (*in*, and *claudo*, I shut, Lat.) To confine within; to hold; to contain; to comprise; to comprehend.

INCLUSA, in-klu'sa, *s.* A family of testaceous Mollusca in Cuvier's arrangement, the animals of which have the mouth open at the anterior extremity, or near the middle only, for the passage of the food, and extended from the other end into a double tube, which projects from the shell, the extremities of which are always gaping: nearly all the species live buried in sand, stones, clay, or wood.

INCLUSI, in-klu'si, *s.* (*inclusus*, shut up, Lat.) A class of religious persons who lived in cells, under the obligation of not leaving them except in cases of extreme necessity—named also *Reclusi*.

INCLUSION, in-klu'zhun, *s.* (*inclusio*, Lat.) The act of including.

INCLUSIVE, in-klu'siv, *a.* (*inclusif*, Fr.) Enclosing; encircling; comprehended in the number or sum.

INCLUSIVELY, in-klu'siv-le, *ad.* Comprehending the thing mentioned.

INCOACT, in-ko-akt', } *a.* (*incoactus*, Latin.)
INCOACTED, in-ko-ak'ted, } Unrestrained.—Obsolete.

INCOAGULABLE, in-ko-ag'u-la-bl, *a.* That cannot be coagulated.

INCOERCIBLE, in-ko-er'se-bl, *a.* Not to be coerced or impelled by force.

INCOEXISTENCE, in-ko-eg-zis'tens, *s.* The quality of not existing together.—Unusual.

INCOG, in-kog', *ad.* (contracted from *incognito*.) In concealment or disguise; in a manner not to be known.

INCOGITABLE, in-koj'e-ta-bl, *a.* (*incogitabilis*, Lat.) Unthought of.

INCOGITANCY, in-koj'e-tan-se, *s.* (*incogitantia*, Lat.) Want of thought, or want of the power of thinking.

INCOGITANT, in-koj'e-tant, *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate.

INCOGITANTLY, in-koj'e-tant-le, *ad.* Without consideration.

INCOGITATIVE, in-koj'e-tay-tiv, *a.* Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, in-kog'ne-to, *ad.* (*incognitus*, Lat.) In concealment; in disguise of the real person.

INCOGNIZABLE, in-kog'ne-za-bl, *a.* That cannot be recognized, known, or distinguished.

INCOGNOSCIBLE, in-kog-nos'e-bl, *a.* Incapable of being known.

INCOHERENCE, in-ko-he'rens, } *s.* Want of co-
INCOHERENCY, in-ko-he'ren-se, } herence or cohesion; looseness, or unconnected state of parts; want of connection; incongruity; want of agreement, or dependence of one part on another; inconsistency; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.

INCOHERENT, in-ko-he'rent, *a.* Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other; wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another.

INCOHERENTLY, in-ko-he'rent-le, *ad.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts.

INCOINCIDENCE, in-ko-in'se-dens, *s.* Want of coincidence.

INCOINCIDENT, in-ko-in'se-dent, *a.* Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

INCOLUMITY, in-ko-lu'me-te, *s.* (*incolumitas*, Lat.) Safety; security.—Seldom used.

INCOMBINE, in-kom-bine', *v. n.* To differ.—Seldom used.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions.—*Milton.*

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kom-bus-te-bil'e-te, } *s.*
INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kom-bus'te-bl-nes, } The quality of being incapable of being burnt or consumed.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kom-bus'te-bl, *a.* Not to be burnt, decomposed, or consumed by fire. *Incombustible cloth*, cloth woven with the fibres of the mineral asbestus,—which see.

INCOMBUSTIBLY, in-kom-bus'te-ble, *ad.* So as to resist combustion.

INCOME, in'kum, *s.* That gain which proceeds from labour, business, or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest or stock of funds; a coming in; admission; introduction;—(obsolete in the last three senses, though in common use in the days of Cromwell.) This term is often used as synonymous with revenue; but the legitimate distinction seems to be, that *income* is applied to the gains of private persons, and *revenue* to that of a sovereign or state.

INCOMING, in'kum-ing, *a.* Coming in;—*s.* income; gain.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kom-mens-u-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kom-mens'u-ra-bl, *a.* Not to be reduced to any measure common to both. In Geometry, a term applied to homogeneous magnitudes which have no common measure, or whereof one cannot be denoted as either a multiple aliquot part of the other, or whose ratio cannot be represented by numbers. *Incommensurable numbers* are such as have no common divisor that will divide them both equally.

INCOMMENSURABLY, in-kom-mens'u-ra-ble, *ad.* So as not to admit of mensuration.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kom-mens'u-rate, *a.* Not admitting one common measure; not of equal measure or extent; not adequate.

INCOMMENSURATELY, in-kom-mens'u-rate-le, *ad.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

INCOMMISCIBLE, in-kom-mis'se-bl, *a.* That cannot be commixed or mutually mixed.

INCOMMIXTURE, in-kom-miks'ture, *s.* The state of being unmixed.

INCOMMODATE.—See Incommode.

INCOMMODATION, in-kom-mo-da'shun, *s.* Inconvenience.

INCOMMODE, in-kom-mode', *v. a.* (*incommodo*, Lat.) To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest.

INCOMMODEMENT, in-kom-mode'ment, *s.* Inconvenience.

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kom-mo'de-us, *a.* (*incommodus*, Lat.) Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kom-mo'de-us-le, *ad.* In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kom-mo'de-us-nes, *s.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.

INCOMMODITY, in-kom-mod'e-te, *s.* (*incommodite*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.) Inconvenience; trouble.—Seldom used.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law.—*Spenser.*

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kom-mu-ne-ka-bil'e-te } *s.*
INCOMMUNICABLENESS, in-kom-mu'ne-ka-bl-nes } The quality of not being communicable.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kom-mu'ne-ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be communicated or imparted to others.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kom-mu'ne-ka-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATED, in-kom-mu'ne-kay-ted, *a.* Not imparted.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kom-mu'ne-kay-ting, *a.* Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, in-kom-mu'ne-kay-tiv, *a.* Not communicative; not disposed to hold fellowship or intercourse with.

INCOMMUTABILITY, in-kom-mu-ta-bil'e-te, } *s.*
INCOMMUTABLENESS, in-kom-mu'ta-bl-nes, } The quality of being incommutable.

INCOMMUTABLE, in-kom-mu'ta-bl, *a.* Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.

INCOMMUTABLY, in-kom-mu'ta-ble, *ad.* Without reciprocal change.

INCOMPACT, in-kom-pakt', } *a.* Not compact;
INCOMPACTED, in-kom-pak'ted, } not having the parts firmly united.

INCOMPARABLE, in-kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* That admits of no comparison with others.

INCOMPARABLENESS, in-kom'pa-ra-bl-nes, *s.* Excellence beyond comparison.

INCOMPARABLY, in-kom'pa-ra-ble, *ad.* Beyond comparison; without competition.

INCOMPARED, in-kom-payrd', *a.* Not matched; peerless.

INCOMPASSION, in-kom-pash'un, *s.* Want of compassion or pity.—Obsolete.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kom-pash'un-ate, *a.* Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness.

INCOMPASSIONATELY, in-kom-pash'un-ate-le, *ad.* Without pity.

INCOMPASSIONATENESS, in-kom-pash'un-ate-nes, *s.* Want of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kom-pat-e-bil'e-te, *s.* Inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else; irreconcilable disagreement.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kom-pat'e-bl, *a.* (French.) Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else; irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous. In Law, when certain acts are contradictory to each other they cannot both stand, being *incompatible;* as, for instance, it is *incompatible* by the statutes to hold two benefices with cure, if of a certain value in the king's books, without a dispensation.

INCOMPATIBLES, in-kom-pat'e-bls, *s. pl.* In Chemistry, a term employed to denote salts and other substances which cannot exist together in solution without mutual decomposition.

INCOMPATIBLY, in-kom-pat'e-ble, *ad.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

INCOMPENSABLE, in-kom-pen'sa-bl, *a.* That cannot be recompensed.

INCOMPETENCE, in-kom'pe-tens, } *s.* (*incompe-*
INCOMPETENCY, in-kom'pe-ten-se, } *tence*, Fr.) Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification; want of legal or constitutional sufficiency; want of adequate means; inadequacy.

INCOMPETENT, in-kom'pe-tent, *a.* Wanting adequate power or suitableness; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; destitute of means; unable; inadequate; insufficient; unfit; improper; legally unavailable.

INCOMPETENTLY, in-kom'pe-tent-le, *ad.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

INCOMPLETE, in-kom-plete', *a.* (*in*, and *complete.*) Not perfect; not finished; defective.

INCOMPLETELY, in-kom-plete'le, *ad.* Imperfectly.

INCOMPLETENESS, in-kom-plete'nes, *s.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

INCOMPLEX, in-kom-pleks', *a.* Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

INCOMPLIABLE, in-kom-pli'a-bl, *a.* Stubborn; not compliable.

INCOMPLIANCE, in-kom-pli'ans, *s.* Untractableness; refusal to comply with solicitations; unyielding temper or constitution; refusal of compliance.

INCOMPLIANT, in-kom-pli'ant, *a.* Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

INCOMPLIANTLY, in-kom-pli'ant-le, *ad.* Not compliantly; stubbornly.

INCOMPOSED, in-kom-pozde', *a.* Disordered; disturbed.

INCOMPOSITE, in-kom'po-zit, *a.* Prime, not made up of parts. *Incomposite numbers*, same as prime numbers.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, in-kom-pos-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being possible, but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.—Seldom used.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, in-kom-pos'se-bl, *a.* Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.—Seldom used.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kom-pre-hen-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kom-pre-hen'se-bl, *a.* (French.) That cannot be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable; not to be contained.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Presence everywhere is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be everywhere but that which can nowhere be comprehended?—*Hooker.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, in-kom-pre-hen'se-bl-nes, *s.* Incomprehensibility.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kom-pre-hen'se-ble, *ad.* Inconceivably.

INCOMPREHENSION, in-kom-pre-hen'shun, *s.* Want of comprehension.

INCOMPREHENSIVE, in-kom-pre-hen'siv, *a.* Not comprehensive.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kom-pres-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of resisting compression.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kom-pres'se-bl, *a.* Not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression.

INCOMPUTABLE, in-kom-pu'ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be computed.

INCONCEALABLE, in-kon-se'la-bl, *a.* Not to be hid; not to be concealed or kept in secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, in-kon-se'va-bl, *a.* Incomprehensible; that cannot be conceived or understood by the human mind.

INCONCEIVABLENESS, in-kon-se'va-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

INCONCEIVABLY, in-kon-se'va-ble, *ad.* In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE, in-kon-sep'te-bl, *a.* Not to be conceived.—Seldom used.

INCONCINNITY, in-kon-sin'ne-te, *s.* (*inconcinnitas*, Lat.) Unsuitableness; want of proportion.

INCONCINNOUS, in-kon-sin'nus, *a.* Unsuitable; disagreeable to the ear.

INCONCLUDENT, in-kon-klu'dent, *a.* (*in* and *concludens, concludo*, I conclude, Lat.) Not inferring a conclusion or consequence.—Obsolete.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, inconcludent.—*Ayliffe.*

INCONCLUDING, in-kon-klu'ding, *a. part.* Exhibiting no powerful argument; inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, in-kon-klu'siv, *a.* Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kon-klu'siv-le, *ad.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, in-kon-klu'siv-nes, *s.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood.

INCONCOCT, in-kon-kokt', } *a.* Unripened;
INCONCOCTED, in-kon-kok'ted, } immature; not fully digested.

INCONCOCTION, in-kon-kok'shun, *s.* The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

INCONCURRING, in-kon-kur'ring, *a.* Not concurring or agreeing.

INCONCUSSIBLE, in-kon-kus'so-bl, *a.* Incapable of being shaken.

INCONDENSABILITY, in-kon-den-sa-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being condensable.

INCONDENSABLE, in-kon-den'sa-bl, *a.* Not capable of condensation; that cannot be made more dense or compact; not to be converted from a state of vapour to a fluid.

INCONDITE, in-kon'dite, *a.* (*conditus*, Lat.) Irregular; rude; unpolished.—Seldom used.

> Now sportive youth
> Carol *incondite* rhymes with suiting notes,
> And quaver inharmonious.—*Philips.*

INCONDITIONAL.—See Unconditional.

INCONDITIONATE, in-kon-dish'un-ate, *a.* Not limited or restrained by any conditions; absolute.—Obsolete.

INCONFORMABLE, in-kon-fawr'ma-bl, *a.* Not conformable.

INCONFORMITY, in-kon-fawr'me-te, *s.* Want of conformity; nonconformity.—The latter word is commonly used.

INCONFUSED, in-kon-fuzde', *a.* Not confused; distinct.

INCONFUSION, in-kon-fu'zhun, *s.* Distinctness.

INCONGEALABLE, in-kon-je'la-bl, *a.* Not capable of being frozen.

INCONGEALABLENESS, in-kon-je'la-bl-nes, *s.* The impossibility of being congealed or frozen.

INCONGENIAL, in-kon-je'ne-al, *a.* Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.

INCONGENIALITY, in-kon-je-ne-al'e-te, *s.* Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

INCONGRUENCE, in-kong'groo-ens, *s.* Unsuitableness; want of adaptation or agreement.

INCONGRUENT, in-kong'groo-ent, *a.* Unsuitable; unfit; inconsistent.

INCONGRUITY, in-kong-groo'e-te, *s.* Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; absurdity; impropriety; disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. In Physics, the property by which a fluid body is prevented from uniting with another body.

INCONGRUOUS, in-kong'groo-us, *a.* (*incongruus*, Lat.) Unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, in-kong'groo-us-le, *ad.* Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNECTEDLY, in-kon-nek'tid-le, *ad.* Without any connection or dependence.

INCONNECTION, in-kon-nek'shun, *s.* Want of connection or just relation; disjointed state.

INCONSCIONABLE, in-kon'shun-a-bl, *a.* Having no sense of good and evil.

INCONSEQUENCE, in-kon'se-kwens, *s.* (*inconsequentia*, Lat.) Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.

INCONSEQUENT, in-kon'se-kwent, *a.* Without regular inference; not following from the premises.

INCONSEQUENTIAL, in-kon-se-kwen'shal, *a.* Not following in order from the premises; not of importance or consequence; of little moment.

INCONSEQUENTIALITY, in-kon-se-kwen-she-al'e-te, *s.* State of being of no consequence.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kon-sid'ur-a-bl, *a.* Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kon-sid'ur-a-bl-nes, *s.* Small importance.

INCONSIDERABLY, in-kon-sid'ur-a-ble, *ad.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.

INCONSIDERACY, in-kon-sid'ur-a-se, *s.* Thoughtlessness; want of consideration.—Unusual.

> This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth.
> —*Lord Chesterfield.*

INCONSIDERATE, in-kon-sid'ur-ate, *a.* (*inconsideratus*, Latin.) Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; hasty; rash; imprudent; heedless; not duly regarding.

INCONSIDERATELY, in-kon-sid'ur-ate-le, *ad.* Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively; without due consideration or regard to consequences.

INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kon-sid'ur-ate-nes, *s.* Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

INCONSIDERATION, in-kon-sid-ur-a'shun, *s.* Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.

INCONSISTENCE, in-kon-sis'tens, } *s.* Such op-
INCONSISTENCY, in-kon-sis'ten-se, } position as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together; absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction; incongruity; want of agreement or uniformity; unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSISTENT, in-kon-sis'tent, *a.* Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous; not consistent; contrary, so that the truth of one proves the other to be false; not uniform; absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kon-sis'tent-le, *ad.* Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

INCONSISTENTNESS, in-kon-sis'tent-nes, *s.* Inconsistency.—Obsolete.

INCONSISTING.—See Inconsistent.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kon-so'la-bl, *a.* Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCONSOLABLY, in-kon-so'la-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

INCONSONANCE, in-kon'so-nans, *s.* Disagreement of sounds; discordance.

INCONSONANCY, in-kon'so-nan-se, *s.* Disagreement; inconsistency. In Music, disagreement of sounds; discordance.

INCONSONANT, in-kon'so-nant, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kon-spik'u-us, *a.* Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight; not conspicuous.

INCONSTANCY, in-kon'stan-se, *s.* (*inconstantia*,

Lat.) Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection; fickleness; want of uniformity; dissimilitude.

INCONSTANT, in-kon'stant, *a.* Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; wanting perseverance; mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; variable.

INCONSTANTLY, in-kon'stant-le, *ad.* In an inconstant manner.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kon-su'ma-bl, *a.* Not to be consumed; that cannot be wasted.

INCONSUMABLY, in-kon-su'ma-ble, *ad.* So as not to be consumed.

INCONSUMMATE, in-kon-sum'mate, *a.* Not consummate; not finished or complete.

INCONSUMMATENESS, in-kon-sum'mate-nes, *s.* State of being incomplete.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kon-sum'te-bl, *a.* Not to be spent, wasted, or destroyed by fire; not to be destroyed.—Obsolete.

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumptible* by fire.—*Brown.*

INCONTAMINATE, in-kon-tam'e-nate, *a.* Not contaminated.

INCONTAMINATENESS, in-kon-tam'e-nate-nes, *s.* State of being incontaminate.

INCONTESTABLE, in-kon-tes'ta-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; incontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kon-tes'ta-ble, *ad.* In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kon-tig'u-us, *a.* Not touching each other; not joined together; separate.

INCONTINENCE, in-kon'te-nens, } *s.* (*incontinentia*, Lat.) Intemperance; want of self-command, especially in the indulgence of the sexual passion. In Pathology, the involuntary emission of the urine or fæces.

INCONTINENCY, in-kon'te-nen-se, }

INCONTINENT, in-kon'te-nent, *a.* (*incontinens*, Lat.) Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd; unable to restrain discharges;—*s.* one who is unchaste.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kon'te-nent-le, *ad.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; immediately.—Obsolete in the last sense.

INCONTRACTED, in-kon-trak'ted, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened.

INCONTROLLABLE, in-kon-trole'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable.

INCONTROLLABLY, in-kon-trole'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that admits of no control.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kon-tro-ver'te-bl, *a.* Indisputable; too clear or certain to admit of dispute.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kon-tro-ver'te-ble, *ad.* To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONTUMITY, in-kon-tum'e-te, *s.* Safety.—Not in use.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kon-ve'ne-ens, } *s.* (*inconveniens*, Lat.) Unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpedience; that which gives trouble or uneasiness; disadvantage; anything that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success.

INCONVENIENCY, in-kon-ve'ne-en-se, }

INCONVENIENCE, in-kon-ve'ne-ens, *v. a.* To trouble; to put to inconvenience.

INCONVENIENT, in-kon-ve'ne-ent, *a.* (French.) Incommodious; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success; unfit; unsuitable.

INCONVENIENTLY, in-kon-ve'ne-ent-le, *ad.* Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, in-kon-ver'sa-bl, *a.* Incommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

INCONVERSANT, in-kon'ver-sant, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar.

INCONVERTIBILITY, in-kon-ver-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else.

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kon-ver'te-bl, *a.* Not transmutable; incapable of change.

INCONVICTEDNESS, in-kon-vik'ted-nes, *s.* State of being not convicted.

INCONVINCIBLE, in-kon-vin'se-bl, *a.* Not convincible; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVINCIBLY, in-kon-vin'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

INCONY, in-ko'ne, *a.* Unlearned; artless.

O' my troth, most sweet jests, most incony vulgar wit, when it comes so smoothly off.—*Shakz.*

INCORPORAL, in-kawr'po-ral, *a.* (*in*, not, and *corpus*, a body, Lat.) Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial.

INCORPORALITY, in-kawr-po-ral'e-te, *s.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.

INCORPORALLY, in-kawr'po-ral-le, *ad.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.

INCORPORATE, in-kawr'po-rate, *a.* To mingle different ingredients, so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably, as one body; to unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; to associate in another government or empire; to embody; to give a material form to; to form into a legal body, or body politic;—*v. n.* to unite, so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into;—*a.* not consisting of matter; not having a material body;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)—mixed; united in one body; associated.

INCORPORATION, in-kawr-po-ra'shun, *s.* The act of incorporating; union of different ingredients in one mass; association in the same political body; formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals. In Physics, the mixing the particles of different bodies so together as to appear a uniform substance, without discerning the different ingredients of which they are composed.

INCORPOREAL, in-kawr-po're-al, *a.* (*incorporalis*, Lat.) Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial.

INCORPOREALLY, in-kawr-po're-al-le, *ad.* Without body; immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, in-kawr-po-re'e-te, *s.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

INCORPSE, in-kawrps', *v. a.* To incorporate.—Ill-formed.

INCORRECT, in-kor-rekt', *a.* Not exact or according to copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty; not according to truth; not according to law or morality.

INCORRECTION, in-kor-rek'shun, *s.* Want of correction.

INCORRECTLY, in-kor-rekt'le, *ad.* Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kor-rekt'nes, *s.* Inaccuracy;

the want of exactness; want of conformity to truth.

INCORRESPONDING, in-kor-re-spon'ding, *a.* Not corresponding; unsuitable.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kor're-je-bl, *a.* Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kor're-je-bl-nes, } *s.* The
INCORRIGIBILITY, in-kor-re-je-bil'e-te, } quality of being bad, erroneous, or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things.

INCORRIGIBLY, in-kor're-je-ble, *ad.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, in-kor-rupt', } *a.* (*incorruptus*,
INCORRUPTED, in-kor-rup'ted, } Lat.) Not corrupt; not marred, impaired, or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kor-rup-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kor-rup'te-bl, *a.* Not capable of corruption; not admitting of decay; that cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

INCORRUPTIBLENESS, in-kor-rup'te-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay.

INCORRUPTIBLES, in-ko-rup'te-bls, *s.* The name of a sect which sprung out of the Eutychians. Their distinguishing tenet was, that the body of Jesus Christ was incorruptible, by which they meant that, after the time in which he was formed in the womb of his mother, he was not susceptible of any change or alteration, not even of any natural or innocent passions or appetites, so that he eat without any occasion before his death, as well as after his resurrection.

INCORRUPTION, in-kor-rup'shun, *s.* Incapacity of being corrupted.

INCORRUPTIVE, in-kor-rup'tiv, *a.* Not liable to corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kor-rupt'nes, *s.* Exemption from decay or corruption; purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

INCRASSATE, in-kras'sate, *v. a.* To make thick or thicker; to thicken—the contrary to attenuate. In Pharmacy, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts;—*v. n.* to become thick or thicker.

INCRASSATE, in-kras'sate, } *a.* Fattened; in
INCRASSATED, in-kras'say-ted, } Botany, thickened, or becoming thicker towards the flower.

INCRASSATION, in-kras-sa'shun, *s.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thicker.

INCRASSATIVE, in-kras'sa-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of thickening;—*s.* that which has the power to thicken.

INCREASABLE, in-kre'sa-bl, *a.* That may be increased.

INCREASE, in'krees, *s.* Augmentation; extension; increment; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock; produce, as of land; progeny; issue; offspring; the augmentation of the moon; generation.

> Into her womb convey sterility;
> Dry up in her the organs of *increase*.—
> *Shaks.*

INCREASE, in-krees', *v. n.* (*increscо*, Lat.) To become greater in bulk or quality; to grow; to augment; to become more violent; to become more bright or vivid; to swell; to rise; to enlarge; to become of more esteem and authority;

He must *increase*, but I must decrease.—*John* iii.

—*v. a.* to augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection; to extend; to lengthen; to spread; to aggravate.

INCREASEFUL, in-krees'fûl, *a.* Abundant of produce.

INCREASER, in-krees'ur, *s.* He or that which increases.

INCREATE, in-kre-ate', } *a.* Not created.—In-
INCREATED, in-kre-a'ted, } create is rarely used.

Bright effluence of bright essence *increate*.—*Milton.*

INCREDIBILITY, in-kred-e-bil'e-te, *s.* (*incredibilité*, Fr.) The quality of surpassing belief.

INCREDIBLE, in-kred'e-bl, *a.* (*incredibilis*, Lat.) Not to be believed; surpassing belief; too extraordinary and impossible.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you, that God should raise the dead?—*Acts* xxiv.

INCREDIBLENESS, in-kred'e-bl-nes, *s.* The same as Incredibility.

INCREDIBLY, in-kred'e-ble, *ad.* In a manner to preclude belief.

INCREDULITY, in-kre-du'le-te, *s.* (*incredulité*, Fr.) The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief.

INCREDULOUS, in-kred'u-lus, *a.* (*incredulus*, Lat.) Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief.

INCREDULOUSNESS, in-kred'u-lus-nes, *s.* Incredulity.

INCREMABLE, in-krem'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be burnt.—Obsolete.

If from the skin of the salamander these *incremable* pieces are composed.—*Brown.*

INCREMENT, in'kre-ment, *s.* (*incrementum*, Lat.) Increase; augmentation; produce; production; matter added. In Mathematics, a small but finite increase of a variable quantity. In Rhetoric, a species of climax rising gradually from the lowest to the highest.

INCREPATE, in'kre-pate, *v. a.* (*increpo*, Lat.) To chide; to rebuke.—Obsolete.

INCREPATION, in-kre-pa'shun, *s.* Reprehension; rebuke; chiding.

His answer was a kind of soft *increpation* to them, and a strong instruction to all times.—*W. Montague.*

INCRESCENT, in-kres'sent, *a.* (*increscens*, Lat.) Increasing; growing; augmenting.

INCRIMINATE, in-krim'e-nate, *v. n.* To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

INCRUENTAL, in-kroo-en'tal, *a.* (*incruentus*, Lat.) Unbloody; not attended with blood.

INCRUST, in-krust', *v. a.* (*incrusto*, Lat.) To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance.

INCRUSTATE, in-krus'tate, *v. a.* To incrust.

INCRUSTATION, in-krus-ta'shun, *s.* (*incrustatio*, Lat.) A crust or rough coat of anything on the surface of a body. In Architecture and Sculpture, a work fixed with cement or cramp-irons into notches made to receive it. In Morbid Anatomy, the development of osseous plates in the organic tissues, from age or chronic inflammation. In Chemistry, the disposition of stonelike molecules on the surface of bodies habitually exposed to the action of waters impregnated with calcareous salts.

INCRUSTMENT, in-krust'ment, *s.* Incrustation.

INCRYSTALIZABLE, in-kris-tal-ize'a-bl, *a.* That will not crystalize; that cannot be formed into crystals.

INCUBATE, in'ku-bate, *v. n.* (*incubo*, Lat.) To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

INCUBATION, in-ku-ba'shun, *s.* (*incubatio*, Lat.) In Zoology, the action commonly exercised by birds of sitting on their eggs, in order to develop the contained embryo. In Pathology, the period intervening between the development of a disease, and the impression of the causes by which it has been produced.

INCUBATURE, in-ku'ba-ture, *s.* Incubation.—Obsolete.

INCUBUS.—See Nightmare.

INCULCATE, in-kul'kate, *v. a.* (*inculco*, Lat.) To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.

INCULCATION, in-kul-ka'shun, *s.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.

INCULPABLE, in-kul'pa-bl, *a.* (*inculpabilis*, Lat.) Without fault; unblamable; that cannot be accused.

INCULPABLENESS, in-kul'pa-bl-nes, *s.* Unblamableness.

INCULPABLY, in-kul'pa-ble, *ad.* Unblamably; without blame.

INCULPATE, in-kul'pate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *culpa*, a fault, Lat.) To blame; to censure.

INCULT, in-kult', *a.* (*incultus*, Lat.) Untilled; uncultivated.

> Her forests huge,
> *Incult*, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
> Planted of old.—*Thomson.*

INCULTIVATED, in-kul'te-vay-ted, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated.

INCULTIVATION, in-kul-te-va'shun, *s.* Neglect or want of cultivation.

INCULTURE, in-kul'ture, *s.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

INCUMBENCY, in-kum'ben-se, *s.* The act or state of lying upon another; the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice or of an office.

INCUMBENT, in-kum'bent, *a.* (*incumbens*, Lat.) Resting upon; lying upon; supported; buoyed up; leaning on; imposed as a duty;—*s.* in Ecclesiastical Law, a clerk who is resident on his benefice with cure; and is so called because he does or ought to bend all his study to the discharge of the cure of the church to which he belongs.—*Co. Litt.* 119. In Botany, the anthers of plants are said to be incumbent when so attached, that the lower part is in contact with the filament and petals, and so disposed as to lie one over the other. In Zoology, the term is likewise applied to the wings of insects when the one is laid over the other.

INCUMBENTLY, in-kum'bent-le, *ad.* In an incumbent manner.

INCUMBER.—See Encumber.

INCUMBRANCE.—See Encumbrance.

INCUMBRANCER.—See Encumbrancer.

INCUMBROUS, in-kum'brus, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome.

INCUNABULA, in-ku-na'bu-la, *s.* (Latin, a cradle.) In Bibliography, a term applied to books printed during the early period of the art; in general, confined to those which appeared before the year 1500.

INCUR, in-kur', *v. a.* (*in*, and *curro*, I run, Lat.) To become liable to; to become subject to; to bring on; to occur; to meet; to press on.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

INCURABILITY, in-ku-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* (*incurabilité*, Fr.) The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.

INCURABLE, in-ku'ra-bl, *a.* Not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine; not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; hopeless;—*s.* a person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

INCURABLENESS, in-ku'ra-bl-nes, *s.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

INCURABLY, in-ku'ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.

INCURIOSITY, in-ku-re-os'e-te, *s.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference.

INCURIOUS, in-ku're-us, *a.* Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive.

INCURIOUSLY, in-ku're-us-le, *ad.* Without inquisitiveness.

INCURIOUSNESS, in-ku're-us-nes, *s.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness.

INCURRENCE, in-kur'rens, *s.* The act of bringing on, or of subjecting one's self to, as the incurrence of guilt.

INCURSION, in-kur'shun, *s.* (French.) Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage; attack; occurrence.—Unusual in the last sense.

INCURVATE, in-kur'vate, *v. a.* (*incurvo*, Lat.) To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line or straight course;—*a.* curved inwards or upwards.

INCURVATION, in-kur-va'shun, *s.* The act of bending; the state of being bent; curvidity; crookedness; the act of bowing the body in token of reverence.

> He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated, as *incurvation* and sacrifice.—*Stillingfleet.*

INCURVE, in-kurv', *v. a.* To bend; to make crooked.

INCURVITY, in-kur've-te, *s.* The state of being bent; crookedness.

INDAGATE, in'da-gate, *v. a.* (*indago*, Lat.) To seek or search out.—Obsolete.

INDAGATION, in-da-ga'shun, *s.* The act of searching; search; inquiries with diligence; examination.

INDAGATOR, in-da-ga'tur, *s.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires.

INDAMAGE.—See Endamage.

INDART, in-dart', *v. a.* (*in*, and *dard*, Fr.) To dart in; to strike in.

> I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
> But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
> Than your consent gives strength to make it.—
> *Shak.*

INDEBITATUS ASSUMPSIT, in-deb-e-ta'tus as-sum'sit, (Latin.) In Law, that species of the action of assumpsit in which the plaintiff first alleges a debt, and then a promise in consideration of the debt: such promise, however, is usually not an express but an implied one, for the law always implies a promise to do that which the party is legally liable to perform.—*Stephen on Pleading*, 19, 45.

INDEBTED, in-det'ted, *a.* Being in debt; held or obliged to pay; obliged by something received.

INDEBTEDNESS, in-det'ted-nes *s.* The state of being indebted.

INDEBTMENT, in-det'ment, *s.* The state of being in debt.

INDECENCY, in-de'sen-se, *s.* (*indecence*, Fr.) Anything unbecoming; anything contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal.

INDECENT, in-de'sent, *a.* (French.) Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy.

INDECENTLY, in-de'sent-le, *ad.* Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, in-de-sid'u-us, *a.* Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

INDECIMABLE, in-des'e-ma-bl, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes.

INDECIPHERABLE, in-de-si'fur-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be deciphered; inexplicable.

INDECIPHERABLY, in-de-si'fur-a-ble, *ad.* So as cannot be deciphered.

INDECISION, in-de-sizh'un, *s.* Want of determination, or of settled purpose; a wavering of mind; irresolution.

INDECISIVE, in-de-si'siv, *a.* Not decisive; not determining; inconclusive.

INDECISIVELY, in-de-si'siv-le, *ad.* Without decision.

INDECISIVENESS, in-de-si'siv-nes, *s.* Inability to terminate any difference; the state of being undecided, or of not being brought to a final issue.

INDECLINABLE, in-de-kli'na-bl, *a.* (French.) Not declinable; not varied by terminations.

INDECLINABLY, in-de-kli'na-ble, *ad.* Without variation.

INDECOMPOSABLE, in-de-kom-po'za-bl, *a.* Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements.

INDECOMPOSABLENESS, in-de-kom-po'za-bl-nes, *s.* Incapableness of decomposition.

INDECOROUS, in-de-ko'rus, or in-dek'o-rus, *a.* (*indecorus*, Lat.) Indecent; unbecoming; contrary to the established rules of good breeding.

INDECOROUSLY, in-de-ko'rus-le, or in-dek'o-rus-le, *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.

INDECOROUSNESS, in-de-ko'rus-nes, or in-dek'o-rus-nes, *s.* Violation of good manners in words or behaviour.

INDECORUM, in-de-ko'rum, *s.* (Latin.) Indecency; something unbecoming, or which violates the established rules of civility.

INDEED, in-deed', *ad.* (*in*, and *deed*.) In reality; in truth; in verity; above common rate—this use is emphatical, as

> Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever:
> 'Tis grace *indeed*.—*Shaks.*

It is also used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated; as, '*Indeed!* is it possible?'

INDEFATIGABILITY, in-de-fat-e-ga-bil'e-te, *s.* Unweariedness.

INDEFATIGABLE, in-de-fat'e-ga-bl, *a.* (*indefatigabilis*, Lat.) Unwearied; not yielding to fatigue.

INDEFATIGABLENESS, in-de-fat'e-ga-bl-nes, *s.* Unweariedness; persistency.

INDEFATIGATION.—See Indefatigability.

INDEFEASIBILITY, in-de-fe-ze-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of not being subject to be made void.

INDEFEASIBLE, in-de-fe'ze-bl, *a.* Incapable of being defeated. In Law, that cannot be defeated or made void; as an *indefeasible* estate of inheritance, an *indefeasible* right, and so on.

INDEFEASIBLY, in-de-fe'ze-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-de-fek-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of suffering no decay, or of being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-de-fek'te-bl, *a.* Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure, or decay.

INDEFECTIVE, in-de-fek'tiv, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete.

INDEFEISABLE.—See Indefeasible.

INDEFENSIBILITY, in-de-fen-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of not being capable of defence or vindication.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-de-fen'se-bl, *a.* That cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFENSIBLY, in-de-fen'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner that cannot be vindicated or defended.

INDEFENSIVE, in-de-fen'siv, *a.* Having no defence.

INDEFICIENCY, in-de-fish'en-se, *s.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

INDEFINABLE, in-de-fi'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be defined.

INDEFINABLY, in-de-fi'na-ble, *ad.* Not capable of definition.

INDEFINITE, in-def'e-nit, *a.* (*indefinitus*, Lat.) Not determined, limited, or settled; not defined; not precise or certain; that has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none.

INDEFINITELY, in-def'e-nit-le, *ad.* Without any settled limitation; not precisely; not with certainty or precision.

INDEFINITENESS, in-def'e-nit-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, in-de-fin'e-tude, *s.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

INDEHISCENCE, in-de-his'sens, *s.* The property of not being dehiscent, but permanently closed.

INDEHISCENT, in-de-his'sent, *a.* Permanently closed; not dehiscent or gaping.

INDELIBERATE, in-de-lib'er-ate, *a.* Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated.

INDELIBERATED, in-de-lib'er-ay-ted, *a.* Same as Indeliberate.

INDELIBERATELY, in-de-lib'er-ate-le, *ad.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

INDELIBILITY, in-del-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being indelible.

INDELIBLE, in-del'e-bl, *a.* (*indelibile*, Fr.) Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELIBLY, in-del'e-ble, *ad.* So as not to be effaced.

INDELICACY, in-del'e-ka-se, *s.* Want of delicacy or decency in language or behaviour; want of a nice sense of propriety; coarseness of manners or language.

INDELICATE, in-del'e-kate, *a.* Wanting delicacy; indecent; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

INDELICATELY, in-del'e-kate-le, *ad.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners, or purity of mind.

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dem-ne-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of indemnifying or securing against loss, damage, or penalty; security against loss; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

INDEMNIFY, in-dem'ne-fi, *v. a.* To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, in-dem'ne-te, *s.* (*indemnite*, Fr.) Exemption from punishment. In Law, the saving

one harmless, or a writing to secure one from all damage and danger that may ensue from any act. *Acts of indemnity*, such as are passed for the relief of those who have neglected to take the necessary oaths, or to perform other acts required to qualify them for their offices and employments. So acts of indemnity, after rebellions, have been passed, for quieting the minds of the people, and throwing former offences into oblivion.

INDEMONSTRABLE, in-de-mon'stra-bl, *a.* That cannot be demonstrated.

INDENIZATION, in-den-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.

INDENIZE.—See Endenize.

INDENT, in-dent', *v. a.* To mark anything with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to bind out by indentures or contract;—*v. n.* to contract; to bargain; to make a compact;—*s.* inequality; incisure; indentation; a stamp.

INDENTATION, in-den-ta'shun, } *s.* A notch; a
INDENTMENT, in-dent'ment, } cut in the margin of paper or other things; a recess or depression in any border; indenture;—*v. a.* to indent; to bind by indentures;—*v. n.* to run in and out; to indent.

INDENTURE, in-den'ture, *s.* In Law, deeds or writings which are cut or indented at the top or side, are called *indentures*. They formerly used to cut them in acute angles, *instar dentium*, like the teeth of a saw, but now they are usually cut in a waving line on the top. Formerly, when deeds were more concise than at present, it was usual to write both parts on the same piece of parchment, with some word or letters of the alphabet written between them, through which the parchment was cut, either in a straight or indented line, in such a manner as to leave half the word on one part and half on the other; but, at length, indenting only has come into use, without cutting through any letters at all; and it seems at present to serve for little other purpose than to give name to the species of the deed.—2 *Bl.* 295;—*v. a.* to indent; to bind by indenture, as to *indenture* an apprentice.

INDEPENDENCE, in-de-pen'dens, *s.* Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; a state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self; a state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; self-direction.

INDEPENDENT, in-de-pen'dent, *a.* Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate; not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others; affording the means of independence; not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; not connected with; free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained; separate from; exclusive; pertaining to an independent or congregational church;—*s.* one who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority; a congregationalist.

INDEPENDENTLY, in-de-pen'dent-le, *ad.* Without depending or relying on others; without control; without undue bias or influence; without connection with other things.

INDEPRECABLE, in-dep're-ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be deprecated.

INDEPREHENSIBLE, in-dep-re-hen'se-bl, *a.* That cannot be found out.

INDEPRIVABLE, in-de-pri'va-bl, *a.* That cannot be deprived.

INDESCRIBABLE, in-de-skri'ba-bl, *a.* That cannot be described.

INDESCRIPTIVE, in-de-skrip'tiv, *a.* Not descriptive, or containing just description.

INDESERT, in-de-zert', *s.* Want of merit or worth.—Seldom used.

Universal contempt is a shrewd, not infallible sign of an universal *indesert*.—*Philips*.

INDESINENT, in-des'e-nent, *a.* Not ceasing; perpetual.—Seldom used.

INDESINENTLY, in-des'e-nent-le, *ad.* Without cessation.

INDESIRABLE, in-de-zi'ra-bl, *a.* Not desirable.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, in-de-struk-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-de-struk'te-bl, *a.* That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition as a material body.

INDESTRUCTIBLY, in-de-struk'te-ble, *ad.* After such a way as that it cannot be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, in-de-ter'me-na-bl, *a.* That cannot be determined, ascertained, or fixed; not to be determined or ended.

INDETERMINABLY, in-de-ter'me-na-ble, *ad.* Such as cannot be determined.

INDETERMINATE, in-de-ter'me-nate, *a.* Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise. *Indeterminate analysis*, a branch of Algebra which has for its object the investigation of problems which admit of an infinite number of different solutions. *Indeterminate coefficients*, a method of analysis invented by Descartes, and of very extensive application in the higher mathematics.

INDETERMINATELY, in-de-ter'me-nate-le, *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner; not with precise limits.

INDETERMINATENESS, in-de-ter'me-nate-nes, *s.* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision.

INDETERMINATION, in-de-ter-me-na'shun, *s.* Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

INDETERMINED, in-de-ter'mind, *a.* Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

INDEVOTE, in-de-vote', } *a.* Not attached; not
INDEVOTED, in-de-vo'ted, } devoted.—Seldom used.

INDEVOTION, in-de-vo'shun, *s.* (French.) Want of devotion; absence of devout affections.

INDEVOUT, in-de-vowt', *a.* (*indevot*, Fr.) Not devout; not having devout affections.

INDEVOUTLY, in-de-vowt'le, *ad.* Without devotion.

INDEX, in'deks, *s. pl.* INDICES, (Latin, from *indico*, I show.) That which shows or points out; the hand that points to anything, as the hour of the day; a table of references arranged in alphabetical order to the contents of a book. In Anatomy, the fore-finger. In Music, a direction or character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave. *Index Expurgatorius*, a catalogue of works which the church of Rome prohibits the faithful from reading, or condemns as heretical. It is usually

published at Rome. In Arithmetic and Algebra, it is used in the same sense as *exponent*. In Optics, it expresses the constant ratio which exists between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction. *Index of a globe*, a little style fitted on to the north pole, and turning round with it, pointing to certain divisions in the hour circle.

INDEXICAL, in-deks'e-kal, *a.* Having the form of an index.

INDEXICALLY, in-deks'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of an index.

INDEXTERITY, in-deks-ter'e-te, *s.* Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.

INDIAN, in'de-an, *a.* Pertaining to either of the Indies;—*s.* a name applied to the aborigines of the American continent. *East Indian*, a native of the East Indies. *West Indian*, a native of the West Indies. *Indian arrow-root*, the plant Maranta arundinacea, so called because its thick fleshy root was thought to extract poison from the wounds inflicted by the poisoned arrows of the Indians. *Indian corn*, the valuable produce of the plant Zea mays, called *maise* by the South Americans. There are many varieties—one of which, the Zea curugua, or Valparaiso cross-corn, is held in a sort of religious veneration, from the grains splitting, when roasted, into the form of a cross. *Indian cress*, the common name of the plants of the genus Tropæolum. *T. majus*, a native of Peru, is a favourite garden flower, and is known likewise by the name of Nasturtium: Order, Tropæolaceæ. *Indian cucumber*, the plant Medeola Virginica, a native of Virginia. *Indian date*, or *tamarind tree*, the leguminous plant Tamarindus Indica, a native of the East and West Indies. *Indian fig*, the common name of the plants of the genus Opuntia: Order, Cactaceæ. *Indian hawthorn*, the plant Rhaphiolepis Indica, and other plants of the same genus. *Indian hemp*, a name given in North America to the plant Apocynum cannabium. *Indian lotus*, the plant Nymphæa pubescens, a native of the East Indies. *Indian madder*, the common name of plants of the genus Oldenlandia. *O. umbellata*, or *chay-root*, is much cultivated on the coasts of Coromandel, for dyeing red, purple, brown, and orange, and to paint the figures on chintz. The colouring matter exists in the bark. *Indian mulberry*, the common name of the genus Morinda. *Indian muslin*, a light cotton fabric manufactured in India. *Indian physic*, a name given in North America to the bark of certain species of the genus Magnolia. *Indian pink*, the roots of the plant Spigelia Marylandica, which are also sold in the shops under the name of Maryland worm-grass, or pink root, as an anthelmintic, for which purpose it was first used by the Cherokee Indians. *Indian red*, a variety of ochre. It is a fine purple earth, of compact texture and great specific gravity. *Indian ink*, called also *China ink*, an ink manufactured in China, and imported into this country in square cakes. It is used as a water-colour, and in linear drawings. *Indian shot*, a name given to plants of the genus Cannæ: Order, Marantaceæ, or Canneæ of Jussieu.

INDIANITE, in'de-a-nite, *s.* A whitish or grey mineral from the Carnatic in India, found in masses of a foliated structure, and having a shining lustre.

INDIANIZE, in'de-an-ize, *v. a.* To make or cause to be like an Indian.

INDIAN-RUBBER.—See Caoutchouc.

INDICANT, in'de-kant, *a.* (*indico*, I show, Lat.) Showing; pointing out what is to be done for the cure of disease.

INDICATE, in'de-kate, *v. a.* To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something not seen, or something that will probably occur in future; to tell; to disclose; to show or manifest by symptoms as to the proper remedies for disease.

INDICATION, in-de-ka'shun, *s.* Mark; token; sign; symptom; whatever serves to discover what is not before known, or otherwise obvious; any symptom or recurrence in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies; discovery made; intelligence given; explanation; displaying;—(not much used in the two last significations.) In Physic, whatever serves to direct the physician how to act.

INDICATIVE, in-dik'a-tiv, *a.* (*indicativus*, Lat.) Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. *Indicative mood*, in Grammar, the form of the verb that indicates; that is, which affirms or denies, as '*I write*,' '*they fly*,' '*I do not write*;' or it asks questions, as '*Do I lie?*'

INDICATIVELY, in-dik'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a manner to show or signify.

INDICATOR, in'de-kay-tur, *s.* He or that which shows or points out. In Anatomy, the digitus indicatorius, a muscle of the forefinger.

INDICATORY, in'de-kay-tur-e, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known. In Ornithology, a genus of birds, belonging to the Honey-guides: Family, Cuculidæ. The name is more particularly applied to the Cuculus indicatorius, as indicating by its cry the site or direction of the wild bee's nest.

INDICAVIT, in-de-kav'it, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a writ or prohibition that lies for a patron of a church whose clerk is sued in a spiritual court by another clerk, for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the value of the living; for in this case an ecclesiastical court has no cognizance, but the party must seek redress in the temporal courts.—3 *Bl.* 91.

INDICE.—See Index.

INDICES, in'de-ses, *s.* *Plural* of Index.

INDICOLITE, in'de-ko-lite, *s.* (*indigo*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) An indigo-coloured mineral found in Sweden. It is a variety of tourmaline or schorl.

INDICT, in-dite', *v. a.* (*indictus*, from *indico*, Lat.) In Law, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in writing, by a grand jury under oath.

INDICTABLE, in-dite'a-bl, *a.* That may be indicted; subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment.

INDICTED, in-dite'ed, *a.* Accused under an indictment.

INDICTEE, in-dik-te', *s.* One against whom an indictment has been made.

INDICTER, in-di'tur, *s.* One who indicts.

INDICTION, in-dik'shun, *s.* Proclamation; declaration. In Chronology, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally, a period of taxation. Constantine having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years, imposed a tax or

tribute at the end of that term to pay the troops discharged.

INDICTIVE, in-dik'tiv, *a.* Proclaimed; declared.

INDICTMENT, in-dite'ment, *s.* In Law, a written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanour, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; the paper containing the accusation of a grand jury.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dif'fer-ens, *s.* (*indifferentia*, Lat.) Equipoise or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias; unconcernedness; state in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, in-dif'fer-ent, *a.* (*indifferens*, Lat.) Neutral; not inclined to one side, party, or thing, more than another;

> Cato knows neither of them.
> *Indifferent* in his choice to sleep or die.—*Addison.*

unconcerned; having no influence or predominating weight; impartial; disinterested; passable; of a middling quality, neither good nor the worst.

INDIFFERENTISM, in-dif'fer-ent-izm, *s.* State of indifference.—An improper word.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dif'fer-ent-le, *ad.* Without distinction or preference; equally; impartially; without favour, prejudice, or bias; in the neutral state; without concern; not well; tolerably; possibly; without wish or aversion.

> Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,
> And I will look on death *indifferently.*—*Shakz.*

INDIGENCE, in'de-jens, } *s.* (*indigentia*, Lat.)
INDIGENCY, in'de-gen-se, } Want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty.

INDIGENE, in'de-jene, *s.* (*indigena*, Fr.) One born in a country; a native animal or plant.

INDIGENOUS, in-dij'e-nus, *a.* Native; born in a country; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic.

INDIGENT, in'de-jent, *a.* (French, from *indigens*, Lat.) Destitute of property, or means of comfortable subsistence; poor; needy.

INDIGEST, in-de-jest', *s.* A crude mass.—Obsolete.

> Monsters and things *indigest.*—*Shakz.*

INDIGESTED, in-de-jes'ted, *a.* (*indigestus*, Lat.) Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude; not methodized; not prepared by heat; not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, in-de-jes'te-bl, *a.* Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body; not to be received or patiently endured.

INDIGESTION, in-de-jes'tshun, *s.* A failure in the conversion of food in the stomach into chyme, or to that state by which nutrition is effected; crudity; dyspepsy, or that state of the stomach in which it is incapable of performing its natural healthy functions.

INDIGITATE, in-dij'e-tate, *v. a.* To point with the finger;—*v. n.* to communicate ideas with the fingers; to show or compute with the fingers.

INDIGITATION, in-dij-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of pointing out with the finger.

INDIGN, in-dine', *a.* (*indignus*, Lat.) Unworthy; disgraceful.—Obsolete.

> And all *indign* and base adversities
> Make head against my estimation.—*Shakz.*

INDIGNANCE, in-dig'nans, *s.* Indignation.—Obsolete.

> With great *indignance* he that sight forsook.—*Spenser.*

INDIGNANT, in-dig'nant, *a.* (*indignans*, Lat.) Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn, or contempt.

INDIGNANTLY, in-dig'nant-le, *ad.* In an indignant manner.

INDIGNATION, in-dig-na'shun, *s.* (*indignatio*, Lat.) Anger, or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; the anger of a superior; the effects of anger; holy displeasure at one's self for sin.

> Yea, what *indignation*—what clearing of yourselves!—*2 Cor.* vii.

INDIGNIFY, in-dig'ne-fi, *v. a.* To treat disdainfully.—Obsolete.

> That discourteous dame, with scornfull pride
> And foule entreaty, him *indignifyde.*—*Spenser.*

INDIGNITY, in-dig'ne-te, *s.* Unmerited, contemptuous conduct towards another; any action towards another which manifests contempt for him; contumely, incivility, or injury, accompanied with insult.

INDIGNLY, in-dine'ly, *ad.* Unworthily.—Obsolete.

INDIGO, in'de-go, *s.* (*Indicum*, Indian, Lat.) The dye-stuff produced, chiefly in Hindostan, from the plant Indigofera tinctoria. It is also obtained from other species of the same genus. It is a well-known and beautiful blue vegetable colour, extensively employed in dyeing and calico printing.

INDIGOFERA, in-de-gof'er-a, *s.* (*indigo*, a blue dye-stuff, which is a corruption of *Indicum*, Indian, and *fero*, I bear, Lat. as the greater part of the species produce indigo.) A genus of Leguminous plants, the flowers of which are purple, blue, or white, and disposed in racemes: Sub-order, Papilionaceæ.

INDIGOMETER, in-de-gom'e-tur, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

INDIGOMETRY, in-de-gom'e-tre, *s.* (*indigo*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The method of finding the colouring power of indigo.

INDIGOTIC ACID, in-de-got'ik as-sid, *s.* An acid formed when indigo is gradually added to boiling nitric acid, previously diluted with 12 or 15 parts of water. It forms fine colourless or yellowish-white needles. Its formula, according to Dumas, is $C_{14}\ H_4\ NO_9 + HO$. It is also called *anilic acid.*

INDILATORY, in-dil'a-tur-e, *a.* Not dilatory or slow.

INDILIGENCE, in-dil'e-jens, *s.* Want of diligence; slothfulness.

INDILIGENT, in-dil'e-jent, *a.* Not diligent; idle, slothful.

INDILIGENTLY, in-dil'e-jent-le, *ad.* Without diligence.

INDIMINISHABLE, in-de-min'ish-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be diminished.

INDIRECT, in-de-rekt', *a.* (*indirectus*, Lat.) Not direct; deviating from a straight line or course; circuitous; in a moral sense, not tending to a purpose by the shortest and plainest way; by remote means; wrong; improper; not fair; not honest; tending to deceive or mislead. *Indirect tax*, a tax or duty laid on articles of consumption.

INDIRECTION, in-de-rek'shun, *s.* Oblique course or means; dishonest practice.—Obsolete in the last sense.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any *indirection*.—*Shaks.*

INDIRECTLY, in-de-rekt'le, *ad.* Not in a straight line or course; obliquely; not by direct terms; not in express terms; unfairly.

Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held.—*Shaks.*

INDIRECTNESS, in-de-rekt'nes, *s.* Obliquity; devious course; unfairness; dishonesty.

INDISCERNIBLE, in-diz-zern'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable.

INDISCERNIBLENESS, in-diz-zern'e-bl-nes, *s.* Incapability of being discerned.

INDISCERNIBLY, in-diz-zern'e-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be seen or perceived.

INDISCERPIBLE, in-dis-serp'e-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *discerpo*, I tear or separate into pieces, Lat.) Indiscerptible.—Obsolete.

INDISCERPIBLENESS, in-de-serp'e-bl-nes, *s.* The state of not being capable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.—Obsolete.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, in-dis-serp-te-bil'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *discerptus*, torn in pieces, Lat.) Incapability of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

INDISCERPTIBLE, in-dis-serp'te-bl, *a.* Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

INDISCERPTIBLY, in-dis-serp'te-ble, *ad.* So as not to be capable of separation into parts.

INDISCIPLINABLE, in-dis'se-plin-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be disciplined, or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline.

INDISCIPLINE, in-dis'se-plin, *s.* Want of discipline or instruction.

INDISCOVERABLE, in-dis-kuv'ur-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be discovered; undiscoverable.

INDISCOVERY, in-dis-kuv'ur-e, *s.* Want of discovery.—Seldom used.

INDISCREET, in-dis-kreet', *a.* Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; inconsiderate; injudicious; not according to sound judgment or discretion, as *indiscreet* behaviour.

INDISCREETLY, in-dis-kreet'le, *ad.* Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

INDISCRETE, in-dis-kreet', *a.* Not discrete or separated.

INDISCRETION, in-dis-kresh'un, *s.* Want of discretion; imprudence.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-dis-krim'in-ate, *a.* (*indiscriminatus*, Lat.) Not distinguishing; not having discrimination; confused.

INDISCRIMINATELY, in-dis-krim'in-ate-le, *ad.* Without distinction; in confusion.

INDISCRIMINATING, in-dis-krim'e-nay-ting, *a.* Not making any distinction.

INDISCRIMINATION, in-dis-krim-e-na'shun, *s.* Want of discrimination or distinction.

INDISCRIMINATIVE, in-dis-krim'e-nay-tiv, *a.* Making no distinction.

INDISCUSSED, in-dis-kust', *a.* Not discussed.

INDISPENSABILITY, in-dis-pen-sa-bil'e-te, *s.* Indispensibleness.—Little used.

INDISPENSABLE, in-dis-pen'sa-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

INDISPENSABLENESS, in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.

INDISPENSABLY, in-dis-pen'sa-ble, *ad.* Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission, or want.

INDISPERSED, in-dis-perst', *a.* Not dispersed.

INDISPOSE, in-dis-poze', *v. a.* (*indisposer*, Fr.) To disincline; to make unfit; to make unfavourable; to disorder or disqualify for the proper functions—hence to disorder slightly with regard to health.

INDISPOSED, in-dis-pozde', *a.* Disinclined; unwilling; slightly disordered in bodily health; unfit.

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dis-po'zed-nes, *s.* State of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavourableness; unfitness; disordered state.

INDISPOSITION, in-dis-po-zish'un, *s.* Disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; slight disorder of the body; tendency to disease; want of tendency, natural appetency, or affinity.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dis'pu-ta-bl, *a.* Not to be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute.

INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dis'pu-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being indisputable, or too evident to admit of controversy.

INDISPUTABLY, in-dis'pu-ta-ble, *ad.* Without dispute; in a manner not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

INDISPUTED, in-dis-pu'ted, *a.* Undisputed; not controverted.

INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dis-so-lu-bil'e-te, *s.* (*indissolubilité*, Fr.) The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; the quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union; obligation or binding force.

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dis'so-lu-bl, *a.* Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; that cannot be broken or slightly violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, in-dis'so-lu-bl-nes, *s.* Incapability of being dissolved.—Same as Indissolubility.

INDISSOLUBLY, in-dis'so-lu-ble, *ad.* In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be broken or dissolved.

On they move, *indissolubly* firm.—*Milton.*

INDISSOLVABLE, in-diz-zolv'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied; indissoluble; that cannot be broken; perpetually firm; not capable of separation by any natural process.

INDISSOLVABLENESS, in-diz-zol'va-bl-nes, *s.* Indissolubleness; the quality of being incapable of dissolution.

INDISTANCY, in-dis'tan-se, *s.* Want of distance or separation.—Not used.

INDISTINCT, in-dis-tingkt', *a.* (*indistinctus*, Lat.) Not distinct or distinguishable; not separated in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself; not plainly marked; confused; obscure; faint; imperfect; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTIBLE, in-dis-tingkt'e-bl, *a.* Undistinguishable.—Not used.

INDISTINCTION, in-dis-tingk'shun, *s.* Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty; indiscrimination; equality of condition or rank.

INDISTINCTLY, in-dis-tingkt'le, *ad.* Without distinction or separation; confusedly; obscurity; not definitely.

INDISTINCTNESS, in-dis-tingkt'nes, *s.* Want of distinctness or discrimination; faintness; obscurity; confusion; uncertainty.

INDISTINGUISHABLE, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.

INDISTINGUISHING, in-dis-ting'gwish-ing, *a.* Making no difference.

INDISTURBANCE, in-dis-tur'bans, *s.* Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity.

INDITCH, in-ditsh', *v. a.* To bury in a ditch.—Little used.

> Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie,
> Where as no passenger might curse thy dust.—
> *Bp. Hall.*

INDITE, in-dite', *v. a.* (*indico*, Lat.) To compose; to write; to commit words to writing; to direct or dictate what is uttered or written;—*v. n.* to compose an account.

INDITEMENT, in-dite'ment, *s.* The act of inditing.

INDITER, in-di'tur, *s.* One who indites.

INDIVIDABLE, in-de-vide'a-bl, *a.* Not to be divided.

INDIVIDED.—See Undivided.

INDIVIDUAL, in-de-vid'u-al, *a.* (*individuel*, Fr. *individuus*, from *in*, and *dividuus*, divided, Lat.) Not divided; not to be divided;

> Under his great vicegerent reign abide
> United as one *individual* soul.—*Milton.*

pertaining to one only;—*s.* a single person; a single plant or animal; a single thing of any kind. In the plural, it is seldom applied to anything except persons.

INDIVIDUALISM, in-de-vid'u-al-izm, *s.* The state of individual interest, or attachment to the interests of individuals in preference to the common interests of society.

INDIVIDUALITY, in-de-vid-u-al'e-te, *s.* Separate or distinct existence. In Phrenology, that quality of the mind by which individual objects are attended to and particularized. Its excess induces personification of everything of which its possessor speaks. It is situated above the nose. Its great development enlarges the forehead between the eyebrows.

INDIVIDUALIZE, in-de-vid'u-al-ize, *v. a.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others.

INDIVIDUALLY, in-de-vid'u-al-le, *ad.* With separate existence; separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others; inseparably; incommunicably.

> Omniscience—an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead.—*Hakewell.*

INDIVIDUATE, in-de-vid'u-ate, *a.* Undivided;—*v. a.* to make single; to distinguish from others of the same species.

> Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure.—*More.*

INDIVIDUATION, in-de-vid-u-a'shun, *s.* The act of making single and distinct; that which constitutes an individual; the act of separating into individual parts by analysis.

INDIVIDUITY, in-de-ve-du'e-te, *s.* Separate existence.—Obsolete.

INDIVINITY, in-de-vin'e-te, *s.* Want of divine power.

INDIVISIBILITY, in-de-viz-e-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of being indivisible.

INDIVISIBLE, in-de-viz'e-bl, *a.* Not to be divided; incapable of division or farther separation; a mathematical point is *indivisible*, having position but no magnitude;—*s.* in Geometry, *indivisibles* are the elementary parts or principles into which a body or figure may be resolved; elements infinitely small. Among Metaphysicians, a thing is said to be *absolutely indivisible*—that is, a simple being, when it consists of no parts into which it can be divided; thus, God is *indivisible* in all respects; as is also the human mind, not having extension or other properties of body.

INDIVISIBLENESS, in-de-viz'e-bl-nes, *s.* Same as Indivisibility.—Which see.

INDIVISIBLY, in-de-viz'e-ble, *ad.* So as not to be capable of division.

INDIVISION, in-de-vizh'un, *s.* A state of not being divided.

INDOCIBLE, in-do'se-bl, } *a.* (*indocilis*, Lat.) Not
INDOCILE, in-do'sile, } capable of being taught; very difficult to be instructed; dull in intellect; intractable.

INDOCILITY, in-do-sil'e-te, *s.* Unteachableness; dulness of intellect; intractableness.

INDOCTRINATE, in-dok'tre-nate, *v. a.* (*endoctriner*, Fr. from *in*, and *doctrina*, learning, Lat.) To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.

> He took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young inexperienced favourite.—*Clarendon.*

INDOCTRINATION, in-dok-tre-na'shun, *s.* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information.

INDOLENCE, in'do-lens, *s.* (*indolentia*, from *in*, and *doleo*, I am pained, Gr.) Literally, free from pain; habitual idleness; indisposition to labour; laziness; inaction of body or mind, proceeding from the love of ease or aversion to toil. *Indolence*, like *laziness*, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; *idleness* does not.

INDOLENT, in'do-lent, *a.* (French.) Habitually idle or indisposed to labour; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; inactive; free from pain, as an *indolent* tumour.

INDOLENTLY, in'do-lent-le, *ad.* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity, or exertion; lazily.

> Calm and serene you indolently sit.—*Addison.*

INDOMABLE, in-dom'a-bl, *a.* (*indomabilis*, Lat.) Untamable.—Obsolete.

INDOMITABLE, in-dom'e-ta-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *domo*, I tame, Lat.) Not to be tamed.

INDOMITE, in-dom'ite, *a.* (*indomitus*, Lat.) Untamed; wild; savage.—Obsolete.

INDOMPTABLE, in-dom'ta-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *dompter*, to subdue, Fr.) Not to be subdued.

INDORSABLE, in-dawrs'a-bl, *a.* That may be indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

INDORSE, in-dawrs', *v. a.* (*in*, and *dorsum*, the back, Lat.) To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; to assign, by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement; to approve or indorse a statement or the opinions of another; *to indorse in blank*, to write a name only on a bill or note, leaving a blank to be filled up by the indorsee.

INDORSEE, in-dawr-se', *s.* The person to whom a bill or note is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

INDORSEMENT, in-dawrs'ment, *s.* (*indorsamentum*, Lat.) Any writing on the back of a deed or other instrument is an indorsement: thus, the receipt for consideration-money on the back of a deed is an indorsement; so is the attestation clause when written on the back of a deed. So also, in the negotiating bills of exchange, he who writes his name on the back of the bill is termed the indorser, and he in whose favour it is indorsed, the indorsee. —2 *Bl.* 468. *Indorsement of parliamentary bills*, the official record of the assent of one house to the bills passed in the other, and is expressed on the back of the bill in old Norman French.

INDORSER, in-dawr'sur, *s.* The person who indorses or writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange, and who, by this act, as the case may be, makes himself liable to pay the note or bill.

INDRAUGHT, in'draft, *s.* An opening from the land into the sea; an islet.—Obsolete.

INDRAWN, in-drawn', *a.* Drawn in.

INDRENCH, in-drensh', *v. a.* To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.

INDRENCHED, in-drensht', *a.* Overwhelmed with water.

INDUBIOUS, in-du'be-us, *a.* (*indubius*, Lat.) Not dubious or doubtful; not doubting; unsuspecting.

INDUBITABLE, in-du'be-ta-bl, *a.* (*indubitabilis*, Lat.) Not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt.

INDUBITABLENESS, in-du'be-ta-bl-nes, *s.* State of being indubitable.

INDUBITABLY, in-du'be-ta-ble, *ad.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt.

INDUBITATE, in-du'be-tate, *a.* (*indubitatus*, Lat.) Not questioned; evident; certain.—Obsolete.

INDUCE, in-duse', *v. a.* (*induco*, Lat.) To lead as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to influence by motives; to produce by influence; to bring on; to cause; to introduce; to bring into view;

> The poet may seem *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad.—*Pope.*

to offer by way of induction or inference.—Not used in this sense.

INDUCEMENT, in-duse'ment, *s.* Motive; anything that leads the mind to will and act. In Law, that portion of a declaration, or of any subsequent pleading in an action, which is brought forward by way of explanatory introduction to the main allegations. It is somewhat analogous to the preamble in an act of parliament, or to the recitals in a deed, and, like them, commonly commences with the word *whereas*. *Matter of inducement* is matter brought forward only by way of explanatory introduction to the main allegations of the declaration or plea, &c.

INDUCER, in-du'sur, *s.* He or that which induces, persuades, or influences.

INDUCIARY, in-du'se-er-e, *a.* Belonging to a truce. —Obsolete.

INDUCIBLE, in-duse'e-bl, *a.* That may be induced; that may be offered by induction; that may be caused.

INDUCT, in-dukt', *v. a.* (*inductus*, from *induco*, I introduce, Lat.) To bring in or introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put into actual possession of an ecclesiastical living, or any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

INDUCTIBILITY, in-duk-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being ductile.

INDUCTILE, in-duk'til, *a.* Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into fine wire, as certain metals are.

INDUCTILITY, in-duk-til'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inductile.

INDUCTION, in-duk'shun, *s.* (French.) Introduction; entrance. In Logic and Rhetoric, a consequence drawn from several propositions or principles first laid down on a general inference deduced from a number of facts, so arranged in the statement of them as to lead necessarily to the conclusion. In Electricity, that condition of an electrified substance, which, when opposed to another, causes the latter to acquire, under certain circumstances, an opposite electric state upon the surface opposed to the inducing body, and is rendered electro-polar. In Law, the giving the clerk or parson corporal possession of the church; and it is generally done by holding the ring of the door, tolling the bell, or some such form. The intention of it is, that the parishioners may have due notice and sufficient certainty of their new minister, to whom their tithes are to be paid.

INDUCTIVE, in-duk'tiv, *a.* Relating to induction; resting ultimately on experiment, although the truths admitted on experiment are carried into their remote consequences solely by deductive or abstract reasoning. Hence, Inductive Philosophy includes all learning deduced from experiment, as opposed to hypothetical or assumed definitions.

INDUCTIVELY, in-duk'tiv-le, *ad.* By the method of induction.

INDUCTOR, in-duk'tur, *s.* The person who inducts another into a benefice or office.

INDUE.—See Endue.

INDULGE, in-dulj', *v. a.* (*indulgeo*, Lat.) To encourage by compliance; to permit to be, or not to restrain; to continue; to grant something not of right, but as a favour;—*v. n.* to permit to enjoy or practice, as to *indulge* in sin. The neuter form of this verb is elliptical, one's self, myself, himself, &c., being omitted—hence the verb has properly no neuter signification.

> Most men are more willing to *indulge* (themselves) in easy vices, than to practise laborious virtues.—*Dr. Johnson.*

INDULGENCE, in-dul'jens, } *s.* Free permission
INDULGENCY, in-dul'jen-se, } to the appetites, human desires, passions, or will to operate and act; forbearance of restraint or control; yielding from fondness; favour granted; liberality; gratification. In the Roman Catholic Church, an *indulgence* is a release of the temporal penalty due to sin, on the supposition of a corresponding release by penance of that part of the penalty which is eternal.

INDULGENT, in-dul'jent, *a.* Kind; gentle; liberal; compliant; gratifying; favouring; yielding to the wishes of others.

INDULGENTIAL, in-dul-jen'shal, *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church.

INDULGENTLY, in-dul'jent-le, *ad.* Without severity; with unrestrained enjoyment; mildly; favourably; not severely.

INDULGER, in-dul'jur, *s.* One who indulges.

INDULT, in-dult', } *s.* (*indulto*, a pardon, Ital.
INDULTO, in-dul'to, } *indultus*, indulged, Lat.) Privilege or exemption. In the Church of Rome,

the power of presenting to benefices, granted to certain persons, as to kings and cardinals. In Spain, a duty or tax formerly paid on goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons.

INDUMENT, in-du'ment, *s.* Clothing; restricted, in Zoology, to the plumage of birds; endowment.—Obsolete in the last signification.

INDURATE, in'du-rate, *v. n.* (*induro*, Lat.) To grow hard; to become hardened, as by drying or exposure to heat;—*v. a.* to make infecting; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate, as 'to *indurate* the heart.'

INDURATE, in'du-rate, } *a.* Hardened; made
INDURATED, in'du-ray-ted, } obdurate.

INDURATION, in-du-ra'shun, *s.* The act or process of hardening; state of growing hard; hardness of heart; obduracy. In Pathology, the condition of an indurated organic tissue, with or without visible alteration of structure.

INDUS, in'dus, *s.* A constellation in the southern hemisphere.

INDUSIA, in-du'ze-a, *sing.* } *s.* (Latin.) In Zoology,
INDUSIÆ, in-du'ze-e, *pl.* } the case or covering of certain larvæ, generally used plurally.

INDUSIAL, in-du'ze-al, *a.* Composed of indusiæ; containing indusiæ. *Indusial limestone*, a name given to a limestone by Mr. Lyell, from its containing the indusiæ or cases of the larvæ of Phryganea.

INDUSIUM, in-du'ze-um, *s.* (*indusium*, a shirt or petticoat, Lat.) In Botany, the membrane which encloses the thecæ in ferns. In Entomology, the case or covering of certain larvæ.

INDUSTRIAL, in-dus'tre-al, *a.* (*industriel*, Fr.) Pertaining to manufacture or produce of industry, as the *industrial* arts.—A modern word.

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dus'tre-us, *a.* Diligent in business or study; laborious; assiduous; opposed to slothful or idle.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dus'tre-us-le, *ad.* In an industrious manner; assiduously; diligently; with care, as 'he *industriously* concealed his name.'

INDUSTRY, in'dus-tre, *s.* (*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.) Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity.

INDUVIÆ, in-du've-e, *s.* In Botany, the withered leaves that remain on the stem of some plants.

INDWELLER, in'dwel-lur, *s.* An inhabitant.

INDWELLING, in'dwel-ling, *a.* Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, as *indwelling* sin;—*s.* residence within, or in the heart.

INEBRIANT, in-e'bre-ant, *a.* Intoxicating;—*s.* anything that intoxicates.

INEBRIATION, in-e-bre-a'shun, } *s.* Drunkenness;
INEBRIETY, in-e-bri'e-te, } intoxication.

INEDITED, in-ed'de-ted, *a.* Unpublished.

An *inedited* coin of Queen Sexaburgeo.—*Warton.*

INEFFABILITY, in-ef-fa-bil'e-te, *s.* Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, in-ef'fa-bl, *a.* (French, *ineffabilis*, Lat.) Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed in words.

INEFFABLENESS, in-ef'fa-bl-nes, *s.* Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLY, in-ef'fa-ble, *ad.* Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFACEABLE, in-ef-fa'sa-bl, *a.* That cannot be effaced.

INEFFACEABLY, in-ef-fa'sa-ble, *ad.* So as to be incapable of being effaced.

INEFFECTIVE, in-ef-fek'tiv, *a.* That which can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

INEFFECTUAL, in-ef-fek'tu-al, *a.* Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

INEFFECTUALLY, in-ef-fek'tu-al-le, *ad.* Without effect; in vain.

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-ef-fek'tu-al-nes, *s.* Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFERVESCENCE, in-ef-fer-ves'sens, *s.* Want of effervescence.

INEFFERVESCENT, in-ef-fer-ves'sent, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

INEFFERVESCIBILITY, in-ef-fer-ves-si-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.

INEFFERVESCIBLE, in-ef-fer-ves'se-bl, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

INEFFICACIOUS, in-ef-fe-ka'shus, *a.* (*inefficax*, Lat.) Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. '*Ineffectual*,' says Dr. Johnson, 'rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect.'

INEFFICACIOUSLY, in-ef-fe-ka'shus-le, *ad.* Without efficacy or effect.

INEFFICACIOUSNESS, in-ef-fe-ka'shus-nes, *s.* Want of power to produce effect, or want of effect.

INEFFICACY, in-ef'fe-ka-se, *s.* (*efficacia*, Lat.) Want of power; want of effect.

INEFFICIENCY, in-ef-fish'en-se, *s.* Want of power, or exertion of power, to produce the effect; inefficacy.

INEFFICIENT, in-ef-fish'ent, *a.* Ineffective; not active; effecting nothing.

INEFFICIENTLY, in-ef-fish'ent-le, *ad.* Ineffectually; without effect.

INELABORATE, in-e-lab'o-rate, *a.* Not elaborate; not wrought with care.

INELASTIC, in-e-las'tik, *a.* Wanting elasticity.

INELASTICITY, in-e-las-tis'e-te, *s.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

INELEGANCE, in-el'e-gans, } *s.* Want of ele-
INELEGANCY, in-el'e-gan-se, } gance; absence of beauty; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in colouring, &c.

INELEGANT, in-el'e-gant, *a.* (*inelegans*, Lat.) Not becoming; not beautiful; wanting polish or beauty, as in language, refinement, or in manners.

INELEGANTLY, in-el'e-gant-le, *ad.* Not becomingly; not beautifully; coarsely; roughly.

INELIGIBILITY, in-el-e-je-bil'e-te, *s.* Incapacity of being elected to an office; state or quality of not being worthy of choice.

INELIGIBLE, in-el'e-je-bl, *a.* Not capable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

INELIGIBLY, in-el'e-je-ble, *ad.* So as renders unsuitable or unworthy to be elected.

INELOQUENT, in-el'o-kwent, *a.* Not persuasive; not fluent, graceful, or pathetic; not oratorical.

INELOQUENTLY, in-el'o-kwent-le, *ad.* Without eloquence.

INELUCTABLE, in-e-luk'ta-bl, *a.* (*inelectabilis*, Lat.) Not to be avoided or overcome.—Obsolete.

As if the damnation of all sinners now were ineluctable and eternal.—*Pearson.*

INELUDIBLE, in-e-lu'de-bl, *a.* That cannot be eluded.

INEMBRYONATE, in-em'bre-un-ate, *a.* Not formed in embryo.

INENARRABLE, in-e-nar'ra-bl, *a.* (*inenarrabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be narrated or told.

INEPT, in-ept', *a.* (*ineptus*, Lat.) Trifling; foolish; unfit for any purpose; unsuitable; improper.

INEPTITUDE, in-ep'te-tude, *s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

INEPTLY, in-ept'le, *ad.* Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

INEPTNESS, in-ept'nes, *s.* Unfitness.

The feebleness and miserable *ineptness* of infancy.—*More.*

INEQUAL, in-e'kwal, *a.* The old term for unequal, —which see.

INEQUALITY, in-e-kwawl'e-te, *s.* (*inequalitus*, Lat.) Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; change of state; diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; difference of rank or station. In Astronomy, any deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.

INEQUIDISTANT, in-e-kwe-dis'tant, *a.* Not being equally distant.

INEQUILATERAL, in-e-kwe-lat'er-al, *a.* Having unequal sides.

INEQUITABLE, in-ek'kwe-ta-bl, *a.* Not equitable; not just.

INEQUIVALVE, in-e'kwe-valv, } *a.* Ap-
INEQUIVALVULAR, in-e-kwe-val'vu-lăr, } plied to a shell when one valve is more convex than the other, or dissimilar in any respect, as in the common oyster. In Botany, applied also to the glumes of plants, as a species of Paspalum, *P. inæquivalve*, which exhibits inequality in the size and figure of their constituent valves.

INERADICABLE, in-e-rad'e-ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be eradicated.

INERADICABLY, in-e-rad'e-ka-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as cannot be eradicated.

INERGETIC, in-er-jet'ik, } *a.* Having no en-
INERGETICAL, in-er-jet'e-kal, } ergy, or evincing no energy.

INERGETICALLY, in-er-jet'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner without energy.

INERM, in-erm', } *a.* (*inermis*, Lat.) In Bo-
INERMIS, in-er'mis, } tany, unarmed; destitute
INERMOUS, in-er'mus, } of spines or prickles, as in Berberis enermis.

INERMIA, in-er'me-a, *s.* (*enermis*, unarmed, Lat.) A term applied by some zoologists to a family of Ruminants, comprising such mammifera as are destitute of horns.

INERRABILITY, in-er-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* Exemption from error; infallibility.

INERRABLE, in-er'ra-bl, *a.* That cannot err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.

INERRABLENESS, in-er'ra-bl-nes, *s.* Exemption from error.

INERRABLY, in-er'ra-ble, *ad.* With security from error; infallibly.

INERRATIC, in-er-rat'ik, *a.* Not erratic; fixed.

INERRINGLY, in-er'ring-le, *ad.* Without error or mistake.

INERT, in-ert', *a.* (*iners*, Lat.) Dull; sluggish; motionless; destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance.

INERTIA, in-er'sha, *s.* Dulness; inactivity; defect of aptitude for spontaneous change of condition; property of matter, by which it does not change its own state of rest or motion, but requires for that purpose the action of some external cause, to the magnitude of which the change is in proportion. In Obstetrics, failure or abolition of the uterine constrictions, at the moment they are required for the expulsion of the fœtus, or secundines.

INERTION, in-er'shun, *s.* Want of activity; want of exertion.

INERTITUDE, in-er'te-tude, *s.* The state of being inert.

INERTLY, in-ert'le, *ad.* Without activity; sluggishly.

INERTNESS, in-ert'nes, *s.* The state or quality of being inert; want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

INESCATE, in-es'kate, *v. a.* (*inesco*, Lat.) To lay a bait for; to allure.—Seldom used.

To *inescate* and beguile young women.—*Burton.*

INESCATION, in-es-ka'shun, *s.* The act of baiting.

Herein lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood.—*Hallywell.*

INESCUTCHEON, in-es-kut'shun, *s.* In Heraldry, a species of ordinary, being an escutcheon placed upon the fess point, and containing the third part when charged, and the fifth when otherwise. All escutcheons borne within escutcheons are, by some heralds, called by this name.

IN ESSE, in es'se. A Latin phrase, signifying *in being*, used by law writers frequently to make a distinction.

INESSENTIAL, in-es-sen'shal, *a.* Not essential.

INESTIMABLE, in-es'te-ma-bl, *a.* (*inæstimabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be computed or estimated; too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price.

INESTIMABLY, in-es'te-ma-ble, *ad.* So as not to be estimated or rated.

INEVASIBLE, in-e-va'se-bl, *a.* That cannot be evaded.

INEVIDENCE, in-ev'e-dens, *s.* Obscurity; want of evidence.

INEVIDENT, in-ev'e-dent, *a.* Not clear or obvious; obscure.

The object of faith is *inevident*.—*Bp. Barlow.*

INEVITABILITY, in-ev-e-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

INEVITABLE, in-ev'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French, *inevitabilis*, Lat.) Unavoidable; that cannot be shunned or evaded; not to be escaped.

INEVITABLENESS, in-ev'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being inevitable.

INEVITABLY, in-ev'e-ta-ble, *ad.* Without possibility of escape; unavoidably; certainly.

INEXACT, in-egz-akt', *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

INEXACTNESS, in-egz-akt'nes, *s.* Incorrectness; want of precision.

INEXCITABLE, in-ek-si'ta-bl, *a.* Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

INEXCUSABLE, in-eks-ku'za-bl, *a.* (*inexcusabilis*, Lat.) Not to be excused or justified.

INEXCUSABLENESS, in-eks-ku'za-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification.

INEXCUSABLY, in-eks-ku'za-ble, *ad.* To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXECUTABLE, in-ek-se-ku'ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be executed or performed.

INEXECUTION, in-ek-se-ku'shun, *s.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

INEXERTION, in-egz-er'shun, *s.* Want of effort or exertion; defect of action.

INEXHALABLE, in-egz-ha'la-bl, *a.* Not to be evaporated or exhaled; not evaporable.

INEXHAUSTED, in-egz-haws'ted, *a.* Not exhausted; not emptied; not spent; unexhausted; not having lost all strength or resources.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-egz-haws'te-bl, *a.* That cannot be exhausted or emptied; unfailing; that cannot be wasted or spent.

INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, in-egz-haws'te-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIBLY, in-egz-haws'te-ble, *ad.* In an inexhaustible manner.

INEXHAUSTIVE, in-egz-haws'tiv, *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent.

INEXIST, in-egz-ist', *v. n.* Not to exist.

INEXISTENCE, in-egz-is'tens, *s.* Want of being or existence; inherence.

INEXISTENT, in-egz-is'tent, *a.* Not having being; not existing; existing in something else.

INEXORABILITY, in-eks-o-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

INEXORABLE, in-eks'o-ra-bl, *a.* (French, *inexorabilis*, Lat.) Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding; that cannot be made to bend.

INEXORABLENESS, in-eks'o-ra-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being inexorable.

INEXORABLY, in-eks'o-ra-ble, *ad.* So as not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPECTATION, in-eks-pek-ta'shun, *s.* State of having no expectation.

INEXPECTED, in-eks-pek'ted, *a.* Not expected.

INEXPEDIENCE, in-eks-pe'de-ens, } *s.* (*in*, and
INEXPEDIENCY, in-eks-pe'de-en-se, } *expedience*, Lat.) Want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.

INEXPEDIENT, in-eks-pe'de-ent, *a.* Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

INEXPENSIVE, in-eks-pen'siv, *a.* Not occasioning expense.

INEXPERIENCE, in-eks-pe're-ens, *s.* Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

INEXPERIENCED, in-eks-pe're-enst, *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

INEXPERT, in-eks-pert', *a.* Not expert or skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

INEXPERTNESS, in-eks-pert'nes, *s.* Want of expertness.

INEXPIABLE, in-eks'pe-a-bl, *a.* (French, *inexpiabilis*, Lat.) That admits of no atonement or satisfaction; that cannot be mollified or appeased by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, in-eks'pe-a-ble, *ad.* In a degree that admits of no atonement.

INEXPLAINABLE, in-eks-pla'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be explained; inexplicable.

INEXPLEABLY, in-eks'ple-a-ble, *ad.* Insatiably.—Obsolete.

> What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous?—*Sandys.*

INEXPLICABILITY, in-eks-ple-ka-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of being inexplicable.

INEXPLICABLE, in-eks'ple-ka-bl, *a.* (French, *inexplicabilis*, Lat.) Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.

INEXPLICABLENESS, in-eks'ple-ka-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.

INEXPLICABLY, in-eks'ple-ka-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPLICIT, in-eks-plis'it, *a.* Darkly or confusedly stated; not explicit.

INEXPLORABLE, in-eks-plo'ra-bl, *a.* Not to be discovered.

INEXPOSURE, in-eks-po'zure, *s.* A state of not being exposed.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-eks-pres'se-bl, *a.* Unutterable; unspeakable; not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered.

INEXPRESSIBLY, in-eks-pres'se-ble, *ad.* To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

INEXPRESSIVE, in-eks-pres'siv, *a.* Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.

INEXPRESSIVENESS, in-eks-pres'siv-nes, *s.* The state of being inexpressive.

INEXPUGNABLE, in-eks-pug'na-bl, *a.* (French, *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.) Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

> Philip, king of Macedon, thought of cities, 'There is none so *inexpugnable*, but an ass laden with gold may enter them.'—*Howell.*

INEXSUPERABLE, in-eks-su'pur-a-bl, *a.* (*inexsuperabilis*, Lat.) Not to be passed over or surmounted.

INEXTENDED, in-eks-ten'ded, *a.* Having no extension.

INEXTENSION, in-eks-ten'shun, *s.* Want of extension.

INEXTERMINABLE, in-eks-ter'me-na-bl, *a.* That cannot be exterminated.

INEXTINCT, in-eks-tinkt', *a.* Not quenched; not extinct.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.

INEXTINGUISHABLY, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that cannot be extinguished.

INEXTIRPABLE, in-eks-ter'pa-bl, *a.* That cannot be extirpated.

INEXTRICABLE, in-eks'tre-ka-bl, *a.* (French, *inextricabilis*, Lat.) Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

INEXTRICABLENESS, in-eks'tre-ka-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being inextricable.

INEXTRICABLY, in-eks'tre-ka-ble, *ad.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

INEYE, in-i', *v. a.* To inoculate, as a tree or bud.

> Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
> Of grafting and *ineying*.—*Philips.*

INFABRICATED, in-fab're-kay-ted, *a.* Unfabricated; unwrought.—Not used.

INFALLIBILITY, in-fal-le-bil'e-te, } *s.* The quality
INFALLIBLENESS, in-fal'le-bl-nes, } of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability.

INFALLIBLE, in-fal'le-bl, *a.* Not fallible; incapable of erring; not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence, as *infallible* evidence, *infallible* success.

INFALLIBLY, in-fal'le-ble, *ad.* Without the possibility of erring or mistaking; certainly; without a possibility of failure.

INFAME, in-fame', *v. a.* To defame.—Obsolete.

INFAMIZE, in'fa-mize, *v. a.* To make infamous. —A word not well authorized.

INFAMOUS, in'fa-mus, *a.* (*infamo*, I defame, Lat.) Of ill report; having a reputation notoriously bad; odious; detestable; held in abhorrence; branded with infamy by the commission of a crime.

INFAMOUSLY, in'fa-mus-le, *ad.* In an infamous manner; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

INFAMOUSNESS, in'fa-mus-nes, } *s.* (*infamie*, Fr.
INFAMY, in'fa-me, } *infamia*, Lat.) Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; a quality or qualities held in detestation, or notoriously bad and scandalous. In Law, that loss of character or public disgrace incurred by a convict, by which he is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror.

INFANCY, in'fan-se, *s.* (*infantia*, Lat.) The first part of life, beginning at the birth. In common language, the period of infancy is confined to the first two years of life, when it is succeeded by childhood;—the first stage of anything; the beginning or early period of existence, as the *infancy* of a republic, college, &c.

INFANDOUS, in-fan'dus, *a.* Too odious to be mentioned.—Obsolete.

INFANGTHEF, in-fang'*thef*, *s.* (*fangan*, to take, and *theof*, a thief, Sax.) In Law, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchise.—*Cowel.*

INFANT, in'fant, *s.* (*infans*, Lat.) A child in the first period of life, beginning at birth; a young babe. In Law, he who has not attained the age of legal capacity, which age is in general fixed at twenty-one years. For certain purposes, however, it arrives much earlier. Thus, in criminal cases, a person of the age of fourteen years may be capitally punished, but under the age of seven he cannot. A male at twelve years old may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen, is so far at years of discretion that he may enter into a binding marriage; and at twenty-one he is at his own disposal, may aliene his land, and generally perform all the duties and enjoy all the privileges attaching to a citizen. A female also is at maturity at twelve years, and therefore may enter into a binding marriage, and at twenty-one may dispose of herself and all her property. This full age of twenty-one is completed on the day preceding the anniversary of a person's birth. And as, in the computation of time, the law in general allows no fraction of a day, it follows that, if he is born on the 1st of January, he is of an age to do any legal act on the morning of the last day of December, though he may not have lived twenty-one years by nearly forty-eight hours.—2 *Stephen's Bl.* 331, 332;—*a.* pertaining to infancy; young; tender; not mature.

INFANTA, in-fan'ta, *s.* In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

INFANTE, in-fan'te, *s.* In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.

INFANTICIDE, in-fan'te-side, *s.* (*infans*, an infant, and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) Intentional killing of an infant; a slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, in'fan-tile, *a.* Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant.

INFANTINE, in'fan-tine, *a.* Pertaining to infants or young children; childish.

INFANTLIKE, in'fant-like, *a.* Like an infant.

INFANTLY, in'fant-le, *a.* Like a child.

INFANTRY, in'fan-tre, *s.* (*infanterie*, Lat.) The foot soldiers of an army.

INFARCE, in-färs', *v. a.* (*infarcio*, Lat.) To stuff. —Obsolete.

INFARCTION, in-färk'shun, *s.* The act of stuffing or filling; constipation.

An hypochondriac consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen.—*Harvey.*

INFASHIONABLE.—See Unfashionable.

INFATIGABLE, in-fat'e-ga-bl, *a.* Indefatigable.—Obsolete.

INFATUATE, in-fat'u-ate, *v. a.* (*infatuo*, Lat.) To render foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the judgment or intellect, so as to deprive a person of common discretion; to prepossess or incline the mind to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence;—*a.* infatuated.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose.—*Philips.*

INFATUATED, in-fat'u-ay-ted, *a. part.* Affected with folly.

INFATUATION, in-fat-u-a'shun, *s.* Act of affecting with folly; state of being infatuated, or acting without common judgment, and contrary to the rules of reason, as under the passion for gambling, drunkenness, or any other habitual vice.

INFAUSTING, in-faws'ting, *s.* (*infaustus*, Lat.) The act of making unlucky.—Obsolete.

INFEASIBILITY, in-fe-ze-bil'e-te, } *s.* Impractica-
INFEASIBLENESS, in-fe'ze-bl-nes, } bility; the quality of not being able to be performed.

INFEASIBLE, in-fe'ze-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *feasible*, Fr. from *facio*, I do, Lat.) Impracticable.

INFECT, in-fekt', *v. a.* (*infecter*, Fr. from *infecio*, *infectus*, Lat.) To taint with disease by infusing into a healthy person virus, miasma, or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air, by which pestilence or disease is produced; to taint or affect by the infusion of morbid matter; to communicate bad qualities; to taint; to corrupt morally or physically.

INFECTED, in-fek'ted, *a. part.* Tainted with noxious matter.

INFECTER, in-fek'tur, *s.* He or that which infects.

INFECTION, in-fek'shun, *s.* (*infectio*, Lat.) The act or process of infecting; the thing which infects; that which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication; communication of like qualities.

Men are gay or serious by *infection*.—*Rambler.*

In Pathology, the introduction of a deleterious agent, as the marsh and human miasm, commonly, if not invariably, through the medium of the respiratory process, into the animal economy. The term differs from *contagion*, which implies an absolute contact with a diseased person, or the substances contaminated by him.

INFECTIOUS, in-fek'shus, *a.* Acting so as to communicate qualities; having qualities that may communicate disease; capable of being communicated by near approach.

Grief as well as joy is *infectious*.—*Kames.*

INFECTIOUSLY, in-fek'shus-le, *ad.* By infection.

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fek'shus-nes, *s.* The quality of being infectious.

INFECTIVE, in-fek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to infect.

INFECUND, in-fek'und, *a.* (*infœcundus*, Lat.) Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

INFECUNDITY, in-fe-kun'de-te, *s.* (*infœcunditus*, Lat.) Unfruitfulness; barrenness.

INFEFTMENT, in-feft'ment, *s.* In Scotch Law, the symbolical surrender of an heritable subject to the purchaser in presence of witnesses, by presenting the purchaser with a small quantity of earth and stone of the property surrendered. It also denotes the writings which give effect to that ceremony.

INFELICITOUS, in-fe-lis'e-tus, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; not prosperous.

INFELICITY, in-fe-lis'e-te, *s.* (*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat.) Unhappiness; misfortune; misery; unfavourableness; unfortunate condition.

INFEODATION, in-fu-da'shun, *s.* *Infeodation of tithes*, the granting of tithes to mere laymen, prohibited by a decree of the council of Lateran in 1179.—See Infeudation.

INFEOF.—See Enfeoff.

INFER, in-fer', *v. a.* (*infero*, Lat. *inferer*, Fr.) To bring on; to induce; to draw conclusions from; to deduce; to offer; to produce.—Not used in the last two senses.

> Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
> *Inferring* arguments of mighty force.—*Shaks.*

INFERABLE, in-fer'a-bl, } *a.* That may be in-
INFERRIBLE, in-fer're-bl, } ferred; deduced from premises.

INFERENCE, in'fer-ens, *s.* A conclusion drawn from previous arguments or statements admitted or supposed to be true; that which is inferred or suggested by something else, not as an absolutely necessary consequence, but as a probable truth.

INFERENTIAL, in-fer-en'shal, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

INFERIÆ, in-fe're-e, *s.* (Latin.) Sacrifices offered by the Romans to the *dii manes*, or the souls of the deceased heroes, or other illustrious persons, or even any relation or person whose memory was held in veneration.

INFERIOR, in-fe're-ur, *a.* Lower in place—hence lower in station, rank, or value; subordinate;—*s.* one occupying a lower rank or station.

> *Inferiors*, superiors, or equals.—*Shorter Catechism.*

In Botany, applied to any organ of a plant situated below another; thus, the corolla of the lily is attached beneath the ovary, and is termed *inferior*; and the ovary of the apple and pear, being situated below all the other parts of the flower, is likewise said to be *inferior*. *Inferior courts:* in Law, courts of judicature are classed generally under two heads or divisions, viz., the *superior* courts, and the *inferior* courts; the former division comprising the courts at Westminster, the latter comprising all the other courts in general; many of which, however, are far from being of inferior importance in the common acceptation of the word. Those courts which are generally understood by the phrase, 'the superior courts at Westminster,' are the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

INFERIORITY, in-fe-re-or'e-te, *s.* A lower state of dignity, age, value, rank, or quality.

INFERIORLY, in-fe're-or-le, *ad.* In an inferior manner.—Properly not much used.

INFERNAL, in-fer'nal, *a.* (*infernus*, Lat.) Properly pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead; the Tarturus of the ancients—hence pertaining to hell; hellish; tartarean; detestable;—*s.* an inhabitant of the infernal regions; a devil. *Infernal stone*, an old name given to lunar caustic, or nitrate of silver, fused and formed into small cylinders.

INFERNALLY, in-fer'nal-le, *ad.* In an infernal manner; hellishly; detestably.

INFEROBRANCHIA.—See Inferobranchiata.

INFEROBRANCHIANS, in-fer-o-brang'ke-ans, } *s.*
INFEROBRANCHIATA, in-fer-o-brang-ke-a'ta, }
In Cuvier's arrangement, an order of Gasteropod Mollusca, which have their branchiæ not placed on the back, as in Doris and Tritonia, which they otherwise resemble, but in two long series of laminæ situated on the two sides of the body under the projecting margin of the mantel.

INFERRIBLE.—See Inferable.

INFERTILE, in-fer'tile, *a.* Unfruitful; not productive; barren.

INFERTILELY, in-fer'til-le, *ad.* In an unproductive manner.

INFERTILITY, in-fer-til'e-te, *s.* Unfruitfulness; barrenness; unproductiveness.

INFEST, in-fest', *v. a.* (*infesto*, Lat. *infester*, Fr.) To harass; to annoy; to plague; to disturb.

INFESTATION, in-fes-ta'shun, *s.* The act of infesting; molestation; annoyance.

INFESTIVE, in-fes'tiv, *a.* Not festive; having no mirth.

INFESTIVITY, in-fes-tiv'e-te, *s.* Want of festivity; mournfulness; want of mirth or cheerfulness.

INFESTUOUS, in-fes'tu-us, *a.* (*infestus*, Lat.) Mischievous.—Obsolete. *Infestered*, according to Todd, is a word misquoted by Dr. Johnson for *infested*. It is defined as meaning rankling; inveterate.

INFEUDATION, in-fu-da'shun, *s.* In Law, the act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate; also, the granting of tithes to laymen.

INFIBULATION, in-fib-u-la'shun, *s.* (*infibulatio*, from *fibula*, a clasp, Lat.) A clasping, buckling, or confining with a small padlock.

INFIDEL, in'fe-del, *a.* (*infidelis*, Lat. *infidèle*, Fr.) Unbelieving, particularly with respect to the divine origin of the Old and New Testaments, and of the peculiar doctrines of Christian belief;—*s.* the term *infidel* is used respectively by Christians and Mohammedans, to signify an unbeliever in the Christian or Mohammedan faith. It is used as synonymous with deist, or one who acknowledges the existence of a divine Being, but denies divine revelation, except through the operations of nature. It is also used in the designation of an atheist.

INFIDELITY, in-fe-del'e-te, *s.* Want of faith or belief; unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons, through a violation of the marriage covenant by lewdness or adultery; breach of trust; deceit; treachery; disbelief in the doctrines and divine origin of the Christian religion.

INFIELD, in-feeld', *v. a.* To enclose as a field.—Not used.

INFILTERED, in-fil'turd, *a.* Infiltrated.

INFILTRATE, in-fil'trate, *v. a.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a body.

INFILTRATION, in-fil-tra'shun, *s.* The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body; the substance which has entered into the pores and cavities of a body. In Pathology, an infusion of fluid, usually serum, but sometimes of blood, pus, or the fœcal or urinary discharges, into the

areolæ of a structure, and especially of the cellular tissue.

INFINITE, in'fin-it, *a.* (*infinitus*, from *in*, and *finitus*, terminated, Lat.) Without limits, either as to time, space, or qualities; boundless; that will have no end; that has a beginning in space, but is indefinitely extended, *as an infinite line*, one beginning at a point, but extended indefinitely. The word is also used hyperbolically for, of vast extent, very or inconceivably great.

INFINITELY, in'fin-it-le, *ad.* Without bounds or limits; immensely; to a vast extent; to a great extent or degree, as 'I am *infinitely* obliged to you.'

INFINITENESS, in'fin-it-nes, *s.* Infinity; the state of being infinite.

INFINITESIMAL, in-fin-e-tes'e-mal, *a.* Infinitely small;—*s.* in Mathematics, an infinitely small quantity.

INFINITIVE, in-fin'e-tiv, *a.* That has no limit. In Grammar, the infinitive mood expresses the action of the verb without limitation of number or person, as '*to love.*' *Infinito*, in Music, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

INFINITUDE, in-fin'e-tude, *s.* Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being without limits; infinite extent; immensity; greatness; boundless number.

INFINITY, in-fin'e-te, *s.* (*infinité*, Fr. *infinitus*, Lat.) Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness of being or quality; immensity; indefinite extent; endless or indefinite number, as an infinite variety.

INFIRM, in-ferm', *a.* (*infirme*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.) Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; weak of mind; irresolute; not solid or stable;

He who fixes on false principles, treads on *infirm* ground.—*South.*

—*v. a.* to weaken.—Obsolete as a verb.

INFIRMARY, in-ferm'a-re, *s.* A hospital or place where the sick, especially the poor, are lodged and nursed.

INFIRMATIVE, in-ferm'a-tiv, *a.* (*infirmatif*, Fr.) Weakening; annulling, or tending to render void.

INFIRMITY, in-fer'me-te, *s.* (*infirmité*, Fr. *infirmitus*, Lat.) An unsound or infirm state of the body; weakness of mind; failing; fault; foible; weakness of resolution.

INFIRMLY, in-ferm'le, *ad.* In an infirm manner; feebly.

INFIRMNESS, in-ferm'nes, *s.* Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness.

INFIX, in-fiks', *v. a.* (*infigo*, *infixus*; *in*, and *figo*, I fix, Lat.) To fix by piercing or thrusting in, as to *infix* a sting, spear, or dart; to set in; to fasten in something; to implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions; as to *infix* good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.

INFLAME, in-flame', *v. a.* (*inflammo*, Lat.) To set on fire; to cause to burn; to excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to aggravate in description; to heat, as to *inflame* with wind; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate;—*v. n.* to grow hot; to grow angry; to grow painful.

INFLAMER, in-fla'mur, *s.* He or that which inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, in-flam-ma-bil'e-te, *s.* Susceptibility of taking fire; readiness to take fire.

INFLAMMABLE, in-flam'ma-bl, *a.* That may be set on fire; easy to be set on fire.

INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flam'ma-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being susceptible of flame; capable of taking fire; inflammability.

INFLAMMABLY, in-flam'ma-ble, *ad.* In an inflammable manner.

INFLAMMATION, in-flam-ma'shun, *s.* The act of setting on fire;—(unusual in this sense;)

Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men.—*Temple.*

the state of being inflamed. In Pathology, a redness and swelling on any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms; violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence.

INFLAMMATORY, in-flam'ma-tur-e, *a.* Inflaming; tending to incite heat or inflammation, accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition.

INFLATE, in-flate', *v. a.* To swell or distend by injecting air; to swell; to puff up or elate.

INFLATE, in-flate', } *a.* Swelled or distended
INFLATED, in-fla'ted, } with air; puffed up. In Botany, applied to parts of plants which are distended like a blown bladder.

INFLATION, in-fla'shun, *s.* (*inflatio*, Lat.) The act of inflating; the state of being inflated with air injected or inhaled; the state of being puffed up, as with vanity or conceit.

INFLECT, in-flekt', *v. a.* (*inflecto*, Lat.) To bend; to turn from a right line or course. In Grammar, to vary a verb or noun in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.

INFLECTED, in-flek'ted, *a.* Turned; bent.

INFLECTION, in-flek'shun, *s.* (*inflectio*, Lat.) The act of bending or turning from a right line or course. In Optics, that property of light by which its rays, when they approach a body, are bent towards it or from it. In Grammar, the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and verbs by conjugation; modulation of the voice in speaking. *Point of inflection*, in Geometry, the point where a curve begins to bend out of the way.

INFLECTIVE, in-flek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, in-fleks-e-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*inflexibi-*
INFLEXIBLENESS, in-fleks'e-bl-nes, } *lité*, Fr.) The quality of being inflexible; not capable of being bent; obstinacy; temper not to be bent; firmness of purpose; unbending pertinacity.

INFLEXIBLE, in-fleks'e-bl, *a.* (*inflexibilis*, Lat.) That cannot be bent; that will not be prevailed upon; immovable; not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible.*—*Watts.*

INFLEXIBLY, in-fleks'e-ble, *ad.* With a firmness which resists all persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorably.

INFLEXION.—See Inflection.

INFLICT, in-flikt', *v. a.* (*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat.) To lay on; to throw or send on; to put in act, or impose as a punishment.

INFLICTER, in-flik'tur, *s.* One who punishes.

INFLICTION, in-flik'shun, *s.* The act of punishing; the punishment inflicted.

INFLICTIVE, in-flik'tiv, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

INFLORESCENCE, in-flo-res'sens, *s.* (*inflorescentia*, Lat.) The particular manner in which flowers are placed on a plant. The following terms express various modes of inflorescence:—Whorl,

cluster or raceme, spike, corymb, fascicle, tuft, umbel, cyme, pannicle, bunch, &c.

INFLUENCE, in'flu-ens, *s.* (*influens*, from *in*, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Literally, a flowing in, into, or on, and referring to substances spiritual, and too subtle to be visible; as,

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things. —*Hooker.*

In a general sense, power, the operation of which is invisible, and known only by its effects; power supposed to be exerted by celestial on terrestrial bodies, as the *influence* of the planets on the birth and fortunes of men; moral power, directing and modifying; physical power, affecting natural objects by unseen operation;—*v. a.* to act upon, either morally or physically, with a directive and impulsive power; to modify to any purpose.

INFLUENT, in'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing in.—Little used.

INFLUENTIAL, in-flu-en'shal, *a.* Exerting power or influence; possessing power or influence, as an *influential* person.

INFLUENTIALLY, in-flu-en'shal-le, *ad.* In an influential manner; by means of influence exerted.

INFLUENZA, in-flu-en'za, *s.* (Italian; influence, supposed of the stars, or more probably that of a peculiar state of the atmosphere.) An epidemic febrile catarrh.

INFLUX, in'fluks, *s.* (*influxus*, Lat.) The act of flowing in; infusion; intromission; influence; power;—(not used in this sense;)—a coming in; introduction; importation in abundance, as a great *influx* of goods into a country.

INFLUXION, in-fluk'shun, *s.* Infusion; intromission.

INFLUXIOUS, in-fluk'shus, *a.* Influential.—Obsolete.

INFLUXIVE, in-fluk'siv, *a.* Having influence; having a tendency to flow in.

INFOLD, in-folde', *v. n.* To involve; to wrap up or inwrap; to enclose; to clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart.—*Shakz.*

INFOLDMENT, in-folde'ment, *s.* Act of infolding; state of being infolded.

INFOLIATE, in-fo'le-ate, *v. a.* To cover or overspread with leaves.

INFORM, in-fawrm', *v. a.* (*informer*, Fr.) To animate; to actuate by vital powers;

Let others better mould the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass.—
Dryden.

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame.—*Prior.*

to instruct; to tell; to supply with new knowledge by word or writing; to acquaint;—*v. n.* to give intelligence, in the way of accusation, to a magistrate or other official person, as 'he was *informed* against;'—*a.* (*informis*, Lat.) without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

INFORMAL, in-fawr'mal, *a.* Not in a regular or formal manner.

INFORMALITY, in-fawr-mal'e-te, *s.* An irregular or informal manner; want of customary form.

INFORMALLY, in-fawr'ma-le, *ad.* In an irregular or informal manner.

INFORMANT, in-fawr'mant, *s.* One who gives information or intelligence of anything. In Law, one who exhibits an information; an informer.

INFORMATION, in-fawr-ma'shun, *s.* (*informatio*, Lat.) Intelligence given; instruction; knowledge; communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; the act of informing or actuating. *Informations*, in Law, are accusations for criminal offences, and he who makes such accusations is termed an *informer*. The usual objects of informations *ex officio* are such misdemeanours as peculiarly tend to disturb or endanger the king's government, or to molest or affront him in the regular discharge of his royal functions; as seditious or blasphemous libels or words; seditious riots, not amounting to high treason; libels upon the king's ministers, the judges, or other high officers, reflecting upon their conduct in the execution of their official duties; obstructing such officers in the execution of their duties; obstructing the king's officers in the collection, &c. of the revenue; against officers themselves for bribery, or for other corrupt or oppressive conduct, and the like.—4 *Bl.* 308.

INFORMATIVE, in-fawr'ma-tiv, *a.* Having the power to animate.

Many (souls) put out their force *informative*,
In their etherial corporeity.—*More.*

INFORMED, in-fawrmd', *a.* Not formed. *Informed stars*, in Astronomy, are those not included in any of the constellations.

INFORMER, in-fawr'mur, *s.* One who informs or gives intelligence; one who communicates, or whose duty is to communicate, to the proper authorities a knowledge of the violation of the law, and to bring offenders to trial. An *informing officer* is one whose duty is to inform against persons for breaches of the law; as an attorney-general, a sheriff, constable, or grand juror. A *common informer* is any person who informs on another.

INFORMIDABLE, in-fawr'me-da-bl, *a.* Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Foe not *informidable*.—*Milton.*

INFORMITY, in-fawr'me-te, *s.* Shapelessness; want of regular form.

INFORMOUS, in-fawr'mus, *a.* Shapeless; having no regular or defined figure. *Informe conscientiæ*, before the tribunal of conscience.

INFORTUNATE.—See Unfortunate.

INFORTUNATELY.—See Unfortunately.

INFORTUNE, in-fawr'tune, *s.* Misfortune.—Obsolete.

He concluded to go to Rome, and declare his *infortune* to his said friend.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

INFRA, in'fra. A Latin prefix, signifying beneath —hence *infra-orbitar*, beneath the orbit, as applied to a foramen, nerve, &c. *Infra-spinatus*, a muscle of the scapula, below the spina. *Infra-orbitary-foramen*, (*foramen infra orbitarium*,) a foramen in the superior maxillary bone, below the orbit. *Infra-axillary*, in Botany, below the axils of the leaves.

INFRACT, in-frakt', *v. a.* (*infringo*, *infractus*, Lat.) To break; to violate.

INFRACTION, in-frak'shun, *s.* (*infractio*, Lat.) The act of breaking; violation; breach, as the *infraction* of a treaty, law, ordinance, or the like.

INFRACTOR, in-frak'tur, *s.* One who violates an agreement or treaty, &c.

INFRAGRANT, in-fra'grant, *a.* Not fragrant; unpleasant to the smell.

INFRALAPSARIAN, in-fra-lap-sa're-an, *a.* (*infra*, below, and *lapsus*, fall, Lat.) Subsequent to the

fall of Adam; opposed, as a noun, to *supralapsarian*,—which see.

INFRALAPSARII, in-fra-lap-sa're-i, *s.* The name of a sect of predestinarians, who maintained that God has created a certain number of men only to be damned, without allowing them the means necessary to save themselves if they would; and they are thus called, because they hold that God's decrees were formed *infra lapsum*, after his knowledge of the fall, and in consequence thereof.

INFRA-MUNDANE, in-fra-mun'dane, *a.* (*infra*, and *mundus*, the world, Lat.) Lying beneath or under the world.

INFRANGIBLE, in-fran'je-bl, *a.* Not to be broken or separated into parts; not to be violated.

INFRA-TERRITORIAL, in-fra-ter-re-to're-al, *a.* Within the territory.

INFREQUENCE, in-fre'kwens, } *s.* (*infrequentia*,
INFREQUENCY, in-fre'kwen-se, } Lat.) Uncommonness; rareness; the state of rarely occurring.

INFREQUENT, in-fre'kwent, *a.* (*infrequens*, Lat.) Rare; uncommon; seldom occurring or happening; unfrequent.

INFREQUENTLY, in-fre'kwent-le, *ad.* Not often occurring.

INFRIGIDATE, in-frij'e-date, *v. a.* (*in*, and *frigidus*, cold, Lat.) To chill; to make cold.

INFRIGIDATION, in-frij-e-da'shun, *s.* The act of making cold.

INFRINGE, in-frinj', *v. a.* (*infringo*, Lat.) To break; to violate; to break laws or contracts; to destroy; to hinder.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

INFRINGEMENT, in-frinj'ment, *s.* Breach; violation; non-fulfilment.

INFRINGER, in-frinj'ur, *s.* One who violates a treaty, compact, or other agreement.

INFRUCTUOSE, in-fruk'tu-ose, *a.* Unfruitful.

INFRUGAL, in-frū'gal, *a.* Prodigal; extravagant; not frugal.

INFRUGIFEROUS, in-frū-jif'e-rus, *a.* Bearing no fruit.

INFUCATE, in'fu-kate, *v. a.* (*infuco*, Lat.) To stain; to paint; to daub.

INFUCATION, in-fu-ka'shun, *s.* The act of painting the face.

INFULA, in'fu-la, *s.* (Latin.) In antiquity, a mitre worn upon the head by the Grecian and Roman priests, and from which, on each side, hung a ribbon. The covering of the head with a mitre was rather a Roman than a Grecian custom, introduced into Italy by Æneas, who covered his head and face at the performance of sacrifice, lest any ill-boding omen should disturb the rites.

INFUMATE, in'fu-mate, *v. a.* (*infumo*, from *in*, and *fumo*, I smoke, Lat.) To dry in the smoke.

INFUMATION, in-fu-ma'shun, *s.* The act of drying in smoke.

INFUMED, in-fumde', *a.* Dried in smoke.

INFUNDIBULAR, in-fun-dib'u-lăr, *a.* Pertaining to a funnel, or to a tunnel; resembling a tunnel.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, in-fun-dib'u-le-fawrm, *a.* (*infundibulum*, a funnel, and *forma*, form, Lat.) In Botany, funnel-shaped, applied to a monopetalous corolla, which has an inversely conical border rising from a tube.

INFUNDIBULUM, in-fun-dib'u-lum, *s.* (*infundo*, I pour in, Lat.) In Anatomy, a term applied to a small cavity of the cochlea, at the termination of the modiolus. The term *infundibula*, or *calyces*, is applied to the membranous tubes which embrace the mammillæ of the kidneys, and receive the urine from them.

INFURCATION, in-fur-ka'shun, *s.* (*in*, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.) A forked expansion.

INFURIATE, in-fu're-ate, } *a.* (*in*, and *furiatus*,
INFURIATED, in-fu're-ay-ted, } from *furia*, a fury, Lat.) Enraged; mad; raging;—*v. a.* to render furious or mad; to enrage.

INFUSCATE, in-fus'kate, *v. a.* (*infusco*, Lat.) To darken; to make black.

INFUSCATION, in-fus-ka'shun, *s.* The act of darkening or blackening.

INFUSE, in-fuse', *v. a.* (*infusor*, Fr. from *infusus*, Lat.) To pour in, as a liquid; to instil, as principles or qualities; to pour into the mind; to introduce; to inspire into; to steep in liquor, for the purpose of extracting qualities; to tincture; to saturate with anything infused; to inspire with;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

> *Infuse* his breast with magnanimity,
> And make him, naked, foil a man at arms —
> *Shaks.*

to make an infusion with an ingredient;—(not used in the last sense;)—*s.* infusion.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> Some little drop of thy celestial dew,
> That may my rhymes with sweet *infuse* embrew.—
> *Spenser.*

INFUSER, in-fu'zur, *s.* One who infuses.

INFUSIBILITY, in-fu-ze-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being infused, and the incapacity of being fused.

INFUSIBLE, in-fu'ze-bl, *a.* That may be infused; incapable of fusion or being melted.

INFUSION, in-fu'zhun, *s.* The act of pouring in or instilling; instillation; the act of pouring into the mind; inspiration; suggestion, as 'his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the *infusion* of other men;' the process of steeping in liquor, for the purpose of extracting its medicinal or other qualities; the liquor made by infusion.

INFUSIVE, in-fu'siv, *a.* Having the power of infusion or being infused.

INFUSORIA, in-fu-so're-a, *s.* A name given by zoologists to a class of animals, comprising microscopic animalculæ, developed in infusions of animal and vegetable substances, forming two orders in the classification of Cuvier, viz., the Rotifera and the Homogenia. These constitute the last and lowest link in the animal kingdom. Ehrenberg has ascertained that the Infusoria, which have hitherto been considered as scarcely organized, have an internal structure resembling that of the higher animals, viz., muscles, intestines, eyes, nerves, and male and female organs of reproduction. Some, according to this authority, are born alive, some produced by eggs, and others by spontaneous divisions of their bodies into two or more distinct animals. Their powers of reproduction are so great, that, from one individual, a million were produced in ten days; on the eleventh, twelve millions; and on the twelfth day, sixteen millions. Ehrenberg has described and figured more than five hundred species, and has found them in fog, in rain, and in snow.

INFUSORY, in-fu'so-re, *a.* Relating to the Infusoria. *Infusory animalcules*,—see Infusoria.

ING, ing. In Saxon, signifies a pasture or meadow.

INGA, ing'gn, *s.* (the South American name of Inga vera.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of

South America. It consists of trees or shrubs, with spikes or heads of red or white flowers: Suborder, Mimosæ.

INGANNATION, in-gan-na'shun, *s.* (*ingannare*, Ital.) Cheat; fraud; deception.—Obsolete.

INGATE, in'gate, *s.* Entrance; passage in.—Obsolete.

INGATHERING, in-gath'ur-ing, *s.* The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

INGELABLE, in-jel'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be congealed.

INGEMINATE, in-jem'e-nate, *a.* Redoubled;—*v. a.* (*ingemino*, Lat.) to double or repeat.—Seldom used.

She yet *ingeminates*
The last of sounds, and what she hears relates.—*Sandys.*

INGEMINATION, in-jem-e-na'shun, *s.* Repetition; reduplication.

INGENDER.—See Engender.

INGENDER, in-jen'dur, *v. n.* To come together; to join.—Obsolete.

The Council of Trent, and the Spanish Inquisition, *ingendering* together.—*Milton.*

INGENERABILITY, in-jen-e-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* Incapacity of being engendered.

INGENERABLE, in-jen'e-ra-bl, *a.* That cannot be engendered.

INGENERATE, in-jen'e-rate, *v. a.* (*ingenero*, Lat.) To generate or produce within;—*a.* generated within; inborn; innate; inbred.

INGENHOUSIA, in-jen-how'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of one Ingenhouse, a Mexican botanist.) A genus of plants with yellowish-red flowers, natives of Mexico.

INGENIOUS, in-je'ne-us, *a.* (*ingeniosus*, Lat.) Having genius, or the faculty of invention; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas; skilful, or prompt to invent; proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; witty; well formed; well adapted; mental; intellectual.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

INGENIOUSLY, in-je'ne-us-le, *ad.* With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill.

INGENIOUSNESS, in-je'ne-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity; curiousness of design or mechanism.

INGENITE, in'jin-it, *a.* (*ingenitus*, Lat.) Inborn; innate; inbred; native.

INGENUITY, in-je-nu'e-te, *s.* (*ingenuité*, Fr.) The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill; curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity; openness of heart; fairness; candour.

INGENUOUS, in-jen'u-us, *a.* (*ingenuus*, Lat.) Open; frank; fair; candid; generous; noble; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; free-born; not of servile extraction.—Unusual in the last two senses.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties.—*King Charles.*

INGENUOUSLY, in-jen'u-us-le, *ad.* Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation; fairness; candidness.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-jen'u-us-nes, *s.* Openness; candour.

INGENY, in'je-ne, *s.* Wit; genius.—Obsolete.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued.—*Boyle.*

INGEST, in-jest', *v. a.* To throw into the stomach.—Seldom used.

INGESTION, in-jes'tshun, *s.* The act of throwing into the stomach.

INGLE, ing'gl, *s.* (probably from *ignículus*, a little fire, Lat.) Flame; blaze. The term is used in Scotland for a fire, or fire-place; a small fire.

INGLORIOUS, in-glo're-us, *a.* Void of honour; mean; without glory, regardless of, or insensible to fame, celebrity, or distinction; disgraceful; shameful.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-glo're-us-le, *ad.* With want of glory; dishonourably; with shame.

INGLORIOUSNESS, in-glo're-us-nes, *s.* State of being inglorious.

INGLUVIES, in-glu've-is, *s.* (Latin, a crop.) The crop or craw of granivorous birds, serving for the immediate reception of food, where it is macerated for some time before it is transmitted to the true stomach.

INGOT, in'got, *s.* (*lingot*, Fr.) A mass of gold or silver melted down and cast in a mould.

INGRAFT, in-graft', *v. a.* To insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; to propagate by incision; to plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation; to set or fix deep or firm.

INGRAFTMENT, in-graft'ment, *s.* The act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted.

INGRAIN, in-grane', *v. a.* To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. Also written Engrain.

INGRAPPLED, in-grap'pld, *a.* Grappled; seized on.

INGRATE, in'grate, *s.* (*ingrat*, Fr.) An ungrateful person.

INGRATE, in-grate', } *a.* (*ingratus*, Lat.) Un-
INGRATEFUL, in-grate'fůl, } grateful; unthankful; unpleasing to the senses.

INGRATEFULLY, in-grate'fůl-le, *ad.* Without gratitude.

INGRATEFULNESS, in-grate'fůl-nes, *s.* Unthankfulness.

INGRATELY.—See Ingratefully.

INGRATIATE, in-gra'she-ate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *gratia*, favour, Lat.) To commend one's self to another's good-will, confidence, or kindness; to recommend; to render easy.

INGRATIATING, in-gra'she-ay-ting, *s.* The act of commending one's self to another's favour.

INGRATITUDE, in-grat'e-tude, *s.* (French.) Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness; insensibility, or want of sentiments of kindness for favours conferred.

INGRAVE.—See last signification of Engrave.

INGRAVIDATE, in-grav'e-date, *v. a.* (from *gravidus*, heavy, Lat.) To impregnate; to make prolific.

INGRAVIDATION, in-grav-e-da'shun, *s.* The state of being pregnant.

INGREAT, in-grate', *v. a.* To make great.—Seldom used.

It appeareth that there is, in all things, a desire to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves.—*Fotherby.*

INGREDIENT, in-gre'de-ent, *s.* (French.) Component part of a body consisting of different materials.

INGRESS, in'gres, *s.* (*ingressus*, Lat.) Entrance; power of entrance; means of entering. In As-

tronomy, the entrance of the moon into the earth's shadow in an eclipse, and the sun's entrance into a sign, especially Aries.

INGRESSION, in-gresh'un, *s.* (French, *ingressio*, Lat.) The act of entering; entrance.

INGRESSU, in-gres'sŭ, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a writ of entry, by which a man seeks entry into lands or tenements: of which there are various forms, according to the nature of the case.—*Reg. Orig.* 227.

INGUINAL, in'gwe-nal, *a.* (*inguin*, the groin, Lat.) Pertaining to the groin. *Inguinal hernia*, hernia of the groin; bubonocele. *Inguinal glands*, glands situated in the groin, the *superficial* between the skin and aponeurosis, and the *deep-seated* under aponeurosis. *Inguino-cutaneus*, an epithet applied by Chaussier to the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve, as distributed on the groin and integuments covering the upper part of the thigh.

INGULF, in-gulf', *v. a.* To swallow up in a vast deep gulf or whirlpool; to cast into a gulf.

INGULFMENT, in-gulf'ment, *s.* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

INGURGITATE, in-gur'je-tate, *v. a.* (*ingurgito*, Lat.) To swallow greedily, or in great quantity;

> *Ingurgitating* sometimes whole half glasses.—*Cleaveland.*

—*v. n.* to drink largely; to swill.—Seldom used.

INGURGITATION, in-gur-je-ta'shun, *s.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.

INGUSTABLE, in-gus'ta-bl, *a.* Not perceptible by the taste.

INHABILE, in-hab'il, or in-a-beel', *a.* Not apt or fit; not convenient; unskilled; unready; unqualified.—Seldom used.

INHABILITY, in-ha-bil'e-te, *s.* Unfitness; unaptness; want of skill.—Seldom used.

INHABIT, in-hab'it, *v. a.* (*inhabito*, Lat.) To dwell in; to hold as a dweller;—*v. n.* to dwell; to live.

INHABITABLE, in-hab'e-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of affording habitation;—(French,) not habitable.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> The frozen ridges of the Alps,
> Or any other ground *inhabitable*.—*Shaks.*

INHABITANCE, in-hab'e-tans, *s.* Residence of dwellers.—Seldom used.

> So the ruins, yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitance*.—*Carew.*

INHABITANCY, in-hab'e-tan-se, *s.* Residence; habitancy; permanent or legal residence.

INHABITANT, in-hab'e-tant, *s.* A dweller; one who lives or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; one who has a legal settlement in a city, town, or parish.

INHABITATION, in-hab-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited; abode; place of dwelling; quantity of inhabitants.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it.—*Brown.*

INHABITER, in-hab'it-ur, *s.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.

INHABITIVENESS, in-hab'e-tiv-nes, *s.* In Phrenology, the organ which gives the love of particular regions or countries, or, in other words, the love of home. It is also termed *concentrativeness*, and as such is considered to give the power of combined activity, directed to the attainment of any one object by close and persevering attention. It is situated on the hinder part of the head, above the organ of philoprogenitiveness, and below that of self-esteem, with adhesiveness on either side.

INHABITRESS, in-hab'it-res, *s.* A female inhabitant.

INHALATION, in-hay-la'shun, *s.* The act of inhaling.

INHALE, in-hale', *v. a.* (*inhalo*, Lat.) To draw into the lungs; to inspire.

INHALER, in-ha'ler, *s.* One who inhales. In Pathology, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints.

INHARMONIC, in-hăr-mon'ik, } *a.* Unmusi-
INHARMONICAL, in-hăr-mon'e-kal, } cal; discor-
INHARMONIOUS, in-hăr-mo'ne-us, } dant; unharmonious. *Inharmonical relations*, in Music, that in which a dissonant sound is introduced.

INHARMONIOUSLY, in-hăr-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* Without harmony; discordantly.

INHARMONY, in-hăr'mo-ne, *s.* Want of harmony; discord.

INHERE, in-here', *v. n.* (*in*, and *hæro*, I stick, Lat.) To exist or be fixed in something else.

INHERENCE, in-he'rens, } *s.* Existence in some-
INHERENCY, in-he'ren-se, } thing else; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

INHERENT, in-he'rent, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; naturally conjoined; innate.

INHERENTLY, in-he'rent-le, *ad.* By inherence.

INHERIT, in-her'it, *v. a.* (*heredar*, Span. *heriter*, Fr.) To receive or possess by inheritance; to take by succession; to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor; to receive by nature from a progenitor; to enjoy; to take as a possession by gift;—*v. n.* to take or have possession of property.

INHERITABILITY, in-her-it-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs.

INHERITABLE, in-her'it-a-bl, *a.* Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

INHERITABLY, in-her'it-a-ble, *ad.* By inheritance.

INHERITANCE, in-her'it-ans, *s.* That which is possessed or enjoyed. In Law, such an estate in lands or tenements, or other things, that may be inherited by the heir. It is divided into *inheritance corporate*, and *inheritance incorporate*; the former consisting of messuages, lands, and other substantial or corporeal things; the latter consisting of advowsons, ways, commons, and such like, that are or may be appendant or appurtenant to inheritances corporate.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

INHERITOR, in-her'it-ur, *s.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

INHERITRESS, in-her'it-res, } *s.* An heiress; a
INHERITRIX, in-her'it-triks, } female who inherits, or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

INHERSE, in-hers', *v. a.* To enclose in a funeral monument.

> See where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
> Of the most bloody nurser of his harms.—*Shaks.*

INHESION, in-he'zhun, *s.* (*inhæsio*, Lat.) Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.

INHIATION, in-hi-a'shun, *s.* (*inhiatio*, Lat.) A gaping after; eager desire.—Seldom used.

> An *inhiation* after obscene lusts.—*Bp. Hall.*

INHIBIT, in-hib'it, *v. a.* (*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.)

To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress; to forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

Inhibition, in-he-bish'un, *s.* (French.) Prohibition; restraint; embargo. • In Law, a writ to forbid a judge from further proceeding in a cause depending before him, being in the nature of a *prohibition*. In Scotch Law, a process to restrain the party inhibited from disposing of his real estate, in prejudice of the debt insisted on.

Inhibitory, in-hib'e-tur-e, *a.* Prohibitory.

Inhold, in-holde', *v. a.* *Past* and *past part.* Inheld. To have inherent; to contain in itself.—Seldom used.

Inhoop, in-hoop', *v. a.* To confine in an enclosure.

His quails ever
Beat mine, *inhoop'd* at odds.—*Shaks.*

Inhospitable, in-hos'pe-ta-bl, *a.* Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

Inhospitableness, in-hos'pe-ta-bl-nes, } *s.* Want
Inhospitality, in-hos-pe-tal'e-te, } of hospitality or kindness to strangers.

Inhospitably, in-hos'pe-ta-ble, *ad.* Unkindly to strangers.

Inhuman, in-hu'man, *a.* (*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.) Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; barbarous; savage; cruel; unfeeling.

Inhumanity, in-hu-man'e-te, *s.* Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Inhumanly, in-hu'man-le, *ad.* With cruelty; savagely; barbarously.

Inhumate, in-hu'mate, } *v. a.* (*in*, and *humus*, the
Inhume, in-hume', } ground, Lat.) To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body; to digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth.

Inhumation, in-hu-ma'shun, *s.* The act of burying; interment. In Chemistry, a method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth, or a like substance.

Inimaginable, in-e-maj'in-a-bl, *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable.

Inimical, in-im'e-kal, *a.* (*inimicus*, Lat.) Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.

Inimitability, in-im-e-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being incapable of imitation.

Inimitable, in-im'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French, *inimitabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.

Inimitably, in-im'e-ta-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.

Inion, in'e-un, *s.* (Greek, the nape of the neck, from *is inos*, a sinew.) In Anatomy, the ridge of the occiput—hence, *inial*, a term applied by Barclay to that aspect of the head which is towards the inion; the opposite aspect he termed *ant-inial*.

Iniquitous, in-ik'kwe-tus, *a.* Unjust; wicked.

Iniquity, in-ik'kwe-te, *s.* (*iniquite*, Fr. *iniquitus*, Lat.) Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude or principle; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice; crime.

Iniquous, in-ik'u-us, *a.* Unjust.—Obsolete.

Inirritability, in-ir-re-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being inirritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement.

Inirritable, in-ir're-ta-bl, *a.* Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation or contraction by excitement.

Inirritative, in-ir're-tay-tiv, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement.

Inisle, in-ile', *v. a.* To surround; to encircle.—Obsolete.

Gambia's wave *inisles*
An oozy coast, and pestilential ills
Diffuses wide.— *Dyer.*

Initial, in-ish'al, *a.* (*initium*, a beginning, Lat.) Beginning; placed at the beginning; incipient; —*s.* the first letter of a name.

Initially, in-ish'al-le, *ad.* In an incipient degree.

Initiate, in-ish'e-ate, *v. a.* To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society; to begin upon; to acquaint with;—*v. n.* to do the first part; to perform the first rite;—*a.* unpractised; begun; commenced.

To rise in science, as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies!—*Young.*

Initiate a tenant by courtesy: in the feodal law, as soon as a woman seised of lands had issue by her husband, the father of such issue began to have a permanent interest in the lands; he became one of the *pares curtis*, did homage to the lord, and was called tenant by the courtesy *initiate*.—2 *Bl.* 127.

Initiation, in-ish-e-a'shun, *s.* The reception, admission, or entrance of a new-comer into any art or state; the act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown; admission by application of ceremonies, or use of symbols.

Initiative, in-ish'e-a-tiv, *a.* Serving to initiate.

Initiatory, in-ish'e-a-tur-e, *a.* Initiating, or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies;—*s.* introductory rite.

Baptism is a constant *initiatory* of the proselyte.—*L. Addison.*

Inition, in-ish'un, *s.* Beginning.—Obsolete.

Here I note the *inition* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy.—*Naunton.*

Inject, in-jekt', *v. a.* (*in*, and *jectus*, thrown, Lat.) To throw in; to dart in; to cast or throw on.

Injection, in-jek'shun, *s.* The act of throwing in; the forcibly throwing certain liquid medicines into the body by means of a syringe, tube, clyster-pipe, or the like. In Surgery, the thrusting in some liquor or medicine into a vein opened by incision. *Injection-cock*, in Mechanics, the cock which admits the cold water into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam within it. *Injection-engines*, engines in which the steam is condensed by an injection of cold water into the cylinder, as most condensing engines at present in use.

Injoin.—See Enjoin.

Injucundity, in-jŭ-kun'de-te, *s.* (*injucunditas*, Lat.) Unpleasantness; disagreeableness.—Obsolete.

Injudicable, in-joo'de-ka-bl, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge.—Seldom used.

Injudicial, in-jŭ-dish'al, *a.* Not according to the forms of law.

Injudicious, in-jŭ-dish'us, *a.* Void of judgment; acting without judgment; not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise.

Injudiciously, in-jŭ-dish'us-le, *ad.* Without judgment; unwisely.

Injudiciousness, in-jŭ-dish'us-nes, *s.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise.

INJUNCTION, in-junk'shun, *s.* (*injunctio*, Lat.) A command; order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority; urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command. In Law, a prohibitory writ, granted by a court of equity against one or more parties to a suit, forbidding certain acts to be done. A *common* injunction is that process which issues to restrain proceedings in a court of law, when a party, by fraud or accident, or otherwise, may have an advantage in proceedings in those courts, which must necessarily make them instruments of injustice; and thus, a court of equity, by granting an injunction, prevents such ill consequences. A *special* injunction is that process which is granted upon special or urgent occasions; as when an extensive injury is about to be inflicted upon the property of another, as by felling timber, pulling down buildings, and the like.—3 *Bl.* 442.

INJURE, in'jûr, *v. a.* (French.) To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness; to damage or lessen the value of; to slander, tarnish, or impair; to diminish; to annoy; to give pain to; to grieve; to hurt or weaken; to impair; to violate; to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER, in'jûr-ur, *s.* One who injures or wrongs.

INJURIOUS, in-joo're-us, *a.* (*injurius*, Lat.) Unjust; hurtful to the rights of another; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous; unjustly hurtful; detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

INJURIOUSLY, in-joo're-us-le, *ad.* With injustice; wrongfully; hurtfully; mischievously.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-joo're-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

INJURY, in'jû-re, *s.* (*injuria*, Lat.) Any wrong or damage done to one's person, rights, reputation, or goods; mischief; detriment; annoyance.

INJUSTICE, in-jus'tis, *s.* (French, *injustitia*, Lat.) Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights; the withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.

INK, ingk, *s.* (*inkt*, Dut. *encre*, Fr.) A liquor used in writing, generally black. The name is also applied to liquids and pigments of various colours, used in printing, &c., as well as writing. *Ink-bag*, an apparatus in the form of a bag, contained in the viscera of the sepio, from which, when pursued by its enemies, it discharges a substance resembling ink, with which it darkens the water, and saves itself from destruction. *Ink-stones*, a kind of small round stones, of a white, red, grey, yellow, or black colour, containing a quantity of native martial vitriol, from which they derive the property of making ink, and hence their name. They are almost entirely soluble in water, and, besides their other ingredients, contain also a portion of copper and zinc;—*v. a.* to black or daub with ink.

INKBLURRED, ingk'blurd, *a.* Blurred or darkened with ink.

INKHORN, ingk'hawrn, *s.* A small vessel used to hold ink; a portable case for the instruments of writing;—*a.* reproachful epithet, signifying affected, pedantic, or pompous.—Obsolete as an adjective.

> Ere that we will suffer such a prince
> To be disgraced by an *inkhorn* mate,
> We, and our wives and children, all will fight.—*Shakz.*

INKINESS, ingk'e-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being inky.

INKING, ingk'ing, *s.* The act of supplying or spreading ink. *Inking-roller*, a roller supported on a spindle with handles, used by letterpress printers to supply the types with ink. *Inking-table*, a table of a peculiar construction, used by letterpress printers to supply the roller with the requisite quantity of ink during the process of printing.

INKLE, ing'kl, *s.* A kind of narrow fillet; tape.

> *Inkles*, caddises, cambrics, lawns—why, he sings them over as they were gods and goddesses.—*Shaks.*

INKLING, ingk'ling, *s.* A hint or whisper; an intimation; inclination; desire.

INKMAKER, ingk'may-kur, *s.* One whose profession is to manufacture ink.

INKNIT, in-nit', *v. a.* To knit in.

INKNOT, in-not', *v. a.* To bind as with a knot.

INKSTAND, ingk'stand, *s.* A vessel for holding ink.

INKY, ingk'e, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; soiled or blackened with ink.

INLACE, in-lase', *v. a.* To embellish with variegations.

> Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *inlace*.—*P. Fletcher.*

INLAGATION, in-la-ga'shun, *s.* In Law, the restitution of one outlawed to the king's protection, or to the benefit or condition of a subject.

INLAID. *Past part.* of the verb *To inlay.*

INLAND, in'land, *a.* Interior; remote from the sea; within land; remote from the ocean; carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country;—*s.* the interior part of a country. *Inland bills of exchange*, bills of exchange are so called when the drawer and drawee are both resident within the kingdom where drawn.

INLANDER, in'lan-dur, *s.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

INLANDISH, in'lan-dish, *a.* Denoting something inland; native.

INLAPIDATE, in-lap'e-date, *v. a.* To convert into a stony substance; to petrify.—Obsolete.

> Some natural springs will *inlapidate* wood.—*Bacon.*

INLAW, in-law', *v. a.* To clear of outlawry or attainder.—Seldom used.

> It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws who themselves were not *inlawed*.—*Bacon.*

INLAY, in-la', *v. a.* *Past* and *past part.* Inlaid. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to veneer or embellish cabinet or other work by laying in thin slices of fine wood.

INLAY, in'lay, *s.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

INLAYER, in-la'ur, *s.* The person who inlays.

INLAYING, in-la'ing, *s.* The art of taking away part of the surface of a body, and substituting some other more ornamental material.

INLEASED, in-leezd', *a.* In Law, entangled or ensnared: a term used in the champion's oath.—Obsolete.

INLET, in'let, *s.* A passage or opening, by which an enclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance; a bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

IN LIMINE, in lim'e-ne, (Latin.) Signifying at the threshold; at the beginning or outset.

INLIST.—See Enlist.

INLISTMENT.—See Enlistment.

INLOCK, in-lok', *v. a.* To lock or enclose one thing within another.

INLY, in'le, *a.* Internal; interior; secret;—*ad.* internally; within; in the heart; secretly.

INMACY, in'ma-se, *s.* The state of being an inmate.

INMATE, in'mate, *s.* A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; a lodger; one who lives with a family;—*a.* admitted as a dweller.

INMOST, in'moste, *a.* Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

INN, in, *s.* (Saxon.) A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a college of municipal or common law professors and students. *Inns of court*, in Law, four societies in London for students at law, qualifying themselves to be called to the bar; viz. the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn: they are so called because the students therein study the law, to enable them to practise in the courts at Westminster or elsewhere; and also because they use all other gentle exercises as may render them better qualified to serve the king in his court. *Inns of chancery*, are societies subordinate to the *Inns of court*, and principally occupied by the inferior branches of the profession: they are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Lion's Inn, New Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavies Inn, Staple's Inn, and Barnard's Inn. The three first belong to the Inner Temple, the fourth to the Middle Temple, the two next to Lincoln's Inn, and the last two to Gray's Inn;—*v. n.* to take up lodging; to lodge;—*v. a.* to house; to put under cover.

He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop.—*Shaks.*

INNATE, in-nate', *a.* (*innatus*, Lat.) Inborn; native; natural. *Innate ideas*, certain ideas supposed to be stamped on the mind from its first existence, a theory completely overthrown by John Locke.

INNATED.—See Innate.

INNATELY, in-nate'le, *ad.* Naturally.

INNATENESS, in-nate'nes, *s.* The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, in-nav'e-ga-bl, *a.* (*innavigabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be navigated; impassible by ships or vessels.

INNER, in'nur, *a.* Interior; farther inward than something else; internal; not outward. *Inner plate*, in Architecture, the wall-plate in a double-plated roof, which lies nearest the centre of the roof. *Inner square*, the edges forming the internal right angle of the instrument called a square.

INNERLY, in'nur-le, *ad.* More within.

INNERMOST, in'nur-moste, *a.* Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

INNERVATION, in-ner-va'shun, *s.* A state of weakness; act of strengthening.

INNERVE, in-nerv', *v. a.* To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen.

INNHOLDER, in'holde-ur, } *s.* A person who keeps
INNKEEPER, in'keep-ur, } an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers; also, a tavern-keeper.

INNING, in'ning, *s.* The ingathering of grain; a term in cricket for using the bat in turn.

For why, my *inning's* at an end;
The earl has caught my ball.—*Duncombe.*

INNINGS, in'ningz, *s.* Lands recovered from the sea.

INNOCENCE, in'no-sens, } *s.* (*innocence*, Fr. *inno-*
INNOCENCY, in'no-sen-se, } *centia*, Lat.) Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness; simplicity of heart; innoxiousness.

We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children.—*Temple.*

INNOCENT, in'no-sent, *a.* (French, *innocens*, Lat.) Not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure or produce mischief; free from any particular guilt; pure; upright; not tainted with sin; lawful; permitted; harmless;—*s.* one free from guilt or harm; a natural; an idiot;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

Innocents are excluded by natural defects.—*Booker.*

Innocents' day, a festival of the church, observed on the 28th of December, in memory of the massacre of the innocent children by the command of Herod, king of Judea.

INNOCENTLY, in'no-sent-le, *ad.* Without harm; without incurring guilt; with simplicity; without evil design; without incurring a forfeiture or penalty.

INNOCUOUS, in-nok'u-us, *a.* (*innocuus*, Lat.) Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.

INNOCUOUSLY, in-nok'u-us-le, *ad.* Without harm; without injurious effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, in-nok'u-us-nes, *s.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects.

INNOMINABLE, in-nom'e-na-bl, *a.* Not to be named.

Foule things *innominable*.—*Chaucer.*

INNOMINATE, in-nom'e-nate, *a.* Having no name; anonymous.

Places formerly *innominate*.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

INNOMINATUS, in-nom-e-na'tus, *a.* (Latin, without a name.) In Anatomy, an epithet applied to various parts, as—*Innominata arteria*, that branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the carotid and subclavian. *Innominati nervi*, a name formerly given to the fifth pair of nerves. *Innominatum os*, a bone composed of three portions, viz.: the ilium, or haunch-bone; the ischium, or hip-bone; and the os pubis, or share-bone.

INNOTESCIMUS, in-no-tes'se-mus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, this word and *videmus* are all one: it signifies letters patent, so called, which are always of a charter of feoffment, or some other instrument, not of record, concluding *innotescimus per presentes*, &c.—*Cowel.*

INNOVATE, in'no-vate, *v. a.* (*innovo*, Fr. *innovo*, Lat.) To change or alter by introducing something new; to bring in something new;—*v. n.* to introduce novelties; to make changes in anything established.

INNOVATION, in-no-va'shun, *s.* Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices.

INNOVATOR, in'no-vay-tur, *s.* An introducer of novelties; one who introduces changes or something new.

INNOXIOUS, in-nok'shus, *a.* (*innocuus*, Lat.) Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; not producing evil; harmless in effects; free from crime; pure.

INNOXIOUSLY, in-nok'shus-le, *ad.* Harmlessly; without mischief; without harm suffered.

INNOXIOUSNESS, in-nok'shus-nes, *s.* Harmlessness.

INNUENDO, in-nu-en'do, *s.* (from *innuo*, I nod, Lat.) An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named. In Law, a word used in declarations and law pleadings to ascertain a person or thing which was named before, as to say he (*innuendo*, that is, meaning the plaintiff) did so and so, when there was mention before of another person.

INNUENT, in'nu-ent, *a.* (*innuens*, Lat.) Significant.

He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity, *innuent* impresses, emblems.—*Burton.*

INNUMERABILITY, in-nu-mur-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* State
INNUMERABLENESS, in-nu'mur-a-bl-nes, } of being innumerable.

INNUMERABLE, in-nu'mur-a-bl, *a.* (*innumerabilis*, Lat.) Not to be counted; that cannot be innumerated or numbered for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, in-nu'mur-a-ble, *ad.* Without number.

INNUMEROUS, in-nu'mur-us, *a.* (*innumerus*, Lat.) Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable.

INNUTRITION, in-nu-trish'un, *s.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

INNUTRITIOUS, in-nu-trish'us, *a.* Not nutritious; not imparting nourishment.

INNUTRITIVE, in-nu'tre-tiv, *a.* Not nutritious; not imparting nourishment.

INO, i'no, *s.* In Fabulous History, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, who nursed Bacchus.

INOA, i-no'a, *s.* Festivals in memory of Ino, celebrated yearly with sports and sacrifices at Corinth.

INOBEDIENCE.—See Disobedience.

INOBEDIENT.—See Disobedient.

INOBSERVABLE, in-ob-zer'va-bl, *a.* That cannot be observed.

INOBSERVANCE, in-ob-zer'vans, *s.* Want of observance; negligence.

INOBSERVANT, in-ob-zer'vant, *a.* Not taking notice; heedless; negligent.

INOBSERVATION, in-ob-zer-va'shun, *s.* Neglect or want of observation.

INOBTRUSIVE.—See Unobtrusive.

INOBTRUSIVELY.—See Unobtrusively.

INOBTRUSIVENESS.—See Unobtrusiveness.

INOCARPUS, in-o-kär'pus, *s.* (*is inos*, a fibre, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. the nut being full of fibres.) The Otaheite chesnut, a genus of trees, with alternate leaves, and axillary racemes of yellow flowers.

INOCCUPATION, in-ok-u-pa'shun, *s.* Want of occupation.

INOCERAMUS, in-o-ser-a'mus, *s.* A genus of fossil bivalves, the shells of which are cardiform and thick; the umbones lateral, rather prominent, and incurved; the hinge short, and formed of a series of short transverse grooves.

INOCULABLE, in-ok'u-la-bl, *a.* That may be inoculated; that may communicate disease by inoculation.

INOCULATE, in-ok'u-late, *v. a.* (*inoculo*, from *in*, and *oculus*, the eye, Lat.) To insert, so that the eye of a bud shall be fixed in another stock; to insert in something different, as a bud into the stem of another plant; to communicate a disease, particularly the small-pox, by inserting matter into the flesh. When the matter inserted is direct from the cow-pox, the operation is termed *vaccination*;—*v. n.* to practise inoculation.

INOCULATION, in-ok-u-la'shun, *s.* (*inoculatio*, Lat.) The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant upon the stock of another; the practice of communicating a disease, particularly the small-pox, by insertion of contagious matter. *Inoculation of grass lands*, in Agriculture, the turning a ploughed field into a meadow.

INOCULATOR, in-ok'u-lay-tur, *s.* One who inoculates.

INODIATE, in-o'de-ate, *v. a.* To make odious or hateful.—Obsolete.

INODORATE, in-o'do-rate, *a.* (*in*, and *odoratus*, odorous, Lat.) Wanting smell; scentless.—Not used.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured.—*Bacon.*

INODOROUS, in-o'do-rus, *a.* Scentless; having no smell.

INOFFENSIVE, in-of-fen'siv, *a.* Giving no offence, provocation, or uneasiness; harmless; offering no obstruction.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell.—*Milton.*

INOFFENSIVELY, in-of-fen'siv-le, *ad.* Without giving offence; harmlessly.

INOFFENSIVENESS, in-of-fen'siv-nes, *s.* Harmlessness; the quality of giving no offence.

INOFFICIAL, in-of-fish'al, *a.* Not officious; not proceeding from the proper officer; not furnished with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character.

INOFFICIALLY, in-of-fish'al-le, *ad.* Without the usual forms; not in an official character.

INOFFICIOUS, in-of-fish'us, *a.* Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty;

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own.—*Paley.*

unfit for an office;

Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.—
Ben Jonson.

not civil or attentive.

INOPERATION, in-op-er-a'shun, *s.* Agency; influence; production of effects.—Obsolete.

Here is not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effectual *inoperation*, yea, a powerful creation.—*Bp. Hall.*

This word may also signify the want of operation, but the definition given is the sense which it takes when the prefix *in* has its positive meaning.

INOPERATIVE, in-op'ur-ay-tiv, *a.* Having no operation; producing no effect.

INOPINATE, in-op'e-nate, *a.* (*inopinatus*, Lat.) Not expected.—Obsolete.

INOPPORTUNE, in-op-por-tune', *a.* (*inopportunus*, Lat.) Not opportune; unseasonable.

INOPPORTUNELY, in-op-por-tune'le, *ad.* Unseasonably.

INOPPRESSIVE, in-op-pres'siv, *a.* Not oppressive; not burdensome.

INOPULENT, in-op'u-lent, *a.* Not opulent or wealthy.

INORDINACY, in-awr'de-na-se, *s.* Irregularity; deviation from order or rule; disorder; excess or want of moderation.

INORDINATE, in-awr'de-nate, *a.* (*inordinatus*, Lat.) Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate. *Inordinate proportion*, in Geometry, a proportion in which the terms are placed out of their regular order.

INORDINATELY, in-awr'de-nate-le, *ad.* Irregularly; excessively; immoderately.

INORDINATENESS, in-awr'de-nate-nes, *s.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; intemperance of desire.

INORDINATION, in-awr-de-na'shun, *s.* Irregularity; deviation from rule or right.

INORGANIC, in-awr-gan'ik, } *a.* Not orga-
INORGANICAL, in-awr-gan'e-kal, } nized; not possessing the organs peculiar to animal and vegetable existence.

INORGANICALLY, in-awr-gan'e-kal-le, *ad.* Without organization.

INORGANIZED, in-awr'ga-nizde, *a.* Not having an organic structure, as earths, metals, and other minerals.

INOSCULATE, in-os'ku-late, *v. n.* (*in*, and *osculatus*, kissed, Lat.) In Anatomy, to unite by opposition or contact, as two vessels at their extremities; —*v. a.* to unite; to insert, as in inosculation.

INOSCULATION, in-os-ku-la'shun, *s.* Union by junction of the extremities, as in veins or arteries.

INPENNY and OUTPENNY. In Law, money which, by the custom of some manors, is paid by the tenants on alienating their estates.—*Cowel.*

INQUEST, in'kwest, *s.* (*inquisitio*, Lat.) Judicial inquiry or examination; search; a jury summoned to inquire into any matter, particularly any case of violent or sudden death, and give in their opinion on oath.

INQUIET, in-kwi'et, *v. a.* To disturb; to trouble.

INQUIETATION, in-kwi-e-ta'shun, *s.* Disturbance. —Obsolete.

INQUIETUDE, in-kwi'e-tude, *s.* (*inquietudo*, Lat.) Disturbed state; restlessness; disquietude.

INQUINATE, in'kwe-nate, *v. a.* (*inquino*, Lat.) To defile; to pollute; to contaminate.

INQUINATION, in-kwe-na'shun, *s.* The act of defiling; pollution; corruption.

INQUIRABLE, in-kwi'ra-bl, *a.* That may be inquired into; subject to inquiry.

INQUIRE, in-kwire', *v. n.* (*inquiro*, Lat.) To ask a question; to seek for truth or facts by investigation;—*v. a.* to seek out by asking, as to *inquire* the way to a place. In this, however, and all others of the same kind, the expression is elliptical, and the verb, strictly speaking, neuter.

INQUIRENDO, in-kwe-ren'do, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, an authority given to some person or persons to inquire into something for the king's advantage.

INQUIRENT, in-kwi'rent, *s.* Making inquiry.

> Delia's eye,
> As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
> *Inquirent*, curious.—*Shenstone.*

INQUIRER, in-kwi'rur, *s.* One who inquires; one who searches or examines; one who searches for knowledge or information.

INQUIRING, in-kwi'ring, *a.* Given to inquiry; disposed and inclined to investigate, as an *inquiring* mind.

INQUIRINGLY, in-kwi'ring-le, *ad.* By way of inquiry.

INQUIRY, in-kwi're, *s.* The act of inquiring; interrogation; search for truth, information, or knowledge; research. *Writ of inquiry*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury, and to inquire into the amount of damages due from the defendant to the plaintiff in a given action.

INQUISITION, in-kwe-zish'un, *s.* (*inquisitio*, Lat.) Inquiry; examination; judicial inquiry; a court or tribunal, established in some Catholic countries, for the examination and punishment of heretics. *Inquisition of office*, the act of a jury summoned by the proper officer to inquire of matters relating to the crown upon evidence laid before them; as to inquire whether the king's tenant for life died seised, whereby the reversion would accrue to the king; or whether A., who held immediately of the crown, died without heirs, in which case the land would belong to the crown by escheat. *Inquisitio ex officio mero*, is one way of proceeding in ecclesiastical courts; and it is said, that formerly the oath *ex officio* was a sort of inquisition.—4 *Bl.* 301.

INQUISITIONAL, in-kwe-zish'un-al, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry.

INQUISITIVE, in-kwiz'e-tiv, *a.* Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; given to research;—*s.* a person who is inquisitive;—(obsolete;)—one curious in research.

INQUISITIVELY, in-kwiz'e-tiv-le, *ad.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwiz'e-tiv-nes, *s.* The disposition to obtain information by asking questions, or by researches into facts, causes, or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known; a prying disposition.

INQUISITOR, in-kwiz'e-tur, *s.* One who inquires or examines officially; a member of a court of inquisition.

INQUISITORIAL, in-kwiz-e-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; pertaining to a court of inquisition.

INQUISITORIOUS, in-kwiz-e-to're-us, *a.* Making strict inquiry.—Seldom used.

> Under whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical dunsery, no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.—*Milton.*

INRAIL, in-rale', *v. a.* To rail in; to enclose with rails.

INREGISTER, in-rej'is-tur, *v. a.* (*enregistrer*, Fr.) To register; to record in a register.

INROAD, in'rode, *s.* Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion of a country or district.

INSAFETY, in-safe'te, *s.* Want of safety.—Seldom used.

INSALIVATION, in-sal-e-va'shun, *s.* In Physiology, the admixture of saliva with the aliment during the act of mastication.

INSALUBRIOUS, in-sa-lu'bre-us, *a.* Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavourable to health; unwholesome.

INSALUBRITY, in-sa-lu'bre-te, *s.* Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

INSALUTARY, in-sal'u-ta-re, *a.* Not favourable to health or soundness; not tending to safety; productive of evil.

INSANABILITY, in-san-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* State of being
INSANABLENESS, in-san'a-bl-nes, } incurable.

INSANABLE, in-san'a-bl, *a.* (*insanabilis*, Lat.) Incurable; that cannot be healed.

INSANABLY, in-san'a-ble, *ad.* In such a state as to be incurable.

INSANE, in-sane', *a.* (*insanus*, Lat.) Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted.

INSANELY, in-sane'le, *ad.* Madly; foolishly; without reason.

INSANENESS, in-sane'nes, } *s.* The state of being
INSANITY, in-san'e-te, } unsound in mind; derangement of intellect; madness.

INSAPORY, in-sap'o-re, *a.* Tasteless; wanting flavour.—Obsolete.

Insatiable, in-sa'she-a-bl, *a.* (French.) Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy.

Insatiableness, in-sa'she-a-bl-nes, *s.* Greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

Insatiably, in-sa'she-a-ble, *ad.* With greediness not to be satisfied.

Insatiate, in-sa'she-ate, *a.* (*insatiatus*, Lat.) Not to be satisfied; insatiable.

> *Insatiate* to pursue
> Vain war with heaven.—*Milton.*

Insatiately, in-sa'she-ate-le, *ad.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.

Insatiety, in-sa-ti'e-te, *s.* Insatiableness.

Insatisfaction, in-sat-is-fak'shun, *s.* Want of satisfaction.

Insaturable, in-sat'u-ra-bl, *a.* (*insaturabilis*, Lat.) Not to be saturated, filled, or glutted.

Inscience, in-si'ens, *s.* Ignorance; want of knowledge.

Inscribable, in-skri'ba-bl, *a.* (*in*, on, and *scribo*, I write, Lat.) That may be inscribed.

Inscribableness, in-skri'ba-bl-nes, *s.* State of being inscribable.

Inscribe, in-skribe', *v. a.* To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration; to imprint on; to assign or address to; to commend to by a short address; to mark with letters, characters, or words; to draw a figure within another. *Inscribed figure*, in Geometry, a circle which touches each of the three sides of a triangle.

Inscriber, in-skri'bur, *s.* One who inscribes.

Inscription, in-skrip'shun, *s.* (French.) Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line, or sentence, written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; a title; an address, or consignment of a book to a person.

Inscriptive, in-skrip'tiv, *a.* Bearing inscription.

Inscroll, in-skrole', *v. a.* To write on a scroll.

Inscrutability, in-skroo-ta-bil'e-te, } *s.* The
Inscrutableness, in-skroo'ta-bl-nes, } quality of being inscrutable.

Inscrutable, in-skroo'ta-bl, *a.* (French, *inscrutabilis*, Lat.) Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study; that cannot be penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason.

Inscrutably, in-skroo'ta-ble, *ad.* So as not to be traced out or understood.

Insculp, in-skulp', *v. a.* (*insculpo*, Lat.) To engrave; to carve.

> A coin that bears the figure of an angel
> Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp'd* upon.—*Shaks.*

Insculption, in-skulp'shun, *s.* Inscription.—Obsolete.

> What is to have
> A flattering, false *insculption* on a tomb,
> And in men's hearts reproach.—*Tourneur.*

Insculpture, in-skulp'ture, *s.* An engraving; sculpture.

Insculptured, in-skulp'turde, *a.* Engraved.

Inseam, in-seme', *v. a.* To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Insearch, in-sertsh', *v. a.* To make search.—Obsolete.

Insecable, in-sek'a-bl, *a.* (*insecabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.

Insect, in'sekt, *s.* (*in*, and *seco*, I cut, Lat.) A small winged or creeping animal; anything small or contemptible;—*a.* small; mean; contemptible.

Insecta, in-sek'ta, } *s.* The third class of articu-
Insects, in'sekts, } lated animals, consisting of such as have articulated legs, and a dorsal vessel analogons to a heart, but are totally destitute of any branch for the circulation of the blood. They respire by means of three principal tracheæ, extending parallel to each other throughout the whole length of the body, having centres at intervals, from which proceed numerous branches, corresponding to external openings, or stigmata, which admit air. They all have two antennæ and a distinct head. Insects undergo what is termed metamorphosis: the first state of which is that of the larvæ; the second, pupa or chrysalis; and the third, the imago or perfect insect. All insects do not pass through these states. The Aptera issue from the ovum with the form they always possess, and some which have wings undergo no other change than that of receiving them.

Insectator, in-sek-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A persecutor.—Obsolete.

Insected, in-sek'ted, *a.* Having the nature of an insect.

> We can hardly endure the sting of that small *insected* animal the bee.—*Howell.*

Insectile, in-sek'til, *a.* Having the nature of insects;—*s.* an insect.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> The ant, and silkworm, and many such *insectiles*.—*Smith.*

Insection, in-sek'shun, *s.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.

Insectivora, in-sek-tiv'o-ra, *s.* (*insect*, and *vora*, I eat, Lat.) Insect-eaters, a family of the Carnaria of Cuvier, which live chiefly on insects, and lead a nocturnal or subterraneous life, and some of which, in cold climates, live in a dormant state during winter. The moles, shrews, and hedgehogs belong to this family. The name is likewise given by Timminck to an order of birds which feed on insects, as the Hirundinidæ, or Swallows.

Insectivorous, in-sek-tiv'o-rus, *a.* Feeding or subsisting on insects.

Insectologer, in-sek-tol'o-jur, *s.* (*insect*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) One who studies or describes insects.

Insecure, in-se-kure', *a.* Not secure; not confident of safety; not safe; not effectually guarded or protected; exposed to danger or loss.

Insecurely, in-se-kure'le, *ad.* Without security or safety.

Insecurity, in-se-ku're-te, *s.* Uncertainty; want of confidence; want of safety; danger; hazard; exposure to destruction or loss.

Insecution, in-se-ku'shun, *s.* (*insecutio*, Latin.) Pursuit.—Obsolete.

> Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
> Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel
> With the extreme hairs of his tail.—*Chapman.*

Inseminate, in-sem'e-nate, *v. a.* (*insemino*, Lat.) To sow.—Obsolete.

Insemination, in-sem-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of sowing.

Insensate, in-sen'sate, *a.* (*insense*, Fr.) Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility.

Insensibility, in-sen-se-bil'e-te, *s.* Inability to perceive; want of the power to be moved or

affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion; dulness; stupidity; torpor.

INSENSIBLE, in-sen'se-bl, *a.* (Fr. and Span.) Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses; slowly gradual, so that no progress is perceived; destitute of the power of feeling, or corporeal sensibility; not susceptible of emotion, passion, or tenderness; dull; stupid; torpid; void of sense or meaning.

INSENSIBLENESS, in-sen'se-bl-nes, *s.* Want of sensibility.

INSENSIBLY, in-sen'se-ble, *ad.* Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses; by slow degrees; gradually.

INSENTIENT, in-sen'shent, *a.* Not having perception.

INSEPARABLE, in-sep'ar-a-bl, *a.* (Fr. *inseparabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

INSEPARABLENESS, in-sep'ar-a-bl-nes, } *s.* The
INSEPARABILITY, in-sep-ar-a-bil'e-te, } quality of being inseparable, or incapable of disjunction.

INSEPARABLY, in-sep'ar-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union.

INSEPARATE, in-sep'ar-ate, *a.* Not separate.

INSEPARATELY, in-sep'ar-ate-le, *ad.* So as not to be separated.

INSERT, in-sert', *v. a.* (*inserer*, Fr.) To place in or amongst other things.

INSERTION, in-ser'shun, *s.* (French, *insertio*, Lat.) The act of setting or placing in or among other things; the thing inserted. In Anatomy and Botany, the intimate attachment of one part or organ to another, as the insertion of a ligament, muscle, or its tendon into a bone; or that of a corolla, stamen, pistil, leaf, or ovary into any determinate point of a plant. In Pathology, same as inoculation.

INSERVE, in-serv', *v. a.* (*inservio*, Lat.) To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT, in-ser've-ent, *a.* Conducive.

INSESSOR, in-ses'sur, *s.* (Latin.) One who sits; a bird that perches.

INSESSORIAL, in-ses-so're-al, *a.* Perching; belonging to the order Insessores.

INSESSUS, in-ses'sus, *s.* (Latin.) A hot bath over which the patient sits.

INSET, in-set', *v. a.* To infix or implant.

INSEVERABLE, in-sev'ur-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be severed.

INSHADED, in-sha'ded, *a.* Marked with different shades.

INSHELL, in-shel', *v. a.* To hide in a shell.

INSHELTER, in-shel'tur, *v. a.* To place under shelter.

INSHIP, in-ship', *v. a.* To ship; to embark.—Obsolete.

> See them safely brought to Dover, where, *inshipp'd*,
> Commit them to the fortune of the sea.—*Shaks.*

INSHRINE.—See Enshrine.

INSICCATION, in-sik-ka'shun, *s.* The act of drying in.

INSIDE, in'side, *s.* Interior part; internal part, opposed to outside.

INSIDIATE, in-sid'e-ate, *v. a.* (*insidior*, Lat.) To lie in ambush for.

INSIDIATOR, in-sid'e-ay-tur, *s.* One who lies in ambush.

INSIDIOUS, in-sid'e-us, *a.* (*insidiosus*, Lat.) Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous; deceitful.

INSIDIOUSLY, in-sid'e-us-le, *ad.* With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with artifice or stratagem.

INSIDIOUSNESS, in-sid'e-us-nes, *s.* State or quality of being insidious.

INSIGHT, in'site, *s.* Sight or view of the interior of anything; deep inspection or view; retrospection; thorough knowledge or skill.

INSIGNIA, in-sig'ne-a, *s. pl.* (Latin.) Badges or distinguished marks of office or honour; marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which anything is known.

INSIGNIFICANCE, in-sig-nif'e-kans, } *s.* Want
INSIGNIFICANCY, in-sig-nif'e-kan-se, } of significance or meaning; unimportance; want of force or effect; want of weight; meanness.

INSIGNIFICANT, in-sig-nif'e-kant, *a.* Wanting meaning; void of signification; unimportant; wanting weight; without effect; mean; contemptible.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-sig-nif'e-kant-le, *ad.* Without meaning, as words; without importance or effect; to no purpose.

INSIGNIFICATIVE, in-sig-nif'e-kay-tiv, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.

INSIMUL, in'se-mul. A Latin adverb, signifying jointly or together, used in Law, as in *insimul computassent*, (they settled their accounts together,) a species of assumpsit, so called because one of the counts of the declaration alleges that the plaintiff and defendant had settled their accounts together, and that the defendant engaged to pay the plaintiff the balance, but has since neglected to do so.—3 *Bl.* 164. *Insimul tenuit*, a species of the writ of *formedon*, which lies for a coparcener against a stranger on the possession of the ancestor.—*Cunningham.*

INSINCERE, in-sin-sere', *a.* (*insincerus*, Lat.) Not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false; not sound.

INSINCERELY, in-sin-sere'le, *ad.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

INSINCERITY, in-sin-ser'e-te, *s.* Dissimulation; want of sincerity, or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; hollowness.

INSINEW, in-sin'u, *v. a.* To strengthen; to give vigour to.—Obsolete.

> All members of our cause
> That are *insinewed* to this action.—*Shaks.*

INSINUANT, in-sin'u-ant, *a.* (French, *insinuans*, Lat.) Having the power to gain favour.—Seldom used.

INSINUATE, in-sin'u-ate, *v. a.* (*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.) To introduce anything gently; to push gently into favour or regard; to hint; to impart indirectly; to instil; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully;—*v. n.* to creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices; to gain on the affections by gentle or artful means; to wind along.

INSINUATING, in-sin'u-ay-ting, *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favour and confidence.

INSINUATION, in-sin-u-a'shun, *s.* (French, *insinuatio*, Lat.) The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices; the act of gaining on favour or affections by gentle or artful

means; the art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections; a hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion. *Insinuation of a will*, among civilians, is the first production of the will, or the leaving it with the registrar in order to its probate.

INSINUATIVE, in-sin'u-ay-tiv, *a.* Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, in-sin'u-ay-tur, *s.* One who insinuates; one that hints.

INSIPID, in-sip'id, *a.* (*insipide*, Fr. *insipidus*, Lat.) Tasteless; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid; wanting spirit, life, or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotion; flat; dull; heavy; wanting power to gratify desire.

INSIPIDITY, in-se-pid'e-te, } *s.* (*insipidité*, French.)
INSIPIDNESS, in-sip'id-nes, } Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue; want of life or spirit.

INSIPIDLY, in-sip'id-le, *ad.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment.

INSIPIENCE, in-sip'e-ens, *s.* (*insipientia*, Lat.) Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.

INSIPIENT, in-sip'e-ent, *a.* Unwise; silly.

INSIST, in-sist', *v. n.* (*insister*, Fr.) To dwell on in discourse; to press or urge for anything with immovable firmness. In Geometry, an angle is said to insist upon the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle; to stand or rest on.—Seldom used in the last sense.

INSISTENCE, in-sis'tens, *s.* The not receding from what has been asserted.

INSISTENT, in-sis'tent, *a.* Standing or resting on.—Seldom used.

INSISTURE, in-sis'ture, *s.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.—Obsolete.

> *Insisture*, course, proportion, season, form,
> Office, and custom, in all line of order.—
> *Shaks.*

INSITIENCY, in-sit'yen-se, *s.* (*in*, and *sitis*, thirst, Lat.) Freedom from thirst.

INSITION, in-sish'un, *s.* (*insitio*, Lat.) The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

INSNARE, in-snare', *v. a.* To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means; to enveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit; to entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARER, in-sna'rur, *s.* One that insnares.

INSOBRIETY, in-so-bri'e-te, *s.* Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.

INSOCIABLE, in-so'she-a-bl, *a.* (French, *insociabilis*, Lat.) Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn; that cannot be joined or connected.—Obsolete in the last sense.

INSOCIABLY, in-so'she-a-ble, *ad.* In an unsociable manner.

INSOLATE, in'so-late, *v. a.* (*in*, and *sol*, the sun, Lat.) To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

INSOLATION, in-so-la'shun, *s.* A term sometimes used to denote that exposure to the sun which is made in order to promote the chemical action of one substance upon another; also, to designate the influence of the sun's heat upon the head, called by the French *coup-de-soleil*.

INSOLENCE, in'so-lens, *s.* (French, *insolentia*, Lat.) Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; imprudence;—*v. a.* to treat with haughty contempt.—Obsolete as a verb.

> The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted.—*King Charles.*

INSOLENT, in'so-lent, *a.* Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; unaccustomed.—Obsolete in the last sense.

INSOLENTLY, in'so-lent-le, *ad.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

INSOLIDITY, in-so-lid'e-te, *s.* Want of solidity; weakness.

INSOLUBILITY, in-sol-u-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

INSOLUBLE, in-sol'u-bl, *a.* (French, from *insolubilis*, Lat.) That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved, as a doubt or difficulty.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

INSOLVABLE, in-sol'va-bl, *a.* (French.) Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; that cannot be paid or discharged.

INSOLVENCY, in-sol'ven-se, *s.* Inability of a person to pay all his debts, or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment; insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.

INSOLVENT, in-sol'vent, *a.* (*in*, and *solvens*, Lat.) Not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt. *Insolvent law*, or *act of insolvency*, a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted; —*s.* a debtor unable to pay his debts.

INSOMNIOUS, in-som'ne-us, *a.* (*in*, and *somnus*, sleep, Lat.) Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

INSOMUCH, in-so-mutsh', *ad.* So that; to such a degree that.—Seldom used.

INSPECT, in-spekt', *v. a.* (*in*, and *specio*, I look, Lat.) To look into by way of examination; to view and examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing, or for the discovery and correction of errors; to superintend; —*s.* close examination.—Obsolete as a substantive.

INSPECTION, in-spek'shun, *s.* (*inspectio*, Latin.) Prying examination; narrow and close survey; watch; guardianship; superintendence; oversight; official view or examination. *Inspection* or *examination*, in Law, a trial by inspection or examination is such, that when the point or question in dispute is evidently an object of sense, the judges of the court take upon themselves to decide the question upon the testimony of their own senses; for where the affirmative or negative of a question is matter of such obvious determination, it is not thought necessary to summon a jury to decide it, that being called to inform the conscience of the court in respect of dubious facts.—3 *Bl.* 331; 9 *Rep.* 31.

INSPECTIVE, in-spek'tiv, *a.* Inspecting; tending to inspect.

Inspector, in-spek'tur, *s.* One who inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed; an officer officially appointed for the execution of some public duty or service.

Inspectorate, in-spek'tur-ate, } *s.* The office
Inspectorship, in-spek'tur-ship, } of an inspector.

Inspersed, in-sperst', *a.* Sprinkled on.

Inspersion, in-sper'shun, *s.* (*inspersio*, Lat.) The act of sprinkling on.

Inspeximus, in-spek'se-mus, *s.* (Latin, we have inspected.) In Law, letters patent are so called from the circumstance of this being the first word with which they begin (after the title of the king), and is the same with exemplification.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

Insphere, in-sfere', *v. a.* To place in an orb or sphere.

I will *insphere* her
In regions high and starry.—*Drayton.*

Inspirable, in-spi'ra-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *spiro*, I breathe, Lat.) That may be inspired; that may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapours.

Inspiration, in-spe-ra'shun, *s.* (French.) In Physics, that action of the breast by which the air is admitted into the lungs, in which sense inspiration is a branch of respiration, and stands opposed to *expiration;* the infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit, or by supernatural agency; the infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit by a superior being, or supposed presiding power.

Inspiratory, in-spi'ra-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.

Inspire, in-spire', *v. n.* To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs, opposed to *expire;*—*v. a.* to breathe into; to infuse by breathing; to infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy; to animate by supernatural infusion; to communicate divine instructions to the mind; to infuse ideas or poetic spirit; to draw into the lungs.

Inspirer, in-spi'rur, *s.* He that inspires.

Inspiring, in-spi'ring, *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.

Inspirit, in-spir'it, *v. n.* To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

Inspissate, in-spis'sate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *spissus*, thick, Lat.) To thicken as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts;—*a.* thick.

Inspissation, in-spis-sa'shun, *s.* In Pharmacy, the act or operation by which a liquor is brought to a thicker consistence by evaporating the thinner parts.

Instability, in-sta-bil'e-te, *s.* (*instabilite*, Fr.) Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct; changeableness; mutability.

Instable.—See Unstable.

Instableness, in-sta'bl-nes, *s.* Fickleness; instability.

Install, in-stawl', *v. a.* (*installer*, Fr.) To set, place, or instate in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge, office, or rank, with the customary ceremonies.

Installation, in-stawl-la'shun, *s.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

Instalment, in-stawl'ment, *s.* The act of installing or giving possession of an office, with the usual ceremonies or solemnities; the seat in which one is placed. In Commerce, a part of a sum of money paid, or to be paid, at a particular period.

Instance, in'stans, *s.* (French.) Urgency; a pressing solicitation; importunity; application; example; a case occurring; a case offered; time; occasion; occurrence; motive; influence; pressing argument;—(obsolete in the last three senses:)

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love.—*Shak.*

—*v. n.* to give or offer an example or case;—*v. a.* to mention as an example or case.

Instant, in'stant, *a.* (*instans*, from *insto*, I am instant, Latin.) Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest;

Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing *instant* in prayer.—*Rom.* xii. 12.

immediate; quick; present; current, 'as he wrote me on the 12th *instant*;'—*s.* a point in duration; a moment; a particular time.

Instantaneity, in-stan-ta-ne'e-te, *s.* Instantaneous production; the quality of being produced at the instant.

They have no sort of claim to be called verses, beside their *instantaneity.*—*Shenstone.*

Instantaneous, in-stan-ta'ne-us, *a.* Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily.

Instantaneously, in-stan-ta'ne-us-le, *ad.* In an instant.

Instantaneousness, in-stan-ta'ne-us-nes, *s.* The quality of occurring or being done in a moment.

Instanter, in-stan'tur, *ad.* (Latin.) In Law, immediately; without loss of time, 'as the party was compelled to plead *instanter.*'

Instantly, in'stant-le, *ad.* Immediately; without any intervening time; without delay; with urgent importunity;

They besought him *instantly*, saying, He was worthy for whom they should do this.—*Luke* vii. 4.

with diligence and earnestness.

Instar, in-stär', *v. a.* To set with stars or brilliants.

A golden throne
Instarred with gems.—*J. Barlow.*

Instate, in-state', *v. a.* To set or place; to establish in rank or condition.

Instaurate, in-staw'rate, *v. a.* (*instauro*, Lat.) To reform; to repair.

Instauration, in-staw-ra'shun, *s.* (*instauratio*, Lat.) Renewal; repair; re-establishment.

Instaurator, in-staw-ra'tur, *s.* A restorer; a renewer.

Instead, in-sted', *prep.* and *ad.* In the stead or place of; in room of.

Insteep, in-steep', *v. a.* To steep or soak; to drench; to keep under or in water; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled o'er,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay *insteep'd.*—*Shak.*

Instellon, in-stel'lun, *s.* (*in*, and *stella*, a star, Lat.) The region of stars; that region of space beyond the solar system.

INSTEP, in'step, *s.* (*in*, and *step*.) The fore part of the upper side of the human foot; in a horse, it is that part of the hind leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern joint.

INSTIGATE, in'ste-gate, *v. a.* (*instigo*, Lat.) To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge.

INSTIGATION, in-ste-ga'shun, *s.* Temptation; incitement.

INSTIGATOR, in-ste-ga'tur, *s.* One who instigates or incites; that which incites.

INSTIL, in-stil', *v. a.* To infuse by drops;

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.—*Milton.*

to infuse slowly and by small quantities, as 'to *instil* proper principles into the mind.'

INSTILLATION, in-stil-la'shun, *s.* The act of infusing by drops or small quantities; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; that which is instilled.

INSTILLER, in-stil'lur, *s.* One that instils.

INSTILMENT, in-stil'ment, *s.* Anything instilled.

The leprous *instilment*.—*Shaks.*

INSTIMULATE, in-stim'u-late, *v. a.* To stimulate; to excite.—Obsolete.

INSTIMULATION, in-stim-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.

INSTINCT, in-stingkt', *a.* (from *instinctus*, Lat.) Moved; animated; excited, as '*instinct* with spirit.'—Obsolete.

INSTINCT, in'stingkt, *s.* (*instinctus*, Lat.) The operation of the principle of organized life by the exercise of certain natural powers directed to the present or future good of the individual; the general property of the living principle, or law of organized life, in a state of action.

And reason raise o'er *instinct* as you can:
In this 'tis God directs, in that 'tis man.—*Pope.*

INSTINCTED, in-stingk'ted, *a.* Impressed as an animating power.—Not much used.

INSTINCTION, in-stingk'shun, *s.* Instinct.—Obsolete.

This natural *instinction* of creatures.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

INSTINCTIVE, in-stingk'tiv, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting; reasoning; determined by natural impulse or propensity.

INSTINCTIVELY, in-stingk'tiv-le, *ad.* By the call of nature.

INSTIPULATE, in-stip'u-late, *a.* Without stipules.

INSTITUTE, in'ste-tute, *v. a.* To establish; to appoint; to found; to ground or establish in principles; to educate; to begin; to commence or set in operation; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice;—*s.* established order; precept; maxim; principle;

To make the stoic *institutes* thy own.—*Dryden.*

a book of elements or principles, particularly a work containing the principles of the Roman law. In Scotch Law, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the *institute*, the others *substitutes*. *Institute national*, a national academy of France.

INSTITUTION, in-ste-tu'shun, *s.* (*institutio*, Lat.) The act of establishing; establishment; a system, plan, or society established by law, or by individuals, for promoting education or any other purpose, public or social, as a college, a banking company, &c.; a system of the elements or rules of any art; education or instruction;

This learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.—*Bentley.*

the act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge. In Law, a kind of investiture of the spiritual part of the benefice, as induction is of the temporal; for by institution the care of the souls of the parish is committed to the charge of the clerk. By institution the church is full, so that there can be no fresh presentation till another vacancy, in the case of a common patron; and the clerk may enter upon the parsonage-house and glebe, and take the tithes; but he cannot grant or let them, or bring an action for them till induction.—1 *Bl.* 390.

INSTITUTIONAL, in-ste-tu'shun-al, *a.* Elementary; enjoined; instituted by authority.

INSTITUTIONARY, in-ste-tu'shun-a-re, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines.

INSTITUTIST, in'ste-tu-tist, *s.* A writer of institutes, or elementary rules and instructions.

INSTITUTIVE, in'ste-tu-tiv, *a.* That establishes; having the power to establish; established; depending on institution.

These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power.—*Barrow.*

INSTITUTOR, in'ste-tu-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who establishes; one who enacts laws, rules, and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them; an instructor.

INSTOP, in-stop', *v. a.* To stop; to close; to make fast.—Seldom used.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The seams *instops*.—*Dryden.*

INSTRATIFIED.—See Interstratified.

INSTRUCT, in-strukt', *v. a.* (*instruo*, instruction, Lat.) To teach; to inform; to educate; to direct; to enjoin; to persuade; to admonish;

She being *instructed* by her mother, said, Give me here the head of John the Baptist in a charger.—*Mat.* xiv. 8.

to advise or give notice to; to model; to form; to prepare.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

INSTRUCTIBLE, in-struk'te-bl, *a.* Able to instruct. Obsolete.

INSTRUCTION, in-struk'shun, *s.* (*instructio*, Lat.) The act of teaching or informing; information; precepts conveying knowledge; direction; order; command; mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, in-struk'tiv, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.

INSTRUCTIVELY, in-struk'tiv-le, *ad.* In a manner to afford instruction.

INSTRUCTIVENESS, in-struk'tiv-nes, *s.* Power of instruction.

INSTRUCTOR, in-struk'tur, *s.* A teacher; one who imparts knowledge by precept or information.

INSTRUCTRESS, in-struk'tres, *s.* A female teacher.

INSTRUMENT, in'strū-ment, *s.* (*instrumentum*, Lat.) That by which we prepare something; that by which something is done; a tool used for any work or purpose, especially an artificial machine for producing music; a person who acts for another, or is employed by another for some special purpose. *Instrument of premonition*, in Law, an instrument taken by the grantor of the wardset when he uses an order of redemption. *Instrument of resignation*, an instrument taken by the person in whose favour the resignation is made.—*Scotch Dict.*

INSTRUMENTAL, in-strū-men'tal, *a.* Conducive as

a means to some end; pertaining to musical instruments.

INSTRUMENTALITY, in-strŭ-men-tal'le-te, *s.* Subordinate, or auxiliary agency; agency of anything, as the means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, in-strŭ-men'tal-le, *ad.* By means of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as a means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, in-strŭ-men'tal-nes, *s.* Usefulness, as the means to an end; instrumentality.

INSTYLE, in-stile', *v. a.* To denominate; to call. —Obsolete.

Gladness shall clothe the earth; we will *instyle*
The face of things a universal smile.—*Crashaw.*

INSUAVITY, in-swav'e-te, *s.* (*insuavitas*, Lat.) Unpleasantness.

INSUBJECTION, in-sub-jek'shun, *s.* State of insubordination or disobedience to government.

INSUBMISSION, in-sub-mish'un, *s.* Want of submission; disobedience.

INSUBORDINATE, in-sub-awr'de-nate, *a.* Not submitting to authority.

INSUBORDINATION, in-sub-awr-de-na'shun, *s.* Want of subordination; disorder, from disobedience to lawful authority.

INSUBSTANTIAL, in-sub-stan'shal, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real.—Obsolete.

And, like this *insubstantial* pageant faded,
Leave not a wreck behind.—*Shaks.*

INSUCCATION, in-suk-ka'shun, *s.* (*insucco*, I moisten, Lat.) The act of moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.

INSUFFERABLE, in-suf'fer-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be borne or suffered; that cannot be permitted or tolerated; detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

INSUFFERABLY, in-suf'fer-a-ble, *ad.* Intolerably; beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCY, in-suf-fish'en-se, *s.* State or quality of being insufficient or inadequate; incapacity; want of power, skill, value, or force; defect. *Insufficiency* is seldom used.

INSUFFICIENT, in-suf-fish'ent, *a.* Inadequate for any use or purpose; not sufficient in strength, power, skill, or ability; incapable; unfit.

INSUFFICIENTLY, in-suf-fish'ent-le, *ad.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

INSUFFLATION, in-suf-fla'shun, *s.* (*in*, and *sufflo*, I blow, Lat.) The act of breathing upon; the act of blowing something into another.

INSUITABLE.—See Unsuitable.

INSULAR, in'su-lăr, } *a.* Belonging to an isle;
INSULARE, in'su-la-re, } surrounded by water;—*s.* one who dwells on an isle.

INSULARITY, in-su-lar'e-te, *s.* The state of being insular.

INSULATE, in'su-late, *v. a.* To make an island;—(not often used in the foregoing sense;)

The Eden here forms two branches, and *insulates* the ground.—*Pennant.*

to place in a detached situation. In Architecture, to set up a column alone, or not contiguous to a wall. In Electricity, to place on a non-conducting substance, in a situation so as not to communicate with the earth.

INSULATED, in'su-lay-ted, *a.* Detached; not contiguous with any other body; placed on an electric or non-conducting substance not communicating with the earth. *Insulated column*, in Architecture, a column detached from a wall, so that the whole of its surface may be seen.

INSULATION, in-su-la'shun, *s.* The act of insulating; state of being insulated, or that which interrupts the communication of electricity to adjacent bodies.

INSULATOR, in-su-la'tur, *s.* In Electricity, a non-conductor, by which the electric current is insulated.

INSULOUS, in'su-lus, *a.* Abounding in small islands.

INSULSE, in-suls', *a.* (*insulsus*, Lat.) Dull; stupid; heavy.—Obsolete.

An *insulse* and frigid affectation.—*Milton.*

INSULSITY, in-sul'se-te, *s.* Dulness; stupidity.—Obsolete.

INSULT, in'sult, *s.* (*insulte*, Fr. *insultus*, from *insilio*, I leap, Lat.) The act of leaping on;—(obsolete in the foregoing sense;)—any gross abuse offered to another either by words or action; a deed of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief.—
Savage.

INSULT, in-sult', *v. a.* (*insulto*, Lat.) To trample on; to triumph over; to treat with insolence and contempt;—*v. n.* to behave with insolent triumph.

INSULTATION, in-sul-ta'shun, *s.* Act of insulting; abusive treatment by insulting language or action.

INSULTER, in-sult'ur, *s.* One who insults another.

INSULTING, in-sult'ing, *a.* Containing or conveying insult or gross abuse.

INSULTINGLY, in-sult'ing-le, *ad.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

INSUME, in-sume', *v. a.* (*insumo*, Lat.) To take in.—Obsolete.

INSUPERABILITY, in-su-per-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (from *insuperable*.) The quality of being insuperable.

INSUPERABLE, in-su'per-a-bl, *a.* (*insuperabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; that cannot be passed over.—Unusual in the last sense.

And middle natures how they long to join,
And never pass the *insuperable* line.—*Pope.*

INSUPERABLENESS, in-su'per-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

INSUPERABLY, in-su'per-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, in-sup-porte'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be supported or borne; that cannot be endured; insufferable; intolerable.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, in-sup-porte'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being insupportable or beyond endurance; insufferableness.

INSUPPORTABLY, in-sup-porte'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree that cannot be supported.

INSUPPRESSIBLE, in-sup-pres'se-bl, } *a.* Not to be
INSUPPRESSIVE, in-sup-pres'siv, } suppressed or concealed.

Do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor the *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.—*Shaks.*

INSURABLE, in-shoo'ra-bl, *a.* That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

INSURABLENESS, in-shoo'ra-bl-nes, *s.* Capable of being insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

INSURANCE, in-shoo'rans, *s.* The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage. *Insurance*, or *assurance*, in Law, a security or indemnification

given in consideration of a sum of money against the risk of loss from the happening of certain events. The person who so insures is termed the *insurer;* he whose property is insured is termed the *insured* or *assured;* and the instrument by which he effects such insurance is termed the *policy of insurance.* A policy of insurance may be defined to be a contract between two persons, stipulating that if one pay a sum of money (or premium) equivalent to the hazard run, the other will indemnify (or insure) him against the consequences which may ensue from the happening of any particular event.

INSURANCER, in-shoo'ran-sur, *s.* An underwriter. —Not in use.

INSURE, in-shoor', *v. a.* To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration; to secure a person against loss;—*v. n.* to underwrite; to practise making insurance.

INSURER, in-shoo'rur, *s.* One who insures property against loss or damage; an underwriter.

INSURGENT, in-sur'jent, *a.* (*insurgens*, rising, Lat.) In opposition to lawful, civil, or political authority;—*s.* one who rises against civil or political authority. An *insurgent* rises to oppose the operation of some particular law or measure of government; a *rebel* attempts to overthrow a government, and to place the country under a new jurisdiction; all rebels are insurgents, but all insurgents are not rebels.

INSURMOUNTABILITY, in-sur-mownt-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being insurmountable.

INSURMOUNTABLE, in-sur-mownt'a-bl, *a.* Insuperable; that cannot be surmounted or overcome; that cannot be passed by ascending.

INSURMOUNTABLY, in-sur-mownt'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be surmounted or overcome.

INSURRECTION, in-sur-rek'shun, *s.* (*insurgo*, I rise against, Lat.) A hostile rising against civil or political authority, generally a seditious or rebellious movement.

INSURRECTIONAL, in-sur-rek'shun-al, } *a.* Per-
INSURRECTIONARY, in-sur-rek'shun-a-re, } taining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection; suitable to insurrection.

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, in-sus-sep-te-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of susceptibility or capacity to feel or perceive; not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; not susceptible of improvement.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, in-sus-sep'te-bl, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of being moved.

INSUSURRATION, in-su-sur-ra'shun, *s.* (*insusurro*, Lat.) The act of whispering into something.

INTACT, in-takt', *a.* (*intactus*, Lat.) Untouched.

INTACTABLE, in-tak'ta-bl, *a.* (*intactum*, Lat.) Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIATED, in-tal'yay-ted, *a* Engraved or stamped on.

INTAGLIO, in-tal'yo, *s.* (*intagliare*, I carve, Ital.) In sculpture and gem-engraving, a stone in which the subject is hollowed out, so that an impression from it would present the appearance of a bas relief.

INTANGIBLE, in-tan'je-bl, *a.* (*in*, not, and *tango*, I touch, Lat.) That cannot or may not be touched; not perceptible to the touch.

INTANGIBLENESS, in-tan'je-bl-nes, } *s.* The qua-
INTANGIBILITY, in-tan-je-bil'e-te, } lity of being intangible.

INTANGIBLY, in-tan'je-ble, *ad.* So as cannot be touched.

INTASTABLE, in-tays'ta-bl, *a.* That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste.—Seldom used.

INTEGER, in'te-jur, *s.* (Latin.) In Arithmetic, a whole number, as distinguished from a fraction; a whole, not a part.

INTEGRAL, in'te-gral, *a.* (French.) Whole; entire; making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole; not fractional; uninjured; complete; not defective;—*s.* a whole; an entire thing. *Integral calculus*, in Mathematics, is the reverse of the *differential calculus*, and corresponds with the inverse method of fluxions; the finding of an integral to a given differential, being the same as finding the fluent of a given fluxion, and is performed by the same rules.

INTEGRALITY, in-te-gral'e-te, *s.* Entireness.—Obsolete.

> Such as in their *integrality* support nature.—*Whitaker.*

INTEGRALLY, in'te-gral-le, *ad.* Wholly; completely.

INTEGRANT, in'te-grant, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. *Integrant parts of a body*, the small particles or molecules of which any body or substance is composed.

INTEGRATE, in'te-grate, *v. a.* (*integro*, Lat.) To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire.

INTEGRATION, in-te-gra'shun, *s.* The act of making entire.

INTEGRITY, in-teg're-te, *s.* (*integritas*, Lat.) Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state; the entire unimpaired state of anything, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty; purity; genuine; unadulterated; unimpaired state.

INTEGUMATION, in-teg-u-ma'shun, *s.* (from *intego*, I cover, Lat.) That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

INTEGUMENT, in-teg'u-ment, *s.* That which naturally invests or covers another thing.

INTELLECT, in'tel-lekt, *s.* (French, from *intellectus*, Lat.) That faculty of the human soul or mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses, or by perception, or other means; the faculty of thinking; the understanding.

INTELLECTION, in-tel-lek'shun, *s.* (*intellectio*, Lat.) The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.

INTELLECTIVE, in-tel-lek'tiv, *a.* (*intellectif*, Fr.) Having power to understand; to be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses; produced by the understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tel-lek'tu-al, *a.* (*intellectuel*, Fr.) Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding; mental; comprising the faculty of the understanding; belonging to the mind; ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding;—*s.* the intellect or understanding. —Obsolete as a substantive.

> Her husband,
> Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun.—*Milton.*

INTELLECTUALIST, in tel-lek'tu-al-list, *s.* One who overrates the understanding.

INTELLECTUALITY, in-tel-lek-tu-al'e-te, *s.* The state of intellectual power.

INTELLECTUALLY, in-tel-lek'tu-al-le, *ad.* By means of the understanding.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tel'le-jens, *s.* (*intelligentia*, Lat.) Understanding; skill; notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown; commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse; a spiritual being. *Intelligence office*, an office or place where information may be obtained.

INTELLIGENCER, in-tel'le-jen-sur, *s.* One who sends or conveys intelligence; a messenger; a public paper; a newspaper.

INTELLIGENCING, in-tel'le-jen-sing, *a.* Giving or conveying notice to from a distance.

INTELLIGENT, in-tel'le-jent, *a.* (*intelligens*, Lat.) Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled; giving information.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> Servants, who seem no less,
> Which are to France the spies and speculations
> *Intelligent* of our state.—*Shakz.*

INTELLIGENTIAL, in-tel-le-jen'shal, *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual; exercising understanding.

INTELLIGENTLY, in-tel'le-jent-le, *ad.* In an intelligent manner.

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tel-le-je-bil'e-te, } *s.* The
INTELLIGIBLENESS, in-tel'le-je-bl-nes, } quality or state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, in-tel'le-je-bl, *a.* (*intelligibilis*, Lat.) That may be understood or comprehended.

INTELLIGIBLY, in-tel'le-je-ble, *ad.* In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly.

INTEMERATE, in-tem'er-ate, *a.* (*intemeratus*, Lat.) Pure; undefiled.—Obsolete.

> The entire and *intemerate* comeliness of virtues.—
> *Parthenela Sacra*, 1633.

INTEMERATENESS, in-tem'er-ate-nes, *s.* State of being undefiled.—Obsolete.

INTEMPERAMENT, in-tem'per-a-ment, *s.* A bad state of constitution.

INTEMPERANCE, in-tem'per-ans, *s.* (French, *intemperantia*, Lat.) In a general sense, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication.

INTEMPERATE, in-tem'per-ate, *a.* (*intemperatus*, Lat.) Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate; addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors; passionate; ungovernable; excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree;—*v. a.* to disorder.—Obsolete as a verb.

INTEMPERATELY, in-tem'per-ate-le, *ad.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, in-tem'per-ate-nes, *s.* Want of moderation; immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat, or storms.

INTEMPERATURE, in-tem'per-ay-ture, *s.* Excess of some quality.

INTEMPESTIVE, in-tem-pes'tiv, *a.* (*intempestivus*, Lat.) Untimely.—Obsolete.

> *Intempestive* bashfulness gets nothing.—*Hakes.*

INTEMPESTIVELY, in-tem-pes'tiv-le, *ad.* Unseasonably.—Obsolete.

INTEMPESTIVITY, in-tem-pes-tiv'e-te, *s.* Untimeliness.—Obsolete.

INTENABLE, in-ten'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be held or maintained; that is not defensible.

INTEND, in-tend', *v. a.* (*intendo*, Lat.) To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend; to mean; to design; to purpose, or to stretch or set forward in the mind; to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

> Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip.—*Bacon.*

In Law, to understand; to assume; to take a given construction of any passage or any words as the true construction.

INTENDANT, in-ten'dant, *s.* (French.) One who has the charge, oversight, direction, or management of some public business.

INTENDER, in-ten'dur, *s.* One who intends.

INTENDIDLY, in-ten'ded-le, *ad.* With intention or purpose; by design.

INTENDIMENT, in-ten'de-ment, *s.* Attention; patient hearing.

> Till well ye wote, by grave *intendiment*,
> What woman, and wherefore, doth me upbraid.—
> *Spenser.*

understanding; skill.—Obsolete.

> For she of herbs had great *intendiment*.—*Spenser.*

INTENDMENT, in-tend'ment, *s.* Intention; design. In Law, understanding; construction of any passage or words.

INTENERATE, in-ten'er-ate, *v. a.* To make tender; to soften.

> *Intenerate* that heart, that sets so light
> The truest love that ever yet was seen.—*Daniel.*

INTENERATION, in-ten-er-a'shun, *s.* The act of making soft or tender.

INTENIBLE, in-ten'e-bl, *a.* That cannot hold.—Obsolete.

> I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
> Yet, in this captious and *intenible* sieve,
> I still pour in the waters of my love.—*Shakz.*

INTENSE, in-tens', *a.* (*intensus*, Lat.) Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax; vehement; ardent; anxiously attentive; kept on the stretch.

INTENSELY, in-tens'le, *ad.* To an extreme degree; vehemently; attentively; earnestly.

INTENSENESS, in-tens'nes, *s.* The state of being strained or stretched; intensity; the state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme violence; extreme closeness.

INTENSIFY, in-ten'se-fi, *v. a.* To make intense or more intense.

INTENSION, in-ten'shun, *s.* (*intensio*, Lat.) The act of forcing or straining anything; the state of being strained; increase of power or energy of any quality.

INTENSIONE, in-ten-she-o'ne, *s.* A writ that formerly lay against one who entered after the death of a tenant in dower or other tenant for life, and thus kept out the reversioner or remainder-man; and every entry upon the possession of the king was called an *intrusion*.—*Cowel.*

INTENSITY, in-ten'se-te, *s.* (*intensité*, Fr.) The state of being strained or stretched; intenseness, as of a musical chord; the state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence; extreme degree; excess.

INTENSIVE, in-ten'siv, *a.* Stretched, or admitting of extension; intent; unremitted; assiduous; serving to give force or emphasis.

INTENSIVELY, in-ten'siv-le, *ad.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force.

INTENT, in-tent', *a.* (*intentus*, Lat.) Having the mind strained or bent on an object; fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent;—*s.* a design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning; aim; *to all intents*, in all senses; whatever may be designed.

INTENTION, in-ten'shun, *s.* (*intentio*, Lat.) Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; vehemence or ardour of mind; deep thought; design; purpose; end or aim; the state of being strained.

INTENTIONAL, in-ten'shun-al, *a.* Designed; done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, in-ten'shun-al-le, *ad.* By design; with fixed choice; not casually.

INTENTIONED, in-ten'shund, *a.* Used in composition—as *well-intentioned*, having good designs; *ill-intentioned*, having some malicious object in view.

INTENTIVE, in-ten'tiv, *a.* Attentive; having the mind closely applied.

INTENTIVELY, in-ten'tiv-le, *ad.* Closely; with close application.

INTENTIVENESS, in-ten'tiv-nes, *s.* Closeness of attention.

INTENTLY, in-tent'le, *ad.* With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness.

INTENTNESS, in-tent'nes, *s.* The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.

INTER, in'ter. A Latin preposition, used extensively as an affix in English words, signifying *between*, as in the following anatomical terms:—*Interarticular*, existing between the surfaces of the respective bones and their articulations, or within the ligaments and the coxo-femoral articulations. *Interauricular*, applied to the septum, between the auricles of the heart in the fœtus. *Intercervical*, situated between the cervical vertebræ. *Interclavular ligament*, a ligament which, passing transversely across the sternum, connects the heads of the two clavicles. *Intercostal*, applied to certain muscles, blood-vessels, arteries, and nerves, which are situated or distributed between the ribs. *Intercurrent*, applied to fevers or other diseases which occur sporadically in the midst of an epidemic. *Interlateri-costal*, applied by Dumas to the external intercostal muscles. *Interlobular*, applied by Chaussier to the great fissure which separates the anterior from the middle lobe of the brain. *Intermaxillary bone*, an osseous piece which exists between the superior maxillary bones of certain adult mammifera, and also of those of the human fœtus, and receives the superior incisor teeth: the *os quadratum* of birds, as situated between, and serving to unite, the two maxillæ, or mandibles, is also so designated by Schnieder. *Interosseous*, applied to various parts and organs situated between the bones. *Interparietal bone*, in Comparative Anatomy, a cranial bone, situated in the mammifera, between the parietal frontal and superior occipital bones. *Interpleuri-costal*, applied by Dumas to the internal costal muscles. *Interscapular*, applied to the region situated between the scapulæ. *Interspinales cervicis*, six small muscles situated between the spinous processes of the neck: the *interspinous ligaments* are attached to the margins of the spinous processes. *Intervertebral*, situated between the bodies of the vertebræ, as the invertebral ligaments, or fibro-cartilages, which connect them, from the interval which exists between the second and third cervical, to that which separates the last lumbar and the sacrum.

INTER, in-ter', *v. a.* (*interrer*, Fr.) To cover under ground; to bury; to cover with earth.

INTERACT, in'ter-akt, *s.* Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others.

INTERACTION, in-ter-ak'shun, *s.* Intermediate action.

INTERAGENT, in-ter-a'jent, *s.* An intermediate agent.

INTERAMNIAN, in-ter-am'ne-an, *a.* (*inter*, and *amnis*, a river, Lat.) Situated between rivers.

INTERANIMATE, in-ter-an'e-mate, *v. a.* To animate mutually.—Seldom used.

INTERAXAL, in-ter-ak'sal, *a.* Situated in the interaxis.

INTERAXILLARY, in-ter-ak-sil'la-re, *a.* In Botany, situated within the axils of leaves.

INTERAXIS, in-ter-ak'sis, *s.* In Architecture, the space between the axis in columnar erections. 'Doors, windows, niches, and the like, are placed centrally in the *interaxis*.'—*Gwilt.*

INTERBASTATION, in-ter-bas-ta'shun, *s.* (*bastear*, Span.) Patchwork.—Obsolete.

INTERCALAR, in-ter'ka-lar, } *a.* (*intercalarius*,
INTERCALARY, in-ter-kal'ar-e, } Lat.) Inserted; an epithet given to the odd day inserted in leap year.

INTERCALATE, in-ter'ka-late, *v. a.* (*intercalo*, Lat.) To insert an extraordinary day, or other portion of time.

INTERCALATION, in-ter-ka-la'shun, *s.* (*intercalatio*, Lat.) Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

INTERCEDE, in-ter-sede', *v. n.* (*intercedo*, Lat.) To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences; to plead in favour of any one.

INTERCEDENT, in-ter-se'dent, *a.* Pleading for; mediating.

INTERCEDER, in-ter-se'dur, *s.* One that intercedes; a mediator.

INTERCEPT, in-ter-sept', *v. a.* (*intercepter*, Fr.) To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to take, include, or comprehend between.

INTERCEPTER, in-ter-sep'tur, *s.* One who intercepts.

INTERCEPTION, in-ter-sep'shun, *s.* Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction.

INTERCESSION, in-ter-sesh'un, *s.* (*intercessio*, Lat.) Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; prayer or solicitation to one party in favour of another, sometimes against another.

INTERCESSIONAL, in-ter-sesh'un-al, *a.* Containing intercession or entreaty.

INTERCESSIONATE, in-ter-sesh'un-ate, *v. n.* To entreat.—Obsolete.

They never ceased extensively to *intercessionate* God for his recovery.—*Nash.*

INTERCESSOR, in-ter-ses'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A mediator; an agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

INTERCESSORY, in-ter-ses'sur-e, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

INTERCHAIN, in-ter-tshane', *v. a.* To chain; to link together.

INTERCHANGE, in-ter-tshanje', *v. a.* To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to succeed alternately;—*s.* commerce; permutation of commodities; alternate succession; a mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation.

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-ter-tshayn'ja-bl, *a.* Given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLENESS, in-ter-tshayn'ja-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-ter-tshayn'ja-ble, *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-ter-tshaynj'ment, *s.* Exchange; mutual transfer.—Seldom used.

INTERCHAPTER, in-ter-tshap'tur, *s.* An interpolated chapter.

INTERCIDENT, in-ter'se-dent, *a.* (*intercido*, Lat.) Falling or coming between.

INTERCIPIENT, in-ter-sip'e-ent, *a.* (*intercipiens*, Lat.) Obstructing; catching by the way;—*s.* an intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

INTERCISION, in-ter-sizh'un, *s.* Interruption.—Seldom used.

INTERCLUDE, in-ter-klude', *v. a.* (*intercludo*, Lat.) To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept; to cut off; to interrupt.

INTERCLUSION, in-ter-klu'zhun, *s.* Interception; a stopping.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-ter-ko-lum-ne-a'shun, *s.* The distance between two columns measured at the lower part of their shafts.

INTERCOME, in-ter-kum', *v. n.* To interpose; to interfere.—Obsolete.

INTERCOMMON, in-ter-kom'mun, *v. n.* To feed at the same table; to graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others.

INTERCOMMONAGE, in-ter-kom'mun-aje, *s.* Mutual commonage.

INTERCOMMONING, in-ter-kom'mun-ing, *s.* In Law, when the commons of two adjacent manors join, and the inhabitants of both have immemorially fed their cattle promiscuously on each other's common, this is calling intercommoning.—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

INTERCOMMUNICABLE, in-ter-kom-mu'ne-ka-bl, *a.* That may be mutually communicated.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, in-ter-kom-mu'ne-kate, *v. n.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

INTERCOMMUNICATION, in-ter-kom-mu-ne-ka'shun *s.* Reciprocal communication.

INTERCOMMUNION, in-ter-kom-mune'yun, *s.* Mutual communion.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-ter-kom-mu'ne-te, *s.* A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, in-ter-kos'tal, *a.* (*inter*, and *costa*, a rib, Lat.) In Anatomy, applied to the muscles, arteries, veins, and nerves situated between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, in'ter-korse, *s.* (*intercursus*, Lat.) Communication; commerce; exchange; connection by reciprocal dealing.

INTERCUR, in-ter-kur', *v. n.* (*intercurro*, Lat.) To intervene; to come in the meantime.—Seldom used.

So that there *intercur* no sin in the acting thereof.—*Shelton.*

INTERCURRENCE, in-ter-kur'rens, *s.* (*intercurrens*, Lat.) A passing or running between.

INTERCURRENT, in-ter-kur'rent, *a.* Running between or among; occurring; intervening.

INTERCUTANEOUS, in-ter-ku-ta'ne-us, *a.* Being within or under the skin.

INTERDEAL, in'ter-dele, *s.* Mutual dealing; traffic.—Obsolete.

INTERDENTEL, in-ter-den'tel, *s.* In Architecture, the space between two dentels.

INTERDEPENDENCE, in-ter-de-pen'dens, *s.* Mutual dependence.

INTERDEPENDENT, in-ter-de-pen'dent, *a.* Mutually dependent.

INTERDICT, in-ter-dikt', *v. a.* (*interdico*, Lat.) To forbid; to prohibit; to forbid or cut off from communion with the church.

INTERDICT, in'ter-dikt, *s.* (*interdictum*, Lat.) Prohibition; prohibiting decree; a mode of prohibition used by the Roman Catholic Church, by which the clergy are debarred the performance of divine service; also, a decree by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or enjoying particular privileges.

INTERDICTION, in-ter-dik'shun, *s.* (*interdictio*, Lat.) The act of interdicting; prohibition; curse.

INTERDICTIVE, in-ter-dik'tiv, *a.* Having power to prohibit.

INTERDICTORY, in-ter-dik'tur-e, *a.* Serving to prohibit.

INTEREQUINOCTIAL, in-ter-e-kwe-nok'shal, *a.* Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

INTEREST, in'ter-est, *v. a.* (*interesser*, Fr.) To concern; to affect; to exert; to give share in; to excite emotion or passion, either in favour or against a person or thing;—*v. n.* to affect; to move;—(obsolete as a neuter verb;)—*s.* concern; advantage; good; influence over others; share; part in anything; participation; regard to private profit; premium paid for the use of money; any surplus advantage. In Law, the estate or property which a man possesses either in land or chattels, the quantum of which, of course, depends upon the title under which he holds, and which therefore varies in exact proportion to the different titles by which property can be held. Thus, in land, a man may be possessed of a freehold interest, or of an interest less than freehold, which main classification may again be divided into his interest in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life, or his interest for a term of years, or at will. So also with regard to the interest or property in goods and chattels, it may be either joint or several; joint if shared with others (as with the part-owners of a ship), several, if possessed by one person exclusively, or by more than one, their interests however not being in common. *Interesse termini*, (an interest in the term,) in Law, that species of property or interest which a lessee for years acquires in the lands demised to him before he has actually become possessed of those lands, as distinguished from that property or interest vested in him by the demise, and also reduced into possession by an actual entry upon the lands and the assumption

of ownership therein, and which is then termed 'an estate for years.'—1 *Step. Bl.* 268.

INTERESTED, in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected.

INTERESTING, in'ter-est-ing, *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.

INTERFERE, in-ter-fere', *v. n.* (*inter*, and *fero*, I come, Lat.) To interpose; to intermeddle; to clash; to oppose each other. The term is applied to a horse, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh.

INTERFERENCE, in-ter-fe'rens, *s.* Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation; a clashing or collision; a striking of one foot against the other. *Interference of light*, in Optics, a term expressing certain phenomena, which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other.

INTERFERER, in-ter-fe'rur, *s.* One who interferes.

INTERFERING, in-ter-fe'ring, *s.* Clashing; contradiction; opposition.

INTERFERINGLY, in-ter-fe'ring-le, *ad.* By interference; by intermeddling.

INTERFLUENT, in-ter'flu-ent, } *a.* (*inter*, and *fluo*, I
INTERFLUOUS, in-ter'flu-us, } flow, Lat.) Flowing between.

INTERFOLIACEOUS, in-ter-fo-le-a'shus, *a.* In Botany, growing on the inside of a leaf.

INTERFOLIATE, in-ter-fo'le-ate, *v. a.* To interleave.

INTERFULGENT, in-ter-ful'jent, *a.* Shining between.

INTERFUSED, in-ter-fuzde', *a.* (*interfusus*, Lat.) Poured or spread between.

INTERIM, in'ter-im, *s.* (Latin.) The meantime; time intervening; also, a name given to a formulary, or kind of confession of the articles of faith, obtruded on the Protestants after Luther's death by the Emperor Charles V.

INTERIOR, in-te're-ur, *a.* (Latin.) Internal; inner; not outward; inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore;—*s.* the internal part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country, state, or kingdom. *Interior angle*, in Geometry, an angle formed within any figure by two straight lined parts of the perimeter or boundary of the figure: the term is also applied to the two angles formed by two parallel lines, when cut on each side of the intersecting line.

INTERIORLY, in-te're-ur-le, *ad.* Internally; inwardly.

INTERJACENCY, in-ter-ja'sen-se, *s.* (*interjacens*, Lat.) A lying or being between; intervention; that which lies between.—Seldom used in the last sense.

INTERJACENT, in-ter-ja'sent, *a.* Lying or being between; intervening.

INTERJECT, in-ter-jekt', *v. a.* (*interjicio*, Lat.) To throw between; to insert;—*v. n.* to come between; to interpose.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

> But the confluence of soldiers *interjecting*, rescued him. —*Sir G. Buck.*

INTERJECTION, in-ter-jek'shun, *s.* (*interjectio*, Lat.) The act of throwing between. In Grammar, an indeclinable part of speech, expressive of some passion or emotion of the mind.

INTERJECTIONAL, in-ter-jek'shun-al, *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases.

INTERJOIN, in-ter-joyn', *v. a.* To join mutually; to intermarry.—Seldom used.

INTERKNIT, in-ter-nit', *v. a.* To knit together.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, in-ter-nol'lej, *s.* Mutual knowledge.

INTERLACE, in-ter-lase', *v. a.* (*entrelacer*, Fr.) To intermix; to put one thing within another.

INTERLACEMENT, in-ter-lase'ment, *s.* Intermixture, or insertion within.

INTERLAPSE, in-ter-laps', *s.* The lapse or flow of time between two events.

INTERLARD, in-ter-lärd', *v. a.* (*entrelarder*, Fr.) To mix fat with lean—hence, to interpose; to insert between; to mix; to diversify by mixture.

INTERLEAF, in'ter-lefe, *s.* A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted.

INTERLEAVE, in-ter-leve', *v. a.* To insert a leaf; to chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

INTERLINE, in-ter-line', *v. a.* To write in alternate lines; to correct by something written between the lines.

INTERLINEAR, in-ter-lin'e-ar, } *a.* Inserted be-
INTERLINEARY, in-ter-lin'e-a-re, } tween the lines of the original composition;—*s.* a book having insertions between the leaves.

INTERLINEATION, in-ter-lin-e-a'shun, *s.* Correction made by writing between the leaves.

INTERLINING, in-ter-li'ning, *s.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines.

INTERLINK, in-ter-lingk', *v. a.* To correct by uniting links; to join one chain to another.

INTERLOBULAR, in-ter-lob'u-lar, *a.* Situate between lobes.

INTERLOCATION, in-ter-lo-ka'shun, *s.* A placing between; interposition.

INTERLOCK, in-ter-lok', *v. n.* To communicate with, or flow into, one another.

INTERLOCUTION, in-ter-lo-ku'shun, *s.* (*interlocutio*, Lat.) Dialogue; interchange of speech. In Law, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

INTERLOCUTOR, in-ter-lok'u-tur, *s.* (*interloquor*, Lat.) One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.

INTERLOCUTORY, in-ter-lok'u-tur-e, *a.* (*interlocutoire*, Fr.) Consisting of dialogue. In Law, something intervening or happening between the commencement of law proceedings and their termination, *i. e.* during the progress of an action at law or a suit in equity. *Interlocutory decree*, in a suit in equity, signifies a decree that is not final, and does not conclude the suit, for it seldom happens that the first decree can be final; for if any matter of fact is strongly controverted, the court usually directs the matter to be tried by a jury; and the final decree is therefore suspended until such trial is over. *Interlocutory judgment*, in an action at law, signifies a judgment which is not final, but which is given upon some plea, proceeding, or default, occurring in the course of the action, and which does not terminate the suit: such are judgments on demurrer, or verdict for the defendant on certain dilatory pleas, called *pleas in abatement*, or those which are given when the right of the plaintiff in the action, although established, yet the amount of damages he has sustained is not ascertained, which cannot be done without the intervention of a jury: this happens when the defendant in an action suffers judgment by default, or confession, or upon a demurrer, in any of which cases, if the demand sued for be damages,

and not a specific sum, then a jury must be called to assess them; therefore the judgment given by the court previous to such assessment by the jury is *interlocutory*, and not final, because the court knows not what damages the plaintiff has sustained. *Interlocutory order*, an order made during the progress of a suit upon some incidental matter which arises out of the proceedings: as an order for an injunction, for instance.—3 *Bl.* 452.

INTERLOPE, in-ter-lope', *v. n.* (*inter*, and *loopen*, Dut.) To run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.

INTERLOPER, in-ter-lo'pur, *s.* One who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLUCATE, in-ter-lu'kate, *v. a.* To let in light by cutting away the branches of trees.

INTERLUCATION, in-ter-lu-ka'shun, *s.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light.

INTERLUCENT, in-ter-lu'sent, *a.* (*interlucens*, Lat.) Shining between.

INTERLUDE, in'ter-lude, *s.* (*inter*, and *ludus*, sport, Lat.) An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece.

INTERLUDED, in-ter-lu'ded, *a.* Inserted or performed as an interlude.

INTERLUDER, in'ter-lu-dur, *s.* One who performs in an interlude.

INTERLUENCY, in-ter-lu'en-se, *s.* (*interluens*, Lat.) A flowing between; water interposed.—Seldom used.

INTERLUNAR, in-ter-lu'nar, } *a.* (*inter*, and
INTERLUNARY, in-ter-lu'nar-e, } *luna*, Lat.) Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, in-ter-mar'rij, *s.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

INTERMARRY, in-ter-mar're, *v. n.* To marry one and give another in marriage, as two families; to marry some of each order, family, tribe, or nation with the other.

INTERMEAN, in-ter-mene', *s.* Something done in the meantime.

INTERMEATION, in-ter-me-a'shun, *s.* A flowing between.—Obsolete.

INTERMEDDLE, in-ter-med'dl, *v. n.* To interpose officiously; to meddle in the affairs of others;—*v. a.* to intermix; to mingle.—Obsolete as an active verb.

INTERMEDDLER, in-ter-med'dl-ur, *s.* One that interposes officiously; one who intermeddles.

INTERMEDIACY, in-ter-me'de-a-se, *s.* Interposition; intervention.—Seldom used.

INTERMEDIAL, in-ter-me'de-al, *a.* (*inter*, and *medius*, middle, Lat.) Lying between; intervening; intervenient.

INTERMEDIARY, in-ter-me'de-a-re, *s.* Interposition;—*a.* being between two objects.

INTERMEDIATE, in-ter-me'de-ate, *a.* (*intermediat*, Fr.) Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes;—*v. n.* to intervene; to interpose.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

INTERMEDIATELY, in-ter-me'de-ate-le, *ad.* By way of intervention.

INTERMEDIATION, in-ter-me-de-a'shun, *s.* Intervention; common means.

INTERMEDIUM, in-ter-me'de-um, *s.* Intermediate space; an intervening agent.

INTERMELL, in-ter-mel', *v. a.* (*entremeler*, Fr.) To mix; to mingle;

> The lyfe of this wretched world is always *intermelled* with moche bitterness.—*Bp. Fisher.*

—*v. n.* to intermeddle.

> To boldly *intermell*
> With holy things.—*Marston.*

INTERMENT, in-ter'ment, *s.* The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

INTERMENTION, in-ter-men'shun, *v. a.* To mention among other things.—Obsolete.

INTERMICATION, in-ter-me-ka'shun, *s.* A shining between or among.

INTERMIGRATION, in-ter-me-gra'shun, *s.* Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another.

INTERMINABLE, in-ter'me-na-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *terminus*, a boundary, Lat.) Boundless; endless; admitting no limit;—*s.* he whom no bound or limit can confine.—Obsolete as a substantive.

> As if they would confine the *interminable*,
> And tie him to his own prescript,
> Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.—
> *Milton.*

INTERMINABLENESS, in-ter'me-na-bl-nes, *s.* State of being interminable; endlessness.

INTERMINABLY, in-ter'me-na-ble, *ad.* Without end or limit.

INTERMINATE, in-ter'me-nate, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited; endless;—*v. a.* to menace.—Obsolete as a verb.

INTERMINATION, in-ter-me-na'shun, *s.* A menace or threat.

INTERMINGLE, in-ter-ming'gl, *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others;—*v. n.* to be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, in-ter-mish'un, *s.* (*intermissio*, Lat.) Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate; stop; intervenient time; the temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease; the state of being neglected; disuse, as of words.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

INTERMISSIVE, in-ter-mis'siv, *a.* Coming by fits, or after temporary cessations; not continual.

INTERMIT, in-ter-mit', *v. a.* (*intermitto*, Lat.) To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend;—*v. n.* to cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

INTERMITTENT, in-ter-mit'tent, *a.* Ceasing at intervals;—*s.* in Pathology, applied to a fever or other disease, the paroxysms of which recur at fixed or uncertain periods; also, to a pulse which, after some vibration, is observed to stop for a short time.

INTERMITTINGLY, in-ter-mit'ting-le, *ad.* With intermissions.

INTERMIX, in-ter-miks', *v. a.* To mingle; to join; to put some things among others;—*v. n.* to be mixed together; to be intermingled.

INTERMIXTURE, in-ter-miks'ture, *s.* A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed; admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

INTERMODILLION, in-ter-mo-dil'yun, *s.* In Architecture, the space between two modillions, which is equal throughout the entablature.

INTERMONTANE, in-ter-mon'tane, *a.* Between mountains.

INTERMUNDANE, in-ter-mun'dane, *a.* (*inter*, and *mundus*, the world, Lat.) Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, in-ter-mu'ral, *a.* Lying between walls.

INTERMUSCULAR, in-ter-mus'ku-lar, *a.* Between the muscles.

INTERMUTATION, in-ter-mu-ta'shun, *s.* Interchange; mutual change.

INTERMUTUAL.—See Mutual.

INTERN.—See Internal.

INTERNAL, in-ter'nal, *a.* (*internus*, Lat.) Inward; not external; pertaining to the heart; intrinsic; real; confined to a country; domestic; not foreign.

INTERNALLY, in-ter'nal-le, *ad.* Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface; mentally; intellectually; spiritually.

INTERNATIONAL, in-ter-nash'un-al, *a.* Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between nations.

INTERNECINE, in-ter-ne'sin, *a.* (*internecinus*, Lat.) Deadly.—Seldom used.

> The Egyptians worshipp'd dogs, and for
> Their faith made *internecine* war.—*Butler.*

INTERNECION, in-ter-ne'shun, *s.* Mutual slaughter or destruction.—Seldom used.

INTERNECIVE, in-ter-ne'siv, *a.* Killing; tending to kill.

INTERNECTION, in-ter-nek'shun, *s.* Connection.

INTERNODE, in'ter-node, *s.* (*inter*, and *nodus*, a joint, Lat.) The space between the joints in the stem of a plant.

INTERNUNCIO, in-ter-nun'she-o, *s.* (*internuncius*, Lat.) A messenger between two parties.

> They only are the *internuncios*, or the go-betweens, of this trim-devised mummery.—*Milton.*

INTEROSSEAL, in-ter-osh'al, } *a.* Situated be-
INTEROSSEOUS, in-ter-osh'us, } tween two bones.

INTERPEAL, in-ter-pele', } *v. a.* (*interpello*, Lat.)
INTERPEL, in-ter-pel', } To interrupt a person speaking or doing anything.—Obsolete.

INTERPELLATION, in-ter-pel-la'shun, *s.* A summons; a citation; interruption; an earnest address; intercession.

INTERPENETRATE, in-ter-pen'e-trate, *v. a.* To penetrate between other substances.

INTERPETIOLAR, in-ter-pet'e-o-lar, *a.* In Botany, situated between the petioles and leaf-stalks.

INTERPILASTER, in-ter-pe-las'tur, *s.* In Architecture, the interval between two pilasters.

INTERPLEAD, in-ter-plede', *v. n.* In Law, to discuss a point incidentally, happening before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPLEADER, in-ter-ple'dur, *s.* In Law, when two or more persons claim the same thing of a third, and he, laying no claim to it himself, is ignorant which of them has the right to it, and fears he may be prejudiced by their proceeding against him to recover it, he may file a bill in equity against them, the object of which is to make them litigate their title between themselves, instead of litigating it with him, and such a bill is called a *bill of interpleader*; or he may resort to a court of law for the same purpose.

INTERPLEDGE, in-ter-plej', *v. a.* To give and take as a mutual pledge.

INTERPOINT, in-ter-poynt', *v. a.* To point; to distinguish by stops.

INTERPOLATE, in-ter'po-late, *v. a.* (*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolo*, Lat.) To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add something spurious to the original; to renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

INTERPOLATION, in-ter-po-la'shun, *s.* Something added or put into the original matter. In Algebra, the finding an intermediate term of a series, its place in the series being given. In Astronomy and Physics, the finding a mathematical law which will connect together a number of observed facts.

INTERPOLATOR, in-ter'po-lay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

INTERPOLISH, in-ter-pol'ish, *v. a.* To polish between.

INTERPONE, in-ter-pone', *v. a.* (*inter*, and *pono*, I place, Lat.) To set or insert between.

INTERPOSAL, in-ter-po'zal, *s.* Interposition; agency between two persons; intervention; interference.

INTERPOSE, in-ter-poze', *v. a.* (*interposer*, Fr.) To place between; to thrust in, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to offer, as a succour or relief;—*v. n.* to mediate; to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption;—*s.* interposal.—Obsolete as a substantive.

INTERPOSER, in-ter-po'zur, *s.* One that comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

INTERPOSIT, in-ter-poz'it, *s.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.

INTERPOSITION, in-ter-po-zish'un, *s.* (*interpositio*, Lat.) Intervenient agency; intervention; mediation; agency between parties; anything interposed.

INTERPOSURE, in-ter-po'zure, *s.* The act of interposing.—Obsolete.

INTERPRET, in-ter'pret, *v. a.* (*interpreter*, Fr. *interpretor*, Lat.) To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound; to define.

INTERPRETABLE, in-ter'pre-ta-bl, *a.* That may be interpreted.

INTERPRETATION, in-ter-pre-ta'shun, *s.* (*interpretatio*, Lat.) The act of interpreting; explanation; the sense given by an interpreter; exposition; the power of explaining.

INTERPRETATIVE, in-ter'pre-tay-tiv, *a.* Collected or known by interpretation; containing explanation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, in-ter'pre-tay-tiv-le, *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, in-ter'pre-tur, *s.* One that explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator.

INTERPUNCTION, in-ter-pungk'shun, *s.* (*interpunctio*, Lat.) The making of points between sentences, or parts of a sentence.

INTERRECEIVE, in-ter-re-seve', *v. a.* To receive between or within.

INTERREGNUM, in-ter-reg'num, *s.* (Latin.) The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king, and the accession of his successor.

INTERREIGN, in-ter-rane', *s.* An interregnum or vacancy of the throne.

INTERRER, in-ter'rur, *s.* One that inters or buries.

INTERREX, in'ter-reks, *s.* (*inter*, and *rex*, a king, Lat.) A regent; a magistrate that governs during an interregnum.

INTERROGATE, in-ter'ro-gate, *v. a.* (*interroger*, Fr. *interrogo*, Lat.) To question; to examine by asking questions;—*v. n.* to ask questions;—*s.* question put; inquiry.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Referring the things to come to the following *interrogate*.—*Bp. Hall.*

INTERROGATION, in-ter-ro-ga'shun, *s.* The act of questioning; a question put; an inquiry; a note that marks a question, thus (?).

INTERROGATIVE, in-ter-rog'a-tiv, *a.* (*interrogatif*, Fr.) Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question;—*s.* a word used in asking questions, as *who? what?*

INTERROGATIVELY, in-ter-rog'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In the form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, in-ter'ro-gay-tur, *s.* One who asks questions.

INTERROGATORY, in-ter-rog'a-tur-e, *s.* A question or inquiry. *Interrogatories in equity:* the examination of witnesses in a chancery suit is not conducted *viva voce* in open court, (as is the case in the common law courts,) but upon written questions previously prepared by counsel, which are called *interrogatories;* hence the phrase, 'examining a witness upon interrogatories;'—*a.* containing a question; expressing a question.

INTERRUPT, in-ter-rupt', *v. a.* (*inter*, and *ruptus*, broken, Lat.) To hinder the process of anything by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interposition; to divide; to separate; to break continuity;—*a.* broken; containing a chasm.

INTERRUPTED, in-ter-rup'ted, *a.* In Botany, having smaller leaflets interposed among the larger ones in a pinnate leaf.

INTERRUPTEDLY, in-ter-rup'ted-le, *ad.* With breaks or interruptions.

INTERRUPTER, in-ter-rup'tur, *s.* One who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, in-ter-rup'shun, *s.* Interposition; breach of continuity; intervention; hinderance; stop; obstruction; intermission.

INTERRUPTIVE, in-ter-rup'tiv, *a.* Tending to interrupt.

INTERRUPTIVELY, in-ter-rup'tiv-le, *ad.* By interruption.

INTERSCAPULAR, in-skap'u-lar, *a.* (*inter*, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, Lat.) Situated between the shoulders.

INTERSCENDANT, in-ter-sen'dant, *a.* (*inter*, and *scando*, I climb, Lat.) In Algebra, interscendant quantities, are when the exponents of their powers are irrational.

INTERSCIND, in-ter-sind', *v. a.* (*inter*, and *scindo*, I cut, Lat.) To cut off.

INTERSCRIBE, in-ter-skribe', *v. a.* To write between.

INTERSECANT, in-ter-se'kant, *a.* (*intersecans*, Lat.) Dividing into parts; crossing.

INTERSECT, in-ter-sekt', *v. a.* (*interseco*, Lat.) To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts;—*v. n.* to meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, in-ter-sek'shun, *s.* The act or state of intersecting. In Mathematics, the cutting of one line or plane by another, or the point or line wherein two lines or planes cut each other.

INTERSEMINATE, in-ter-sem'e-nate, *v. a.* To sow between or among.—Seldom used.

INTERSERT, in-ter-sert', *v. a.* (*intersero*, Lat.) To set or put in between other things.

INTERSERTION, in-ter-ser'shun, *s.* An insertion or thing inserted between other things.

INTERSPACE, in'ter-spase, *s.* A space between other things.

INTERSPERSE, in-ter-spers', *v. a.* (*inter*, and *spersus*, scattered, Lat.) To scatter or set here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, in-ter-sper'shun, *s.* The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, in-ter-stel'lar, *a.* (*inter*, and *stella*, a star, Lat.) Situated beyond the solar system.

INTERSTICE, in-ter'stis, *s.* (French, from *interstitium*, Lat.) Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another; interval.

INTERSTINCTIVE, in-ter-stingk'tiv, *a.* Distinguishing.—Obsolete.

INTERSTITIAL, in-ter-stish'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing interstices.

INTERSTRATIFIED, in-ter-strat'e-fide, *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.

INTERTALK, in-ter-tawk', *v. a.* To exchange conversation.—Obsolete.

Amongst the myrtles as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus *intertalk'd*.—*Cowley.*

INTERTANGLE, in-ter-tang'gl, *v. a.* To intertwist; to entangle.

INTERTEXTURE, in-ter-teks'ture, *s.* (*intertextus*, Lat.) The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.

INTERTIE, in'ter-ti, } *s.* In Architecture, a
INTERDUCE, in'ter-duse, } short piece of timber used in roofing, to bind upright posts together, in roofs, partitions, in lath and plaster-work, and in walls with timber framework.

INTERTISSUED, in-ter-tish'ude, *a.* Wrought with joint tissue.

INTERTRANSPICUOUS, in-ter-tran-spik'u-us, *a.* Transpicuous between or among.

INTERTRIGO, in-ter'tre-go, *s.* (French.) In Pathology, a species of Erythema, induced by attrition of contiguous surfaces of the skin, or by acridity of the fœcal or urinary evacuations.

INTERTROPICAL, in-ter-trop'e-kal, *a.* Situated between the tropics.

INTERTWINE, in-ter-twine', *v. a.* To unite by twining or twisting one with another.

INTERTWININGLY, in-ter-twi'ning-le, *ad.* By intertwining, or by being intertwined.

INTERTWIST, in-ter-twist', *v. a.* To twist one with another.

INTERVAL, in'ter-val, *s.* (*intervallum*, Lat.) Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space; time passing between two assignable points; remission of a delirium or distemper. In Music, the imaginary distance between two sounds as respects their acuteness and gravity, called by the ancients a *diastem*.

INTERVALVULAR, in-ter-val'vu-lar, *a.* In Botany, situated in the middle of the valves.

INTERVEINED, in-ter-vaynd', *a.* Intersected as with veins.

INTERVENE, in-ter-vene', *v. a.* (*inter*, between, and

venio, I come, Lat.) To come between things or persons; to be situated between; to come between points of time or events; to happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt; to interpose or undertake voluntarily for another;—*s.* a coming between.—Obsolete as a substantive.

INTERVENER, in-ter-ve'nur, *s.* In Law, the interposition or interference of a person in a suit in the ecclesiastical court in defence of his own interest is so termed, and a person is at liberty to do this in every case in which his interest is affected either in regard of his property or his person.

INTERVENIENT, in-ter-ve'ne-ent, *a.* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed.

INTERVENTION, in-ter-ven'shun, *s.* Agency between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others; agency of means or instruments; a voluntary undertaking of one party for another; a state of coming or being between.

INTERVENUE, in-ter-ven'u, *s.* (*intervenu*, Fr.) Interposition.—Obsolete.

This crown hath now had five weak princes, without *intervenue* of any one active.—*Blount.*

INTERVERT, in-ter-vert', *v. a.* (*interverto*, Lat.) To turn to another course, or to another use.—Seldom used.

INTERVIEW, in'ter-vu, *s.* A mutual sight or view; a meeting; a conference, or mutual communication of thoughts.

INTERVOLVE, in-ter-volv', *v. a.* (*intervolvo*, Lat.) To involve one within another.

INTERWEAVE, in-ter-weve', *v. a.* *Past*, Interwove, *past part.* Interwoven. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; to set among or together; to intermingle; to insert together.

INTERWEAVING, in-ter-we'ving, *s.* Intertexture.

INTERWISH, in-ter-wish', *v. a.* To wish mutually to each other.—Seldom used.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*,
Fall on that man!—*Donne.*

INTERWORKING, in-ter-wurk'ing, *s.* The act of working together.—Seldom used.

INTERWREATHED, in-ter-reethd', *a.* Woven in a wreath.

Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heavenly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay,
Inform my soul.—*Lovelace.*

INTESTABLE, in-tes'ta-bl, *a.* (*intabilis*, Lat.) Incapable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testamentary deed.

INTESTACY, in-tes'ta-se, *s.* The state of dying without having made a will, or disposing by deed of one's effects.

INTESTATE, in-tes'tate, *a.* (*intestatus*, Lat.) Dying without having made a will; not devised; not disposed of by will;—*s.* a person who dies without making a will. In Law, a person is said to die *intestate*, *i. e.* to die without making a will; to die without leaving anything to testify what his wishes were with respect to the disposal of his property after his death. This word is not only applied to the above-mentioned condition in which a person dies, but is also used to signify the person himself. Thus, in speaking of the property of a person who died intestate, it is common to say the intestate's property, *i. e.* the property of the person dying in an intestate condition. An *intestate* is the opposite to *testator*; the latter word signifying a man who dies having made a will.—2 *Bl.* 494.

INTESTINAL, in-tes'te-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body. *Intestinal worms*, the Entozoa, such worms as breed in the intestines of animals.

INTESTINALIA. } —See Entozoa.
INTESTINA. }

INTESTINE, in-tes'tin, *a.* (*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Lat.) Internal; inward; domestic, not foreign. In Anatomy, *intestine* is generally used in the plural. The intestines consist of a convoluted muscular membranous canal, contained in the abdominal cavity, and extending from the stomach to the anus. They are distinguished into two portions, the small and the large; the former divided into duodenum, jejunum, and ilium; and the latter into cœcum, colon, and rectum.

INTHIRST, in-*th*urst', *v. a.* To make thirsty.—Obsolete.

INTHRAL, in-*th*rawl', *v. a.* To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle.

INTHRALMENT, in-*th*rawl'ment, *s.* Servitude; slavery; bondage.

INTHRONE.—See Enthrone.

INTHRONIZE.—See Enthronize.

INTHRONIZATION, in-*th*ro-ne-za'shun, } *s.* The
ENTHRONIZATION, en-*th*ro-ne-za'shun, } act of enthroning.

INTIMACY, in'te-ma-se, *s.* Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship.

INTIMATE, in'te-mate, *a.* (*intimus*, superlative of *intus* or *interus*, within, Lat.) Inward; inmost; internal; near; close; close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar;

He was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission.—*Shake.*

—*s.* a familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve;—*v. n.* to share together;—(obsolete as a verb neuter;)—*v. a.* (*intimer*, Fr.) to hint; to suggest obscurely or indirectly; to give slight notice of; to announce.

'Tis heaven itself points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man.—*Addison.*

INTIMATELY, in'te-mate-le, *ad.* Closely; with close intermixture or union of parts, as two fluids *intimately* mixed; closely, with nearness of friendship or alliance; familiarly; particularly.

INTIMATION, in-te-ma'shun, *s.* (French.) Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information.

INTIME, in'time, *a.* (*intimus*, Lat.) Inward; internal.—Obsolete.

INTIMIDATE, in-tim'e-date, *v. a.* (*in*, and *timidus*, fearful, Lat.) To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to shock.

Now guilt, once harboured in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great.—*Irene.*

INTIMIDATION, in-tim-e-da'shun, *s.* The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

INTINCTIVITY, in-tink-tiv'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *tinctus*, dipped, stained, Lat.) The want of quality in colouring or tinging other bodies.

INTIRE.—See Entire.

INTIRELY.—See Entirely.

INTIRENESS.—See Entireness.

INTITLE.—See Entitle.

INTO, in'to, *prep.* Noting entrance, or a passing

from the outside of anything into its interior parts, as 'to go *into* the house;' noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, as 'to look *into* a letter;' noting mixture; noting inclusion, as 'put these ideas *into* other words;' noting the passing of a substance from one form or state into another.

INTOLERABLE, in-tol'er-a-bl, *a.* (*intolerabilis*, Lat.) Not to be borne; that cannot be endured; insufferable.

INTOLERABLENESS, in-tol'er-abl-nes, *s.* The quality of not being tolerable.

INTOLERABLY, in-tol'er-a-ble, *ad.* Beyond endurance; insufferably.

INTOLERANCE, in-tol'er-ans, *s.* Want of toleration; the not enduring at all, or not suffering to exist without persecution; want of candour or patience with the opinions of others.

INTOLERANT, in-tol'er-ant, *a.* (French.) Not enduring or able to endure; not favourable to toleration; refusing to tolerate different modes of worship, or the enjoyment of the right of individual opinion;—*s.* one who does not favour toleration.

INTOLERATED, in-tol'er-ay-ted, *a.* Not endured. Seldom used.

I would have all intoleration *intolerated* in its turn.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

INTOLERATION, in-tol-er-a'shun, *s.* Intolerance; the disposition or conduct which suffers not the opinions of others; want of toleration.

INTOMB, in-toom', *v. a.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

INTONATE, in'to-nate, *v. n.* To sound; to sound loudly; to thunder.

INTONATION, in-to-na'shun, *s.* In Music, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice or an instrument, compared with another voice or instrument; the modulation of the human voice in speaking; the act of singing together; the act of thundering.

INTONE, in-tone', *v. n.* (*intono*, Lat.) To utter a slow, protracted noise.

Ass *intones* to ass.—*Pope.*

INTORSION, in-tawr'shun, *s.* (*intorsum*, Lat.) A winding or twisting. In Botany, the bending of any part of a plant towards one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

INTORT, in-tawrt', *v. a.* (*intortus*, from *intorqueo*, I twist, Lat.) To twist; to wreath; to wind; to wring.

INTORTED, in-tawr'ted, *a. part.* Twisted; made winding.

IN TOTO, in to'to. A Latin phrase, signifying wholly; entirely.

INTOXICATE, in-toks'e-kate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *toxicum*, poison, Lat.) To inebriate; to make drunk; to excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness;—*a.* inebriated.

INTOXICATEDNESS, in-toks'e-kay-ted-nes, *s.* State of intoxication; state of being intoxicated.

INTOXICATING, in-toks'e-kay-ting, *a.* Having qualities that produce inebriation.

INTOXICATION, in-toks-e-ka'shun, *s.* Inebriation; drunkenness; the act of making drunk.

INTRA, in'tra. A Latin preposition and adverb, signifying within. *Intro* has the same meaning.

INTRACTABLE, in-trak'ta-bl, *a.* (*intractabilis*, Lat.) Not to be governed or managed; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; unteachable; indocile.

INTRACTABLENESS, in-trak'ta-bl-nes, } *s.* The
INTRACTABILITY, in-trak-ta-bil'e-te, } quality of being ungovernable, obstinate, or perverse; indocility; stubbornness.

INTRACTABLY, in-trak'ta-ble, *ad.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

INTRADOS, in-tra'dos, *s.* In Architecture, the interior and lower line or curve of an arch; the exterior or upper curve is called the *extrados*.

INTRAFOLIACEOUS, in-tra-fo-le-a'shus, *a.* (*intra*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Botany, growing in the inside of a leaf.

INTRANCE.—See Entrance.

INTRANQUILLITY, in-tran-kwil'le-te, *s.* Unquietness; inquietude; want of rest.

INTRANSIENT, in-tranz'yent, *a.* Not passing suddenly away.

INTRANSITIVE, in-trans'e-tiv, *a.* (*intransitivus*, not passed over, Lat.) Literally; not passing over. In Grammar, an intransitive verb, or verb neuter, is one which expresses an action or state which is limited to the agent, or, in other words, an action that does not pass over to, or operate upon an object, as 'I walk; I sleep.'

INTRANSITIVELY, in-trans'e-tiv-le, *ad.* In an intransitive manner.

INTRANSMISSIBLE, in-trans-mis'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be transmitted.

INTRANSMUTABILITY, in-trans-mu-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of not being transmutable.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-trans-mu'ta-bl, *a.* Unchangeable into another substance.

INTRANT, in'trant, *a.* (*intrans*, Lat.) Entering into; penetrating.

INTREASURE, in-trezh'ur, *v. a.* To lay up as in a treasury.

So he (the jeweller) *intreasures* princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.—*Shakz.*

INTREATFUL.—See Entreatful.

INTRENCH, in-trensh', *v. a.* (*in*, and *trencher*, Fr.) To cut; to dig or cut a trench around a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet, as 'the army *intrenched* their camp,' or 'they were *intrenched*;' to furrow; to make hollows in;

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*.—*Milton.*

to encroach; to enter on and take possession of that which belongs to another.

INTRENCHANT, in-trensh'ant, *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.—Obsolete.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed.—*Shakz.*

INTRENCHMENT, in-trensh'ment, *s.* Fortification with a ditch, including an embankment, fascines, &c.

INTREPID, in-trep'id, *a.* (*intrepidus*, Lat.) Fearless; daring; bold.

INTREPIDITY, in-tre-pid'e-te, *s.* Fearlessness; boldness; courage.

INTREPIDLY, in-trep'id-le, *ad.* Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

INTRICABLE, in'tre-ka-bl, *a.* Entangling.—Obsolete.

INTRICACY, in'tre-ka-se, *s.* The state of being entangled or involved; perplexity; complication of facts or notions.

INTRICATE, in'tre-kate, *a.* (*intricatus*, Lat.) En-

tangled; involved; perplexed; complicated;—*v. a.* to perplex.—Obsolete as a verb.

That will be to *intricate* the business.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

INTRICATELY, in'tre-kate-le, *ad.* With involution or entanglement; with perplexity or intricacy.

INTRICATENESS, in'tre-kate-nes, *s.* The state of being involved; complication or perplexity.

INTRICATION, in-tre-ka'shun, *s.* Entanglement.—Obsolete.

INTRIGUE, in-treeg', *s.* (French, *intrigo*, Ital.) A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, usually applied to affairs of love or government; the plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, or events, intended to awaken curiosity; an artful involution of feigned transactions; intricacy; complication;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—*v. a.* to perplex or render intricate;—(obsolete as an active verb;)

Great discursists were apt to *intrigue* affairs.—*L. Addison.*

—*v. n.* to form plots; to carry on private designs by intrigue; to carry on a commerce of illicit love.

INTRIGUER, in-tre'gur, *s.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

INTRIGUING, in-treeg'ing, *a.* Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.

INTRIGUINGLY, in-tre'ging-le, *ad.* With intrigue; with secret machinations.

INTRINSECATE, in-trin'se-kate, *a.* Entangled; perplexed.—Obsolete.

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*
Of life at once untie.—*Shaks.*

INTRINSIC, in-trin'sik, } *a.* (*intrinsicus*, Lat.)
INTRINSICAL, in-trin'se-kal, } Inward; internal, or according to the internal qualities—hence true, genuine, not accidental or apparent; intimate; familiar.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Far off to us, to thee near; yea, *intrinsical.*—*Bp. Hall.*

INTRINSICALLY, in-trin'se-kal-le, *ad.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil.—*South.*

INTRO, in'tro. A Latin adverb, signifying into; within. Same as Intra.

INTRODUCE, in-tro-duse', *v. a.* (*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, Fr.) To lead or bring in; to bring into notice or practice; to be known as worthy to be received; to begin; to open; to notice, as 'he *introduced* the subject;' to produce or cause to exist, as 'to *introduce* habits into children;' to bring before the public by writing or discourse.

INTRODUCER, in-tro-du'sur, *s.* One who introduces; one who makes strangers known to each other by introduction.

INTRODUCTION, in-tro-duk'shun, *s.* The act of introducing; the state of being introduced; the act of bringing into a country; the act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use; the ushering of a person into presence; that part of a book which precedes the main work; preface, or preliminary dissertation; the commencement of an oration or discourse, in which the speaker generally gives some account of his design and subject.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-tro-duk'tiv, *a.* Serving to introduce.

INTRODUCTOR, in-tro-duk'tur, *s.* An introducer.—Obsolete.

INTRODUCTORILY, in-tro-duk'tur-e-le, *ad.* By way of introduction.

INTRODUCTORY, in-tro-duk'tur-e, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; prefatory; preliminary; previous.

INTROFLEXED, in-tro-flekst', *a.* Flexed or bent inwardly.

INTROGRESSION, in-tro-gresh'un, *s.* (*intro*, and *gressio*, a going, Lat.) Entrance.

INTROIT, in-tro'it or in'troyt, *s.* (Fr. from *introitus*, an entrance, Lat.) In the Roman Catholic service, a passage said or sung as a commencement or entrance during the performance of the mass.

INTROMISSION, in-tro-mish'un, *s.* (*intromissus*, Lat.) The action of sending in; the state of being intromitted. In Scottish Law, an intermeddling with the effects of another.

INTROMIT, in-tro-mit', *v. a.* To send in; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters;—*v. n.* in Scottish Law, to intermeddle with the effects of another.

INTRORECEPTION, in-tro-re-sep'shun, *s.* The act of admitting into.

INTRORSE, in-trawrs', *a.* (*introrsum*, Lat.) Turned inwards. In Botany, denoting a part of a plant turned towards its axis.

INTROSPECT, in-tro-spekt', *v. a.* (*introspicio*, Lat.) To look into or within; to view the inside.

INTROSPECTION, in-tro-spek'shun, *s.* A view of the inside or interior.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my mind.—*Dryden.*

INTROSUME, in-tro-sume', *v. n.* (*intro*, and *sumo*, I take up, Lat.) To suck in.—Obsolete.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food.—*Evelyn.*

INTROSUSCEPTION, in-tro-sus-sep'shun, *s.* (*intro*, within, and *suscipere*, to receive, Lat.) In Pathology, the introduction of a portion of anything into that which immediately precedes or follows it, generally in consequence of inflammation. Synonymous with Invagination.

INTROVENIENT, in-tro-vene'yent, *a.* (*intro*, and *venio*, I come, Lat.) Coming into, or coming between; entering.

INTROVERSION, in-tro-ver'shun, *s.* The act of turning into.

INTROVERT, in-tro-vert', *v. a.* (*intro*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To turn into.

INTRUDE, in-trood', *v. n.* (*intrudo*, Lat.) To thrust one's self into a place or business; to enter without invitation or permission;—*v. a.* to force or thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome; to force or cast in.

INTRUDER, in-troo'dur, *s.* One who intrudes.

INTRUSION, in-troo'zhun, *s.* (French, from *intrusio*, Lat.) The act of intruding; encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another; voluntary entrance upon undertakings unsuitable for the person. In Law, a species of injury by ouster, or amotion of possession from the freehold, being an entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before him in remainder or reversion; as when a tenant for life dies seised of certain lands and tenements, and a stranger enters thereon after such death, and before any entry made by him in remainder or reversion.—*F. N. B.* 203; 1 *Cruise,*

161, 316. The word is also applied to copyholds, when a stranger enters or intrudes, before the reversioner or remainderman, after the determination of the particular copyhold estate. The writ which lay against such intruders was also called a *writ of intrusion*.—*Les Termes de la Ley*; *Old Nat. Brev.* 203. *Intrusion de gard*, (Fr. intrusion of ward,) a writ that lay against an infant, for entering into his lands when within age, and keeping out his lord.—*Old Nat. Brev.* 90.

INTRUSIVE, in-troo'siv, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.

INTRUSIVELY, in-troo'siv-le, *ad.* In an intrusive manner.

INTRUSIVENESS, in-troo'siv-nes, *s.* The act of entering without invitation or permission.

INTRUST, in-trust', *v. a.* To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of.

INTSEA, int'se-a, *s.* (*intsi*, the name of one of the species, *I. Madagascariensis*, in Madagascar.) A genus of Leguminous plants with pinnate leaves: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

INTUITION, in-tu-ish'un, *s.* (*intuicion*, Span. from *intuitus*, Lat.) Sight of anything, but appropriately the mental sight or view of a truth without reference to, or consciousness of, any means by which it reached the mind; the truth itself so perceived.

INTUITIVE, in-tu'e-tiv, *a.* (*intuitif*, Fr.) Literally, seeing into, but applied only to the mind, or to what the mind perceives—hence having the power of knowing at once; not using media; not coming at a truth by successive intuitions, each the step to another, but conscious of the truth at once; seen at once by the mind; understood without media, or having the power of discovering truth without reasoning.

INTUITIVELY, in-tu'e-tiv-le, *ad.* By immediate perception without reasoning.

INTUMESCE, in-tu-mes', *v. n.* (*intumesco*, Lat.) To swell; to become tumid; to enlarge or expand with heat.

INTUMESCENCE, in-tu-mes'sens, } *s.* The act of
INTUMESCENCY, in-tu-mes'sen-se, } swelling; a tumour.

INTUMULATED, in-tu'mu-lay-ted, *a. part.* Not buried.

INTURGESCENCE, in-tur-jes'sens, *s.* (*in*, and *turgesco*, I swell, Lat.) A swelling; the action of swelling, or state of being swelled.

INTUSE, in'tuse, *s.* A bruise.—Obsolete.

> And, after having searched the *intuse* deep,
> She with her scarf did bind the wound.—
> *Spenser.*

INTUSSUSCEPTION, in-tus-sus-sep'shun, *s.* (*intus*, within, and *suscipere*, to receive, Lat.) In Physiology, the act whereby substances about to undergo the process of assimilation are introduced into the interior of organized bodies, to be absorbed for the purposes of nutrition. In Pathology,—see Introsusception.

INTWINE.—See Entwine.

INTWIST.—See Entwist.

INULA, in'u-la, *s.* (derivation uncertain: the name was given by the Latins to a plant which was eaten with sugar.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

INULIN, in'u-lin, *s.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the Inula helenium, or Ele campane.

INUMBRATE, in-um'brate, *v. a.* (*inumbro*, Lat.) To shade.

INUNCTED, in-ungk'ted, *a.* Anointed.—Obsolete.

INUNCTION, in-unk'shun, *s.* (*inunctus*, Lat.) The act or state of anointing; unction.

INUNCTUOSITY, in-unk-tu-os'e-te, *s.* (*in*, and *unctus*, anointed, Lat.) The want of unctuosity; the absence of greasiness or oiliness.

INUNDANT, in-un'dant, *a.* (*inundans*, Lat.) Overflowing.

INUNDATE, in-un'date, *v. a.* (*inundo*, Lat.) To overflow; to deluge; to overflow with abundance or superfluity.

INUNDATION, in-un-da'shun, *s.* (*inundatio*, Lat.) An overflow of water; a flood; a deluge.

INUNDERSTANDING, in-un-dur-stan'ding, *a.* Void of understanding.—Obsolete.

INURBANE, in-ur'bane, *a.* Rude; uncivil.

INURBANELY, in-ur-bane'le, *ad.* Without urbanity.

INURBANENESS, in-ur-bane'nes, *s.* Want of civility; rudeness.

INURBANITY, in-ur-ban'e-te, *s.* The want of courteousness; incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment.

INURE, in-ure', *v. a.* (*in*, and *ure*, use or practice, Norm. Fr.) To habituate; to practise;—*v. n.* to come into use or power, as a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs of the grantee, or it *inures* to their benefit.

INUREMENT, in-ure'ment, *s.* Practice; habit; custom.

INURN, in-urn', *v. a.* To put in an urn; to bury; to inter; to entomb.

> The sepulchre
> Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*.—*Shaks.*

INUSITATION, in-u-ze-ta'shun, *s.* The state of being unused; disuse.

INUSTION, in-ust'yun, *s.* (*inustio*, Lat.) The act of burning; a branding.

INUTILE, in-u'til, *a.* Useless; unprofitable.

> To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation.—*Bacon.*

INUTILITY, in-u-til'e-te, *s.* (*inutilité*, Fr. from *inutilitas*, Lat.) Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INUTTERABLE.—See Unutterable.

INUUS, in'nu-us, *s.* A genus of quadrumanous animals, in which the muzzle is slightly lengthened; the nose lateral, and hardly half the length of the face; no tail, or very short: Family, Simiadæ.

INVADE, in-vade', *v. a.* (*invador*, Lat.) To enter a country with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to attack; to assail; to assault; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate; to attack or seize, as a disease; to go into.—A Latinism.—Obsolete in the last sense.

INVADER, in-va'dur, *s.* One who invades or enters the territory of another with a view to conquest or plunder; an encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another.

INVAGINATION.—See Introsusception.

INVALESCENCE, in-va-les'sens, *s.* (*invalesco*, Lat.) Strength; health.

INVALETUDINARY, in-val-e-tu'de-na-re, *a.* Wanting health.

INVALID, in-val'id, *a.* (*invalidus*, Lat.) Weak; of no force, weight, or cogency. In Law, having no force, effect, or efficacy; null and void.

INVALID, in-va-leed', *s.* (*invalide*, Fr. from *invali-*

dus, weak, Lat.) A weak, infirm person; generally applied to a person worn out in warfare, or otherwise disabled for active service.

Invalidate, in-val'e-date, *v. a.* (*invalider*, Fr.) To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy; to prove to be of no force.

Invalidation, in-val-e-da'shun, *s.* The act of invalidating.

Invalidity, in-va-lid'e-te, *s.* (*invalidité*, Fr.) Want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; weakness.

Invalidness, in-val'id-nes, *s.* Invalidity.

Invaluable, in-val'u-a-bl, *a.* Precious; above estimation; inestimable.

Invaluably, in-val'u-a-ble, *ad.* Inestimably.

Invariable, in-va're-a-bl, *a.* Not variable; unchangeable; immutable.

Invariableness, in-va're-a-bl-nes, *s.* Immutability of state, condition, or quality.

Invariably, in-va're-a-ble, *ad.* Unchangeably; immutably.

Invaried.—See Unvaried.

Invasion, in-va'zhun, *s.* (*invado*, I invade, Lat.) The act of invading; hostile incursion; encroachment; infringement or violation; attack of a disease.

Invasive, in-va'siv, *a.* Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive; infringing another's rights.

Invected, in-vek'ted, *a.* In Heraldry, a thing fluted or furrowed.

Invection, in-vek'shun, *s.* An invective.—Obsolete.

Invective, in-vek'tiv, *s.* A railing speech or expression; harsh or reproachful accusation;—*a.* satirical, abusive railing.

Invectively, in-vek'tiv-le, *ad.* Abusively; satirically.

Inveigh, in-va', *v. a.* (*inveho*, I bear against, Lat.) To rail against; to reproach.

Inveigher, in-va'ur, *s.* A vehement railer; a censorious person.

Inveigle, in-ve'gl, *v. a.* (*inveogler*, to blind, Norm. Fr.) To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil, by deceptive arts or flattery.

> Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
> To *inveigle* or invite the unwary sense.—*Milton.*

Inveiglement, in-ve'gl-ment, *s.* Enticement; seduction.

Inveigler, in-ve'glur, *s.* A seducer; one who allures to evil.

Inveiled, in-vayld', *a.* Covered as with a veil.

Invendible, in-ven'de-bl, *a.* Not saleable; not fit to be sold.

Invendibleness, in-ven'de-bl-nes, *s.* State of being not saleable.

Invent, in-vent', *v. a.* (*inventer*, Fr. from *invenio*, I come to, Lat.) To find out something new; to devise something not previously known; to contrive something that did not previously exist; to forge, fabricate, or contrive falsely, as to contrive falsehoods; to frame or feign by the imagination; to light on; to meet with.—Obsolete in this last and truly literal sense.

Inventful, in-vent'fŭl, *a.* Full of invention.

Inventible, in-vent'e-bl, *a.* That can be invented.

Inventibleness, in-vent'e-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being inventible; discoverable.

Invention, in-ven'shun, *s.* (French, from *inventio*, Lat.) The act or operation of finding out something; the thing invented; forgery; fiction; the power of inventing, or the skill and ingenuity displayed in the contrivance of anything new; the name given to a day set apart by Roman Catholics (4th May), for the celebration of a feast, called 'The *Invention* of the Holy Cross.' In Painting, the choice which the painter makes of the objects that are to enter into the composition of his piece. In Poetry, whatever the poet adds to the history of his subject. In Rhetoric, the discovery of arguments necessary to prove or illustrate the subject.

Inventive, in-ven'tiv, *a.* (*inventif*, Fr.) Able to invent; quick at contrivance.

Inventively, in-ven'tiv-le, *ad.* By the power of invention.

Inventiveness, in-ven'tiv-nes, *s.* The faculty of inventing.

Inventor, in-ven'tur, *s.* One who invents; a contriver.

Inventorial, in-ven-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to an inventory.

Inventorially, in-ven-to're-al-le, *ad.* In the manner of an inventory.

> To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetic of memory.—*Shaks.*

Inventory, in'ven-tur-e, *s.* (*inventaire*, Fr.) An account, catalogue, or schedule of the goods and chattels of a deceased or living person; a catalogue of movables; a catalogue or account of particular things in any person's possession;—*v. a.* (*inventorier*, Fr.) to make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods.

Inventress, in-vent'res, *s.* A female who invents.

Invermination, in-ver-me-na'shun, *s.* (*in*, and *vermis*, a worm, Lat.) State of being, as an animal, inhabited by worms.

Inverse, in-vers', *a.* (*inversus*, Lat.) Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct. *Inverse proportion*, in Algebra and Arithmetic, is the rule of three, or proportion, applied in a reverse or contrary order. *Inverse ratio*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two numbers. *Inverse method of tangents*, the method of finding the curve belonging to a given tangent, as opposed to the direct method, or the finding the tangent to a given curve.

Inversely, in-vers'le, *ad.* In an inverted order or manner.

Inversion, in-ver'shun, *s.* Change of order, time, or place; a turning backwards. In Grammar, a change in the natural order of words. In Music, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord. In Mathematics, the inverting of the terms of a proportion by changing the antecedents into consequents, and the consequents into antecedents. *Inversio uteri*, in Pathology, that state of the uterus in which it is turned wholly or partially inside out.

Invert, in-vert', *v. a.* (*in*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To turn in a contrary direction; to turn upside down; to place the first last; to place in a contrary order or method. In Music, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony; to divert or turn into another channel.—Obsolete in the last sense.

> Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use.—*Knolles.*

Invertebral, in-ver'te-bral, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column.

Invertebrata, in-ver-te-bra'ta, *s.* A great division of the animal kingdom, which includes all those animals which are not possessed of a vertebra or backbone.

Invertebrate, in-ver'te-brate, *s.* An animal having no vertebral column or spinal bone.

Invertebrated, in-ver'te-bray-ted, *a.* Destitute of a backbone or vertebral chain.

Inverted, in-ver'ted, *a.* Turned upside down, as an *inverted* cone. *Inverted arch*, in Architecture, is where the lowest stone or brick is the keystone.

Invertedly, in-ver'ted-le, *ad.* In reversed order.

Invest, in-vest', *v. a.* (*investir*, Fr. *investio*, Lat.) To clothe or dress—hence, to clothe figuratively with an office or dignity; to adorn or grace;

> Honour must,
> Not accompanied, *invest* him only;
> But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine
> On all deservers.—*Shaks.*

to surround, as to be *invested* with light; to enclose or block up, as to *invest* a town; to sink money in any fund or business; to give; to confer.—Obsolete in the last signification.

Investient, in-vest'yent, *a.* Covering; clothing.

> Consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell.—*Woodward.*

Investigable, in-ves'te-ga-bl, *a.* That may be investigated.

Investigate, in-ves'te-gate, *v. a.* (*investigo*, Lat.) To search into; to inquire into with care and accuracy.

Investigation, in-ves-te-ga'shun, *s.* (*investigatio*, Lat. from *in*, and *vestigium*, a track or footstep.) The act or process of searching minutely into facts or principles.

Investigative, in-ves'te-gay-tiv, *a.* Curious and deliberate in physical or metaphysical inquiry.

Investigator, in-ves-te-ga'tur, *s.* A diligent inquirer; one who investigates.

Investiture, in-ves'te-ture, *s.* The act or right of clothing with, or giving legal possession; the right of giving of any manor, office, or benefice.

Investive, in-ves'tiv, *a.* Clothing; encircling.

Investment, in-vest'ment, *s.* The act of surrounding a fortress or place during a siege; the act of placing money in some permanent property yielding an interest, rent, or annuity; the property in which money is placed, or to be placed; literally, clothes.—Vestment is now used.

Inveteracy, in-vet'er-a-se, *s.* (*inveteratio*, Lat.) Long continuance, particularly of an evil habit, or of a disease; usually applied in a bad sense, as the *inveteracy* of prejudice or error; obstinacy confirmed by time.

Inveterate, in-vet'er-ate, *a.* (*in*, and *vetus*, old, Lat.) Old; long established; obstinate by long continuance;—*v. a.* to fix or harden by long continuance.

Inveterately, in-vet'er-ate-le, *ad.* With obstinacy; violently.

Inveterateness, in-vet'er-ate-nes, *s.* Obstinacy confirmed by time, as the *inveterateness* of a mischief.

Inveteration, in-vet-er-a'shun, *s.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

Invidious, in-vid'e-us, *a.* (*invidiosus*, from *invideo*, to envy, Lat.) Envious; malignant; in the usual sense, likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful.

Invidiously, in-vid'e-us-le, *ad.* Enviously; malignantly; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

Invidiousness, in-vid'e-us-nes, *s.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

Invigilance, in-vij'il-ans, *s.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

Invigorate, in-vig'o-rate, *v. a.* (*invigoriri*, Ital. from *in*, and *vigor*, Lat.) To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.

Invigoration, in-vig-o-ra'shun, *s.* The act of being invigorated; the state of being strengthened.

Invigour, in-vig'ur, *v. a.* To invigorate; to animate.

Invillaged, in-vil'lijd, *a.* Turned into a village.—Obsolete.

Invincible, in-vin'se-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *vinco*, to conquer, Lat.) Not to be conquered or subdued; unconquerable; not to be overcome.

Invincibleness, in-vin'se-bl-nes, } *s.* The quality
Invincibility, in-vin-se-bil'e-te, } of being unconquerable; insuperableness.

Invincibly, in-vin'se-ble, *ad.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

Inviolable, in-vi'o-la-bl, *a.* (*inviolabilis*, Lat.) Not to be broken, injured, or profaned; insusceptible of hurt.

> The *inviolable* saints,
> In cubic phalanx firm, advanc'd entire.—*Milton.*

Inviolableness, in-vi'o-la-bl-nes, } *s.* The qua-
Inviobility, in-vi-o-bil'e-te, } lity or state of being inviolate, or of not being subject to be broken.

Inviolably, in-vi'o-la-ble, *ad.* Without profanation or failure.

Inviolate, in-vi'o-late, *a.* (*inviolatus*, Lat.) Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

> But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
> To thee.—*Denham.*

Inviolated, in-vi'o-lay-ted, *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated.

Invious, in've-us, *a.* (*invius*, Lat. from *in*, and *via*, way.) Impassable; untrodden.

Inviousness, in've-us-nes, *s.* The state of being impassable.

Invirility, in-ve-ril'e-te, *s.* Absence of manhood.

Inviscate, in-vis'kate, *v. a.* (*in*, and *viscus*, glue, or birdlime, Lat.) To lime; to daub with glue; to catch with birdlime.

Inviscerate, in-vis'ser-ate, *v. a.* To breed; to nourish.—Obsolete.

> *Inviscerating* this disposition in our hearts—to love one another.—*Montague.*

Invisibility, in-viz-e-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*invisibilité*,
Invisibleness, in-viz'e-bl-nes, } Fr.) The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight.

Invisible, in-viz'e-bl, *a.* (*invisibilis*, Lat.) Not to be seen; imperceptible by the sight.

Invisibly, in-viz'e-ble, *ad.* Imperceptibly to the eye; in a manner to escape being seen.

Invision, in-vizh'un, *s.* Want of vision.—Obsolete.

Invitation, in-ve-ta'shun, *s.* (*invitatio*, Lat.) The act of inviting or soliciting a person's company.

Invitatory, in-vi'ta-tur-e, *a.* Using or containing invitation;—*s.* hymn of invitation to prayer; part of the service of the Roman Catholic Church.

Invite, in-vite', *v. a.* (*invito*, Lat.) To seek; to

ask a person to a place, particularly to one's house; to allure; to tempt to come;

Shady groves that easy sleep *invite*.—*Dryden.*

to present temptations or allurements to; to induce by pleasure or hope.

INVITEMENT, in-vite'ment, *s.* Act of inviting; invitation.—Obsolete.

INVITER, in-vi'tur, *s.* One who invites.

INVITING, in-vi'ting, *a.* Alluring; tempting;—*s.* invitation.

INVITINGLY, in-vi'ting-le, *ad.* In a manner to invite or allure.

INVITRIFIABLE, in-vit're-fi-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be vitrified or turned into glass.

INVOCATE, in'vo-kate, *v. a.* (*invoco*, Lat.) To invoke or call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.—Obsolete. Invoke is now generally used.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid.—*Milton.*

INVOCATION, in-vo-ka'shun, *s.* (*invocatio*, Lat.) The act of addressing in prayer; the act of invoking the assistance or presence of any divinity or muse. In Law, a judicial call, demand, or order, as the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court.

INVOICE, in'voys, *s.* (*invoi*, a sending, or thing sent, Fr. *invois*, things sent, Ital.) In Commerce, a written account of particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value and prices annexed; a written account of rateable estate;—*v. a.* to make a written account of goods or property with the prices. It is usual to *invoice* goods in the currency of the country in which the seller resides.

INVOKE, in-voke', *v. a.* (*invoco*, Lat.) To address in prayer; to call for assistance and protection. In Law, to order or call judicially.

INVOLUCEL, in-vol'u-sel, *s.* (dim. of *involucre*.) In Botany, the involucrum of an umbellule and involucret.

INVOLUCELLATE, in-vo-lu'sel-late, *a.* Surrounded with involucels.

INVOLUCRAL, in-vo-lu'kral, *a.* Pertaining to an involucrum.

INVOLUCRARIA, in-vo-lu-kra're-a, *s.* (*involucrum*, Lat. in reference to the umbels of the male flowers being involucrated by bracteas.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepaul: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

INVOLUCRATE, in-vol'u-krate, } *a.* Having an
INVOLUCRATED, in-vol'u-kray-ted, } involucrum.

INVOLUCRE, in-vo-lu'kur, } *s.* (*involucrum*, a
INVOLUCRUM, in-vo-lu'krum, } wrapper, Lat.) In Botany, the bracteas which surround the flowers or umbels, particularly of umbelliferous plants.

INVOLUCRED, in-vo-lu'kurd, *a.* Having an involucre.

INVOLUCRET, in-vo-lu'kret, *s.* A small, imperfect, impartial involucre; an involucel.

INVOLUNTARILY, in-vol'un-ta-re-le, *ad.* Not by choice; not spontaneously; against the will; independent of the will.

INVOLUNTARINESS, in-vol'un-ta-re-nes, *s.* Want of choice; independence of the will.

INVOLUNTARY, in-vol'un-ta-re, *a.* (*involuntaire*, Fr.) Not having will or choice; unwilling; independent of the will or choice, as in the action of involuntary muscles; not proceeding from choice, or done willingly; opposed to the will.

INVOLUTE, in'vo-lute, *s.* (*involutus*, Lat.) A curve traced by the end of a string, in folding it round another curve, or in unfolding it with reference to the other, which is called the *evolute*;—*a.* involuted.

INVOLUTED, in-vo-lu'ted, *a.* Rolled spirally inwards.

INVOLUTION, in-vo-lu'shun, *s.* (French, from *involutio*, Lat.) The act of involving or infolding; the state of being entangled or involved; complication.

All things are mixed and caused by mutual *involutions*.
—*Glanville.*

In Grammar, the insertion of one or more clauses, or members of a sentence, between the agent or subject and the verb. In Algebra, the raising any quantity from its root to any height or power assigned.

INVOLVE, in-volv', *v. a.* (*involvo*, Lat.) To envelop or cover with surrounding matter; to inwrap; to comprise; to join mutually; to mingle together; to entangle; to conjoin.

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng.—*Pope.*

In Algebra, to raise a quantity from the root to any assigned power.

INVOLVEDNESS, in-vol'ved-nes, *s.* The state of being involved.

INVOLVEMENT, in-volv'ment, *s.* Act of involving; state of being involved.

INVULNERABILITY, in-vul-ner-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*in-*
INVULNERABLENESS, in-vul'ner-a-bl-nes, } *vulnerabilité*, Fr.) The quality or state of being invulnerable, or being secure from wounds or injury.

INVULNERABLE, in-vul'ner-a-bl, *a.* (French, from *invulnerabilis*, Lat.) That cannot be wounded or injured.

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms.—*Milton.*

INWALL, in-wawl', *v. a.* To enclose, or fortify with a wall.

INWARD, in'wurd, *a.* (*inweard*, Sax. *einwarts*, Germ.) Internal; interior; intimate; domestic; familiar; seated in the mind or soul;—*ad.* towards the inside or centre; into the mind or thoughts.

Celestial light shine *inward*.—*Milton.*

INWARDLY, in'wurd-le, *ad.* Towards the centre; in the inner parts; internally; in the heart; privately; secretly.

Let Benedict, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*.—
Shaks.

INWARDNESS, in'wurd-nes, *s.* Familiarity; intimacy; internal state.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Are very much unto the prince and Claudio.—
Shaks.

INWARDS, in'wurds, *s. pl.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

INWEAVE, in-weev', *v. a.* *Past*, Inwove, *past part.* Inwoven. To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold.—
Milton.

INWHEEL, in-hweel', *v. a.* To surround or encircle.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!—*Beaum.*

INWIT, in'wit, *s.* Mind; understanding.—Obsolete.

INWOOD, in-wood', *v. a.* To hide in woods.

INWORK, in-wurk', *v. n.* To work within.

INWORKING, in'wurk-ing, *s.* Internal operation; energy within.

INWRAP, in-rap', *v. n.* To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping; to involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex; to ravish or transport.

INWREATH, in-wreth', *v. a.* To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.

> Resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams.—*Milton.*

INWROUGHT, in-rawt', *a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures.

IO, i'o, *s.* In Mythology, a priestess of Juno at Argos, the daughter of Jasus or Inachus. She was changed by Jupiter into a beautiful heifer, and afterwards, by entreaty, restored to a woman. After death she received divine honours, and was worshipped.

IODATES, i'o-dayts, *s.* A genus of Salts, resulting from the combination of iodic acid (a compound itself of iodine and oxygen) with salifiable bases. The iodo-nitric, iodo-phosphoric, and iodo-sulphuric acids are double acids, resulting respectively from combinations of the nitric, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids.

IODIC, i-od'ik, *a.* Of the nature of iodine; containing iodine. *Iodic mercury*, a mineral of a fine lemon-yellow colour, found in the variegated sandstone of Casas Viegas, Mexico. *Iodic silver* occurs massive in thin plates of a greyish-white or silver-white colour, which changes to lavender-blue on exposure to the air. It is transparent or translucent, with a resinous lustre passing into adamantine. It is found in thin veins in steatite, near Mazwpil, in Mexico. *Iodic acid*, an acid consisting of iodine oxygenized to the highest point.

IODIDE, i'o-did, } *s.* Any incombustible substance,
IODE, i'ode, } not an acid, of which iodine forms a part.

IODINE, i'o-din, *s.* (*iodes*, resembling a violet, Gr.) One of the elementary bodies obtained from certain marine plants; it is incombustible, but, in combination with several other bodies, it exhibits the phenomena of combustion; like chloride, it destroys vegetable colours. It is of a bluish-black or greyish-black colour, with a metallic lustre; when in scales, they resemble those of micaceous iron ore. It sometimes occurs in brilliant rhomboidal plates or elongated octahedrons. Its vapour is of a beautiful violet colour—hence its name.

IODISM, i'o-dizm, *s.* A morbid state brought on by the use of iodine.

IODOUS, i'o-dus, *a.* Pertaining to iodine. *Odous acid* contains one equivalent of oxygen; *iodic acid*, two equivalents or more.

IODURET, i-od'u-ret, *s.* Any combustible substance, having no properties of an acid, and of which iodine forms a part.

IOLITE, i'o-lite, *s.* (*ion*, a violet, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. from its bluish violet colour in one direction.) A mineral of a dark blue colour, sometimes with a tinge of black, but when viewed by transmitted light at right angles to the prism it appears brownish yellow—hence it has been called Dichroite. It occurs massive and crystalized in six-sided prisms. Its constituents are—silica, 50.24; alumina, 33.42; magnesia, 10.84; oxide of iron, 4.00; manganese, 0.68, sometimes 0.; water, 1.66: sp. gr. 2.56—2.66. H=7.0—7.5.

IONE, i-o'ne, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Amphipoda.

IONIC, i-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Iona in Greece. The Ionic sect of philosophers was founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia: their distinguishing tenet was, that water was the principle or base of all natural things. In Music, the Ionic or Ionian mode, reckoning from grave to acute, was the second of the five middle modes, and denoted an airy kind of music. *Ionic order*, the third order of Grecian architecture, intermediate between the strong Doric and the delicate Corinthian. *Ionic dialect*, the dialect of Ionia, the Asiatic part of ancient Greece.

IONIDIUM, i-o-nid'e-um, *s.* (*ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs or sub-shrubs, the roots of which are more or less emetic: Order, Violaceæ.

IONOPSIS, i-o-nop'sis, *s.* (*ion*, a violet, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

IONS, i'uns, *s. pl.* The elements into which any body is separated when subjected to electrolysation, *i. e.* to electro-chemical decomposition, as, when water is electrolysed, it is resolved into its two elements, oxygen and hydrogen, each of which is an *ion*; that which is evolved at the anode is called *anion*, and hydrogen being evolved at the cathode, is called a *cathion*.

IOTA, i-o'taw, *s.* Primarily, the Greek letter *i*, which, in contractions, is often signified by a sort of dot under another letter—hence, a tittle, the least quantity assignable. A *jot* has the same signification and origin.

IOTACISMUS, i-o-ta-sis'mus, *s.* (*iota*, Gr.) A defect in the organs of speech, occasioning a difficulty in pronouncing the letters.

IPECACUANHA, ip-e-kak-u-an'a, *s.* (the Brazilian name.) In Materia Medica, the root of the plant Cephælis ipecacuanha, imported from Brazil, and used as a powerful emetic. There are several varieties known, as the white and brown South American, &c., the produce of plants of the genera Psychotria, Ionidium, and Richardsonia. *Wild or bastard ipecacuanha*, the root of the plant Asclepias curassavica, used by the negroes of the West Indies as an emetic, and the juice as a powerful anthelmintic.

IPHISEA, i-fish'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, consisting of erect or twining herbs or sub-shrubs: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

IPOMŒA, ip-o-me'a, *s.* (*ips*, *ipos*, bind-weed, and *omoios*, similar, Gr. from the genus being allied to Convolvulus, or Bind-weed.) A genus of twining or creeping plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

IPS, ips, *s.* (Greek name of a phytophagous insect.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Sphidæ.

IPSE DIXIT, ip'se dik'sit. A Latin phrase, 'He himself said it.' It is often used substantively to signify mere assertion, as 'You have only his *ipse dixit*.' *Ipse facto*, by the fact itself; in the very act. *Ipse jure*, by the law itself.

IR. A prefix used for *in*,—which see. Like *in*, it sometimes signifies negation or privation, being in such cases equivalent to *not* or *un*, sometimes *on* or *upon*. Though *ir* is retained in the pronunciation of the compounds in which this prefix occurs,

in conformity with the usage of other dictionaries, its true pronunciation is *er*.

IRASCIBILITY, e-ras-se-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*irascor*, Lat.)
IRASCIBLENESS, e-ras'se-bl-nes, } Irritability of temper.

IRASCIBLE, e-ras'se-bl, *a.* (French.) Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable.

IRASCIBLY, e-ras'se-ble, *ad.* In an irritable manner.

IRE, ire, *s.* (*iro*, Lat.) Anger; wrath; keen resentment; a word chiefly used in poetry.

IREFUL, ire'fŭl, *a.* Angry; wroth; furious with anger.

> The *ireful* bastard, Orleans.—*Shaks.*

IREFULLY, ire'fŭl-le, *ad.* In an angry or irritable manner.

IRENA, i-re'na, *s.* (*irenos*, made of the rainbow, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Oriolinæ, or Orioles: Family, Merulidæ.

IRENARCH, i're-nărk, *s.* (from *eirene*, peace, and *archo*, I rule, Gr.) An officer formerly employed in the Greek army to preserve the public tranquillity.

IRENICAL, i-ren'e-kal, *a.* Pacific; desirous of peace.

IRESINE, e-re-si'ne, *s.* (*eiresione*, a harvest wreath of olive or laurel wound round with wool, borne about by singing boys, while offerings were made to Helios and the Houris, and afterwards suspended at the house-door, Gr. The genus is named from its close clusters of woolly flowers resembling such a branch or wreath.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaranthaceæ.

IRIDACEÆ, ir-e-da'se-e, } *s.* (*iris*, one of the genera.)
IRIDEÆ, i-rid'e-e, } An order of Narcissal Endogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, or very seldom under-shrubs; three stamens opposite the petals, with the anthers turned outwards; the inflorescence terminal, in spikes, corymbs, or panicles, or crowded; sometimes radical; ovary three-celled; style one; stigmas three.

IRIDEA, i-rid'e-a, *s.* (*iris*, the rainbow, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, of which the shell is oblong or ovate; the bosses small, depressed, and sulcated, and the inner cardinal teeth placed beneath the outer: Family, Unionidæ.

IRIDESCENCE, ir-e-des'sens, *s.* (*iris*, the rainbow, Lat.) Exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

IRIDESCENT, ir-e-des'sent, *a.* Having colours like the rainbow.

IRIDICTOMY, ir-e-dik'to-me, *s.* (*iris*, and *tome*, a cutting, Gr.) In Ophthalmic Surgery, excision of a portion of the iris for the formation of an artificial pupil.

IRIDINA, i-rid'e-na, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell has the hinge margin granulated. It forms the type of the subfamily Iridininæ, the shells of which are narrow and greatly elongated; the hinge margin without teeth, and sometimes granulated.

IRIDIUM, i-rid'e-um, *s.* (*iris*, the rainbow, Gr. on account of the colours exhibited when dissolving in muriatic acid.) A metal of a whitish colour, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum, and in a native alloy with osmium: sp. gr. 18. *Iridia chlorides*, salts formed by the union of the chlorides of iridium with certain bases.

IRIDOSMINE, ir-e-dos'mine, *s.* (*iridium*, and *osmium*.) A natural alloy of iridium and osmium, rarely found in a crystalized state, but generally in small irregular and flattened grains of a shining metallic lustre. According to Dr. Thomson, it consists of iridium, 72.9; osmium, 24.5; iron, 2.6: sp. gr. 18.25—19.5. H = 4.5 or more.

IRINA, i-ri'na, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of trees, natives of Java: Order, Sapindaceæ.

IRIS, i'ris, *s.* (Greek.) In Greek Mythology, the Messenger of the gods, or from the gods to men; any coloured circle surrounding another body, as 'the *iris* of the eye;' the rainbow. In Botany, the fleur-de-lis, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Iridaceæ.

IRISATED, i'ris-ay-ted, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.

IRISED, i'risd, *a.* Containing colours like those of the rainbow.

IRISH, i'rish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland;—*s.* the people of Ireland; the Celtic, or language spoken by the Celtic natives of Ireland. *Irish ivy*, the variety of ivy Hedera Canariensis, a native of the Canary Islands. *Irish whin*, a beautiful variety of the Ulex Europæus, or common whin. *Irish whorts*, *Cantabrian*, or *St. Dabœc's heath*, the plant Dabœcia polyfolium.

IRISHISM, i'rish-izm, *s.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.

IRISHRY, i'rish-re, *s.* The people of Ireland.

IRITIS, i-ri'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the iris of the eye.

IRK, erk, *v. a.* (Scotch.) To weary; to give pain: it is used only impersonally, as 'it *irketh* me.'

> It *irks* his heart he cannot be revenged.—*Shaks.*

IRKSOME, erk'sum, *a.* Wearisome; tedious.

IRKSOMELY, erk'sum-le, *ad.* In a wearisome manner.

IRKSOMENESS, erk'sum-nes, *s.* Wearisomeness; tediousness.

IRLBACHIA, erl-ba'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Gabriel Count de Bray, of the dynasty of Irlbach.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

IRON, i'urn, *s.* (*iren*, Sax. *airn*, Scot. *iarn*, Icelan.) The most common and useful of the metals. Iron is distinguished from every other metal by its magnetical properties. It is attracted by the magnet, and acquires, under various conditions, the property of attracting other iron. Pure iron is of a whitish grey, or rather bluish colour, very slightly livid; but, when polished, it has a great deal of brilliancy. Its texture is either fibrous, fine-grained, or in dense plates. Its specific gravity varies from 7.6 to 7.8. It is the hardest and most elastic of all the metals. It is extremely ductile, and may therefore be drawn into wire as fine as a human hair; it is also more tenacious than any other metal, and yields with facility to pressure. It is extremely infusible, and when not in contact with the fuel, it cannot be melted by the heat which any furnace can excite: it is, however, softened by heat, still preserving its ductility; and when thus softened, different pieces may be united: this constitutes the valuable property of welding. It is very dilatable by heat. It is the only metal which takes fire by the collision of flint. Heated in contact with air it becomes oxidised. If intensely and briskly heated, it takes fire with scintillation, and becomes a black oxide. It combines with carbon, and forms what is called steel. It combines with phosphorus in a direct

and an indirect manner, and unites with sulphur readily by fusion. It decomposes water in the cold slowly, but rapidly when ignited. It decomposes most of the metallic oxides. All acids act upon iron. Very concentrated sulphuric acid has little or no effect upon it, but when diluted it oxidises it rapidly. The nitric acid oxidises it with great vehemence. Muriate of ammonia is decomposed by it. Nitrate of potass detonates very vigorously with it. Iron is likewise dissolved by alkaline sulphurets. It is capable of combining with a number of metals. It does not unite with lead or bismuth, and very feebly with mercury. It detonates by percussion with the oxygenated muriates.—*Iron clay*, a substance intermediate between basalt and wacke, of a reddish-brown colour, and occurring massive or vesicular. *Iron flint*, a variety of quartz presenting several shades of yellow and red: it contains about 5 per cent. iron, called also *ferruginous quartz*. *Iron-founder*, one who makes iron-castings. *Iron-foundry*, a place where iron-castings are made. *Iron-hearted*, hard-hearted. *Iron-framed*, framed of iron; having a firm frame. *Iron glance*, specular iron, or rhombohedral iron ore, a pure peroxide of iron, in the proportion of iron 69.34 to oxygen 30.66: sp. gr. 5.0—5.3. H = 5.5—6.5. *Iron liquor*, acetate of iron, used as a mordaunt by dyers. *Ironmonger*, a dealer in iron and other hardwares. *Iron mould*, a mark on linen made by the rust of iron. *Iron shod*, shod with iron. *Iron sick*, a ship is said to be iron sick when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky. *Iron ore*, an oxide of iron. *Ironstone*, an ore of iron, of which there are several varieties, as clay ironstone and blackband ironstone, the latter so called from its containing coal. *Iron-sided*, having sides of iron; having very strong sides. *Ironsmith*, a worker in iron; a blacksmith. *Iron pyrites*, a mineral of a brass-yellow colour, approaching to bronze-yellow, occasionally to steel-grey. It is very abundant in nature, and occurs disseminated in rocks, veins, and beds, investing other minerals, and often enclosed in them. It assumes many forms, but, when crystalized, the cube is the most common, and sometimes the octahedron. It does not yield to the knife as copper pyrites does. It is composed, according to Dr. Thomson, of 2 atoms of sulphur and 1 of iron. The varieties are—Hepatic Pyrites, Arsenical Iron Pyrites, Auriferous Iron Pyrites, White Pyrites, Magnetic Iron Pyrites, Prismatical Iron Pyrites. *Ironwood*, the popular name of several genera and species of trees,—see Sideroxylon. *Ironwork*, the parts or pieces of a building or machine which consist of iron; anything made of iron. *Iron-works*, a work or establishment at which either pig or malleable iron is manufactured. *Iron-wort*,—see Sideritis;—an instrument made of iron;

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*?—*Job* xli.

figuratively, strength, power, as 'a rod of *iron*;' when used in the plural, it signifies chains, manacles, handcuffs, fetters, &c.;—*a.* made of iron; resembling iron in colour, as '*iron-grey*;' harsh; rude; severe, as 'the *iron* age of the world;' binding fast; not to be broken, as 'the *iron* sleep of death;' hard of understanding; dull; as

An *iron-witted* fool.—*Shake.*

firm; robust, as 'an *iron* constitution.' *Iron-bound*, bound with iron; faced or surrounded with rocks, as 'an *iron-bound* coast;' *iron-clad*, clad or armed with iron;—*v. a.* to smooth with an instrument of iron; to shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm with iron.

IRONIC, i-ron'ik, *a.* Ironical.

IRONICAL, i-ron'e-kal, *a.* (*ironique*, Fr.) Expressing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, i-ron'e-kal-e, *ad.* By way of irony; by the use of irony.

IRONIST, i'ron-ist, *s.* One who speaks by contrarieties.

IRONY, i'urn-e, *s.* Made of iron; containing iron; resembling iron; hard.

IRONY, i'run-e, *s.* (*ironie*, Fr. *ironia*, Lat.) A mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey.

IROUS, i'rus.—See Ireful.

IRRADIANCE, ir-ra'de-ans, } *s.* (*irradians*, Lat.)
IRRADIANCY, ir-ra'de-an-se, } Emission of rays of light; beams of light emitted.

IRRADIATE, ir-ra'de-ate, *v. a.* (*irradio*, from *in*, and *radio*, to shine, Lat.) To dart rays into; to adorn with light; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments; to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; to make splendid;—*v. n.* to emit rays;—*a.* adorned with brightness.

IRRADIATION, ir-ra-de-a'shun, *s.* The act of emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness; intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ir-rash'e-nal, *a.* (*irrationalis*, *in*, and *rationalis*, from *ratio*, Lat.) Not rational; void of understanding; contrary to reason; not according to the dictates of reason; absurd.

IRRATIONALITY, ir-rash-o-nal'e-te, *s.* Want of reason, or the powers of understanding.

IRRATIONALLY, ir-rash'o-nal-e, *ad.* Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ir-re-kla'ma-bl, *a.* Not to be reclaimed; that cannot be recalled from error or vice.

IRRECLAIMABLY, ir-re-kla'ma-ble, *ad.* So as not to be redeemed or recalled; in an irreclaimable manner.

IRRECONCILABLE, ir-re-kon-sile'a-bl, *a.* Not to be recalled to amity; unappeasable; retaining enmity; that cannot be made to agree or be consistent.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ir-re-kon-sile'a-bl-nes,
IRRECONCILEMENT, ir-re-kon-sile'ment,
IRRECONCILIATION, ir-re-kon-sil-e-a'shun, } *s.* Want of reconciliation; disagreement; quality of being disagreeable.

IRRECONCILABLY, ir-re-kon-sile'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner not admitting of reconciliation.

IRRECONCILE, ir-rek'on-sile, *v. a.* To prevent from being reconciled.

IRRECONCILED, ir-rek'on-silde, *a.* Not reconciled; not atoned for.

IRRECORDABLE, ir-re-kawrd'a-bl, *a.* Not to be recorded.

IRRECOVERABLE, ir-re-kuv'ur-a-bl, *a.* Not to be recovered; not to be restored or remedied; that cannot be regained; that cannot be obtained by demand or suit, as a debt.

IRRECOVERABLENESS, ir-re-kuv'ur-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being irrecoverable.

IRRECOVERABLY, ir-re-kuv'ur-a-ble, *ad.* Beyond

recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired, or remedied.

IRRECUPERABLE, ir-re-ku'per-a-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *recupero*, to recover, Lat.) Irrecoverable.—Obsolete.

IRRECUPERABLY, ir-re-ku'per-a-ble, *ad.* Irrecoverably.—Obsolete.

IRRECURED, ir-re-kurde', *a.* Not to be cured.—Obsolete.

> Striking his soul with *irrecured* wounds.—*Virtue's Hist.*

IRRECUSABLE, ir-re-ku'sa-bl, *a.* (*in*, and *recusable*, Fr.) Not liable to exception.

IRREDEEMABLE, ir-re-deem'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be redeemed.

IRREDEEMABLENESS, ir-re-deem'a-bl-nes, } *s.* The
IRREDEEMABILITY, ir-re-deem-a-bil'e-te, } quality of being not redeemable.

IRREDUCIBLE, ir-re-du'se-bl, *a.* Not reducible; that cannot be reduced or changed to a different state.

IRREDUCIBLENESS, ir-re-du'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being irreducible.

IRREDUCIBLY, ir-re-du'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner not reducible.

IRREFLECTIVE, ir-re-flek'tiv, *a.* Not reflective.

IRREFRAGABLE, ir-re-frag'a-bl, *a.* (*refragor*, Lat.) Literally, not to be broken; not to be refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable, as 'an *irrefragable* argument.'

IRREFRAGABLENESS, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl-nes, } *s.* The
IRREFRAGABILITY, ir-ref-ra-ga-bil'e-te, } quality of being irrefragable, or incapable of refutation.

IRREFRAGABLY, ir-ref'ra-ga-ble, *ad.* Irrefutably.

IRREFUTABLE, ir-re-fu'ta-bl, *a.* Not to be refuted.

IRREFUTABLY, ir-re-fu'ta-ble, *ad.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

IRREGENERACY, ir-re-jen'er-a-se, *s.* Unregeneration.

IRREGULAR, ir-reg'u-lar, *a.* (*irregularis*, Lat.) Not regular; deviating from rule or custom; unmethodical; anomalous; not restrained as to personal conduct. In Grammar, an *irregular verb* or *noun*, one which does not follow the regular inflections;—*s.* a soldier not in regular service. *Irregular cadence*, in Music, a cadence which does not end upon the essential chord of the mode in which a piece is composed.

IRREGULARITY, ir-re-gu-lar'e-te, *s.* Deviation from rule; neglect of order; inordinate practice; vice.

IRREGULARLY, ir-reg'u-lar-le, *ad.* In an irregular manner; without rule, method, or order.

IRREGULATE, ir-reg'u-late, *v. a.* To make irregular; to disorder.—Obsolete.

> Which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*.—*Brown.*

IRRELATIVE, ir-rel'a-tiv, *a.* Not relative; unconnected.

IRRELATIVELY, ir-rel'a-tiv-le, *ad.* Unconnectedly.

IRRELEVANCY, ir-rel'e-van-se, *s.* Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support.

IRRELEVANT, ir-rel'e-vant, *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support.

IRRELEVANTLY, ir-rel'e-vant-le, *ad.* Without being to the purpose.

IRRELIEVABLE, ir-re-le'va-bl, *a.* Not admitting relief.

IRRELIGION, ir-re-lij'un, *s.* (French.) Want or contempt of religion; impiety.

IRRELIGIONIST, ir-re-lij'un-ist, *s.* One destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion.

IRRELIGIOUS, ir-re-lij'us, *a.* (*irreligieux*, Fr.) Not religious; impious; ungodly; contemning religion; contrary to religion; wicked.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ir-re-lij'us-le, *ad.* With impiety; irreligious.

IRRELIGIOUSNESS, ir-re-lij'us-nes, *s.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

IRREMEABLE, ir-re'me-a-bl, *a.* (*irremeabilis*, Lat.) Admitting no return.

> The keeper chain'd, the chief without delay
> Pass'd on, and took the *irremeable* way.—*Dryden.*

IRREMEDIABLE, ir-re-me'de-a-bl, *a.* Not to be remedied; admitting of no cure; not to be corrected or redressed.

IRREMEDIABLENESS, ir-re-me'de-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being irremediable.

IRREMEDIABLY, ir-re-me'de-a-ble, *ad.* So as to preclude remedy.

IRREMISSIBLE, ir-re-mis'se-bl, *a.* Not to be remitted; unpardonable.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, ir-re-mis'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being unpardonable.

IRREMISSIBLY, ir-re-mis'se-ble, *ad.* Unpardonably.

IRREMOVABILITY, ir-re-moov-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of not being removable.

IRREMOVABLE, ir-re-moov'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be moved or changed; that cannot be legally or constitutionally removed from office.

IRREMOVABLY, ir-re-moov'a-ble, *ad.* So as not to admit of a removal.

IRREMOVAL, ir-re-moo'val, *s.* Absence of removal.—Seldom used.

IRREMUNERABLE, ir-re-mu'ner-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be rewarded.

IRRENOWNED, ir-re-nownd', *a.* Unrenowned.—Obsolete.

> To slug in sloth and sensual delight,
> And end their days in *irrenowned* shame.—*Spenser.*

IRREPARABILITY, ir-rep-a-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being beyond repair; irrecoverable.

IRREPARABLE, ir-rep'a-ra-bl, *a.* That cannot be repaired or mended; that cannot be recovered or regained.

IRREPARABLY, ir-rep'a-ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

IRREPEALABILITY, ir-re-peel-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* The
IRREPEALABLENESS, ir-re-peel'a-bl-nes, } quality of being irrepealable.

IRREPEALABLE, ir-re-peel'a-bl, *a.* That cannot legally be repealed or annulled.

IRREPEALABLY, ir-re-peel'-a-ble, *ad.* Beyond the power of repeal.

IRREPENTANCE, ir-re-pen'tans, *s.* Impenitence.

IRREPLEVIABLE, ir-re-plev'e-a-bl, } *a.* Not to
IRREPLEVISABLE, ir-re-plev'e-sa-bl, } be redeemed or replevied.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ir-re-pre-hen'se-bl, *a.* Not reprehensible, free from fault exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, ir-re-pre-hen'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ir-rep-pre-hen'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to incur blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, ir-rep-pre-zent'a-bl, *a.* Not to be represented; that cannot be figured or represented by any image.

Irrepressible, ir-re-pres'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be repressed.

Irreproachable, ir-re-protshe'a-bl, *a.* Free from blame; upright; innocent; not reproachable.

Irreproachableness, ir-re-protshe'a-bl-nes, *s.* Blamelessness.

Irreproachably, ir-re-protshe'a-ble, *ad.* Blamelessly; innocently.

Irreprovable, ir-re-proov'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright; irreproachable.

Irreprovably, ir-re-proov'a-ble, *ad.* Beyond reproach.

Irreptitious, ir-rep-tish'us, *a.* Secretly introduced.

Irresistance.—See Non-resistance.

Irresistibility, ir-re-zist-e-bil'e-te, } *s.* The
Irresistibleness, ir-re-zist'e-bl-nes, } quality or state of being irresistible or indissoluble.

Irresistible, ir-re-zist'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition.

Irresistibly, ir-re-zist'e-ble, *ad.* So as not to be resisted.

Irresistless, ir-re-zist'les, *a.* That cannot be resisted.

Irresoluble, ir-rez'o-lu-bl, *ad.* (*in*, and *resolvo*, Lat.) Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution.

Irresolubleness, ir-rez'o-lu-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being indissoluble.

Irresolute, ir-rez'o-lute, *a.* Not resolute.

Irresolutely, ir-rez'o-lute-le, *ad.* Without firmness of mind.

Irresoluteness, ir-rez'o-lute-nes, *s.* Want of firmness of mind.

Irresolution, ir-rez'o-lu-shun, *s.* Want of resolution; indecision of purpose.

Irresolvability, ir-re-zol-va-bil'e-te, } *s.* The
Irresolvableness, ir-re-zol'va-bl-nes, } state or quality of not being resolvable.

Irresolvable, ir-re-zol'va-bl, *a.* That cannot be resolved.

Irresolvedly, ir-re-zol'ved-le, *ad.* Without settled determination.

Irrespective, ir-re-spek'tiv, *a.* Not regarding circumstances.

Irrespectively, ir-re-spek'tiv-le, *ad.* Without regard to circumstances.

Irrespirable, ir-re-spi'ra-bl, *a.* Unfit for respiration.

Irresponsibility, ir-re-spon-se-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of responsibility.

Irresponsible, ir re-spon'se-bl, *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.

Irresponsibly, ir-re-spon'se-ble, *ad.* So as not to be responsible.

Irresuscitable, ir-re-sus'se-ta-bl, *a.* Not capable of being revived.

Irresuscitably, ir-re-sus'se-ta-ble, *ad.* In such a state as cannot be revivified.

Irretentive, ir-re-ten'tiv, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain.

Irretraceable, ir-re-tra'sa-bl, *a.* That cannot be retraced.

Irretrievable, ir-re-treev'a-bl, *a.* Not to be retrieved.

Irretrievableness, ir-re-treev'a-bl-nes, *s.* State of being irretrievable.

Irretrievably, ir-re-treev'a-ble, *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

Irreturnable, ir-re-turn'a-bl, *a.* Not to be returned.

Irrevealable, ir-re-ve'la-bl, *a.* That may not be revealed.

Irrevealably, ir-re-ve'la-ble, *ad.* So as may not be revealed.

Irreverence, ir-rev'er-ens, *s.* (*irreverentia*, Lat.) Want of reverence or veneration to the authority and character of God; the state of being disregarded.

Irreverend, ir-rev'er-end, *a.* Disrespectful.——Obsolete.

Irreverent, ir-rev'er-ent, *a.* (French.) Wanting in reverence and veneration; proceeding from irreverence; want of respect to superiors.

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark.—*Milton.*

Irreverently, ir-rev'er-ent-le, *ad.* In an irreverent manner.

Irreversible, ir-re-ver'se-bl, *a.* Not reversible.

Irreversibleness, ir-re-ver'se-bl-nes, *s.* State of being irreversible.

Irreversibly, ir-re-ver'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner so as to preclude reversal or repeal.

Irrevocability, ir-re-vo-ka-bil'e-te, } *s.* The
Irrevocableness, ir-rev'o-ka-bl-nes, } state of being irrevocable.

Irrevocable, ir-rev'o-ka-bl, *a.* Not to be revoked.

Irrevocably, ir-rev'o-ka-ble, *ad.* Beyond recal.

Irrevoluble, ir-rev'o-lu-bl, *a.* That has no revolution.—Obsolete.

Progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity.—*Milton.*

Irrigate, ir're-gate, *v. a.* (*irrigo*, Lat.) To sprinkle water on; to wet; to moisten; to supply land with streams of water.

Irrigation, ir-re-ga'shun, *s.* The act of watering in agriculture; the operation of causing water to flow over land for their nourishment.

Irriguous, ir-rig'u-us, *a.* (*irriguus*, Lat.) Watered; watery; moist; dewy.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store.—*Milton.*

Irrision, ir-rizh'un, *s.* (*irrizio*, Lat.) The act of laughing at another.

Irritability, ir-re-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being irritable; susceptibility of excitement.

Irritable, ir're-ta-bl, *a.* Easily provoked; very susceptible of excitement. In Physiology, susceptible of contraction, in consequence of the appulse of an external body.

In general there is nothing *irritable* but the muscular fibres.—*Haller.*

Irritancy, ir're-tan-se, *s.* The state of being irritant.

Irritant, ir're-tant, *a.* Irritating;—*s.* that which excites or irritates.

Irritate, ir're-tate, *v. a.* (*irrito*, Lat.) To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of animal bodies; to inflame; to fret; to excite ire or anger; to provoke; to exasperate; to agitate; to heighten excitement in;

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame.—*Bacon.*

to render null and void;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*a.* heightened.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Irritation, ir-re-ta'shun, *s.* Provocation; heat; excitement. In Pathology, the condition of an

organ or organic tissue, wherein exists an excess of internal vital movement, commonly manifested by exaltation of the circulation and sensibility; the morbid super-excitation of vitality.

IRRITATIVE, ir're-tay-tiv, *a.* Tending to excite; producing irritation.

IRRITATORY, ir're-tay-tur-e, *a.* Stimulating; exciting.

IRRORATION, ir-ro-ra'shun, *s.* (*irroratio*, Lat.) The act of bedewing; state of being moistened with dew.

IRRUPTION, ir-rup'shun, *s.* A bursting in; a violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.

IRRUPTIVE, ir-rup'tiv, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

IS, iz, (Saxon.) The third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood of the verb *To be*, as 'he, she, or it *is*.'

ISABEL, iz'a-bel, *s.* (*isabele*, Fr.) A colour of a brownish-yellow, with a shade of brownish-red.

ISACHNE, i-sak'ne, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *achne*, a glume, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ISAGOGIC, i-sa-goj'ik, } *a.* (*eisogogikos*, Gr.)
ISAGOGICAL, i-sa-goj'e-kal, } Introductory.

ISAGON, i'sa-gon, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A figure whose angles are equal.

ISAIAH, i-za'ya, *s.* (Hebrew.) The name of one of the prophetical books of the Old Testament.

ISANTHERA, i-san-*the*'ra, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the five stamens being equal.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, Verbascineæ of Don. It is also a name given by Nees to a genus of plants belonging to the order Gesneraceæ.

ISANTHUS, i-san'*thus*, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

ISARIA, i-sa're-a, *s.* (*isos*, equal, Gr. perhaps from the equality of the filaments.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, or Order, Hyphomycetes.

ISATINE, i'sa-tine, *s.* A compound obtained when indigo is oxidized by means of sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. It forms hyacinth, red, or orange-red crystals of a brilliant lustre. Isatine dissolves in caustic potash with a purple colour, which passes into yellow on the application of heat. The liquid yields on evaporation isatate of potash, as a crystaline salt, which, when recrystalized from alcohol, forms small hard colourless prisms. This salt gives with acetate of lead a white precipitate, isatate of lead, which, when decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen, yields a solution of the acid. Isatic acid is decomposed from this solution by spontaneous evaporation, as a white powder; hardly crystaline.—*Turner*.

ISATIS, i-sa'tis, *s.* (*isazo*, I render equal, Gr. in reference to the supposed quality of the plant in removing, by its simple application, all roughness and inequalities of the skin.) Woad, a genus of tall, annual, or biennial branched cruciferous herbs, all the species of which furnish a blue dye, especially that of *I. tinctoria*, the dye of which is like indigo, and is used as such: Type of the tribe Isatideæ.

ISATYDE, i'sa-tide, *s.* In Chemistry, a yellowish-white powder, obtained when isatine is dissolved in hydrosulphuret of ammonia. Formula, C_{16}, H_6, NO_3.

ISCA, is'ka, *s.* An excrescence of the oak.

ISCHÆMUM, is-ke'mum, *s.* (*ischo*, I stop, and *kaima*, blood, Gr. from the woolly seed having the power of stopping bleeding at the nose when introduced into the nostrils.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

ISCHIADIC, isk-e-ad'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the ischium. *Ischiadic artery*, a branch of the internal iliac, which passes out at the ischiadic foramen, between the puriform and gemelli muscles, in company with the great sciatic nerve. It is distributed within the pelvis to the rectum and the internal obturator, puriform, coccygeal, and levator ani muscles; after its passage out of the pelvis, it is distributed chiefly to the rotator muscles of the thigh. It sends a twig down on the surface of the sciatic nerve. *Ischiadic foramen*, the innominatum os.

ISCHIAGRA, isk-e-ag'ra, *s.* A gouty affection of the haunch, same as Neuralgia of the thigh.

ISCHIAL, isk'e-al, *a.* Belonging to or contributed by the ischium.

ISCHIALGIA, isk-e-al'je-a, *s.* (*iskion*, the ischium, and *algos*, pain. Gr.) Pain about the haunch, or coxo-femoral articulation, or in the course of the ischiatic nerve.

ISCHIATIC.—See Ischiadic.

ISCHIDROSIS, isk-e-dro'sis, *s.* (*ischo*, I suppress, and *idros*, sweat, Gr.) Suppression of the perspiration.

ISCHIOCELE, isk-e-o-se'le, } *s.* Hernia, formed by protrusion of the viscera through the great ischiatic foramen.
ISCHIATOCELE, isk-e-a-to-se'le, }

NOTE.—The following names have been given by Chaussier and Dumas to muscles, &c., connected with the ischium:—

Ischio-clitoreana arteria, the branch of the internal pudic, which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris. *Ischio-clitorianus*, the nerve of the clitoris—a branch of the pudic. *Ischio-clitorideus*, the Erector clitoridis. *Ischio-coccygeus*, the muscle more generally called *coccygeus*. *Ischio-femoralis*, Chaussier's name for the *Abductor magnus femoris*. *Ischio-femoro-peroneus*, the biceps femoris. *Ischio-perinealis*, the transversus perinei muscle. *Ischio-popliti-tibial*, the semi-membranosus muscle. *Ischio-prætibialis*, the semi-tendinous muscle. *Ischio-prostaticus*, a name given by some anatomists to the muscular fibres, otherwise called *Transversus perinei alter*. *Ischio-pubi-femoralis*, the Abductor magnus femoris. *Ischio-pubi-prostaticus*, the Transversus perinæi. *Ischio-trochanteriani*, the gemelli muscles.

ISCHNOPHONY, isk-nof'o-ne, *s.* (*ischnophonos*, from *ischnos*, thin, and *phone*, a voice, Gr.) Weakness of voice.

ISCHOBLENNIA, is-ko-blen'ne-a, *s.* (*ischo*, I suppress, and *blenna*, mucus, Gr.) Suppression of a mucous discharge. French Pathologists likewise use the following terms, which are here Latinized:—*Ischoilia*, suppression of feces; constipation. *Ischogalactia*, suppression of milk. *Ischolochia*, suppression of the lochial discharge. *Ischomenia*, suppression of menstrual discharge. *Ischopyosia*, suppression of an habitual purulent secretion.

ISCHOPHONY, is-kof'o-ne, *s.* (*eschophonia*, Gr.) The act of stammering; impeded utterance.

ISCHURETIC, is-ku-ret'ik, *a.* Relieving ischury;—a medicine to relieve ischury.

ISCHURIA, is-ku're-a, } *s.* (*ischouria*, Gr.) A stoppage or suppression of urine.
ISCHURY, is'ku-re, }

ISERINE, i'ser-ine, *s.* (*Iser*, a river in Silesia, called also *Menaccanite*, from its being found in the bed of a rivulet, near Menaccan, in Cornwall.) A titanic iron, in the form of black sand. Menaccanite consists of oxide of titanium, 45.25; oxide of iron, 51.00; oxide of manganese, 0.25; silica, 3. *Iserine*, according to Dr. Thomson, is composed of oxide of titanium, 48.00; oxide of iron, 48.; oxide of uranium, 4.00.

ISERTIA, i-ser'she-a, *s.* (in honour of P. E. Isert, surgeon in the Danish service.) A genus of South American trees or shrubs with scarlet flowers: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

ISETHIONATES, i-se-*the*'o-nayts, *s.* A family of salts, formed by the union of isethionic acid (the formula of which is $2SO_3$, C_4, H_5, O) with salifiable bases. The following are the principle Isethionates:—*Isethionate of ammonia*, which crystalizes in octahedrons; *Isethionate of potash*, forming anhydrons; colourless, transparent, broad plates; *Isethionate of copper*, which occurs in sea-green regular octahedrons, containing atoms of water of crystalization, which are expelled by a heat of 230°, when the crystals become milk white; *Isethionate of silver* is very soluable, and crystalizes in brilliant broad plates; *Isethionate of lead* crystalizes in hard anhydrous needles formed in radient groups.

ISH, ish, (*isc*, Sax. *isk*, Dan. *isch*, Germ.) A termination of English words. Annexed to English adjectives, *ish* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality, as *whittish*, from *white*. *Ish*, annexed to names, forms a possessive adjective, as in *Swedish*, *Danish*, *English*. *Ish* annexed to common substantives forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the substantive, as *foolish* from fool.

ISIAC, i'se-ak, *a.* Pertaining to Isis, as the *Isiac Table* in the Turin museum, which was long supposed to represent the mysteries of Isis, but has been judged by Champollion to be the work of an unitiated artist little acquainted with the workshop of the goddess, and probably of the age of Hadrian.

ISICLE.—See Icicle.

ISINGLASS, i'zing-glas, *s.* A substance procured from different kinds of fish. It is almost wholly pure gelatine, ninety-eight parts out of every hundred of good isinglass dissolving in water. It forms a nutricious jelly when boiled, and is in much request by confectioners and others.

ISIS, i'sis, *s.* The principal deity of the ancient Egyptians—the sister and wife of Osiris. She was generally represented holding a sistrum, sometimes a serpent, butterfly, helm, or setella in her hand, and with a vase carried in procession before her. In Zoology, a genus of corals, in which the axis is ramous and without cells on the surface: Family, Corticati.

ISLAMISM, is'lam-ism, *s.* (from *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God, Arnor.) The true faith according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

ISLAND, i'land, *s.* (*ealond*, Sax. *eiland*, Germ.) A quantity of land entirely surrounded by water. *Island of ice*, a name given to a great quantity of ice collected into one huge solid mass, and floating about on the seas, near or within the polar circle. *Islands of the blessed*, or, *the happy islands*, in Grecian Mythology, islands supposed to be situated westward in the ocean to which the souls of the virtuous were transported after death.

ISLANDER, i'lan-dur, *s.* An inhabitant of an island.

ISLANDY, i'lan-de, *a.* Full of, or belonging to islands.

ISLE, ile, *s.* (French.) A tract of land surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land imbosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river. Improperly written Aisle.

ISLET, i'let, *s.* A little island.

ISMAELEANS, is-ma-e'le-ans, *s.* A Mohammedan sect which derived its name from maintaining the pretensions of Ismael, the son of Jaafar, to the rank of Imam to the exclusion of Moussa. The Ismaeleans formed a secret association, founded in the 10th century of the Christian era by Abdalla, a Persian.

ISMELIA, is-me'le-a, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

ISMENE, is-me'ne, *s.* (Greek, the daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

ISNARDIA, is-nar'de-a, *s.* (named by Linnæus in honour of Antoine Dante Isnard.) A genus of aquatic or marsh plants: Order, Onagraceæ.

ISO, i'so. A prefix shortened from *isos*, a Greek adjective, signifying equal.

ISOCARDIA, i-so-kar'de-a, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is heart-shaped, regular, and turbinate; the bosses remote, receding, and turbinate; and the cardinal teeth lamillar: Family, Chamidæ.

ISOCARPHA, i-so-kar'fa, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *karphe*, chaff, Gr. in allusion to the quality of the chaff of the receptacle, and the leaves of the involucrum.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorœ.

ISOCERAS, i-sos'e-rus, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

ISOCHEIMAL, i-so-ki'mal, *a.* (*isos*, equal, and *cheimon*, winter, Gr.) Having equal winter, or the same degree of cold.

ISOCHILUS, i-so-kil'us. *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. in allusion to the equality of the lip and other divisions of the flower as to breadth.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ISOCHROMATIC, i-so-kro-mat'ik, *a.* (*isos*, equal, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) In Optics, having the same colours. *Isochromatic lines*, are those coloured rings which appear when a pencil of polarized light is transmitted along the axis of a crystal, as mica or nitre, and is received in the eye after passing through a plate of tourmaline.

ISOCHRONAL, i-sok'ro-nal, } *a.* (*isochronos*, Gr.)
ISOCHRONOUS, i-sok'ro-nus, } Taking place at the same time.

ISOCHRONIZM, i-sok'ro-nizm, *s.* The quality of occuring at the same time.

ISODOMON, i-sod'o-mon, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Architecture, a construction of equal thickness and equal length.

ISODORIA, i-so-do're-a, *s.* (*isodos*, the Latin name of a shrub like coral. The name is applied to this genus because it is stiff and dry, and grows by the sea-side.) A genus of plants, natives of the West Indies: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

ISOETES, i-so-e'tes, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *etos*, the year, from its retaining nearly the same appear-

ance, during the whole year.) Quillwort, a genus of aquatic plants with long cylindrical leaves: Order, Marsileaceæ.

ISOGEOTHERMAL, i-so-je-o-*ther*'mal, *a.* (*isos*, equal, *ge*, the earth, and *therme*, heat, Gr.) Connecting the points of equal temperature in the interior of the earth.

ISOLATE, iz'o-late, *v. a.* To place in a detached position; to insulate.

ISOLATED, iz'o-lay-ted, *a.* Detached.

ISOLATION, iz'o-lay-shun, *s.* The state of being isolated or alone.

ISOLEPIS, i-sol'e-pis, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

ISOMERIC, i-som'er-ik, *a.* Possessing the same proportions, but different properties.

ISOMERISM, i-som'er-izm, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) Identity of elements and proportions with diversity of properties.

ISOMORPHISM, i-so-mawrf'izm, *s.* The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound; the quality of assuming the same crystaline form though composed of different elements or proximate principles, yet with the same number of equivalents.

ISOMORPHOUS, i-so-mawr'fus, *a.* Capable of retaining its primitive form or crystal in a compound, though differing in the number of equivalents.

ISONEMA, i-so-ne'ma, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of African plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.

ISONOMY, i-son'o-me, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *nomos*, law, Gr.) Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, i-so-per-e-met're-kal, *a.* In Geometry, having equal boundaries, as equal perimeters or circumferences.

ISOPERIMETRY, i-so-per-im'et-re, *s.* The science of figures, which have equal perimeters or boundaries.

ISOPLEXIS, i-so-pleks'is, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *pleko*, I plait, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

ISOPOD, i'so-pod, *s.* A crustacean, the legs of which are all alike;—*a.* having an equal number of feet.

ISOPODA, i-sop'o-da, *s.* Isopods, an order of aquatic Crustaceans, characterised by having uniformly fourteen equal feet, unguiculated, and without any vesicular appendage at their base.

ISOPODIFORM, i-so-pod'e-fawrm, *a.* An epithet applied to the larvæ of saprophagous hexapods.

ISOPODOUS, i-sop'o-dus, *a.* Equal-footed; relating to the Isopoda.

ISOPOGON, i-so-po'gon, *s.* (*isos*, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Proteceæ.

ISOPYRE, i'so-pire, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *pyr*, fire, because the effect produced on it by the blowpipe is the same as that produced on several other minerals.) A mineral which occurs in compact masses of a violet-black colour, occasionally dotted with red, as in heleotrope; lustre vitreous; brittle. Its constituents are—silica, 47.09; alumina, 13.91; peroxide of iron, 20.07; lime, 15.43; peroxide of copper, 1.94: sp. gr. 2.9—3.0. H = 6.0—6.5. This mineral resembles obsidian, but has a fainter and less vitreous lustre.

ISOPYRUM, i-so-pi'rum, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *pyros*, wheat; a name given by the Greeks to a plant resembling Nigella, the seeds of which had the same taste.) A genus of small erect herbs with white flowers: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

ISOSCELES, i-sos'se-lez, *s.* (*isoskeles*, Gr.) A figure which has only two sides equal, as an *isosceles* triangle.

ISOSTEMONOUS, i-so-stem'o-nus, *a.* (*isos*, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr.) In Botany, having the stamens and petals equal in number.

ISOTHERMAL, i-so-*ther*'mal, *a.* (*isos*, equal, and *therma*, heat, Gr.) *Isothermal lines*, are those which pass through those parts of the earth's surface at which the mean annual temperature is the same. *Isothermal zones*, are spaces on opposite sides of the equator, having the same mean temperature, and bounded by correspondent isothermal lines. On account of the irregular form and disposition of the continental masses, by which the climate of different places is greatly influenced, the isothermal lines are not parallel to the equator, except in very low latitudes.

ISOTOMA, i-sot'o-ma, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *tome*, a section, Gr. in reference to the segments of the corolla being nearly equal.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Lobeliaceæ.

ISOTONIC, i-so-ton'ik, *a.* Having equal tones.

ISPIDA, is-pi'da, *s.* A genus of birds allied to the Kingfishers, chiefly American: Family, Halcyonidæ.

ISRAELITE, iz'ray-el-ite, *s.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob.

ISRAELITIC, iz-ray-el-et'ik, } *a.* Pertaining or
ISRAELITISH, iz-ray-el-et'ish, } belonging to Israel; Jewish.

ISSUABLE, ish-u'a-bl, *a.* So as to bring issue.

ISSUANT, ish'su-ant, *a.* In Heraldry, applied to any beast issuing out of the bottom line of any chief or fess.

ISSUE, ish'u, *s.* (French.) Exit; egress or passage; out; event; consequence; conclusion; sequel deduced from premises; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of matter; a fontenel; evacuation; progeny; offspring; in Law, the disputed point or question to which the parties in an action have narrowed their several allegations, and upon which they are desirous of obtaining the decision of the proper tribunal. When the plaintiff and defendent have arrived at some specific point or matter affirmed on the one side and denied on the other, they are said to be *at issue* (*ad exitum*, *i. e.* at the *end* of their pleading); the question so set apart is called *the issue*, and is designated, according to its nature, as an issue *in fact* or an issue in *law*. If it is an issue *in fact*, it is (almost universally) tried by the country (*i. e.* by a jury of twelve men); if an issue in law, by the judges of the land constituting the court in which the action has been brought;—*v. n.* to come out; to pass out of any place; to break out; to proceed as an offspring;—*v. a.* to send out; to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUED, ish'ud, *a.* Descended.

ISSUELESS, ish'u-les, *a.* Having no offspring or progeny.

ISSUER, ish'shu-ur, *s.* One who issues, or emits.

ISSUS, is'sus, *s.* A genus of moth cicadas, which live in the thickets, and which may be found by beating the hedges in summer.

ISTHMIAN, ist'me-an, *a.* Pertaining to an isthmus, as the Isthmian games of Greece, so called from their being celebrated on Isthmus of Corinth.

ISTHMITIS, ist-mi'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the fauces.

ISTHMUS, ist'mus, *s.* A neck of land joining two continents, or by which a peninsula is connected to the main land. In Anatomy, that which divides the cavity of the mouth from that of the pharynx;—(*isthme de gosier*, Fr.) also the narrow band which connects the two principle lobes of the thyroid gland.

ISTIOPHORUS, is-te-of'o-rus, *s.* (*istion*, a sail, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) The Sails, a genus of fishes, allied to Scomber and Xiphial, if not identical: Family, Scomberidæ.

ISTIURUS, is-te-u'rus, *s.* (*istion*, a sail, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the elevated and trenchant crest which extends along a part of the tail.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Iguanidæ.

ISURUS, is-u'rus, *s.* (*isos*, equal, and *ouros*, a tail, Gr. from the tail being equally divided.) A genus of fish, belonging to the Squalinæ, or Typical Sharks: Family, Squalidæ.

IT, it, *pron.* (*hit*, Sax. *het*, Dan. *es*, Germ. *id*, Lat.) A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes termed demonstrative, and standing for anything except males and females. *It* is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called impersonal, as *it* rains, *it* snows.

ITALIAN, i-tal'yan, *a.* Pertaining to Italy; a native of Italy; the language of Italy.

ITALIANATE, i-tal'yan-ate, *v. a.* To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion.

ITALIANIZE, i-tal'yan-ize, *v. n.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

ITALIC, i-tal'ik, *a.* Relating to Italy or its characters; applied to distinguish a kind of type used by letterpress printers.

ITALICIZE, i-tal'e-size, *v. a.* To distinguish by italic letters.

ITALICS, i-tal'iks, *s. pl.* Italic letters.

ITCH, itsh, *s.* A cutaneous contagious disease, creating an uneasy sensation in the skin, which is relieved by scratching; it is occasioned by a species of acarus, a microscopic insect; figuratively, a constantly teazing desire;—*v. n.* to itch; to feel the sensation called itching; to have a teazing inclination.

ITCHING, itsh'ing, *s.* The state of the skin when we desire to scratch it; a constant teazing desire.

ITCHY, itsh'e, *a.* Infected with the itch.

ITE, ite. A termination used in chemical terms to indicate that a saline compound is formed by an acid ending in *ous*—thus, the sulphur*ites* are formed by sulphur*ous* acids with bases, while the sulph*ates* are formed by sulphur*ic* acid with the same bases.

ITEA, it'e-a, *s.* (the Greek name of the willow, and given to this genus on account of the quick growth of the Itea virginica.) A genus of plants, with extipulate leaves and racemose flowers: Order, Escalloniaceæ.

ITEM, i'tem, *s.* (Latin.) A new article; a hint; an innuendo;—*ad.* also;—*v. a.* to make a memorandum of.

ITERABLE, it'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being repeated. —Obsolete.

ITERANT, it'er-ant, *a.* Repeating.

ITERATE, it'er-ate, *v. a.* (*itero*, I repeat, Lat.) To repeat.

ITERATION, it-er-a'shun, *s.* (*iteratio*, Lat.) Repetition.

ITERATIVE, it'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Repeating.

ITIHASAS, i-te-has'as, *s.* The name common to the two great heroic poems of the Hindoos—the Ramayana and Maha Bharata.

ITINERACY, i-tin'er-a-se, *a.* A passing from place to place.

ITINERANT, i-tin'er-ant, *s.* One who travels from place to place, as an *itinerant* preacher or player; —*a.* passing from place to place; wandering.

ITINERARY, i-tin'er-a-re, *s.* (*itineraire*, Fr.) An account or description of a country for the use of travellers;—*a.* travelling; passing from place to place.

ITINERATE, i-tin'er-ate, *v. n.* To travel from place to place, particularly as a preacher or player; to wander without a settled habitation.

ITINERATING, i-tin'er-ay-ting, *s.* The practice of travelling from place to place.

ITIS, i'tis. A termination in pathological words to the Greek name of the organ or part affected, implying a state of inflammation.

ITSELF, it-self', *pron.* The thing, and no other.

ITTNERATE, it'ner-ate, *s.* (after M. Von Ittner.) A mineral of a bluish, smoke, or ash-grey colour, occurring massive, and seemingly in rhomboidal dodecahedral crystals. It consists of silica, 17.008; alumina, 12.62; lime, 1.49; soda, 1.49; soda, 2.82; peroxide of iron, 0.13; water, 10, and occasionally some gypsum or common salt: sp. gr. 2.38. Hardness = 700.

IULUS, i'n-lus, *s.* A genus of insects.

IVORY, i'vur-e, *s.* The tusk or tooth of defence of the male elephant. It is an intermediate substance between bone and horn. The entire tooth is of a brownish-yellowish colour on the outside, internally white, solid near the point, and hollow towards the root. The grand consumption is for making ornamental utensils, mathematical instruments, cases, boxes, balls, combs, dice, and an infinity of toys. *Ivory black*, an animal charcoal produced by burning ivory in close vessels; like the other forms of animal charcoal, it is very effective in depriving certain substances of a bad odour and colour.

IVY, i've, *s.* (*ifig*, Sax.) The common name of the climbing evergreen, Hedera helex, and some other species of the same genus: Order, Araliaceæ. *Ivy gum*, a resinous juice which exudes from the stem of the ivy.

IVYED, i'vid, *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

IVY-MANTLED, i've-man-tld, *a.* Covered with ivy.

IXIA, ik'se-a, *s.* (*ixo*, I fix, Gr. in allusion to the viscid nature of the roots of some of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

IXODES, iks'o-des, *s.* A name given by Latreille to a subgenus of parasitical acari found on dogs, horses, oxen, and other quadrupeds, from which they can only be detached by tearing out the part to which they adhere. The common name, *ticks*, is given to these tormenting parasites.

IXODIA, ik-so'de-a, *s.* (*ixodes*, viscid, Gr.) A genus of composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

IXORA, ig-zo'ra, *s.* (the name of a Malabar idol, to which the flowers of some of the species are offered.) A genus of shrubs—Indian, rarely African —with opposite leaves, and large flowers of a scarlet or rose colour, sometimes white: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

Enemies